

# The Western Wage-earner

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

Volume 2, No. 2

VANCOUVER, B.C., MARCH, 1910.

50c. per Year

## Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Proceedings

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 3, 1910.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

### Credentials.

Cooks and Waiters—S. Seward, Thomas Williams.

Typographical—H. C. Benson, R. P. Pettipiece, A. R. Burns, J. E. Wilton, W. H. Youhill.

Tailors—J. H. Ley, J. Harnett, F. Dolk, F. D. G. Lee.

Painters—A. Todd, vice W. J. Nagle.

Bookbinders—David Spencer.

Tile-Layers—R. Jones, C. Hanna.

Lathers—Application for affiliation, and credentials for L. H. Norton, W. McKenzie, P. R. Champion, Victor R. Midgley.

Building Trades Council—Alex. Dunbar, Jos. E. Phillips.  
Applications accepted and delegates received and obligated.

C. M. Woodworth, solicitor, at this stage of the proceedings, was upon motion given the floor, and addressed the members of the council re the proposed new telephone system. Referred to new business.

### Communications.

From Typographical union asking for exchange of certificates in Trades and Labor Council to the amount of \$274 for shares in Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., on basis stated by the council. Regular course.

Applications from J. Fulton and T. Wise for transfer of certificates for Labor Temple shares. Usual course.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

#### Audit Committee.

Del. Aickin reported for the audit committee, and upon motion the report was received and ordered to be published in the Council's official organ, The Western Wage-Earner.

#### Executive Committee.

Truant Officer Engel appeared before the executive seeking its assistance in securing some amendments to the School Act at Victoria. Recommended that the request be referred to Del. Midgley as the Council's representative at Victoria next week. Concurrence.

Communication from Alphonse Ver-ville, Ottawa, re proposed federal eight-hour bill. Filed. Concurrence.

From Geo. H. Cowan, M.P., Ottawa, re same. Filed. Concurrence.

From P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Ottawa, relative to per capita tax. Recommended that the Council's tax be paid, but that the delinquencies of other unions be referred to them for action. Concurrence.

From P. M. Draper, relative to the proposed federal eight-hour day bill. Filed. Concurrence.

From J. P. Westman of the Vancouver Ministerial Association, making a formal application for affiliation with the Council. Upon motion of Dels. Letroade and Midgley the committee recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming organization committee to confer with a committee from the Association and report at next meeting. This was concurred in.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: No. 1 account, E. T. Kingsley, printing, \$6; Thomson Stationery, Co., \$5.90; P. M. Draper, Congress per capita, \$14.40; Brotherhood of Carpenters, phone account, \$12; Jas. Campbell, \$10; R. P. Pettipiece, \$10; H. S. Falconer, certificate redemption, \$28.81. No. 2 account, February issue Wage-Earner, \$159. Concurrence.

Communications from P. Frazier, Mrs. C. B. Green, George Watkins, relative to transfer of certificates for shares in the new Labor Temple Company. Usual course. Concurrence.

Recommended that Del. Midgley be authorized to confer with the Electrical workers' union in regard to securing amendment to city charter that will permit of the appointment of a practical inspector of poles and lines in the city. Concurrence.

Recommended that the executive committee be authorized to vote the shares of the Trades and Labor Council at the meeting of the Vancouver Labor Temple Co., Ltd., to be held on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 10th. Concurred in.

The following committees were named by the President for the ensuing term:

Organization—Dels. Letroade, Phillips and Aicken.

Parliamentary—Dels. Sellars, Youhill, Ley, McVety, McMillan, Sinfield, Champion, Haddon, Hamilton, Sayers, Worth Houghton. Concurrence.

The committee recommended that a committee of two be named to confer with Man-Editor McVety as to the possibility of making The Western Wage-Earner a semi-monthly or weekly publication. Concurrence.

#### Special Committees.

Del. Sayers reported for the special

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committee appointed to wait on the Mayor with regard to the appointment of a pole and wire inspector. Mayor Taylor had given the matter favorable consideration and only needed the amendment to the city charter which was being asked for to permit of the request being granted. Report received and the secretary to write the city council in regard to same.

#### Credentials.

Credentials from the Molders' Union No. 281 were at this juncture, presented for Wm. Murphy, G. McGeer and Jas. Birch.

Del. Midgley, on a point of order, asked the chair for a ruling with regard to obligating all delegates at the beginning of each of their respective terms in the Council, and received and affirmative decision. He then moved that the credentials of Wm. and Jas. Birch be received, but that the credential of G. McGeer be referred to the organization committee for investigation. Chair sustained and motion carried.

#### Roll Call:

Statistician Mabbett reported 56 delegates present.

#### Reports of Unions.

**Leather Workers**—Del. Letrodec reported that visit of International President Baker had resulted in renewed life of the union membership, and that it was possible that a local organizer would be placed in the Western Canada territory at an early date.

**Tailors**—Del. Ley reported Morgan, McCallum and Stuart & Higgins as still unfair to the Tailors. His union was also in favor of the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor.

**Painters**—Del. McMillan reported that the Painters proposed holding a mass meeting on February 25th in O'Brien's hall, and asked all to attend, especially craftsmen, whether union or non-union.

**Lathers**—Del. Midgley reported the affiliation of the Lathers at their last meeting, and also that they had subscribed for \$100 in shares in the new Labor Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters**—Del. Reid asked to be placed on record as not having exhibited purported plans of the new Labor Temple as stated by Del. Sinfield. The local branches of his union had voted to purchase \$500 worth of shares in the New Labor Temple. They had also decided, along with the Brotherhood, to raise their initiation fee to \$10. A joint meeting of the branches had voted in favor of the formation of a Provincial Federation of Labor.

**Cooks and Waiters**—Del. Davis reported that his union was now endeavoring to secure local headquarters; and that hereafter the membership were going to adopt the monthly button system and dispense with the cards in houses. Asked union men to ask for the button.

**Barbers**—Del. Lechner reported increased membership; six new initiations since last meeting. Manitoba hotel barber shop had been open on Sundays, but the city authorities had

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been called in to put the enforcement of the by-law into effect, and this would be done. Urged union men to demand union card in barber shops.

**Musicians**—Del. Babcock reported increase in membership. Volunteered the services of a 30-piece amateur orchestra for the benefit of any union in the city should occasion arise. Had taken 100 shares in Labor Temple.

