

The Western Wage-earner

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in the Interests of Organized Labor

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Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 6, 1910.

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

Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Credentials.

Street Railwaymen, No. 101—Bros S. Thompson, Langdale, Hankin, Hoover, Aicken.

Painters—A. E. Mabbitt, J. McMillan, D. Wyness, W. J. Nagle, F. J. Harris.

Builders Laborers—C. A. Furman, H. Sellars, J. Sully, B. Bassett, Jos. Lacy.

Electrical Workers, 213—Charles W. Maxon, vice Claude Crown; J. F. Murray, vice B. H. Mitchell.

Cigarmakers—Robert J. Craig, Duncan A. McMillan, William Jardine.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Application for affiliation and credentials for J. Pearson.

Affiliation accepted and the delegate obligated.

Communications.

From R. H. Neelands, secretary of the Typographical Union, with copy of resolution sent by the Typos to the Provincial government asking that the poll tax be abolished and the exemption of revenue tax be raised to \$2000. Filed.

Reports of Committees. Executive Committee.

Communication from City Council re submission of plebiscite on eight-hour day for nine hours' pay for civic employees. Filed.

From Premier McBride in answer to Council's resolution asking for the abolition of the poll tax. Filed.

From Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with resolution regarding fair-wage clause in contracts for work on the exhibition grounds. Filed.

From City Council relative to Council's letter regarding the alleged prevalence of gambling in the Japanese quarter of the city. Filed.

From H. E. Young, provincial secretary, re International Congress on Diseases of Occupation. Secretary to write for further information.

From V. Clouthier, clerk of the committee, House of Commons, Ottawa, in reference to the framing of a proposed eight-hour bill. New business.

From A. P. Black, secretary of the East End Electors' Association, ask-

ing for the co-operation of the Council. New business.

From Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, relative to the proposed formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor, and the sending of a committee to their annual district convention at Trail, B. C., on Jan. 19th. New business.

From Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, re affiliation of Council. Recommended that it be referred to the incoming Executive Committee. Concurred in.

From P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, advising Council of its refusal to grant a charter to the proposed Provincial Federation pending the next convention at Fort William, or until the constitution was amended. Recommended that the communication be laid on the table for one month, pending the report of the special committee having the matter in hand.

From James C. Burgess, secretary of the Painters' Union, No. 138, asking that their certificates in the Trades and Labor Council be exchanged for shares in the Vancouver Labor Temple Company, Limited, as per offer of the Council.

From the Machinists, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Barbers, Builders' Laborers and other representatives of

Unions, with the same request.

Upon motion of Dels. McVety and Ley, a standing order to the officers of the Council was authorized for the redemption of certificates upon proper presentation of the request under the seal of the Union, signed by the officers, being made.

The following accounts were presented and recommended for payment; also recommended that the managing editor of The Wage-Earner be instructed to affiliate with the International Labor Press Association.

No. 1 account—A. R. Burns, Dec., \$60; sundries (per A. R. Burns), \$1.25; R. P. Pettipiece, Dec., \$10; Jas. Campbell, Dec., \$10.50; Little & Lee, stove lining, 25c.

No. 2 account—Wage-Earner, Jan. issue, \$152; post office department, postage, \$11.05; affiliation with International Labor Press Association, \$2.50.

Recommendations concurred in. Financial statements covering Wage-Earner, and also the general business of the Council, were read and referred to the Council with recommendation that they be turned over to the Auditing Committee. Concurrence.

Del. Thompson brought up a case in which it was alleged that one of the members of the Street Railwaymen's Union had been badly treated in the

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Vancouver General Hospital. Recommended that a committee be appointed to investigate and report to the Council. Concurrence.

The Executive Committee recommends that this Council again co-operate with the B. C. Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada by sending a delegate to Victoria during the coming session, and we also recommend that affiliated unions send a delegate where possible, as the abolition of the poll tax and other questions must be pressed upon the government for action. New business.

Organization Committee.

Del. Letroadec reported regarding the work of the committee, their visit upon invitation to the Provincial Association of Engineers; its lack of co-operation, and suggested certain measures on the part of organized labor which would have the effect of bringing the association to a realization of its duty to the organized labor movement. Also regarding the Cooks' and Waiters' Union action; no change as agreed having been made.

The former recommendations were left in the hands of the committee to develop and report later.

The latter, upon motion of Dels. McVety and Reid, the secretary was instructed to write the Cooks' and Waiters' executive asking it to appear before the next meeting of the Council executive and show cause why their Union should not be excluded from affiliation with the Council in view of the lack of discipline in their craft affairs.

Special Committees.

Del. Mattison reported re the football tourney. Received as progress.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 44 delegates present.

Unfinished Business.

Second reading of proposed amendment to by-laws took place, and was unanimously adopted.

Reports of Unions.

Musicians.—Del. Babcock reported membership increasing; now about 125; all working and no friction.

Cigarmakers.—Del. Craig reported that his Union had decided to purchase 50 shares in the Labor Temple Company and that many individual members would also purchase shares. His Union was supporting Taylor for mayor. Word had been received from headquarters that the 7500 Cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida, had been organized recently. Asked the delegates to remember their label.

Brotherhood of Carpenters.—Del. Worth reported that his Union had decided to ask for the exchange of their certificates in the Council for Labor Temple shares, and also that additional share would be purchased.

Street Railwaymen.—Del. Thompson reported that his Union was supporting the candidature of L. D. Taylor for mayor. Also that much interest was being taken in the new Labor Temple by the Union and membership.

Bricklayers and Masons.—Del. Corley reported that his Union was supporting L. D. Taylor for mayor.

Electrical Workers.—Del. Maxon reported that his Union had had a visit from Secretary Pettipiece and had de-

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ecided to take 200 shares in the new Labor Temple Company, and that many individual members had also taken shares.

Barbers.—Del. Stowe reported that his Union would exchange their certificates in the Council for shares and take 75 more besides. Membership on the increase; new initiations every meeting.

Building Trades Council.—Del. Midgley reported that his organization was opposed to the contractor-aldermen now seeking re-election, and suggested that the delegates would know what to do.

Stationary Engineers.—Del. Garvey thanked members of the Council for its co-operation and thought that soon legislation would be secured or prevented which would improve the value of membership in the International Union as against a provincial association which was in no position to assist members having nothing to say about hours worked or wages received.

Stone Cutters.—Del. Marshall reported that his organization was op-

posed to concrete being used in the construction of the new Labor Temple, but was satisfied that the directors were now on the right track.

Painters.—Del. Mabbitt reported that his Union would hold a mass meeting of all workers interested in that craft, union or otherwise, on Feb. 24, in the Plumbers' Hall.

Nomination and Election of Officers.

This being the second to last meeting of this term, President Sellars declared the meeting open for nomination of officers for the ensuing term, these to remain open till next meeting, when election would take place.

President.—S. W. Thompson, H. C. Benson, H. Sellars.

Vice-President.—H. C. Benson, A. Letroadec, J. Sully, J. Sinfield, S. W. Thompson, W. F. McKenzie.

General Secretary.—R. P. Pettipiece. Secretary-Treasurer.—Jas. Campbell. Statistician.—J. H. Ley, A. E. Mabbit, Peter Garvey, J. Sinfield.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—A. Dunbar, Jas. Brown, George Worth.

Trustees (three).—J. A. Aicken, D.

Jas. L. Lougheed

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Babcock, A. Letrodec, F. A. Hoover, R. Craig, C. A. Furman, F. J. Harris.

Nominations closed for the evening. The following delegates were appointed as Auditing Committee:--

Dels. Aicken, Mabbitt, Wilton.
Special Committee (hospital case)--

Dels. Babcock, McVety and Ley.

New Business.

McKenzie—Thompson.—That the secretary be instructed to write to the School Board asking that all entrances to the school grounds off Ninth avenue, Mount Pleasant, be closed and opened on other streets, for the purpose of protecting the lives of school children. Carried.

Corley—Ley.—That the resolution forwarded by the Amalgamated Carpenters be concurred in and secretary forward same to the City Council. Carried after a general discussion, in which many of the delegates participated, the attitude of the City Council toward the Exhibition building coming in for some peppery comment.

Pettipiece—Benson.—That the communication from H. E. Young be temporarily tabled and that the secretary write for further information. Carried.

Harris—Mabbitt.—That in response to the communication from V. Clothier, a committee be appointed to reply for the Council. Carried.

Committee—Pettipiece, Sully, Reid, Ley—Thompson.—That the request from the East End Electors' of Ward Five Association be complied with, and that a committee of three be named to represent the Council at its meetings. Carried.

Committee—Sinfield, Midgley, Ley, Midgley—Benson.—That the communication from Greenwood Miners' Union be referred, with the several other communications received, to the special committee having in hand the work of the proposed formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor, for its consideration and report at a later meeting. Carried.

Committee now stands—Thompson, Midgley, Benson, Ley, Letrodec.

Reid—Sully.—That the recommendation of the Executive Committee re sending a delegate to Victoria, be concurred in, provided funds are available. Carried.

President Sellars declared the meeting open for nominations, when the following names were proposed:

Dels. Midgley, Wilton, Ley, Benson.

Del. Midgley was declared elected at the close of the vote.

Wilton—Beasley.—That the secretary be instructed to write the Victoria and New Westminster Trades and Labor Councils asking for their cooperation in demanding the abolition

of the poll tax. Carried.

McVety—Lothian.—That the delegate to Victoria be instructed to present and press for the adoption of the following resolution when he appears with the committee before the government executive after the opening of the session:

"Whereas, recent accidents on interurban lines have demonstrated the weakness of operating rules and the absence of modern safety appliances on cars; the passenger and employees are not assured of the same degree of safety as on steam railways controlled by the Dominion Railway Act, which does not apply to the electric lines of British Columbia except at points of intersection with railways operating under the said Act:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that inasmuch as the interurban electric lines perform the same function as steam railways, they should be compelled to adopt the same operating rules and safety devices, and we request the Provincial government to suitably amend the British Columbia Railway Act, adapting it to the proper control of electric lines in this province."

Carried.

Questions by Members.

A few routine questions were asked and answered, and with the consent of the meeting an extension of time was declared and the following motion proposed and adopted:

McKenzie—Pettipiece.—That the secretary be instructed to notify certificate holders that the Council was prepared to redeem same, either in cash or in exchange for two shares in the Vancouver Labor Temple Company, Limited. Also to consult solicitors re legal phase of notification.

Financial Statement.

No. 1 account—Receipts, \$67; disbursements, \$82.

No. 2 account—Receipts, \$160; disbursements, \$165.55.

Adjournment at 11:15 p. m.

H. SELLERS,

President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,

Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 20, 1910.

Regular meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council convened this evening at 8:10 p.m., Vice-President Thompson taking the chair in the absence of President Sellars, who was reported ill at St. Paul's Hospital.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted, with a correction relative to the seating of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific delegate.

Credentials.

Chairman Letrodec of the Organization Committee reported favorably as to the Sailors' Union; also upon the affiliation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Sailors—J. Pearson.

Bricklayers and Masons—W. W. Sayers.

Bartenders—H. H. Harrison, G. L. Morency, A. Shaw, H. Sheppard and Wm. Mottishaw.

Machinists—J. H. McVety, A. Beasley, J. L. Haddon, F. Fisher, C. Mattison.

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—Jas. Campbell, R. Houghton, E. Lothian, G. Worth and W. F. McKenzie.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers
—Charles Nock, Robert Robinson and William Precious.
Moving Picture Operators—Wm. J. Young.

Plumbers—Bro. O'Neil and Bishop.
Applications accepted, delegates received and obligated.

Communications.

From Vancouver General Hospital, re Council's subscription for 1910. Upon motion of Dels. Sayers and Benson, the letter was laid on the table pending the report of the Hospital Committee.

From Regina Trades and Labor Council asking for the rate of wages prevailing among the Building Trades organizations of the city; also the cost of staple necessities entering into the price of living.

Benson—Reid.—That the secretary give the information asked. An amendment by Dels. Midgley and Miller that the letter be referred to the Building Trades Council, was lost. The motion prevailed.

Reports of Committees.

Executive Committee.

A committee, consisting of Members Davis, Williams, Servard and Yaeger,

were present at the last meeting of the Executive, and after considerable discussion of its trade affairs the explanation of the Cooks' and Waiters' committee was accepted as satisfactory and the Executive so recommends. Concurred in.

From C. J. Fagan, secretary Provincial Board of Health, relative to the compilation of statistics on diseases of occupation. Filed. Concurrence.

From C. W. Murray, secretary of the local School board, re Council's resolution. Filed. Concurrence.

From Carey Chandler, secretary Moving Picture Operators' Union, re delegate and meetings of Council. Filed. Concurrence.

From E. Marshall Young, of Regina, asking for information re immigration to Canada. Secretary to reply. Concurrence.

From Brotherhood Electrical Workers, No. 213, with resolution asking for the appointment of an inspector by the City Council to look after wires and poles in the city. Executive recommends that the president name a special committee of three to interview the city authorities and press for immediate action along the lines suggested by the resolution. Concurrence. Committee named: Dels. Letroade, Midgley and Sayers.

From Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., relative to the proposed assessment to fight the Steel Trust. Recommended that the circular be dealt with by the respective affiliated Unions. Concurrence.

From Edwin Howell, secretary of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, seeking labor directory information. Secretary to reply. Concurrence.

From H. E. Young, provincial secretary, in further reference to previous communication relative to statistics of diseases of occupation. Filed. Concurrence.

From Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; from Seattle Local No. 73, of the Marble Workers' Union; from Stephen C. Hogan, international secretary of the Marble Workers—all relative to the alleged case of discrim-

ination against a marble worker of Vancouver. Executive recommends that secretary secure further information from the Machinists' Union delegate who had raised the question, and upon its receipt reply to the three communications received. Concurrence.

From Wm. McQueen, city clerk, re exhibition building contract. Filed. Concurrence.

From Street Railwaymen's Union, expressing confidence in the officers of the new Labor Temple Company. Filed. Concurrence.

From Brotherhood of Carpenters, asking for transfer of Council certificates for Labor Temple shares. Referred to Sec.-Treas. Campbell. Concurrence.

The following accounts were presented and recommended for payment:

No. 1 account—E. T. Kingsley, printing, \$16.50; Wage-Earner, card for Nov., Dec. and Jan., \$3; B. C. Electric Railway Co., light account, \$15.78; A. R. Burns, sundries, \$3.

No. 2 account—Jas. H. McVety, Dec. wages, \$100.25.
Concurrence.

Auditing Committee.

Del. Wilton reported that owing to the absence of Del. Aicken, the committee were not in a position to report, but it would be ready before the new officers would take over the affairs of the Council. Received.

Statistician Mattison read his report for the past term, and it was received with the hearty thanks of the Council, and ordered to be published in the Council's official organ, The Western Wage-Earner.

Del. Midgley reported for the committee having in hand the formation of the proposed Provincial Federation of Labor. Upon motion of Dels. Léy and McVety, it was received as one of progress.

Del. Babcock reported for the special hospital committee relative to the case of alleged ill-treatment of a member of the Street Railwaymen's Union. A general discussion took place, in which a number of delegates partici-

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pated, resulting in the whole question being referred to new business.

Del. Mabbitt reported for the football tourney committee. Received as one of progress.

Roll Call.

Statistician Mattison reported 58 delegates present, the largest attendance of the entire term.

Reports of Unions.

Musicians.—Del. Babcock reported the initiation of seven new members at their last meeting. Also that the Musicians' Union was applying for 100 shares in the new Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 213.—Del. Maxom reported that his Union was in favor of a legal firm being retained by the Council annually to take charge of all the legal work of Unions and unionists.

Leather Workers.—Del. Letroadecc reported that the members of his Union were arranging for the fitting reception of their International president, E. J. Baker, who was expected in the city during the week. It was his first visit to Canadian territory. Urged the members of organized labor to ask for the Leather Workers' union label on all job and other work in that line. His organization was in favor of the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor.

Bartenders.—Del. Mattishaw reported many new members coming in. Also that the League had decided to take 500 shares in the Labor Temple Company. Wanted more information relative to the Provincial Federation of Labor. Vandecar Hotel now signed up. Executive board now had charge of affairs of the Union.

Bakers.—Del. Sprigel reported an encouraging increase in membership, and expected that the Bakers would be heard from at no distant date.

Painters.—Del. Mabbitt reported for his Union against the plans said to have been adopted by the directorate. Vice-President Thompson drew the attention of the delegate to the fact that no plans had yet been adopted of any sort.

Building Trades Council.—Del. Midgley reported that plans said to have been adopted were not satisfactory to the Building Trades Council, but would report no further in view of the explanation that had been made by the chairman. The Lathers' Union would take 100 shares in the Labor Temple, and soon affiliate again with the Council.

Builders' Laborers.—Del. Sully reported as opposed to plans which had been submitted to their Union unofficially. Also that the Laborers were taking another 100 shares in the new Labor Temple Company.

Amalgamated Carpenters.—Del. Sinfield reported that he was responsible for the much-discussed plans of the proposed Labor Temple, and that he had handed them to Del. Reid, who had no business to exhibit them as the adopted plans of the Labor Temple directorate. The delegate also reported that during the past year 310 new members had been initiated into their association in this city.

Cigarmakers.—Del. Jardine reported trade slack, and pointed out that if the

union men of Vancouver were consistent unionists when it came to buying cigars, their membership would be all working and increased in number. Cigarmakers had taken 50 shares in the Labor Temple.

Plumbers.—Del. Bishop reported relative to the plans of the new Labor Temple.

Typographical Union.—Del. Benson reported that all members of his organization were busy; and that not a single non-union print shop existed in the city. The membership of 226 had now crept up to over 160.

Bricklayers and Masons.—Del. Sayers reported trade slack in their line; many members not working. Proposed to hold a banquet at some future date.

Stone Cutters.—Del. Marshall reported that his Union urged that stone be used in the construction of the proposed new hall.

Machinists.—Del. Haddon reported that their Union was sending a delegate to Victoria to co-operate with the British Columbia executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Machinists had subscribed for 500 shares in the Labor Temple Company.

Street Railwaymen.—Del. Thompson reported his Union in favor of Provincial Federation of Labor. Were also taking shares in the Labor Temple Company.

Stationary Engineers.—Del. Garvey reported that his Union was sending a delegate to assist the Trades Council delegate at Victoria, and also to go after some legislation for their own membership.

Nomination, Election and Installation of Officers.

This being the beginning of the 1910 term, Chairman Thompson declared the meeting open for further nominations, and election was proceeded with, as follows:

For President—Thompson, Benson, and Sellars. The latter withdrew, being ill at St. Paul's Hospital. Result: Thompson, 36; Benson, 22. Thompson elected.

For Vice-president—Benson, Letroadecc, Sully, Sinfield, McKenzie, Midgley. Benson elected on the fifth ballot; Benson, 29; Midgley, 25.

General Secretary—Pettipiece, Letroadecc, Sayers. Pettipiece elected on first ballot. Letroadecc, 8; Sayers, 9; Pettipiece, 39.

Secretary-Treasurer—Jas. Campbell re-elected by acclamation.

Statistician—Mabbitt, Sinfield, Sayers, Letroadecc. Mabbitt elected on second ballot. Sinfield, 19; Mabbitt, 31.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Dunbar, Brown, Worth. Dunbar elected on second ballot. Worth, 15; Dunbar, 32.

Trustees (three to elect)—Aicken, Babcock, Letroadecc, Furman, Harris, Midgley, Sayers, Ley. Aicken and Letroadecc elected on first ballot. Midgley elected on fourth ballot. Harris, 5; Sayers, 15; Midgley, 22.

Upon invitation of Vice-President Thompson, Ex-President McVety took charge of the installation of new officers.

President-elect Thompson then named Dels. Letroadecc, Midgley and Sayers as a special committee to co-operate with the Electrical Workers in the securing of an inspector for wires and poles within the city limits.

Sayers-McVety—That Sec. Pettipiece be asked to attend the announced public meeting of Commissioner Coombs of the Salvation Army and secure an explanation of that organization's traffic in pauper immigration to this territory. Carried.

Financial Statement—Account No. 1: Receipts, \$167.10; disbursements, \$68.28. No 2 Account: Receipts, \$140.75; disbursements, \$100.25.

Meeting adjourned at 11:20 p.m.

S. THOMPSON,
President.
R. P. PETTIPIECE,
Secretary.

Statistician's Report.

To the Officers and Members of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council:

As statistician for the above Council:

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call for the term ending Jan. 1st, 1910, I take this opportunity of submitting my report.

During the term there were 13 meetings held, 12 of which were regular assemblies and one a special, called for the purpose of conferring with our solicitor regarding formation of the Labor Temple Company.

The total attendance of delegates during the term was 526 out of a possible 1566.

The Union credited with the best attendance was the Street Railway Employees; their delegates were punctual in every respect, receiving 65 marks out of a possible 65. Machinists and the Brotherhood of Carpenters came next with a score of 50 out of a possible 65. The other Unions have been arranged in special order, so the membership of our various Locals can see and get an idea of how their delegates attend the Council meetings.

The following table shows the actual attendance of delegates and the number of attendances possible:

Unions seating five delegates—		
	Actual Attendance.	Possible.
Bricklayers and Masons...	25	65
Bartenders	17	65
Builders' Laborers	34	65
Cooks and Waiters.....	12	65

Typographical	46	65
Amalgamated Carpenters..	13	65
Painters	34	65

Unions seating four delegates—		
Tailors	30	52

Unions seating three delegates—		
Barbers	13	39
Cigarmakers	19	39
Electrical Workers.....	16	39
Iron Moulders	5	39

Unions seating one delegate—		
Civic Employees	7	26
Plumbers	5	26
Stone Cutters	20	26
United Garment Workers..	5	26
Building Trades Council..	22	22
Boiler Makers.....	0	26
Stage Employees	6	26
Tile Workers	3	6
Bakers and Confectioners..	3	6
Leather Workers	24	26

Unions seating two delegates—		
Musicians	7	13
Structural Iron Workers..	1	13
Moving Picture Operators	0	13

Tile Workers, Bakers and Building Trades Council affiliated late in the term.

Fraternally yours,

(Sgd.) E. MATTINSON,

Statistician.

"SLUG" FOR BEER.

A boy entering a Park Row (New York) saloon a few nights ago and placing half a dozen cans on the bar threw down at the same time a handful of linotype slugs. The bartender filled the pails, then carefully examined the pieces of lead and tossed them into separate compartments where were already many like them. The boy meantime walked out with the foaming pails. He had not said one word. This mystifying transaction was too much for a man who was taking his nightcap and he demanded an explanation. "Oh," said the bartender, "there's nothing mysterious about that. I was merely filling orders for drinks." "Filling orders for drinks?" repeated the still mystified stranger. "Sure," said the bartender. "Those pieces of lead were my orders. They were cast by linotype operators and each order bears the name of the operator who made it. I simply sort them out and at the end of the week send them back by the boy who takes the drinks. They are both bill and receipt. I get my money promptly and the operators know that our accounts are straight."—New York Sun.

DO YOU DO THIS?

You build palaces and live in tenements! You spin fine raiment and wear rags! You build jails and then fill them! You make guns and then join the army and shoot your brothers with them! You reverence a piece of rag called a flag and call yourselves patriotic! You allow the employers to control the political machines and nominate the candidates who must secure your votes to be elected! Great is the wisdom of the workers.

PROFIT.

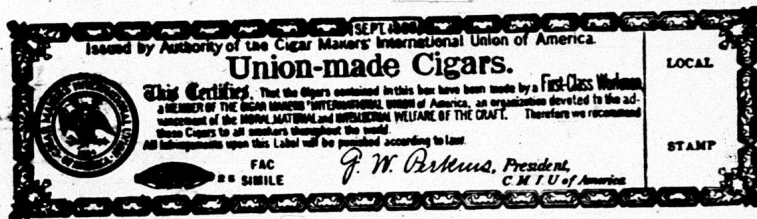
There is something almost refreshingly cold-blooded and frank about the report of the United States immigration commission on the "white slave" trade. It does not claim that "white slavery" is caused by natural depravity, human weakness, lack of moral training, or any of the other popular explanations of defects in our social system. It states clearly, without equivocation, that "to the motive of business profits is due beyond question the influence which creates and upholds this traffic."

That is some progress at least. It is a little satisfaction to have a correct diagnosis of the case, even if the same old quack remedies are prescribed.

When a modern physician declares that pus in a wound is due to infection and not to "humors in the blood," we do not expect him to prescribe a poultice.