**Typos**—Del. Benson reported that the Typos would exchange certificates in Council for shares in Labor Temple Co., and most likely would subscribe for additional shares. Union would send a delegate to co-operate with the Council and Trades and Labor Congress executive for British Columbia in an endeavor to secure legislation for wage-workers.

**Stone Cutters (Soft)**—Del. Marshall reported that his union would exchange certificates for shares in Labor Temple. During the past week one of their membership, Norman Brown, had been killed while at work on the court house, and some trouble in securing

an inquest had been occasioned. The deceased was buried under the auspices of the Stone Cutters. Del. Sayers of the Bricklayers also reported regarding the death of Brown.

**Bakers**—Del. A. Coombs reported that there were a number of very unsanitary bakeshops in the city, and drew the attention of the members to the underground bakery being built by Dodson, which he believed was contrary to Provincial law, and asked that the matter be looked into by the delegation to Victoria.

**Builders' Laborers**—Del. Sully reported an increasing membership, and trade conditions fair, but still a great deal of room for organization work.

**Building Trades Council**—Del. Phillips reported the Building Trades in a fairly flourishing condition. Dels. Midgley and Williams had been elected president and secretary respectively, and all the affiliated bodies were now looking forward to the construction of the new Labor Temple.

Jas. L. Lougheed

Phone 4672

A. W. Gooderich

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#### New Business.

After several motions and amendments had been tendered and a general discussion indulged in relative to the General Hospital and what the Council's attitude should be, it was finally decided to name a special committee of three to further investigate and report at next meeting. Committee: Babcock, Sayers, Ley.

Dels. Benson and Pettipiece were named a special committee to inquire into the feasibility of making the Council's official organ a semi-monthly or weekly publication. In this connection Man-Editor McVety dealt with Wage-Earner affairs and the non-support of a few unions, urging that a fresh grip be taken and the usefulness of the paper increased and taken full advantage of by all the members of organized labor.

Sellars—Phillips—That the delegate to Victoria be asked to press upon the Provincial Government for an amendment to the Coroners' Act, making an inquest mandatory in every case of sudden or violent death where no physician was in attendance. Carried.

Youhill—Benson—That this Council place a boycott on the meat trust. After some discussion the motion was declared lost.

Reid—Sully—That the executive be instructed to vote in favor of making

the proposed new Labor Temple for the use of labor only, with no stores, etc. Lost.

Hamilton—Wilton—That delegate to Victoria be instructed to protest to the Government against any further concessions being made to the timbermen.

The mission of Mr. Woodworth was taken up, and a special committee, Dels. McVety, Sully and Pettipiece, were named to further investigate and report at next meeting.

Financial statement: No. 1 account, receipts, \$187.20; disbursements, \$92.61. No. 2 account, receipts, \$143.25; disbursements, \$159.

Two notices of motion were given, one by the executive, the other by Del. Sully.

Meeting adjourned at 11:20 p.m.

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

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 17, 1910.

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

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Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

#### Credentials.

Builders' Laborers—James Cosgrove, vice C. A. Forman.

Moving Picture Operators—Joe Erington.

Plumbers—Wm. Watt, G. M. Coghill. Received.

#### Correspondence.

From P. M. Draper, acknowledgment of \$14.40, per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Filed.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

##### Executive.

Communication from V. Clothier, Ottawa, re federal eight-hour bill. Filed. Concurrence.

From Elliott S. Rowe, secretary Tourist Association, re representation on Fruit Fair committee. Recommended that President accept invitation. Concurrence.

The following accounts were recommended for payment: No. 1 account: E. S. Knowlton, sundry, \$1; Victor R. Midgley, expenses to Victoria, \$21.50; Thomson Stationery Co., \$2.95. Account No. 2: J. H. McVety, January, \$100.50. Concurrence.

Committee recommends that unions be urged to supply the council's statistician with information asked for in circulars from time to time relative to membership, wages and hours. Concurrence.

Committee recommends that a special committee of three be appointed to revise the by-laws and constitution; and also take up the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. Carried on a vote of 25 to 13, after the following amendment, moved by Dels. Sellars and Brown had been voted down:

"That the secretary be instructed to write to the A. F. of L. asking that the money it would take to maintain an organizer in this territory be placed at the disposal of this council for organization purposes."

Recommended that secretary be instructed to write Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., again asking for the services of an organizer in this territory. Concurrence.

#### Organization Committee.

Del. Letroadec reported for the organization committee that they had met a committee of the Vancouver Ministerial Association, and asked for extension of time. Received.

In re McGeer: The committee recommends that the secretary be instructed to write P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, for a ruling as to the constitutionality of the Council's by-law respecting qualification of delegates; McGeer to be seated tentatively pending the decision. Carried by a vote of 28 to 15. McGeer obligated.

At this stage of the proceedings President Thompson asked the Council to suspend business long enough to allow of a flashlight photograph being taken of the last council meeting in the present hall. Concurrence.

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### Parliamentary Committee.

Del. Sellars reported that no meeting had been held, not a sufficient number of members of the committee putting in an appearance. But recommended that six delegates of the Council be named to be forwarded to the Provincial Government, asking that they be given authority to place the names of voters on the lists. Concurrence.

### Special Committees.

**Wage-Earner**—Del. Benson reported progress, absence at Victoria having prevented a meeting of the committee.

### Hospital—Progress.

**Provincial Federation of Labor**—Del. Midgley reported for the committee that 27 unions had responded to the circulars sent out by the council in favor of the convention; two had asked for further information; while four were opposed to the proposal, including the Western Federation of Miners.

The committee recommends:

1. That the committee be instructed to issue a call for a convention, and make necessary preparations for same. Concurrence.

2. That the representation at the convention be on the basis of one delegate for each union and two for each central body.

**Amendment:** McKenzie—Sinfield—That the clause be referred back to the committee to re-adjust, making the basis of voting one of proportional representation. Lost. Committee's recommendation concurred in.

**Youhill—Aicken**—That "Central bodies" shall be construed as only Trades and Labor Councils. Carried.

3. That the secretary of the committee be instructed to issue call for the convention for Tuesday, March 29th, 1910.

**Sellars—Cosgrove**—That the date be fixed for one month later, Friday, April 29. Amendment carried.

**Report of Del. Midgley**, Council's representative at Victoria, copy of which was turned over for publication in the Council's official organ, The Western Wage-Earner.