Unfortunately, social doctors have not yet reached that stage of consistency. While the United States immigration commission reported to Congress that profit is the cause of the white slave trade, it has never occurred to any member of either the committee or of Congress that, if this is true, then the proper way to combat it is to take the profit out of it.—Daily Socialist.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 357.

556

WHEN DRY, CALL UP PHONE 783.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE

Westminster Bartenders.

There are at the present time thirty bartenders in the city of New Westminster. This fact is ascertained from the city police, as according to a recent by-law all bartenders in the city have to take out an annual license. The order went into effect on January 1 and 30 licenses have been issued. The fee is \$2 and not a few of the men affected believe that if a license is to be imposed it should be a larger one, say \$25. With a high license, they say, it would have a tendency to keep out travelling "tramps" as they designate transients in the trade, and improve the class of men in the business. It would also, they claim, protect local men who live in the city and have their homes and property here.

The police believe the idea a splendid one, and one calculated to protect the conscientious men in the business now. They also have a better hold on the liquor traffic with the license enforced, as all bartenders breaking the laws are liable to have their licenses revoked. The law says for instance, that no liquor shall be sold to drunken men, and the police state that they intend enforcing this in the strictest possible manner, and all bartenders found disobeying the law in this respect will have their licenses taken away from them.

The Labor Temple site ten years ago was purchased for \$7,500. Today it is valued at \$65,000. The further increase in value will in itself be a big factor in increasing the worth of Vancouver Labor Temple Company, Limited, shares.

Painters' Union.

Trade with our craft is not particularly good at present, in fact there is quite a number out of work.

For the paperhanger section of our membership, however, the present month will see the opening of a busy season. The assistance of members of other trades will be of assistance to us if they will ask every painter and paperhanger for their cards, especially when they are working in your homes.

During the month the Union intends to hold a number of open meetings, to which all non-union painters are invited. A number of Trades Council organizers and officers have promised to attend, and we expect to start the season of 1910 with a greatly increased membership.

The officers of the local have been elected for the term as follows:

President, W. T. Nagle.
Vice-President, J. Fyffe.
Recording Secretary, J. C. Burgess.
Financial Secretary, F. T. Harris.
Treasurer, W. Pavier.

Stone Cutters' Union.

The situation in Bedford remains unchanged. The employers are getting very few strikebreakers. Jan. 1 will bring the strike to a climax, as

existing contracts between the bosses and No. 2 expire on that date. Chicago No. 2 joins the G. U. in a body on that date. The boys in Bedford are putting up a splendid fight against the greed and fanatical desire of the bosses to burst up the union. After a few of these employers have gotten into the bankruptcy court, and the rest of them with shaky credit, then they will respect the fight that the workers are making all over the world for better conditions. And we wish the Parry-Posts and such other fanatics in a hotter place than Vancouver is at the present time.

Montana is taking a crack at the Bedford stone trust. Through efforts of organized labor, the State Legislature convened in special session for the purpose of making an appropriation for native stone in preference to the cheaper stone from Bedford for new wings to the capitol building. The Western Federation of Miners did great work in bringing that about.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council owns 50,000 shares in the Vancouver Labor Temple Company, Limited, and for the present only 30,000 shares are offered for sale; before the remaining 20,000 shares are disposed of the Central Body will acquire sufficient additional shares to guarantee a controlling interest in the Labor Temple Company in perpetuity.

Builders Laborers' Union.

The Laborers are fairly well employed, considering the season of the year and prospects look promising for a busy year.

During the month the officers for the term were elected and installed, the results being as follows:

President—J. Sully.
Vice-president—J. Lacey.
Corresponding secretary—J. Rogers.
Financial secretary—W. Walford.
Treasurer—Jas. Cosgrove.
Warden—B. Bassett.
Conductor—E. Richards.
Trustees—G. Doctor, J. L. Russell, A. Kennedy.

Delegates to Trades and Labor Council—Sully, Sellers, Bassett, Lacey and Furman.

With the completion of the Labor Temple, every Union in Vancouver (over a dozen Unions meet elsewhere at present) can be comfortably accommodated, not only for Union meeting rooms, but business agents' offices, etc. In addition to this, a reading room, gymnasium and other facilities will be provided, so that organized labor's headquarters will, indeed, be a home and meeting place.

Street Railwaymen's Union.

Business is booming with the Street Railwaymen, new lines being opened up, necessitating the employment of more men, which means more members for the Union. The "extras" are getting night runs and the night men are filling the day jobs vacated by

those promoted to the positions of inspectors.

The meetings are fairly well attended, especially by those who are immune from the real estate craze, but the same game goes on in this Union as in all others—the "live" ones do the work and the rest participate in the benefits.

The boys are congratulating Brother Pike on his complete recovery from a very serious illness. The athletic club is recovering from the strenuousities of the recent smoker and will defend the football cup, donated by the Trades and Labor Council, against a team from the Plumbers' Union. The match will be played on the Harris street grounds on February 5th. If you want to see the "Men with the lead-pipe cinch" get trimmed in good shape, come and watch the game.

A. J. LAWRENCE.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital authorized	\$10,000,000
Capital paid up	\$ 5,000,000
Reserve	\$ 5,000,000

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on deposits
of ONE DOLLAR and up-
wards FROM DATE OF
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A general banking business
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Main Office
530 Granville Street
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Fairview Branch
2013 Granville St. S.

Plumbers' Union.

It is often claimed by contractors and capitalists that the working men only look at questions from one side—their own—and that all their trade journals and speakers are very much



SQUARE DEALING

in selling goods is an important consideration to those mechanics who require implements of high grade and quality. It also requires a large and carefully selected stock, as "something just as good" don't "go" with the man who knows. When you want tools of high merit, see us for honest values and fair prices.

J. A. FLETT, LTD.

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Phone 204.

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Phone 447.

biased, and refuse to take into consideration the awful risks assumed by the poor boss. As an instance of how broadminded the employer is, the following clipping from the "Plumber and Steam Fitter," an organ of the employing plumbers of Toronto, is a fair example:

"Vancouver journeymen plumbers are talking of making a demand in the spring for higher wages. At present, 50 cents an hour is being paid, but a man is taken on only for the time that it is necessary to complete the work on hand. He may work half a day or he may work a week. Under such conditions, things are very uncertain, and a man does not know where he is at. Since a man is not paid by the day or the week, but by the hour, the suggestion is now being made that an increase in wages be demanded sufficient to tide a man through if he is not in steady work. On the other hand, some are of the opinion that if this is done, it should only apply to work of a casual or temporary nature. If all plumbers received the high rate of pay, it would mean a very large increase all round and would greatly advance the cost of contracts. It is reasonable, they contend, if a man has steady work, or work extending over a week or a month, that he should not receive wages out of proportion, such

as they would be if based on the proportion of a high rate to a man who receives but a day or two's work per week."

Now, wouldn't such a nice, plausible argument bring tears to the eyes of a mummy! The wild and woolly plumbers of Vancouver want a rate of pay that will guarantee them the same amount per week, whether they work or not? The rate of pay is to be boosted so high that the boss cannot afford to lay off a man! Men who are fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to have steady employment and work 44 hours per week, should be paid 30 cents per hour, and these who work but 22 hours will receive 60 cents?

Isn't that a nice mess of prejudicial nonsense for an honest, reputable journal like the "Plumber and Steam Fitter" to publish? It is a fair illustration of the average employer's trade paper, the arguments usually furnishing amusement for the economists among the one-year apprentices.

The plumbers of Vancouver will receive exactly what they are able to force from the employer—the labor market being the determining factor. If wages in surrounding territory are a criterion, the plumbers of Vancouver have been asleep at the switch for some considerable time past and would be justified in demanding 75 cents per hour. The employer would then employ plumbers when he had to—and at no other time.

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.

Printers' Union.

Down goes another open shop concern!

The Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, operating the largest printing plant in the country, went into the hands of a receiver late Wednesday evening.

The bankruptcy of the Werner Co. was not wholly unexpected. Four years ago this concern became involved in trouble with the printing trades be-

cause it refused to concede the eight-hour day, as did other printing houses throughout the country.

The Werners have been making an ineffectual attempt ever since to operate their large plant with incompetent scabs who floated in and out, with the result that many carloads of books were thrown back upon its hands, while expensive machinery was all but ruined.

While the Werners may give out the impression that they were embarrassed by the failure of some customers, and it is wholly a matter of financing their concern, it is well known that they have come to the end of their string in borrowing money, which condition was forced upon them because of the fact that everything was going out and little or nothing coming in.

At this moment the Werner plant does not employ 50 per cent. of the workers that were found in that establishment before their eight-hour strike, and heads of departments have frankly admitted that with few exceptions their strike-breakers are the worst of incompetents.

The name of Werners has become notorious throughout the country as associated with slave-driving open shoppers and no skilled, self-respecting workers will enter their plant. Therefore, they can turn out no work satisfactory to the trade, and hence their business is declining and they are compelled to appeal to the court to save themselves from complete annihilation.

What the future conditions will be in the Werner plant depends upon the receiver. Perhaps he can operate without skilled workers, and perhaps not.

Members of the Electrical Workers' Union are travellers. They have seen the successes met with by Labor Temple Companies in other cities and in consequence are the heaviest subscribers for stock in the Vancouver company.

Union Men

require comfortable, Union-Made SHOES

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

COLVIN & McROBBIE

307 Hastings St. Next the Arcade

SMOKE

TERMINUS CIGARS

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

Ask for them.

SAVING MONEY

IS LIKE FINDING IT

YOU'LL SAVE MONEY
AND LOTS OF IT BY
BUYING

*"Everything
to Eat" at*

EDGETT'S

LTD.

THE GREATEST
VALUE POSSIBLE
FOR YOUR MON-
EY

A Store Full of Bargains

THE

H. A. EDGETT CO.,

"The Store of Plenty"

Machinists' Union.

The most important move made by the "nut splitters" during the month was the purchase of another 500 shares in the Labor Temple Company. The matter was thoroughly discussed both from sentimental and business viewpoints, and the opinion generally appeared to be in favor of assisting the company to assist the unions and members.

The attention of the membership is called to the new laws that went into effect after January 1, 1910, in regards to the standing of members in the I. A. of M. After that date members will have three months in which they can pay dues before they are in bad standing in the I. A. of M., the same as it was two years ago, with the exception that when a member allows himself to run three months in arrears, he will be dropped from the roll, and the only way he can again become a paying member is by being reinstated, and that in the regular way in which a member who was dropped for six months' bad standing has had to be reinstated in the past. So our members will remember there are no more members in arrears in the I. A. of M., but when a member

becomes three months in arrears in his dues, he will be dropped from membership by the grand lodge, as well as the Local, and can only get back by a regular reinstatement stamp. We believe this is a good change in our laws, as very few, after they have been suspended for non-payment of dues, have ever paid up, but allowed themselves to be dropped and then reinstated in the regular way. Then, again, it has caused no end of confusion to our secretaries, owing to them carrying a lot of members who were suspended by the grand lodge, and yet were paying dues every month to the local financial secretary, and never in good standing until they paid up-to-date. Some of our members may think this a bad law, but if they had the experience of the officers of the lodge they would soon realize the benefit of the new law. So our members who are in arrears will please take notice and bring themselves within the three months' limit within the next month, or they will be dropped from the rolls and must be reinstated in the regular way.

Attention is also called to the new law whereby foreign machinists of unions coming to this country can, by sending their membership book to the grand lodge, obtain a book from the I. A. of M. and be placed in good standing free of cost.

The officers and directors have no apology to offer in addressing organized labor generally throughout the city, with the hope that practical assistance will be given the project of erecting a new and up-to-date Labor Temple, one that will permit the movement to grow, without forcing the Local Unions to seek accommodation elsewhere.

Bookbinders' Union.

The Bookbinders' eight-hour strike seems to have simmered down to the Werner works in Akron. All over the country the membership reports trade good and nearly everybody at work, with shops that held out falling into line and signing agreements with the Union. It is quite likely that the

strike assessment will be still further reduced and probably completely wiped out in the near future.

For the year 1909 the Seattle Labor Temple Association paid a dividend amounting to 13 per cent.

Tailors' Union.

Eugene Brais has been elected general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, to succeed John B. Lennon, on the first ballot. Unofficial returns show that the vote stands as follows: Brais, 5,308; Lennon, 4,414; Lironi, 568.

In defeating so able and well-known a man in the American labor movement as John B. Lennon, the young Cleveland unionist and his friends throughout the country realize that he will be put to a severe test to uphold the prestige of the organization, but all who know Brother Brais are confident that he will give a good account of himself. He is a vigorous fighter for union principles, progressive and broadminded, and his enthusiasm is unbounded.

Before the local tailors were aware of the defeat of Mr. Lennon, Mr. Brais, the secretary-treasurer-elect, dropped into the city and paid the Local an official visit. He was accompanied by James Watt, business agent of the Toronto Tailors, and Gus Sodenberg, an officer in the Chicago labor movement. Considering that the local membership opposed the election of Mr. Brais by a vote of 75 in favor of his opponent as against 10 in his favor, they are the recipients of a unique honor in receiving practically the first visit he has officially made since his election.

After looking over the local situation, the trio left for the south, en route to San Francisco, where they will attempt to clear away the troubles confronting the trade in that city.

The election of Mr. Brais, inasmuch as he is known as a "progressive" unionist, marks the dawn of a new era in the Tailors' Union. Recognizing the limitations of organizations controlling but one section of the clothing trade, Mr. Brais has set himself the task of

High Class Tailoring



We invite your inspection of our stock of Suitings

CROOT & STEWART

802 Granville Street

New Spring Suits

Select your Spring Suit early
sir—select it now!
There never was a better time
—for the spring styles are
just in from the

World's Best Tailor Shop

Choice and handsome garments—all blooming with the new style features and spring freshness.

Correct models and fabrics for middle-aged men and all the swell stunts for the dashing young dressers.

**\$15, \$20, \$25 up to
\$30.**

Made by the famous Campbell Clothing Company which is absolute guarantee of style and workmanship.

A. E. Lees & Co.

Sole Agents for Campbell's
Clothing

Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.

amalgamating the different unions now holding jurisdiction over sections of the trade into one compact organization, a movement which should meet with the approval and support of the Garment Workers and other smaller organizations.

Brotherhood of Carpenters.

During the month the officers for the ensuing term were elected and installed as follows:

President—Geo. Williams.
Vice-president—R. J. McRae.
Recording Secretary—Arthur Paine.
Financial Secretary and Business Agent—S. Keringhan.

Prospects are favorable for a continuation of favorable conditions in the trade, and the activity of the business agents has done a great deal to solidify the different crafts in the Building Trades.

Coast Seamen's Union.

The affiliation of this Union with the central body will no doubt bring its aims and objects more clearly be-

fore the members of organized labor throughout the city. The battles of seamen for endurable conditions has been a strenuous one because of the fact that the members are so far removed from the field where they could secure the active assistance of other crafts.

The aims of the organization are briefly as follows:

The Seamen's Unions, both here and abroad, are working for the following laws to be applied everywhere to the Coast trade and deep-water vessels alike:

(1) Abolish all imprisonment for leaving a vessel in any safe harbor.

(2) Abolish all imprisonment for refusing to obey commands while lying in safe harbor, substituting therefor the payment of such money as has been paid to any one who has been engaged to do the work refused.

(3) Abolish all continuous discharge certificates, which are kept by the master. Establish in its place a certificate of efficiency, to be kept by the seaman himself.

(4) Abolish all payment of advance wages, either directly or indirectly.

(5) Abolish all allotment of wages, except to near and dependent relatives.

(6) Adoption of a standard of efficiency for sailors, providing for a least three years' service at sea on deck.

(7) Adoption of a standard of efficiency for firemen, proving for at least six months' service as trimmer.

(8) Manning scale, under which at least 75 per cent. of the deck crew, exclusive of officers, must be able seamen and understand sufficient of the language of the officers to obey the command.

These laws are as necessary for the welfare of the traveling public and the safety of their lives as they are for seamen themselves.

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.

Cigarmakers' Union.

When you take a cigar out of a box which does not bear the Cigarmakers' Blue Label, you give aid to the most powerful combination of cheap labor advocates in the United States and Canada—the American Tobacco Trust. We Canadians have an erroneous idea that we have no trusts in Canada like the United States possesses, probably not such large trusts, but just as large and powerful according to our population as the trusts south of the 49th parallel. The American Tobacco Trust has a strong hold in this country at the present time. The primary object of this combine is to do away with the union label, so that there will be no distinguishing between the manufacturer who is willing and does treat his employees fairly and the one who reduces their wages to the bare point of subsistence and the limit of physical endurance. The non-union worker should remember that the inevitable consequence of the destruc-

tion of the unions will be to lower his wages and increase the hours of his labor, so that whether you favor the organization of workers into unions or not, it is of vital importance to you that the price of labor is kept high and the hours of labor low, hence buy union-made cigars.

It took the Cigarmakers eighteen years to get the eight-hour day. The agitation for it started at the fourth annual convention, held in Buffalo in 1867, and it was adopted at the convention held in Cincinnati in 1885. The civic employees in Vancouver can thank the union men in Vancouver for their eight-hour law, and it is up to them now to join the Civic Employees' Union to a man and assist organized labor to maintain what they now have and still further improve the hours of labor in the future. Organization and agitation are two words the wage-earner should study.

ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Every trade unionist in this city would be greatly pleased if organized labor had a home of its own. There is only one way for you to get it, and that is to hustle the sale of Labor Lyceum Company stock. The site is bought, is half paid for, and is an ideal one for our purpose. What is required NOW is the MONEY!—says the Cleveland Citizen. Here in Vancouver the site is WHOLLY PAID FOR and all that remains is to erect a building.

Musicians' Union.

"Very few troubles confronting the Musicians' Union" is the way Delegate Babcock put it when reporting to the Trades and Labor Council at the last meeting. A considerable number of candidates are being admitted to the organization, seven walking the plank at the last meeting.

The officers for the term have been chosen and in addition to their regular duties they function as a board of directors with power to carry on the business of the organization between the regular meetings, which are held on the second Sunday in each month. The officers elected are as follows:

President—C. Ward.
Vice-president—J. Bowyer.
General Secretary—J. W. Trendell.
Treasurer—W. Babcock.
Executive Committee—H. Stocker,
J. McDonald.

The New Spring Suits are Here

Do you like seeing the new things early? We invite you, the first time you are passing the store, to drop in and look over the new spring styles.

You'll like them.

DesBRISAY WARDROBE
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
613 Granville St.

When you want the best
go to

H.O. LEE

Grocer

Butter and Fruits a Specialty.

Try our Money-Back Tea

at

3lbs for \$1.00

Equal to any 50c tea on the market

2425 Westminster Ave.

PHONE 322.

the central body and by the infusion of a little new blood.

New officers have been elected, a business agent again placed in the field, and a comprehensive plan outlined, which will, when put into operation, remove the cause for a great number of the complaints from other trades in reference to the unsatisfactory condition of restaurants displaying the card of the Waiters' Union when not a single union man is employed.

A Waitresses' Union is also being formed, and the members of organized labor are requested to ask the waitresses if they belong to the Union and if necessary, show them cause why they should belong.

The new officers of the Cooks' and Waiters' Local are as follows:

- President—J. Yaeger.
- Vice-president—F. Martyn.
- General Secretary—Chas. Davis.
- Business Agent—T. A. Williams.

Former Business Agent Perkins is still confined to the hospital, and with regret we report that there is no improvement in his condition.

If you have any doubt about the safety of your money invested in the Labor Temple Company, explain the proposition to any business man friend and see what he says about it.

Bartenders' League.

With the majority of the members fully employed, the Union is in a flourishing condition. The license system has worked a hardship on a few of our members, but on the whole the system is satisfactory and assists the organization in raising the standard of the membership.

During the month the election and installation of officers occurred, the officers elected being as follows:

- President—W. Mottishaw.
- Vice-president—H. Hunt.
- General Secretary—Geo. Curnoch.
- Treasurer—Ben Johnston.
- Inspector—H. Shepard.
- Outside Guard—G. J. Brun.

(Continued on Page 22)

A leading capitalist of the city says: "I can sell the Labor Temple site for \$95,000—if the unionists of the city are foolish enough to let it go."

LANDERS RESIGNED.

Samuel L. Landers, who for three years past has been editor of the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades in New York, the official organ of the United Garment Workers of America, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Mr. Landers was appointed by the general executive board to continue the position he held previous to his appointment as editor, that of Canadian organizer.—Hamilton Herald.

"A FIGHT FOR MARKETS."

Richmond Pearson Hobson, Democratic Congressman from Alabama, the soldier and statesman who won deathless fame on account of his willingness to kiss and to be kissed, has delivered his usual war speech to the House of Representatives. Hobson clamors for the building of six battleships per annum, regardless of the fact that the government of the United States is running behind about \$75,000,000 per year.

Hobson recognizes the fact that the powerful nations of the earth must have markets, and to establish markets may bring on a struggle that will be world-wide.

The only way by which a war can be avoided is a refusal on the part of the laboring people of the world to engage in a conflict precipitated by a master class that is growing more hungry for profits. If common humanity in every nation on earth had a grasp of the evils that grow out of the present hellish system, there would be no more battleships built, nor would there be any further demand for gatling guns and cannon.—Miners' Magazine.

The farmer is married to a steady job, but without any guarantee regarding pay. The mechanic sometimes get his pay, when he is able to connect with a job.

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SMOKE

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

UNION MADE

Examiners—David Evans, DeSilva Pereira, Geo. Walsh.

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

United Mine Workers.

W. B. Powell, as president, and A. J. Carter, as secretary-treasurer, of District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, have notified all affiliated local unions that the seventh annual convention of District 18 will be held in the Labor Temple, Lethbridge, Alta., commencing at 10 a. m., Wednesday, July 2, 1910.

The Machinists' Union has over seven hundred shares in the Labor Temple Company, not counting those held by individual members.

Cooks' and Waiters' Union.

The Cooks and Waiters have taken on a new lease of life, caused partially by the criticisms of delegates to

Western Wage-earner

Owned and Issued by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

JAS. H. McVETY, Manager.
Phone L1146

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Subscription price, 50c per annum;
25c to unions subscribing in a body.

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

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

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

VANCOUVER, B. C., FEB., 1910

TRADES COUNCIL ACTIVITIES.

The second January meeting of the Trades and Labor Council marked the close of the twentieth fiscal year of that body, one that will be memorable for some time to come as a year during which much real history was written.

The beginning of the year was marked by the inauguration of a progressive policy, one that demanded the absolute ownership of the official organ of the Council, a move unique in the trade union movement of Canada. Despite some slight opposition, the Western Wage-Earner was started, which by the way, passes its first milestone with this issue, and although but a modest effort, it has raised the standing of the organized labor movement, by eliminating the host of advertising fakirs who consider the labor movement their legitimate heritage, regardless of the injury the movement receives at their hands.

A fair idea of the size and capabilities of the Executive Committee, and indeed the whole Council, is shown by the readiness with which they undertook the task of straightening out the property affairs of the organization and the still larger undertaking, the formation of a company to erect a new and modern home for labor.

The introduction of these large and important subjects has drawn as delegates to the Council some of the best material offering in the local movement, and, except for a few reactionaries, the delegates, both new and old, have given the officers every support

and assistance. This spirit was strongly in evidence at the last meeting, when the election of officers for the ensuing term took place, all of the Executive Committee who desired reelection, with one exception, being returned with large majorities. The committee has neither been strengthened or weakened by the few changes made in its makeup, good men voluntarily withdrew and their places have been filled with men of equal caliber.

The assistance and support of delegates and union members generally should be freely given to these men in their attempt to provide a better hall, a progressive Council and last, but not least, to make this paper either a semi-monthly or weekly organ, one that will be a real power in the organized labor movement of the lower mainland.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

In some respects the results in the municipal elections are entitled to be regarded as the most remarkable in any election of recent years. The whole contest appeared to hinge on the treatment accorded the organized workers by the Council, composed largely of rabid anti-unionists, who, actuated by either whimsical or mercenary motives, did everything in their power to prevent the workers having any advantages, even though the electorate had already decided the questions in the affirmative.

The refusal of Mayor Douglas and the Council to abide by the plebiscite vote on the hours and pay of civic employees marked the beginning of the end for the administration, and Mr. Douglas, although supported by a strong political machine, of which he was the municipal expression, was unable to stem the tide of public disapproval of the acts of his official family. His defeat was further contributed to by the introduction of "class lines" by the Vancouver Province and by a bitter personal attack on his opponent by the same paper.