**Benson—Sayers**—That the report be accepted and the delegate thanked for his services. Carried.

**Wilton—Marshall**—That the action of President Thompson and General Secretary Pettipiece, in denying by letter, the statement made by Attorney-General Bowser on the floor of the house (while they were in Victoria), that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council had endorsed his amendment to the Factories' Act, preventing the inspector giving evidence in courts in civil cases, be concurred in. Carried with the dissenting vote of Del. McGeer.

**Hall Committee**—Del. McVety reported for the sub-committee of the Vancouver Labor Temple Company release of temporary quarters on Cordova street, notice of removal to be given through the press at a later date. Received.

**Del. Sayers** asked that Mr. Wand, who was seeking a position as fire inspector in the city service, be given a hearing. Granted; and the Council endorsed the action of the Bricklayers' union.

**Del. Sinfield**, for the committee representing the Council at an East End Ward Association, asked to be ex-

cused from further service. Accepted. Del. Letroade reported re a case of the Painters' union and asked that the Council assist and appoint a committee with power to act. The case was important to organized labor, as upon the outcome depended a great deal as to the future value of the Mechanics' Lien Act. Request granted. Dels. Letroade, Mabbitt and McVety to constitute the committee.

Secretary read a letter relative to the Stage Employees and Musicians' unions relations with the National theatre, and requested that it be referred to the organization committee for action. Concurrence.

### Roll Call.

Inasmuch as all the delegates present had signed the roll for the beginning of the term, upon the suggestion of the chair the roll call was suspended for the session.

### Notices of Motion.

By the executive: That "or trades councils" be added to the end of section 3, Art. II, and that "puttink in their full time" be stricken out.

A general discussion took place over the proposal, and as there had already been two extensions of time, a motion to adjourn was carried at 11:30 p.m.

**Financial statement:** No. 1 account, receipts, \$76.70; disbursements, \$25.45. No. 2 account, receipts, \$137.50; disbursements, \$100.50.

Adjournment.

S. THOMPSON,

President.

R. P. PETTIPIECE,  
Secretary.

### PIRACY.

In the February number of the Regina Labor's Realm appears an article dealing with the meat boycott. The paper credits the article to Wm. E. Cocks, but, although a few changes have been made in the phraseology, it appeared originally as an editorial in the Chicago Daily Socialist.

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Painters' Union.

Since the beginning of the year the Painters have taken on a new lease of life. The meetings are well attended and the membership show a determination to make the trade as well organized as any in the city.

The last meeting was specially summoned for the purpose of considering the election of a business agent, an absolute necessity if organization work is to keep pace with the growth of the city.

The decision of the membership was favorable to the appointment, and the genial secretary, Bro. Burgess, will do the honors for the craft hereafter.

Builders Laborers' Union.

Since my last report things have been quiet among the Builders Laborers, partly owing to the weather and partly to the fact that quite a lot of work started last year has been finished and new work is not ready for us yet.

Inside the union meetings things are getting better and members are taking more interest in the proceedings, with bigger meetings as the result. Among the matters calling for special mention were the new Labor Hall, the cards system, and the coming convention in May of all Builders' Laborers in the United States and Canada.

This union now holds 358 shares in the Labor Temple Co. and we have yet to hear from individual members, which should help quite a bit. Last meeting may well be taken as making a good start for the season, nine new members and more to follow. A few more like this and when the spring work starts up the Builders' Laborers will be one of the best organized in the building trades. To do this every member must be ready to do his part and boost all the time for his own union and for the union label of other trades, not forgetting to boost the new Labor Hall. Take a few shares yourself and invite your friend to do the same, and before this year is over we can have every union in Vancouver meeting in one hall with one aim—better conditions for the workers. Don't knock, but Boost! Boost! Boost!

H. SELLERS.

Stone Cutters' Union.

While it may appear at first blush that the lockout of the General Union of Journeymen Stone Cutters at Bedford, Indiana, is a matter of small consequence to the building trades, such is not the case.

It might be interesting to note that Bedford is a great stone center, actually furnishing a greater output than any other quarries in the world.

The issue is not a matter of wages but wholly one of unionism. The lockout was brought about by the employers serving notice that on and after a certain date only members of the Na-

tional Society of Stone Cutters, a dual organization instituted by certain New York City employers for the avowed purpose of destroying the General Union of Stone Cutters, which is the bona-fide organization.

The men who are locked out are determined to stand by their union, and the bosses are unable to make any progress with the scabs.

Such being so, it is reasonable to presume that many building operations will be hampered during the coming season for lack of stone, and if for no other consideration the locked-out Stone Cutters should receive the prompt and full support of the Building Trades Department and its affiliated councils, so that the bosses would be forced to recede from their unjust attitude, which will undoubtedly hinder building operations at the very time when building trades mechanics are anxious to and must work.

Typographical Union.

Remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter work-day being refused their union printers:

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron Ohio.

The Reliable Poultry Journal, of Quincy, Ill.

The Saturday Evening Post, and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, The Housekeeper, and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass.

All of the Butterick publications are produced by non-union labor.

Plumbers' Union.

The Plumbers have had the pleasure of a visit from their general organizer, J. M. Love, with headquarters in Chicago.

Speaking of conditions locally, Mr. Love said that the local men were working for considerably less than in adjacent territory, and expressed the hope that this condition of affairs would be speedily remedied. His present mission was to familiarize himself with conditions in Canadian territory, and he had visited the principal prairie towns en route west.

With reference to the jurisdictional dispute long existing between the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and his organization over the control of the pipe fitters engaged in railway service, Mr. Love stated that the majority of the pipe men on the C. P. R. were in favor of affiliating with the Inter-

national organization of their trade, and in fact he had already organized locals at one or two of the larger points. The difficulties formerly existing would be disposed of by the affiliation of the Railway Carmen with the American Federation of Labor.

Bakers' Union.

The Bakery Workers' Union has found many novel schemes of advertising their label and drawing attention to the terrible conditions under which bread is produced in ill-lighted, poorly ventilated, unsanitary basement bake shops.

One of the latest ideas is the distribution of a circular letter addressed to the women of the house, asking their co-operation in improving the working conditions of the bakery workers.

The subject is an important one—it affects every person in the community—more especially the working class, and the steady progress of the local bakers will give every person any opportunity to demand the label in the near future.

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### Garment Workers' Union.