Mr. Taylor's victory was due in no small measure to the support of the members of organized labor—a class unable to elect a mayor from its own ranks, but exercising a strong influence in any contest in which its membership engage. The influence of labor was also seen in the aldermanic contests and resulted in the retirement of a number of aldermen who had but a slight conception of the rights of any but themselves.

The power exerted on this occasion should have a salutary effect on both victors and vanquished and result in a better understanding of the position and standing of organized labor in the community.

Considering the minor issues on which the contest was fought, and the degree of solidarity exhibited by the workers, it augurs well for future occasions when real issues will be presented and the workers asked to line up and take that which they have been unable to secure by petitions or threats—the full product of their labor.

THE CONGRESS FINANCES.

At the last convention of the Dominion Trades Congress of Canada, held in Quebec in September last, the secretary-treasurer was instructed to furnish affiliated bodies with a detailed statement of the expenditure for the year ending September 22nd, 1909. Three months and a half afterwards the report comes to hand marked "CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT," a provision inserted no doubt to prevent the publication of the document, either wholly or in part.

Being the first statement of the Congress expenditure circulated in recent years, it naturally makes interesting reading, more especially for those who have always contended that the Executive was rather "liberal" and that the major part of the funds were disbursed in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Compelled as we are to respect the "confidential" nature of the document, it is impossible to use any of the figures given, but without violating "the oath of secrecy," a few comparisons can be made.

During the entire year not a single dollar was spent for organization work in any of the provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, but taking into consideration the fact that in those two provinces was spent one-sixth of the entire disbursements of the Congress, it is not difficult to understand the reason for overlooking the other provinces of the Dominion.

Ashle from the discrimination shown in the matter of organizers, the amounts paid to Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue for "lobbying" at Ottawa and explaining to the Congress why he was unsuccessful in securing the enactment of any beneficial legislation, plays an important part in the expense sheet of the Congress, over one-third of the to-

EVERYBODY DRINKS RAINIER BEER. WHY?

tal revenue for the year having been handed over to Mr. O'Donoghue for services rendered.

From the foregoing comparisons, Western Trades Councils and Locals will readily understand the inability of the Executive to place Organizer Trotter in the Western territory, although, as has been pointed out, the revenue of the Congress could have been considerably increased by so doing.

It is a matter of regret that the Executive Council persists in such a weak, penny wise and pound foolish policy, one that instead of building up the Congress, is causing the provinces to attempt the organization of provincial bodies, with a view to accomplishing the work which should be undertaken by the Congress, but which cannot be performed if the funds are expended in a vain attempt to secure favorable legislation by maintaining a lawyer at Ottawa during the sessions of the House.

The funds available for organization work should be apportioned among the different Provincial Executive Committees, according to the needs and requirements, but taking into consideration the results accruing from the money so expended. This system would tend to induce the Provincial Vice-Presidents to make a strong effort to secure the affiliation of every union in their respective districts and result in a very material strengthening of the movement from every standpoint. The idea is worthy of consideration of every union, and if adopted should go a long way towards solidifying the trade union movement in Canada.

MEDDLERS.

The strangest phenomenon in American industrial history has occurred during the past few months. There have been more strikes in more trades, involving a greater number of persons, among non-union workers employed in so-called open shops, than among union artisans.

Fully 20,000 clothing workers, 10,000 workers in iron and steel concerns, 6,000 in woodworking establishments, 5,000 railway laborers, and at least 10,000 others engaged in mining, dock work, on street railways and in other occupations having no union, walked out on strike in various places from New York to the Pacific Coast.

At the most conservative estimate, 50,000 unorganized workmen and women quit their employment during

the past ninety days, the total being 30 to 40 per cent. greater than all the union strikers combined.

It appears that the open shop is no guarantee against labor troubles, nor bring conditions to encourage union workers to surrender their organizations and throw themselves upon tender mercies of employers, says the Dallas Laborer.

In nearly every instance where the unorganized revolt against existing conditions and secure even a semblance of victory, a number of organizers appear on the scene in time to claim a victory for the Industrial Workers of the World, allegedly an industrial union, but in reality nothing but a number of sharp fakirs who are able to temporarily enthuse the half-starved credulous workers, thereby securing per-capita tax for a brief period, no attempt being made to form permanent organizations, even if the necessary machinery was available for the purpose.

Trade or craft unionists often confuse this aggregation of anarchists, who are opposed to political action and appeal only to those who, through lack of intelligence, imagine that the powers given the capitalist class by the ballot can be summarily transferred to the working class by way of the

general strike, or by allowing their heads to be battered by the armed minions of the law, with the bona-fide industrial organizations such as the miners, both coal and metalliferous, the Brewery Workers and the Street Railwaymen's Unions.

Unlike the craft and industrial unions, this aggregation, better known as the "Infant Wonder Workers," has no real mission, except the disruption of existing organizations, both industrial and political. Although the adherents of this policy are bitterly opposed to the Socialist philosophy and cause more trouble in the movement than all other freaks combined, the entire Socialist press of America, with the single exception of the Western Clarion, wastes a great deal of valuable space in a misguided publicity campaign on behalf of the I. W. W., apparently placing the seal of approval upon the disruptive tactics of its leaders.

The best interests of the Socialist movement, a political movement, intended to educate the worker as to his real position in human society, and the way out, are not being served by interfering with the affairs of industrial organizations. The Socialist party and its organs will accomplish a great deal more if they attend to their own knit-

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ting and leave the non-political affairs of the working class to organizations organized for the purpose and in consequence better fitted to handle them.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Under existing conditions, the business of an employment agent should be as legitimate as that of a real estate agent or grocer. The real estate man brings the buyer and purchaser together, the grocer acts as a medium between the farmer and the consumer and the employment agent a specialist in handling the commodity, labor power, directs the available supply in the direction of the demand, receiving a fee for his services as distributor of labor power in the same manner as the others receive remuneration for distributing groceries and real estate.

The work of employment agents, however, differs somewhat from those of the others referred to, because the principals, in the majority of transactions brought about by real estate agents, are men of means, able to look out for their own interests, while the clients of the employment agents are large corporations and employers of labor on the one hand, and unorganized, homeless, friendless members of the working class, driven by necessity to secure the assistance of the employment agents in order to procure employment.

Because of the profit in the business the competition has become keen, and in order to secure a livelihood, agents very often take advantage of the friendless and almost penniless workers by sending them, in return for a fee ranging from one to two dollars per man, to some distant point where jobs are supposed to exist, a supposition which proves to be a myth when the worker arrives on the scene, after spending ten or fifteen dollars for transportation and board, quite overlooking the original fee required and the actual time wasted in going on a fool's errand. The following affidavit will give the reader an idea of the game carried on, not only in this city, but all over the country:

Vancouver, B. C., November 2, 1909.
I, D. A. McLean, of the City of Vancouver, do solemnly declare as follows:
That I went to the Central Employment Agency (14 Powell street) on October 26th, 1909, and paid them \$1.50, and received for same a certificate, which I noticed afterwards was only receipted for \$1.00, which was supposed to be granting me employment as bridge carpenter with Boyd & Cregg, on the railroad in the Squamish Valley, and after paying my way up and walking seven (7) miles and finding Mr. Boyd, he gave me a written statement that he had never authorized any one to hire bridge carpenters for him. I then came back

to the Central Employment Agency and notified them that such was the case. They claimed that they had never sent me out, and they demanded to see the certificate that was given me, and which I told them was in my room. They then stated they had never sent me for employment. Later on I interviewed them, or got another party to do so, and in my presence he asked them who authorized them to send men to Boyd & Cregg, and they admitted that they had no order from Boyd & Cregg, but that some person whom they did not know had told them that Boyd & Cregg wanted men, and this was all the ground they claimed to have for receiving my money and sending me up there on a trip, which if I was allowed time, my time and expenses would cost me \$14.00.

I HEREBY DECLARE THE ABOVE STATEMENT TO BE TRUE, and of the same effect as if taken under oath.

(Sgd.) D. A. McLEAN.

Declared before me, this 3rd day of (Sgd.) November, 1909, at Vancouver City.

W. R. OWEN, J. P.

In this particular case, where the journey consumed three days, the contract given by the employment agent stipulated that if McLean returned within one day and reported his inability to secure the job, the agent would refund \$1.00 of the amount originally paid, on surrender of the contract, otherwise the entire amount would be forfeited, as actually happened in this instance.

Dozen of cases of this kind are reported to the business agents of the building trades, but owing to the lax laws and the carefully prepared contract the applicants are required to sign, the chances of redress are very slight.

This is only one of the many schemes worked by these human vultures. Another one, prolific in results, is where an enterprising agent enters into an arrangement with foremen, especially where large numbers of unskilled foreign workmen are employed, to hire none but men supplied through him and to discharge them as soon as possible, thus making way for newcomers who have paid the necessary fee, a portion of which goes to the foremen. The Italians are the most easily exploited in this way, because they are born and bred to the padrone system of Italy and readily agree to pay tribute to employment agents and foremen for the privilege of working ten hours for \$2.00.

A remedy for this condition of affairs is difficult. Municipal and government employment offices do not furnish a solution—as long as the control of the government and the employment office—is in the hands of the employing class. In Germany, where the offices have been under State control for years, the labor unions and labor generally are fighting for the abolition of government control—because the officials discriminate against members

of the unemployed who differ from the political faith of those in charge.

The suggestion, made by the chief of police, that each agent should be compelled to deposit a bond with the city authorities for a large amount and whenever cases of deliberate misrepresentation and robbery are proven the bond to be forfeited and the culprit refused a further license, is at least worthy of trial. The city by-laws should be changed to permit of the immediate enforcement of this rule, giving the police power to harass those responsible for the destitution of many who afterwards are convicted as vagrants, because they have surrendered their last dollar to further enrich an employment shark.

Owing to the fact that organized labor has an established headquarters in nearly every city and town, where information can be procured by its members, coupled with the excellent service furnished by the business agents of the different trades, removes the members of organized labor from many of the pernicious influences referred to. With the completion of labor's new home in this city, an employment office should be opened and controlled by the central body, no charge to be made to members of labor organizations or to those contemplating affiliation. A small charge, about one-fourth of that charged by the employment agents, could be collected from those not contributing in any way to the movement, thus making the project self-supporting.

The real and lasting solution of the problem lies in the removal of the profit feature from the employment of human labor and with the adoption of this remedy will disappear the major and minor ills of the working class.

Boost the label and give Wage-Earner advertisers preference, not forgetting to tell them why.

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Fine West of England worsted suits, \$35. Union label

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OPP. ORPHEUM

THE PRICE OF BREAD

By D. G. McKENZIE.

Everywhere one hears a wail about the increase in the cost of living, and nobody seems to know what is to be done about it. In fact nobody even seems to think he or she knows. The voice of the trust-buster even is heard no more in the land, or very faintly. For the harried consumer we have but one crumb of comfort, that is, that the cost of living is not near as high as it is going to be.

We have before pointed to the accelerated production of gold and to its accumulation and its consequent "cheapening," as the prime factor in the continued rise in prices of commodities in the face of the rapid improvement in the means and methods of production; but in the case of bread there are factors that will intensify this effect shortly to an enormous extent. That their effects have not been more appreciably felt is due to the bumper crops of recent years which have kept the world's elevators well filled. Let us have but one poor harvest and the fat will be in the fire.

The factors referred to are the decrease in wheat acreage and the growth in the market for wheat. In the Argentine Republic wheat is rapidly giving way to cattle. In the United States wheat acreage is falling off rapidly. Wheat is the great pioneer crop on the virgin lands of the West, but hand in hand with the development of the new country and the increase of population, marches the growth of mixed farming, and so, while there are yet large undeveloped tracts, wheat acreage will increase, but as soon as the limit of these is neared the tide turns. The United States with its growth in population must very soon change its position in the market, from that of an exporter to that of an importer of wheat, first of all as raw material for its mills to fill their foreign markets for flour, then to feed its own industrial population. Of all the great granaries Canada alone remains, and Canada, vast as it is, cannot meet the world's demand alone, more especially as it is not very far removed from attaining to the same stage as the United States.

On the other hand, the market for flour is widening. The greed of capital works ever to its undoing. It has, profit hungry, sent its agents into the Orient to create an appetite for bread. They have done their work well and now the Orient is clamoring for more.

So up goes the price of bread. If the crops continue to yield heavily, this rise will be slow and gradual, and will be tempered by an increase in wheat production in Europe on the very lands where it had to be abandoned under the pressure of American competition. But given one poor crop in the West and production will never again approach the demand, at any rate, under capitalism.

The result? In the latter case it

will precipitate the Revolution. In the former, there will be a constant succession of strikes as the workers are driven to attempt to adjust their income to the standard of living to which they have been accustomed. Labor unions may look for no peace henceforth.

In either case, there will be a bitter intensification of the sufferings, privations, and misery which must be the lot of our class while they remain enslaved.

Remedy there is none. No homilies from Jim Hill on the duty of the American farmer to stick to his plough and save the country will serve. No "back to the land" movements. No agricultural colleges, or Roosevelt commissions. The only way to keep down the price of wheat is to raise more wheat. To keep down the price of wheat is a proposition that does not appeal to the farmer, and he is the man that raises the wheat. So what are you going to do about it?

There is no remedy, but there is a cure. Quit raising wheat for profit; raise it for use. To do that you will have to abolish those who reap the profit.

"DESTROYING THE HOME."

Many workers are afraid to investigate the newer forms of political economy because the papers they read say "It will break up the home," an institution prized very highly by the human animal, regardless of how he has been dealt with in the distribution of the world's goods.

Any assault, either real or imaginary, on the human abode at once raises the suspicion of the members of the working class, especially if the cry is raised by some capitalist sheet, for political purposes. When it comes to

actually breaking up homes, it would be difficult to discover any epoch in the history of the world when the destruction of homes was as great as it is today under our highly developed capitalist system of society.

Without going further than Seattle in King County, Washington, a most interesting study in home breaking by the divorce court route is made possible. A press despatch says:

"A divorce rate of 300 per cent. over that of the entire United States in 1908 is the record of King County for 1909.

"Federal statistics for 1908 show that one divorce resulted from twelve marriages.

"The records of King County tell the astounding story that 28 per cent., a fraction more than one in four, marriages end in divorce.

"The marriage license book for

THE best materials and highly skilled labor ensures the best fitting and longest lasting suit of clothes.

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This you will find most emphatically true, if you patronize Canada's largest jewelry house. This is true, because we cannot be out-classed or undersold in any line of goods carried by large houses.

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we are an easy first in Canada. We buy PERSONALLY and import DIRECTLY from the great cutting centres of Europe, thus dispensing with the unnecessary third party and incidentally his large profit, therefore you save money by dealing with us.

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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.

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

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1909, as kept by the county auditor, records 3358 licenses issued, and against this is set the divorce court figures for the same period of 1132 complaints, 947 decrees, 37 dismissals and nine denials.

"Three divorce complaints to every marriage license, and more than one decree to every four licenses to wed.

"The salient features of the most recent compilation of divorce statistics in this country shows:

"First—Every twelfth marriage in this country is ended in a divorce court.

"Second—In 1870, there were only 28 divorces to every 100,000 of population; now there are 73.

"Third—Barring Japan, no nation comes within gunshot of our divorce rate. In England and Wales, to every 100,000 of population, there are annually granted two divorces; in Ireland, less than one; in Italy, three; in Scotland, four; in Germany, 15; in France, 23; and in the United States, as just stated, 73.

"Fourth—Since 1867, infidelity, as a ground for divorce, has increased 270.8 per cent. Yet, statistically, infidelity is quite modest. Of all the usual causes for divorce, its percentage of increase is the least. Cruelty, on the part of both men and women, is increasing by leaps and bounds. And the cruelty of wives toward hus-

bands heads the list of all causes, with an increase of 1609.8 per cent.

"Fifth—Desertion has increased 569.8 per cent.; neglect to provide, 1331.4 per cent."

Particular attention should be paid to the classification of causes for granting the divorces. The phenomenal increase in the number of "desertions" and of "neglect to provide" cases offers food for reflection to those who believe other forms of society more dangerous to the home than the present system.

The passing of the machinery of production out of the hands of the worker, with the consequent unemployment which is, owing to the constantly improving methods of production, becoming more aggravated year by year, is responsible for the desertion and "failure to provide" cases.

Man first deserts his family because of his inability to provide for them, and unless he soon finds employment, finds refuge in the jails or in a suicide's grave, as did 122 in the city of Chicago during 1909.

And the plute papers continue to warn the worker against embracing any doctrine which has for its sole purpose the improvement of conditions necessary to make home possible.

John Mitchell, now under salary from Belmont and Carnegie's Civic

Federation, is now explaining to the press of his faith that the A. F. of L.'s action on the murder of Prof. Ferrer was all a mistake.—Democratic Herald.

1910 PROSPERITY.

Speaking of the prospects for the year 1910, the editor of the "Daily Grind" (Chicago) has the situation sized up as follows:

"Prosperity and Halley's comet will both near the earth at the same time and there is the same danger of one striking the earth as the other. The danger of the comet hitting us is at the ratio of 16,000,000 to 1, and the danger of very many of us getting hit by Prosperity is equally as great.

"More dinner pails will be filled with those emblems of working-class Prosperity, i.e., cold sausage and sinkers, than ever before.

"So cheer up, Mr. Workingman and prepare to wrestle with the gout, dyspepsia and other symptoms of capitalistic gastronomic Prosperity."

YES, WHY?

You don't expect any dividends from the railroads and mines and smelters of the capitalist class, why do you expect any ideas that will benefit you from newspapers owned by the same class and often by the same parties?—Emma F. Langdon.

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

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New arrivals in the Men's Section every day.

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29-31-33-35 Hastings Street.

WORKERS VS. SHIRKERS.

Question—You claim to own this disputed property?

Answer—I do.

Question—Did you produce it or have anything whatever to do with its production?

Answer—I did not. I am not in the producing business.

Question—Were you ever in America?

Opposing Counsel—We object upon the ground that this question is irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial. Objection sustained.

Question—Then upon what do you base your claim?

Answer—That property belonged to a man by the name of Huntington. He had an adopted daughter. I married her. Huntington died. She gave me a deed and the property is mine.

Question—You have no other claim to this property?

Answer—None whatever.

Now let us call the other side.

Question—You claim the right to possess and operate this property now under dispute?

American Labor—We do.

Question—Upon what do you base your claim?

Answer—We took every ounce of raw material from the earth and forest. We made every tie, every rail, every car, every wheel, every bridge and depot, every cut and fill. We made every part, from start to finish, with our own hands and machinery constructed by them, and it is ours.

Question—Can you assign any other reason why this property should be yours?

Answer—Yes, if any other were needed. We can show that it has ever been used as a means of extortion. Through its private ownership, not only the labors that it employs, but every being in the West, has been and is constantly being exploited. To maintain this exploiting power its owners have polluted the very fountain of government, corrupted elections and bribed legislatures, councils and commissions. And under the present industrial system this must and will continue to be its history, because it is operated solely for private gain.

Question—You do not propose to pay for it?

Answer—Pay whom? Have we not built it and paid for it in dividends two or three times since?

Question—You say you built it, but were you not paid by the day in cash while you were doing the work?

Answer—Yes, we were paid from capital—paid from that which had been exploited from us. We worked a day and produced three dollars' worth. We were paid one dollar for the labor and the "owner" (or confiscator) of the other two dollars paid it to us for building the road.

The reader may at his pleasure contrast these two claims to this property, but he must not overlook the fact that not a court in Christendom today would consider the laborer's claim for a moment. Settle this question in your own mind as you may, but rest as-

sured that its final settlement will be on the basis of absolute justice. Possibly the present courts may be wrong, or rather, the laws and precedents upon which they base their decisions may be so. Possibly American labor has as good right to this property as has this foreigner; or even as good a claim as the younger Huntington, who has played no more important part in its creation than has his adopted brother-in-law.—From "Methods of Acquiring National Possession of Our Industries," by N. A. Richardson.

HOW THE SOCIALISTS FIGHT THE UNIONS.

Much has been said and written about the disruptive tactics of the Socialist members of trade unions and the alleged hostility of the Socialist party generally towards the union movement. As is fairly known, the aldermanic board in the city of Milwaukee contains a fairly large number of Socialist aldermen, one of whom introduced the following resolution at a recent meeting:

Whereas, the trade unions of the city of Milwaukee are struggling incessantly, and spending much effort and large sums of money to improve the conditions of the working people, and thereby are improving the conditions of this community; and

Whereas, the trade unions are thus bearing the brunt of the fight, while the results of this struggle are benefiting union men and non-union men alike; and

Whereas, the workingmen employed by the city with few exceptions are not affiliated with their respective trade organization, although they enjoy the shorter work day and better wages, which were obtained either directly or indirectly through the efforts of the trades unions; therefore,

Resolved, that it is the sense and the intention of the common council of the city of Milwaukee that all work done directly by the city of Milwaukee, or let by contract through the board of public works or any other department of the city of Milwaukee, shall be done by organized labor.



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YOU OWE IT

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

WHY?

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

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

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

THE VANCOUVER EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

To speak of the work of the Vancouver Exhibition Association during the past year to the average trade unionist and more especially to members of the Building Trades, was to raise a storm of protest against the association management, the City Council, and everybody connected in any way with the project, not that there was any desire to oppose the proposition, but owing to the way in which the "standard wage" clause had been violated after its insertion in the specifications for the buildings of the association.

An investigation into the matter discloses the fact that the Exhibition Association management was not really to blame for the trouble that arose in connection with the erection of the buildings; the control of the erection having been taken out of the hands of the association management by the anti-unionist contractor aldermanic board of 1909.

Anticipating somewhat of a change in the personnel of the City Council, Mr. Geo. Williams, business agent of the Building Trades Council, assisted by Messrs. Pettipiece and McVety, had a number of interviews with the manager of the association, Mr. James Roy, who was extremely frank in discussing the situation, and who promised to do all in his power to assist in overcoming the bad impression created by the action of the City Council, which has, it may be said at this time, brought it own reward, in the shape of an opportunity for a number of the aldermen to remain at home and attend to their private affairs.

The interviews referred to were followed by an official request from the Building Trades Council for an interview with the grounds and works committee of the association. The subjoined minutes of the meeting of the committee will be self-explanatory, and when coupled with other municipal history, indicate the inauguration of a new policy, one that takes cog-

nizance of a movement with approximately 8000 members, a power either for or against any local movement of consequence.

Grounds and Works.

A special meeting of the grounds and works committee was called for Monday, January 10th, 1910, at 4:30 p.m., to meet delegates from the Building Trades Council.

Members present: President J. J. Miller, who presided; Messrs. Thos. Bell, W. Dalton, Alderman McTaggart, L. D. Taylor and C. S. Douglas, mayor.

The delegates who attended were Messrs. G. W. Williams, V. R. Midgley and J. Sully, representing the Building Trades; Mr. Pettipiece, representing the Trades and Labor Council.

A letter which had been received from the Building Trades Council requesting a meeting, was read, also the minutes of the executive council dealing with the same.

The president, after expressing his pleasure at meeting the delegates, asked them to place their views before the meeting.

Mr. Pettipiece stated that the Trades and Labor Council only wanted a clean, square deal, and assured the meeting that they had every confidence in the executive council of the Exhibition Association, stating that if it were possible to employ none but Union la-

bor in the erection of exhibition buildings, an ideal state of affairs would exist from their point of view, but, if this could not be done, he trusted that the standard rate of wages prevailing in the city would be insisted upon, adding that there were 8000 members in the organized Labor Unions in the city.

Mr. Williams, Mr. Midgley and Mr. Sully followed on the same lines, all of them expressing a strong desire to do everything in their power to help on the exhibition movement.

Mr. Miller, replying to the delegates, assured them that the members of the Exhibition Association had pleasure in meeting representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, and after complimenting them upon the able manner in which they had placed their views before the meeting, pointed out that the exhibition movement was a movement by the people and for the people; and that the council of the Exhibition Association hoped and expected that the delegates would bring the movement before the Trades and Labor Council, and also stated that the council of the association looked for help and support from the working men of Vancouver. As to the request from the delegates that none but union labor should be employed, the president pointed out as the exhibition movement was the people's movement, the whole community had to be taken into consideration, and while seeing that trouble might arise if a clause were inserted in building contracts to the effect that none but union labor should be employed, the association was quite in favor that the standard rate of wages should be maintained and paid, and as far as the exhibition authorities were concerned they would do everything in their power that such a clause would be placed in all contracts and that the same would be enforced.