The United Garment Workers, as is well known by all who are closely in touch with the labor movement, have had a desperate struggle for a number of years past. It was claimed by the acts of a former official of that organization that the label did not stand for what it represented. That individual has ceased not only to be an officer, but is no longer a member of that organization, and the Garment Workers' label is today in greater demand than ever before, and their organization is in a magnificent condition financially and numerically. Great credit for this state of affairs within their ranks is due to the splendid work accomplished by its present officials in securing and retaining the confidence, not only of the organized toilers of the land, but of the purchasing public as well, in the justice and righteousness of their label.

Upon almost every article of apparel worn by man today the label can be found. On his clothing, on his shoes, on his hats, shirts, collars, cuffs, neckwear and hosiery, and if the retail salespeople would but pause and consider what that label stands for in its deepest and broadest sense, and how closely is its interest allied with that of their own future, we would see a greater effort displayed on their part in showing these goods to the public, irrespective of whether the proposed purchaser asks for the label or not.—

H. J. Conway, in Retail Clerks' International Advocate.

### The Miner's Union.

The amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners will give the combined organizations greater ability to bring the nearly 1,000,000 mine workers in the United States and Canada into the organization.

It will bring together immediately dues paying miners to the number of nearly 400,000.

It will result in the formation of a miners' department of the American Federation of Labor.

The first attempt of the combined organizations to show their power will bring them into conflict with the United States Steel Corporation, as the result of a necessary effort to better organize the workers in the great iron ore producing regions of Minnesota, Michigan and Alabama.

It will result in the immediate invasion of the political field by the organized miners, both of these organizations even now being unequivocally opposed to the present capitalist government of the United States.

The strength of the two organizations working in harmony and the necessity of political action were the two points principally dwelt upon by President Moyer in his address at the re-

cent convention of the Mine Workers held in Indianapolis, Ind.

### Bricklayers' and Masons' Union.

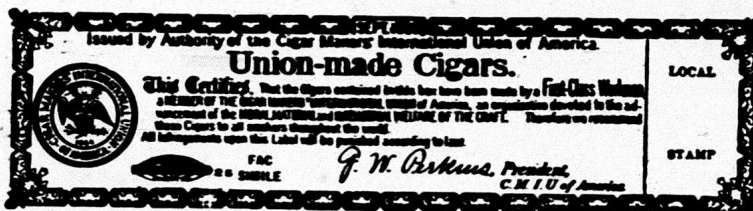
President Wm. J. Bower, in his annual report to the recent convention of the craft, refers as follows to the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L.:

"Following up what had been written on this subject by two of my predecessors in office, I brought to your attention in 1905 the adverse vote on the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and the Structural Building Trades Alliance, which was then in existence—this body later becoming known as the Building Trades Section of the A. F. of L. Another adverse vote on this proposition was taken in 1907.

"The objective of your officers, who favored affiliation, was two-fold. First, it was believed that the time had arrived for us to take our place with the great body of American toilers to the end that we pay our fair share of the cost of opposing the unscrupulous employers and politicians who are allied to destroy all unions, or at least their progress. Second, under the terms of our acceptance of the invitation to join with the A. F. of L., complete control of our trade in so far as masonry is concerned and defined by our constitution, would be guaranteed us.

"My reason for bringing this to your attention again is that there is now a united opposition to us by the trades of the building industry, for at the convention held by the Building Trades Section of the A. F. of L. in Tampa, Fla., in September last, it was decided that no union could affiliate locally with the Building Trades Councils unless the National or International Union of such trade was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Attempts have been made to conceal the real purpose of the law enacted, but the fact remains that the "Bricklayers" was the union that was referred to throughout the discussion of the matter upon the floor of the convention. The trades have set to work to put the law into effect, and the Operative Plasterers' International Association as begun the fight by boldly declaring to your executive officers that it is the intention to place a union of that body in any jurisdiction now controlled by us, provided they (the O. P. I. A.) can secure sufficient men to apply for a charter. Some of the remarks of those who discussed the subject on the floor of the convention were amusing, and at the same time showed the ill-feeling that has been engendered by our refusal to affiliate. One international officer of a certain union said, 'If the Bricklayers won't become a part of the A. F. of L., let us go out and organize unions of bricklayers wherever possible.' Officers of other international unions spoke along the same line, while some were less bombastic, and others advised caution. The upshot of the whole matter was that the president was ordered to enforce the law, and I presume that when the time is considered ripe he will promulgate the order, and such of our unions as are now affiliated with local Building Trades Councils will be dumped into

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the street, and, if the advice of the able labor leader (?) referred to above is accepted, we shall see the spectacle of trade unions organizing scab bricklayers, masons and plasterers into unions to oppose a bona-fide trade union. Just fancy it!"

#### Bakers' Union.

The activities of Organizer Ross indicate that he understands the value and necessity of legislative action in connection with his work of organizing and improving the working conditions of the Bakers. On the recent trip to the "law factory" at Victoria, he was quite an acquisition and took the time and opportunity to have his views on prevailing conditions in the underground bakeries of the province impressed on the Provincial Cabinet.

The specific request was that the bakeries be placed under the factory inspector, giving him the necessary power to compel proprietors to maintain sanitary, well ventilated premises.

The very latest and most modern and up-to-date one under construction in 1910 is underground. The very last word that has been spoken in bakeries, the highest that has been evolved in this science, is placed where we put dead men's bones and drain pipe—below. It has been demonstrated that

consumption germs can live in a loaf of bread that has been baked so that it may be possible for a person to receive such a germ in a loaf. Long hours in badly ventilated workshops are conducive to this fell disease. It may perhaps strike us as probable that the injustice done to the baker as regards his working conditions may fall quite as heavily on some other innocent beings. "No man liveth unto himself" applies to the bakers also. A baker never has a holiday; he never has a chance to recuperate his health, as previous to each holiday he works just two days in one; that is, he puts in, say, 18 to 22 hours at a stretch.

#### Barbers' Union.

Since January 1st the Barbers' Union has made more real progress than during the whole previous year. Whether this is due entirely to the efforts of Secretary Stowe, or with the as-



sistance of the general membership, it matters not—the results have been excellent.

A half dozen shops have been signed up and are now added to the list displaying our union card. Our thanks is extended to members of other crafts who refuse to patronize shops employing non-union men.

Attention of members is drawn to the changes in the constitution of the union:

First. The dues were not increased by the convention, but the new law will read that not less than sixty cents can be charged, so that a local may set any price within reason by a majority vote of its members, thereby avoiding assessments, which are always distasteful.