Messrs. McTaggart, Taylor and Douglas each addressed the meeting and assured the delegates that in the event of their being returned as members of the City Council they would see that the standard rate of wages was paid upon public building contracts, exhibition or otherwise.

Mr. Pettipiece replied, thanking the president and the committee for meeting the delegates, and again assured the meeting that members of the Trades and Labor Council had every

NOTICE TO UNIONISTS

Certificates in the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council are being redeemed by the council. Holders of the same should communicate with the undersigned at once.

R. P. PETTIPIECE, Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan 13, 1910.

confidence in the Exhibition Association, and expressed the hope that all future buildings for exhibition purposes would be carried out under the supervision of the exhibition board, as they felt sure that labor would be protected, concluding his remarks by handing in some clauses which the Building Trades Council thought might be a guide to the Exhibition Association when drawing up contracts for buildings. The delegates then retired.

The president then thanked the members present, stating that the works committee would look after the matter.

A CHAPTER OF DON'TS.

Don't stay out of the Union because you have a job—a negro slave had a job.

Don't think that someone else is the Union. Each member has one vote and one voice, and all persons not over 30 days in arrears are entitled to all the rights and privileges.

Don't stay out of the Union and expect others to do the work for you.

Don't show your ignorance by saying, "I will wait to see what the Union is going to do before I join." If all talked like that there would be no Union.

Don't knock the Union if you cannot help it along. The work of organizing and educating the workers is hard enough without knockers.

Don't work for less money than the scale established by the workers in your respective industry—only scabs do that.

Don't think because you get a job bossing that you are a capitalist; it makes a company sucker out of some, but does not alter the fact that such a person is still a wage-earner.

Don't think that you are wasting time and money by attending to the meetings and paying your dues. It is the best investment you ever made in your life.

Don't forget that a little money is a good thing to have in case of trouble.

Don't forget to assist the local organizer in his work whenever and wherever you can. **HIS WORK IS YOUR WORK.**

Don't forget to ask the person working with you to join the Union—the more you have in the Union the more power you will have.

Don't subscribe for the Western Wage-Earner; you might by chance read something that would start you thinking.

Don't be ashamed of your button—the red part is made to wear outside.

Don't waste your wind shouting: "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves," if you are afraid to join your Union for fear you will lose your job. When you say you are afraid you will get discharged, you admit you are a slave, and a whipped one at that.

Don't wear this cap if it does not fit, but if it fits, put it on and keep it on until you are wise enough to throw it away.

Don't say they won't stick. Will YOU stick?

MORE IMMIGRANTS.

The C. P. R. is starting a scheme of small holdings. The C. P. R. is going to prepare land for the small settler, break it and seed it, build the settler's house and start him in business and the settler will only have to plunk down five hundred dollars to begin on. If the Canadian government should do that, the big plunderers would tip the wink to the Canadian plute press and the plute press would begin to howl about paternalism and extravagance and the prevention of initiative. But as a big company is going to do this there is no outcry raised. Just the reverse. The company is praised for its fatherly care for the welfare of Canada.

WINNIPEG PAINTERS.

Delegates Goodwin and Scott of the Winnipeg local, have returned from attending the big international convention of the Painters and Decorators. The ambition of the local union to have its secretary, Mr. A. E. Scott, elected to the executive board of the international and the sixth vice-presidency has been realized. Mr. Scott will now be in charge of the Canadian branch of the brotherhood business. Thorough organization in the west will be undertaken under his superintendency. The officers were enabled to report wonderful progress since the previous convention, which was held in 1905. The brotherhood now has a membership of 65,000.—Voice.

OCTOPUS CHANGES POLICY.

A considerable portion of the foreign population of Fort William will have to seek employment elsewhere.

Shortly after the close of navigation the C. P. R. quietly put into effect a policy at the freight sheds which admits only of employing English-speaking people.

For the first time since the C. P. R. terminals were established here the Hungarians were laid off with the other foreigners and only the required number of English-speaking people

are being employed. Heretofore the custom has been to keep a hundred or so of the favored Huns, because they were old and tried men. The winter employment amounted to a virtual pension, says the Fort William Times-Journal.

Since the Hungarians have found out the treatment to be expected from the C. P. R. they have acted like other workers, and in addition to quitting work, made things interesting for some of the thugs employed by the company. The foreigners were originally imported to assist in brow-beating the English, Scotch and Irish employed on the work, but their disregard for the sacred property interests of the company has inclined the railway officials to the belief that even if they have to pay a little higher wage, the Britisher's regard for property makes them the cheaper slave in the last analysis.

"VERY NECESSARY."

The House of Lords is as essential to the Liberals as the devil is to the Salvation Army.—Harry Quelch.

WHEN

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

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"BOOZE AND IMMORALITY."

The Rev. Charles Stelzle has been investigating conditions among the steel workers in Pennsylvania, in conjunction with a board called the "Pittsburg Survey."

"In the steel mills, according to the report of the Survey, 20 per cent. of the employees, or about 14,000 men, in Allegheny county, worked twelve hours a day seven days in the week, at the rate of 16½ cents an hour. Such employees, therefore, by working twelve hours a day every day in the week were enabled to earn \$1.98 per day, any reduction in time involving a proportionate loss in wages. The high wages paid to a relatively small number of men in positions of responsibility—three or four per cent. getting over \$5 a day—had heretofore misled the public as to the general scale of wages in this particular industry. An investigation of the living conditions showed that the wage actually paid to unskilled laborers in the steel mills was not a living wage; that is, not a wage on which a man with an average family could live respectably, under decent sanitary conditions and with a reasonable degree of comfort."

According to the deductions of Mr. Stelzle, the thinking members of the church should revise their beliefs on the liquor traffic.

The investigation in Pennsylvania goes a long way toward refuting the statements so often heard among church workers that "drink causes poverty" and the people are immoral because they do not attend church.

In this connection Mr. Stelzle says: "The investigations of the Survey showed furthermore that, in precisely the regions where these low-paid workmen were housed, the drink evil was at its worst and the general morality at its lowest. Saloons found this the most profitable region financially. While a fair proposition of workmen and their families were found resisting these influences, it was plain that the drink evil and the tendency of the population to immorality were connected with the prevailing industrial and housing conditions."

To those who imagine that the salvation of the working class lies in "local option" or in any measure dealing with effects, the views advanced by Mr. Stelzle should furnish interesting reading.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

(Mail and Order Journal.)

There was a man in our town who thought he was wondrous wise; He swore by all the fabled gods that he'd never advertise. But, alas! He advertised, and thereby hangs a tale. His ad. was set in nonpareil and headed "Sheriff's Sale."

CIVIC FEDERATION.

The National Civic Federation, of which Sam Gompers is vice-president, is an organization established for the purpose of trying to maintain a "friendly relation" between the lion capital

and the lamb labor, by bringing the representatives of both together, and having them smile upon each other, giving the workmen the impression that such friendly relations are actually possible. The subjects discussed, too, are of a nature that can be used to deceive the workers. Last week's farce revolved around the liability laws which are being considered by the Wainwright commission.

NOT KING'S FAULT.

Mr. Samuel Gompers and party occupied boxes at the Princess Theatre, Toronto, one night recently, as guests of the management. Their boxes were draped with British and American flags, and Mr. Gompers, with his little round silk cap, his twinkling glasses, and his benign, fleshy, clean-shaven countenance, attracted no little attention. Of course, there were some people in the house who did not know he was the High Priest of Trades Unionism in America, but they realized he must be a High Priest of some sort. This led to considerable discussion between acts, and after the performance, in a street car, the writer overheard a conversation on the subject which was very much more amusing than it can be made to appear on paper.

A gentleman, accompanied by two ladies, remarked to one of his companions:

"So you didn't know who Gompers was, eh?"

"No," she replied; "all I could remember having heard about him was that he ought to be in jail—oughtn't he?"

Then up spoke the other lady:

"You say he's president of the American Federation of Labor. Why, I thought Mr. Mackenzie King was head of all the labor people!"

A NEW AD.

In this issue appears an advertisement of the Union Dye Works, owned by Mr. A. H. Harrington, a prominent member of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union. If you have any work to be done, ring Phone 1154 and the wagon will call.

AS IT IS IN WASHINGTON.

The State factory inspector was here not long ago. He refused to issue a certificate of inspection in a case until certain improvements were made in at least one composing room. He ordered hoods and pipes put on the metal pots of the machines in both newspaper offices.—Bellingham typographical correspondent.

ALWAYS ORIGINAL.

As usual, Jere. L. Sullivan, general secretary-treasurer of the Bartenders' International League of America, with headquarters at Cincinnati, is out with "something new." His parody on the North Pole stories and its happy connection with the season's greetings is unique and quite in keeping with the well-known energetic propensities of Jere. L. Sullivan.

TREACHERY REWARDED.

Richard Bell, general secretary of the Amalgamated Railway Servants of England, seems to be down and out as far as his political activity is concerned. After an inquiry into charges of misrepresentation made by Socialist members, the A. R. S. has withdrawn Bell as a parliamentary member. Bell has always been bitter toward the Socialists and insisted upon playing in the Liberal party camp. He even threatened to run for parliament against a Labor party nominee. It is likely that at the next election in the A. R. S., Bell will be retired as an officer.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION MEETS.

The annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor met in Hoquiam Wednesday morning, with more than 200 delegates in attendance.

President Case, after unsuccessful experience with the legislature, pins his faith to "direct legislation," says the Spokane World.

He will find little difficulty in securing direct legislation—directly against the working class.

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Padmore's Big Cigar Store

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 Union-Cigars
 a Specialty

UNION MADE TOOLS.

Two of the tool-making firms in Massachusetts have concluded to discontinue the use of the label of the I. A. of M. upon their product and are therefore no longer union shops. The one is the Sawyer Tool Co., of Fitchburg, Mass., and the other is the Massachusetts Tool Co., of Greenfield, in the same State. The Starrett Tool Co., of Athol, Mass., uses our label, and when members of organized labor are thinking of buying news tools, they will please keep that fact in mind and be guided accordingly.



CONDITIONS IN MONTREAL.

Business has been fair during the month of November in our particular line, and while some of the shops have been working short time, there has been no great lay-off and consequently there are not many machinists out of employment around this locality. There has been somewhat of a demand for men on the railroads and some of our men have been shipped up the line to work in the roundhouses. This particular time of the year is as a rule a bad time for the workers, for just as soon as navigation closes the bosses begin to adopt a policy of retrenchment and a study of economy, which generally leads to a lay-off or a reduction of wages, such as was witnessed here this week when one of

our large contracting firms discharged all the building laborers who were working for them, and whom they were paying at the rate of 22 cents per hour, and then offered to take them back at 15 cents per hour, simply because they were of the impression that the men would be unable to obtain employment elsewhere at this time of the year. It is such actions as these that should convince men of the value of organization, for had these men had a strong organization behind them I think this firm would have hesitated before taking such action.—Business Agent Foster, in Machinists' Journal.

SOCIETY'S AMUSEMENT.

After reading Upton Sinclair's "Metropolis," which deals rather extensively with "society" and shows up the extremes to which members of New York's "Four Hundred" will go in search of amusement, it is not difficult to understand the reason why Anne Morgan, Mrs. Belmont, Miss Taft and other women of the capitalist class are taking a hand in the Shirt Makers' strike in New York City.

To appear in police court and receive numerous press notices dealing with the assistance they are rendering the "poor girls," offers a new field and opportunity to gratify their jaded appetites for excitement.

Some people say: "How inconsistent for them to be helping the Union girls and their husbands fighting the steel workers and their wives and children," but then, you must remember that Morgan, Belmont and Company are not particularly interested in the shirt waist industry—they have long since passed that section of industry over to the small fry, and now devote their time to larger game. It

don't cost them anything and furnishes their women folks with a new toy which will soon be discarded for other methods of amusement.

There is no necessity for excitement—the cure will be as rapid as the attack was slight.

MORE PINKERTON WORK.

Walter Ames, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, in charge of the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, has been arrested on a charge of having blown up a bridge belonging to the railway company.

"THE BADGE OF SERVITUDE."