Second. The increased returns from initiation fees, reinstatements and from retiring cards are purely for the benefit fund and thereby avoiding an International assessment, as was almost a necessity during the past term when we ran \$25,000 behind in that fund.

Third. The five cents increase in the per capita tax was to establish an emergency fund. This fund is to help locals in distress, and also meet any emergency which may arise during the coming term.

Fourth. After the first of the year all new members must be in good standing for one year in order to be in benefit standing. It therefore behooves all local secretaries or members of our unions to advise the non-unionists of this fact and to secure his application before the new law goes into effect, thereby you will greatly increase your membership at less cost than can be done later on. This increase of time for benefit standing in no way affects those who become members before Jan. 1, 1910.

Fifth. Under the new constitution the minimum death rate will be \$75, in place of \$60, as at present.

#### Bartenders' Union.

Jere Sullivan, International president, writing to locals recently, said in part:

"Another important matter, and one that, by the way, has been overlooked by too many of our locals. In your city no doubt there is a local labor paper; the editor and publisher is probably eking out a miserable existence, and at best is not really doing as well as he might probably do at the trade, yet he continues, for no matter whether we like him or not, we must admit he is making sacrifices that few of us would care to make. There is very little money in a labor paper—in fact, no money at all, unless the unions in the town give the publisher reasonable support; advertisers are just

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require comfortable, Union-Made SHOES

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

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

Ask for them.

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At Central Park

RIGHT CLOSE TO THE CAR-LINE  
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Vancouver, B.C.

as wary of patronizing the labor press as the trade union members are in paying for a year's subscription, and the poor devil running the labor paper had a tough time of it.

Buy the Labor Paper.

"Now we believe that our locals should be the pioneers in all movements that look progressive, hence the suggestion that your local as a body, or each member, agree to subscribe for at least one year's subscription for the local labor paper; that means that you want the editor to understand that you and your members are with him, that you are trying to help him increase the prestige and circulation of his paper; that you know full well that when the daily papers refuse to print your grievances the labor paper is 'Johnny on the spot.' If we help to boost the labor press there is no doubt but the labor press will do as much for us; the labor editors are humane, they have their likes and dislikes; but one thing is sure, they will not knowingly go out of their own to 'knock' if our folks show any inclination to be half way right.

Has Helped Organization.

"The labor press has given our organization a great deal of its consideration. We in turn have done very little for it, and for that reason we should show our friendship now and in a manner that will make the labor editor feel pleased. If you can't subscribe for all of your members, send in subscriptions for a part of your members, but in any event show your desire to help the labor press along in a practical manner. Another thing, your employer might do a whole lot of good for himself by putting in a few 'ads.' during the year. It don't cost very much money, and they really owe the labor press tangible encouragement, for the labor press has consistently promoted their welfare by opposing sumptuary legislation, a fact that ought to be made plain to them without delay."

Cooks and Waiters' Union.

James H. Perkins, for several years secretary and business agent of the

Cooks and Waiters' Union, Local No. 28, died after a protracted illness at the General Hospital on Wednesday, February 9th. He leaves a widow and three daughters to mourn his death. In the hour of their bereavement they have the sympathy of the community. There is one unfortunate feature attached to Mrs. Perkin's visit to this city. Her home is in Wallace, Idaho. Hearing that her husband lay on his sick bed she quickly obeyed the call of duty and hurried to his side, where she remained to the last. While administering to the wants of her dying husband a telegram was received from Idaho informing her that their home had been burnt to the ground. Truly, misfortunes never come singly.

Bro. Perkins was a faithful and energetic worker for the cause, and won the respect of all. He has been connected with Local No. 28 since October, 1900, a few weeks after the union was organized, and was steadily in harness until a short time before his admission to the hospital. For several years he was a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council and worked hard in conjunction with that body to improve the condition of Local No. 28. A short time before his illness he was appointed from headquarters to organize the waitresses into a separate union, and in spite of the dread malady which was beginning to undermine his system, he struggled to achieve success; but, when on the verge, was forced to submit to the inevitable. Lingering on, during the days of his keen suffering, hope filled his heart, and to the last he spoke of his plans for the future. He clung to life with a tenacity worthy of him, until the dark shadow hovering o'er him descended in the silence of the night, and his life flitted through the portals of the unknown into the shades of eternal night. May he rest in peace.

WM. ELLENDER.

Allied Printing Trades Council.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has started an active campaign for the

boosting of its label, believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. While there are at present no non-union offices in the city of any consequence (two one-man shops in back alleys, with "a short tail" full of type), yet the Allied Printing Trades do not intend to lend any encouragement to any non-union concerns.

The Council solicits the hearty support of all union men in this move. As in unionism there is strength, so is there added strength in concerted unionism. Demand that your butcher, your baker, your candlestick maker use the union label on his printing. He is receiving money earned by union men when he receives your trade, and if he cannot directly reciprocate, he can patronize other unions whose members are friendly to you.

The secretary, Clifford C. Martin, Box 66, city, will regard it as a favor—and it will be heartily appreciated by the Allied Printing Trades Council—if you will return all printed matter not bearing the label to him. Also, don't forget to tell the man who gave you the printing why it should have the label.

## Imperial Bank of Canada

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

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AND LOTS OF IT BY  
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*"Everything  
to Eat" at*

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THE GREATEST  
VALUE POSSIBLE  
FOR YOUR MON-  
EY

**A Store Full of Bargains**

THE

## H. A. EDGETT CO.,

"The Store of Plenty"

Street Railwaymen's Union.

As I am having an enforced holiday just now, owing to having overlooked a certain fare the other day, I find time to write another short epistle.

Meetings are well attended and there is always something doing, especially in the rag-chewing line. Now, boys, Division 101 expects every man to do his duty, so turn up at the next meeting and if you have something to say, don't be afraid to speak and don't depend on the other fellow; think and speak for yourself. I heard a man express himself at one of our meetings a few weeks ago, in a way that makes me feel like taking off my hat to him every time I meet him. We have lots of men who could do as well if they were manly enough to step out and assert themselves.

I think I'll write an article on what I know about smoking. I am gathering some valuable data on the back end of cars these days. Brother Spencer's gold mine is turning out to be a real bonanza, and he is making his fortune fast.

A. J. LAWRENCE.

### BEWARE OF SOCIALISM.

The subjoined summary of an address delivered by a priest of the Roman Catholic church offers a fair illustration of the attitude of the church to the newer form of political economy. It also furnishes the answer to ministers of the gospel who so often ask in their sermons, "Why working-men desert the church?"

Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking in the East End of London recently, warned his hearers against the plausible but fatal doctrine which deified the State while it made man a slave. The State existed for man, and not man for the State. Were the State to usurp Socialistic dominion over man, it would become nothing better than a bully, a tyrant, the worst of slave-drivers. The function of the State was not to appropriate, but to protect the rights of the individual. When it usurped an authority to which in equity it could lay no claim, it committed a gigantic act of tyrannical robbery. That was Socialism. Were any government to attempt to adopt the Socialist creed and to act upon its tenets, the citizen would cease to be a man; he would not be free to choose his own occupation; he would not be free to choose his own employer; he would not be free to choose his own district; most probably he would not be free to choose his own wife or to rear his own family, or to dispense of his own time, or to improve his own position, or to enter upon any of those spheres of action and enterprise which develop talent and build up character.

Instead of being a free-born Englishman, he would become a slave-born tool of the State. Like Messina in the late earthquake, the State itself would, under Socialism, totter and fall into disaster and ruin.

It was the duty of every true lover of his country and of his religion to denounce, in season and out of season, not only Socialism, but all Socialistic tendencies as the menace to his home, to his country and to his church. Socialism meant the utter overthrow of freedom, of patriotism, or religion. Unless they were quick to crush it out of existence, before long it would fatally crush them beneath its Juggernaut wheels of tyranny.

### TRUSTS.

There are two sides to the trust question—the inside and the outside. Nobody on the inside of a trust was ever known to object to it, and nobody on the outside was ever known to do anything else.

The American trust has no counterpart in history. Starting as the dream of a few men, it had a difficult time in getting a foothold, until, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, congress passed the anti-trust law. From that moment trusts began to multiply, wax and grow fat, while the people began to grow lean. The trusts have had smooth sailing ever since. They soon covered the face of the land, while the officials thereof covered their tracks.

*JAMES STARK & SONS, LIMITED*

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## FASHIONABLE EASTER APPAREL

You can select your Easter Apparel this week to better advantage than at any other time. Stocks are at their best and we have arranged special pre-Easter offerings that will interest every woman who has yet to select her Easter outfit.

### The New Spring Suits

in all their novel features will be found displayed to great advantage in our spacious showrooms.

### Charming Easter Millinery

was never seen in such a tempting array of exquisitely beautiful models from Eastern style centres.

Every department in the store contributes its quota of new spring wearables. We especially invite a visit from you at this most interesting time.

Why not take tea at Stark's?



## Penn Overalls

This store is headquarters for this celebrated line of mechanics' overall goods.

Cut and tailored by skilled hands in the best tailor shops, these overalls are by far the best on the market today, because they are made by the best Union Workmanship.

Ask to see our Special Engineer Overalls, splendidly cut, with lots of pockets. Price \$1.50 per garment.

Look for the Union Label

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Sole Agents for Campbell's  
Clothing  
Cor. Hastings and Cambie Sts.

### FROM LOWERY'S THINK TANK.

It doesn't do to have patches on your honor.

If possible always associate with lucky people.

Few will offer a chair to an unwelcome guest.

A fool does not carry a reserve stock in his mind.

A hard trail does not always end at Easy street.

Cheerfulness is the wine of life. Be glad and others will be glad with you.

Most people become pious when threatened with a sudden death or a bilious attack.

The truthful and outspoken orator or writer has few friends but many admirers.

Do not think because this paper is printed next to a bank that we can get money by tapping on the wall.

The earth will go through the tail of Halley's comet next May, and it is advisable for all our delinquent subscribers to come in and settle before that date in order that their prayers will be heard in case the comet knocks this old universe out of the riffs.

Many a man who will face a cannon in defence of his country is afraid to open his mouth for fear of losing his job.

### THE AWAKENING.

The Ministerial association of Winnipeg had a little bit of a surprise at its last meeting when it met to hear Prof. Clark, a recently imported professor of Manitoba university, discuss "What do we mean by Socialism." The professor proceeded to attack and ridicule Socialism from the standpoint of the orthodox "dismal science," calling up the spooks and hob-goblins which have long since been discarded by all except those who wont see, until indeed, they were revived in the recesses of darkest England to prop up the House of Lords campaign in the general election.

The members of the Winnipeg Ministerial association almost gasped at first, till Dr. Duval came to the rescue of the professor with the remark that "Free Trade is God's way of doing things in this world." Dr. Sinclair and W. A. Vrooman entered strongly worded protests against the presentation of the subject and declared they would not stand for much of it, except that part where the professor praised much of the recent work of social advance which has been made in Britain, overlooking the fact that it was an advance towards Socialism.

The outcome was that Mr. Vrooman was invited to present another view of the subject to the association at an early date.—Voice.

### SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

The brute creation will break down the fence that stands between them and verdant pastures, but laboring, toiling men, poor dampools that they are, who create all of the wealth of the world with their OWN HANDS, will permit the MASTER CLASS to build a fence about all the things which they create with their OWN HANDS, and will stand on the outside with their pale-faced wives and blue-lipped children, and while they and their loved ones Starve, for the want of being permitted to enjoy what they themselves create with their OWN HANDS, will march like blind beasts to the polls and cast their ballots for the men who thus permit them and their loved ones to starve and go naked.—National Rip Saw.

### AS OTHERS SEE US.

One of the chief reasons for existing comparatively poor union scales in Canada is that the employers have

come along faster than the men themselves, says H. B. Moyer in the February issue of the Bridgeman's Magazine. They have taken a leaf out of the book of the American capitalists, and are determined to head off, as far as possible, any signs of progressiveness in labor ranks.

\* \* \* Some weeks ago a report was circulated to the effect that a labor famine was imminent in Canada. Perhaps it is, but labor men in Toronto (the second largest city in the Dominion) haven't heard any rumbling which would indicate a near approach of scarcity of available labor.

As a matter of fact, Canadian employees in general have, with the exception of the western farmers at harvest time, seldom if ever troubled with a labor famine, and the present cry closely resembles a howl from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, intended to overflow the Canadian labor field.

Canadian employers are up to many of the American games for holding down wages, and besides have a few of their own invention, such as shrieking, "Keep the American agitators out!" and in trying to keep alive in other ways the nonsensical, fast-dying prejudice against the "Yankees."

\* / \* \* Canadian labor must be "up and doing" every moment if it hopes to successfully compete with Canadian capital for its rights; and the time to get busy is not to-morrow, but to-day.