If you belong to a labor union and do not ask for union label goods, you are like a soldier in a trench, who, instead of using his own ammunition to dislodge the enemy, throws it into the enemy's trench, thus providing means of dislodging himself. If union men would demand the label on all goods for one year, the present struggle would be won by organized laboring men throughout the entire world. Why not do our part by buying only union label goods?—Kicks and Comments.

SHOP TALK.

A young woman of Toledo, O., was asked by a friend as to the likableness of a young chap who for some time had been paying devoted attention to the young woman in question.

"Oh," replied the fair one, carelessly, "William is a nice enough fellow; but he talks shop too much."

"How is that?" was the next question. "I thought he was a street car conductor."

"So he is," returned the other, "and he's continually saying: 'Sit up closer!'"—Judge.

BE CONSISTENT.

You organize into unions to get more money and shorter hours. Use the same judgment when you spend your money. Buy goods made by union firms and you are putting your money back into the union.—Spokane Labor World.

Everything

In Men's Furnishings
 but Shoes

OUR SPECIALTY:
 Style-Wear Tailored Clothing

OUR AIM—TO PLEASE

Wray & McKee

21 Hastings St. W.

Leather Workers' Union.

For a small union, the Leather Workers are numbered among the "live" ones, and considering the time they have been organized, good progress has been made and the prospects look promising for the inauguration of the 8-hour day in the near future. As there are a number of employers who have adopted the label of the craft, workers in other trades using leather goods, should persist in having the label on the product. It will assist us and don't cost anything extra.

During the month the Local had a visit from International President Baker. A special meeting was called on the 24th to allow the membership to become acquainted with the chief organizer of the craft. Light refreshments were supplied, and all, including President Thompson and Secretary Pettipiece of the central body, who were present by invitation, spent a most enjoyable evening. President Baker spoke at some length on the aims and progress of his organization and expressed the hope that the day would come when it would equal some of the older and better organized crafts, pointing out, however, that results could only be achieved by persistent hard work on the part of the membership. His remarks, and those of Mr. Pettipiece, were greatly enjoyed by the members, and the gathering broke up all too soon, to permit Mr. Baker to catch the train for the south.

At the first regular meeting of the month the officers for the term were elected and installed, resulting as follows:

- President, W. Lennox.
- Vice-President, J. O'Donovan.
- Recording Secretary, A. Grant.
- Secretary-Treasurer, W. Glover.
- Marshal, C. Curtis.
- Guad, P. Evans.
- Chaplain, W. Ward.
- Correspondent, A. Letroadee.
- Executive Board, Lennox, Ward and Letroadee.
- Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Curtis and Letroadee.

Typographical Union.

As usual, the label committee's work bulks large in the work of the Typos. Organized labor and the general public may expect some new and novel schemes of label advertising. While the work is under the supervision of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the larger membership of the printers naturally places the "label boosting" up to them.

So completely satisfied were the membership with the conduct of union affairs during the past year, that the three principal officers were re-elected by acclamation. President Benson, Vice-President Robb and Secretary-Treasurer Neelands securing second terms by this route.

An election, by the Hare-Spence system, was held on the 26th to fill the office of sergeant-at-arms and to determine the personnel of the executive committee, Allied Trades and Trades

and Labor Council delegations. The results were as follows:

- Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Quinn.
- Executive Committee—Shoemaker, Marshall, Ward, Youhill.
- Trades and Labor Council delegates—Benson, Pettipiece, Burns, Wilton, Youhill.

LOOK AT THIS LIST.

The following subscribers have been removed from the mailing list on account of their failure to notify this office or the postoffice department of their changed address.

- Day, W., 230 Pender St. E.
- Eagen, J., 1174 Seymour St.
- Findlay, J. B., 734 Drake St.
- Gossett, J., 230 Pender St. E.
- Henderson, F. E., Clarendon Hotel.
- Holland, W., 424 Westminster Ave.
- Irving, B., 207 Barnard St.
- Lawrence, J. W., 207 Barnard St.
- Little, E., 409 Drake St.
- Luthes, F., 274 Pender St. E.
- Mower, F., 1191 Richards St.
- McWalter, G., 800 Richard St.
- McQueen, M. A., 569 Hamilton St.
- Munn, W. H., 467 Keefer St.
- McColn, J. E., 233 Keefer St.
- Straight, H., 528 Seymour St.
- Stirrit, R. C., 913 Richards St.
- Street, E., 134 6th Ave. W.
- Wards, J., Oxford Cafe.

There is no reason why every subscriber should not receive this paper regularly. If you are not getting it, just drop a postcard to us and we will investigate your complaint. If you know any of these who have been cut off, tell them to send in their addresses.

SIMPSON RE-ELECTED.

James Simpson, one of the best known Socialist-Unionists in Canada, has been again elected, according to press despatches, to serve on the school board at Toronto, afterwards being elected by his confreres as chairman of the board. Mr. Simpson has had pretty nearly every office within the gift of organized labor and on several occasions he has been the choice of an all-workers' political organization, the Socialist party, but though an excellent showing was made the Reds failed to land him. There isn't a dishonest twitch in the whole nervous system of James Simpson. He will be heard from and will play his part in writing history of the triumph of the international labor movement. The industrial world stands in need of more Simpsons.

RICH WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPUDIATED.

At a conference of the Socialist women of New York, at the East Eighty-fourth street Labor Temple, after more than five hours' discussion, a resolution was adopted declaring against co-operation with the existing suffragist organization and in favor of continuing an independent propaganda among the women of the working class.

It was held that while Socialists were the original advocates of univer-

sal and absolutely unrestricted suffrage, an irreconcilable conflict of interests and ideals between the bourgeois women in the suffrage movement and the working women of the Socialist party made impossible any satisfactory and continuous co-operation on a large scale between the two opposing elements.

FRIENDSHIP.

Make new friends, but keep the old.
Those are silver, these are gold;
New-made friendship, like new wine,
Age will mellow and refine.
Friendship that has stood the test,
Time and change is surely best;
Brows may wrinkle, hair grow gray,
Friendship never knows decay.

For mid old friends tried and true,
Once more we our youth renew;
But old friends, alas! may die,
And new friends their place supply.
Cherish friendship in your breast—
New is good, but old is best.
Brows may wrinkle, hair grow gray,
Friendship never knows decay.

In Chicago the Carpenters' Union has applied to the school board to have the city establish a trade school in carpentry, and as a result three trade schools will be opened within a short time. This indicates the changed attitude of the unions toward industrial education.—Democratic Herald.

HOW TO SPEND YOUR DOLLARS.

When the clerk says, "We're unable
On our goods to show the label,"
Then it's time for you to "beat it"
As you never did before.
Don't get weary when you're buying
For the label keep on trying,
Put your hard-earned union dollars
To the right use evermore.

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**GREAT WESTERN
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Wood, Ballance & Leggat, Limited
VANCOUVER, B. C.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

There were one hundred and twenty-two "unknown" suicides in Chicago last year. One hundred and twenty-two persons who had lost all connection with the world in which they lived, who had no friends that they cared to remember, no hope for the future, no ties with the past or the present.

When the pockets of the corpses were examined, an average of fifty cents was found to mark the limit of the worldly possessions of those who, forsaken by the world, had at last, of their own free will, forsaken the world. Even in the last hideous limits of despairing poverty there were still aristocrats. Nearly all of the money averaged among the one hundred and twenty-two was found on three bodies.

For the rest, they went out of the world with the same possessions they brought into it. In a world where the labor of a single man could feed and clothe and house a hundred, and all better than the monarchs of a few centuries ago were provided for, there were one hundred and twenty-two men last year in Chicago who did not have the price of a bed, a shelter, a rag, within their reach, and saw no hope of securing that price.

And in this same city there is a wealthy newspaper that but a few weeks ago published several columns written by its most highly priced writer, to show that there were no unemployed in America. He proved, to his own satisfaction, that there is a job for every man that wants it and a living for whoever is willing to produce it. Against his pny prtense of reasoning these one hundred and twenty-two propertyless corpses stand as an awful fact, proving that in a land of plenty men who have only their labor power for sale die for lack of a purchaser.—Daily Socialist.

In Vancouver it is proposed to form a Provincial Federation of Labor in British Columbia. Those in favor of

it should write to R. P. Pettipiece, 421 Eleventh avenue, Vancouver.—Greenwood Ledge.

SOME FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS.

A federal judge in Pennsylvania enjoined a Methodist preacher from praying at a meeting of striking miners.

A federal judge in West Virginia enjoined free-born American citizens from visiting a mining district.

A federal judge enjoined railroad men from quitting the employ of a railroad company.

A western federal judge enjoined men from using the United States mails to communicate with their fellow men upon certain specified subjects.

A federal judge nullifies the will of the people of a sovereign state upon a matter of interest only to the people of that state.

A federal judge denies the editor of a magazine the right to discuss a matter of vital importance to his subscri-

ers, and sentenced the editor to jail for a year because that editor dared to exercise the right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.

The next thing we know a federal judge will enjoin a state legislature from enacting laws, or enjoin a governor from signing a bill passed or mandamus the legislature to enact a law, or mandamus the governor to veto or sign a law.

As between a government by federal judiciary and a government by a king, we prefer a king. There is only one of him, and there are a lot of federal judges.—Duluth Labor World.

BOYS TAKE TO WATER.

Sometimes it is difficult to get little boys to take a bath regularly and properly and sometimes it is equally difficult to prevent them from going swimming. In recognition of this anomaly the school board of London, England, introduced swimming as part of the public school curriculum, with the result that habits of cleanliness were engendered and 32,000 boys were taught to swim last year.

CAN WE COUNT ON YOU?

We want to over double our subscription list in the next four months. Will you help us do it? If you will, send in your name.

SPREAD YOUR IDEAS.

The columns of this paper are open to all. Send in any labor news you have, or write any article on labor you wish and we will publish it. Try it and see.

"BE IT RESOLVED."

That we will help the Editor by sending in some news of our craft.

"STAY AWAY!"

The Bricklayers' Journal warns members of the craft to "stay away" from Edmonton, Alta., on account of poor conditions.

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Union Cards Inserted for \$1.00 per month

VANCOUVER TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in Labor Hall. President, S. Thompson; vice-president, H. C. Benson; General Secretary, R. P. Pettipiece, 421 Eleventh Ave. E., phone 2507; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. Campbell, 1994 Fourth Ave. W.; Statistician, A. E. Mabbitt; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Dunbar; Trustees, J. A. Aiken, A. Letrodec, V. R. Midgley.

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 1380; residence, 344 Robson St.

VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 226—Meets in Labor Hall last Sunday of each month at 2:30 p.m. President, H. C. Benson; vice-president, A. E. Robb; secretary-treasurer, H. Neelands; sergeant-at-arms, H. Whitehead; executive committee, J. Ellis, O. Shoemaker, A. R. Hoerle, L. Ward; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council; L. Ward, A. Ward, D. McLean. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. Pettipiece, Benson, Ward, Wilton and Neelands.

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. 657—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, H. Hunt; General Secretary, Geo. Curnoch, Quinte Hotel.

RAVIER LODGE NO. 182, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 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, 298 Bernard 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. Thompson; Recording Secretary, H. W. Harris, 2838 Westminster Ave.; 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 2:00 p.m. President, G. W. Williams, 314 Robson St.; Vice-President, R. J. McRae; Recording Secretary, Arthur Paine, 1411 Park Drive; Treasurer, J. H. Schurman; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, S. Kernighan, phone 1380, Labor Hall.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 19—Meets in Labor Hall first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. President, J. Hutson; Vice-President, H. Reese; 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, J. Lacey; Corresponding Secretary, J. Rogers; Financial Secretary, W. Wallford, No. 1, 522 Powell St.; Treasurer, J. Cosgrove, 1933 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, W. T. Nagle, 1158 8th Ave. W.; Vice-President, J. Fyfe, 1137 Seymour St.; Recording Secretary, J. C. Burgess, 1137 Seymour St.; Financial Secretary, F. T. Harris, 2348 Westminster Road; Treasurer, W. Pavier, 1154 Alberni St.

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 LATHERS' 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, J. Yaeger; Vice-President, C. Martyn; General Secretary, Chas. Davis, Saddle Rock Restaurant; Business Agent, T. A. Williams.

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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 Under and Hamilton Sts. President, W. Sinfield; Secretary, G. F. Read, 1517 Bernard 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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