### AMERICAN UNIONS?

During the year 1903 the cash receipts of the United Mine Workers amounted to \$956,649.41. The disbursements for strike and relief benefits were \$600,300.39, of which amount \$385,485 were paid in Nova Scotia.

### OPINIONS CHANGE.

"What the mobs of Chicago need is the fear of God and government."—John R. Walsh, in his Chicago Chronicle a few years ago.

Walsh's present address is the government penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he is just beginning to serve a sentence of ten years for defrauding working class depositors of one of his banks.

## 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.

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Butter and Fruits a Speciality.

Try our Money-Back Tea

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**3lbs for \$1.00**

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**2425 Westminster Ave.**

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TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE.

Mr. B. A. Langer, general secretary-treasurer of the United Garment Workers' Union, referring to the status of Canadian unions, said:

"During the years 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 we received at headquarters from our locals in Canada as per capita tax the sum of \$4,081.09, and our expenditure in Canada for organizing, label agitation and other purposes was \$9,598.53. In spite of this we are willing to continue to hold the locals in Canada."

"Mr. Langer reported that while in Europe he had made arrangements with clothing workers' unions in England, Germany, France and Holland for co-operation, and exchange of working cards.

**"CO-OPERATION."**

The Operative Bakers' Union at Clifton, New South Wales, is supplying 200 loaves of bread daily, a butcher in Sydney is supplying a quantity of meat each week while the miners' strike lasts, and the employees

of Weeks White, of Enmore, by private subscription have purchased about 200 tins of jam to be delivered to the miners.

**CLOSING UP THE RANKS.**

The amalgamation of the International Car Workers' and Carmen's Union under the A. F. of L. banner was completed at a meeting at Washington last week. The new organization comprises 60,000 members.

The Carmen, which have not been affiliated with the A. F. of L. at its last convention asked for a charter, and the A. F. of L. convention elected a committee to bring both the organizations together under one head.

The Car Workers have been affiliated with the A. F. of L. for years.

**NO CHANCE OUTSIDE.**

We were told some time since by Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M. P., that there was no chance for any independent Socialist candidate outside the Labor Party. That was said when the Labor Party was at the height of its success. It may now be well said that there is no chance for any independent Labor candidature outside the Liberal Party. In 1906 there were some three or four Labor men returned in three-cornered fights; but on the present occasion, so far as the fight has gone, not one of the forty Labor candidates who had to face Liberal as well as Tory hostility has won. If the obvious moral of Mr. Hardie's adage was that in order to be saved politically we Social-Democrats must become part and parcel of the Labor Party, then the moral of the present situation is still more obvious—that Labor candidates must forego three-cornered fights, and must climb the backstairs into the Liberal sanctuary; that is, if they want to write M. P. after their names.—London Justice.

**A LIBEL.**

A fire recently broke out at the printing plant of the Winnipeg Socialist paper, the "voice." The damage was considerable. By dint of hard work, however, the paper appeared as usual.—London Justice.

**CONTRACT LABOR ON CIVIC WORK.**

"Any man who says it is costing the city more to do its work by day labor than by contract lies."

That is the very plain manner in which Commissioner Clark of Calgary recently answered the criticism that has been made against his department by members of the Taxpayers' association.

Replying further to an alderman who insisted that the city should experiment with contract labor and see if it was not cheaper than day labor, Commissioner Clark said:

"If we make the experiment, the contractors won't be in it. Work of this kind may be let cheaper by contract, but it will cost more in the long run. Contractors will slight their work. They clog the water mains with stones and fragments of wood. In the past

they have laid the mains in such a way that they have often had to be repaired or removed.

"Then it means paying an inspector \$4 a day to watch them. The inspector cannot watch them properly even if he tries. Often the inspectors are incompetent. Again they are buncoed by the contractors. And, it has always been our experience in the past, that the contractors, somehow or another, have always stood in with the inspectors. The contractors used to have banquets once a week, to which the inspectors were invited. I was never present at one myself, but I was invited."

**EXCHANGE IDEAS.**

Brisbane, Australia, has a Trade Union Secretaries' Association. The objects are to devise means whereby weak unions can be strengthened, to form new unions where necessary, to discuss matters bearing upon the trade union movement, and generally to assist one another in their efforts to improve the conditions of the working masses.

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## Western Wage-earner

Owned and Issued by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

JAS. H. McVETY, Manager.  
Phone L1146

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25c to unions subscribing in a body.

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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., MAR., 1910

### THE LABOR TEMPLE.

The next week will see the demolition of the building which has served for ten years as a home for labor in this city. The change will bring to the minds of the old timers many memories, pleasant and otherwise; reminiscences of many a hard fought battle with corporate interests will be recalled, and, although welcoming a change to better quarters, general regret will be expressed at leaving the old home, inadequate as it has been for some time past.

Many of the unions are subscribing liberally for stock in the new temple, and the last meeting of the shareholders was indicative of a unanimity of opinion on all the major questions submitted by the directorate for approval. With one or two notable exceptions, the representatives of organized labor are a unit on the proposition of boosting the sale of stock, a work that must be constantly carried on until the building is completed. The greater the advantage taken of the opportunity to own a share and have a voice and vote in the affairs of the home, the greater will be the incentive to make the project a success from every standpoint. It will be necessary to negotiate a loan to complete the payment on the building, and the response by the membership will necessarily determine the amount necessary to be secured from outside sources.

That the project will be a success is a foregone conclusion, if the experiences of other cities can be taken as a criterion. The Bricklayer and Mason, official organ of the Bricklayers'

and Masons' International Union, refers to the standing of Labor Temple Companies in three cities, two of which are in Canada. The comment is as follows:

"The annual statement of the directors of the Toronto Labor Temple shows that the year's business was a profitable one. The receipts amounted to \$13,568.33, leaving a balance of \$1,856.18. The assets of the company are the building, \$35,888.34; furniture, \$7,500. The profits show an undeclared dividend of over 13 per cent. The excess of assets over liabilities is \$17,309.87. The original allotment of stock has been taken up, and the single transaction of \$5.00 for the year closed the final allotment. At present there is no stock on the market, and the company will not issue any more, as the stock as it now stands is worth more than double what was paid for it.

The labor unions of Los Angeles have a labor temple which stands on an 80x125 foot lot. The building is 80 feet by 125 feet, seven stores high. The union Labor Temple Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$1.00 each, restricted to union men. The property is now valued at \$175,000. Although not entirely finished, sufficient space is occupied to produce a rental of \$500 a month. This does not indicate that the campaign, engineered by General Otis to rid California of trades unionism has met with any encouraging success.

The Winnipeg Trades Hall Building is owned by the Trades Hall Co., the predominating stockholder in which is the Bricklayers and Masons' union. The Typographical Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Moulders and Stonecutters are also considerable stockholders, and a small amount is held by individual union members. The building is 25x100, four stories and basement, the whole of which, with the exception of part of the ground floor, is used for halls and committee rooms. The building has cost the company about \$60,000, the cost being considerably augmented by a calamity which overtook it when just nearing completion, it being wrecked by a storm. The property is now paying."

Coming a little nearer home, Seattle unionists have had phenomenal success with their home, and, in addition to the general headquarters, the Carpenters have a home of their own, which has also proved a successful venture from every standpoint.

In St. Paul, Minn., the combined Carpenters' Unions have decided to invest their aggregate funds, amounting to \$30,000, in a building; in fact, the general impression throughout the country is that labor might as well secure any profits accruing from halls, inasmuch as its members are compelled to hire meeting places for the purposes of the different organizations.

We repeat, if the experience of others is worth anything, Vancouver unionists will do well to investigate and invest their funds in a home for themselves.

### THE EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

A great deal of publicity has been given the Exhibition Association during recent weeks because the 1909 City Council assumed control of the erection of the buildings, discharged the architect and replaced him with a man who did not insist on the contractors carrying out the specifications, including the clause covering the rate of wages, the present Board is being criticized because the buildings are not what they should be, or what they would have been, if the the Council had minded its own affairs and allowed the Exhibition to supervise the erection of the buildings and the general improvement of what will eventually be one of the city's finest parks.

The present investigation was demanded by the 1910 executive of the Association and the result has convinced its members that the contract system of doing public work is neither economical or time saving. As a result, the work to be done this year, will, as far as possible be done by day labor—unless the City Council again "butts in" for the purpose of finding sinecures for some of the contractors' friends.

While it was unfortunate that the project received a black eye during the past year, on account of the abuses in connection with the building operations, the present Executive Committee appear disposed to do the right thing as far as organized labor is concerned and to warrant the confidence placed in them when the electors voted the money necessary to carry on the work mapped out for this and succeeding years.

### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Sitting as a Court of Revision, the Vancouver City Council listened to some wonderful arguments setting forth alleged reasons why the charitable institutions of a certain religious sect should be exempt from taxation.

The opponents of the exemption policy had a strong champion in the person of ex-Alderman McMillan, who proved conclusively that the alleged charitable institutions were, in reality, merely commercial enterprises, using the cloak of religion as a means to secure privileges not accorded other es-

DRINK U. B. C. BEER



establishments engaged in the same industries.

In one of the institutions referred to it was stated that a laundry, dress-making, overall factory and other forms of industry were being carried on, the labor being performed by children, whose parents paid for their keep, and by men and women who receive only board and lodging for their labor.

The products of the institution are not consumed by the inmates, but are sold in the open market, more readily finding purchasers than goods produced by workers working for wages, because of the fact that they can be produced and sold cheaper than goods manufactured by grown men and women, under conditions prevailing in industries not receiving exemptions from taxation and unable to canvass for contributions to assist in keeping up the charitable portion of the enterprise.

The policy of reclaiming human derelicts can only be carried out by placing the product of their labor in competition with that of other members of the working class, thus making more derelicts to furnish cheap labor for religious institutions, which exploit the laborers and also ask assistance from the members of the class whose standard of living is being reduced by the operation of the reclamation schemes inaugurated in the name of the Lowly Carpenter of Nazareth.

Never in the history of the city has such a scathing indictment of charity and its methods been heard, resulting as it did, in the confirmation of the assessment at the highest possible figure allowed by law.

The property used by fraternal societies and organized labor should, if any exemption is to be allowed religious denominations, be also relieved from the burden of taxation incidental to the maintenance of buildings in which is taught and exemplified the finer traits inherent, but dormant, in the human family.

**THE MEAT BOYCOTT.**

We read that there are in the neighborhood of 200,000 people outside of insane asylums who have decided to attempt the reformation of the meat trust by boycotting its products.

A large section of the working class has been unwillingly abstaining from the use of meat for years past, because of their inability to purchase it with their meagre wages, but despite the reduction in the consumption, the price has steadily risen.

We are at a loss to think of a sillier method of fighting the rising prices than by boycotting the goods. The only effect of the boycott will be to bankrupt the small independent butchers who still remain outside the trust, but whose position is already sufficiently precarious, without having their products boycotted.

The trust will welcome any move that will give it a more firm control of the market, and, while the small fry are being driven to the wall, trust meats will go to swell the already large quantity kept in cold storage.

The Ice and Refrigeration Blue Book, circulated only among cold storage men, gives the reader an idea of the amount of animal food kept continually in the cold storage plants of the country. In 558 plants in the United States, there are fourteen million cattle, six million calves, fifty million hogs, twenty-five million sheep and lambs, one billion eight hundred million eggs, one hundred and thirty million pounds of butter, besides \$25,000,000 worth of fish, stored in 78 fish freezing plants.

And 200,000 people are going to reduce the price of meat, with the trust in control of a balancing medium maintained for the express purpose of controlling the market!

The meat boycott has the approval of many prominent business men, who, by the way, are not in the meat busi-

ness and expect to increase their own sales; employers of labor praise the idea, because they see an opportunity of reducing the cost of their workmen's living and, incidentally, their wages. In fact, the general approval given by all sections of the capitalist class is in itself sufficient reason why the working class should have nothing to do with the scheme.

The boycott has done two things: it has proven its own ineffectiveness and at the same time has been the means of inducing members of the working class to ascertain the real remedy—the control of the food products of the nation—by the nation.

**ARE UNIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH COST OF LIVING?**

If wages were to be suddenly reduced twenty per cent. in all lines of industry, something verging on a revolution would result. Yet exactly that same thing has been done indirectly during the past year and no revolution has come. This reduction in wages has been accomplished through steadily rising prices.

There have been a large number of explanations of this phenomenon. It is probable that any attempt to explain so widespread a movement by any single, simple cause will prove a failure. The trade union has been most often blamed for the increase

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partly by its demands for higher wages and by restricting production.

In the February number of the American Review of Reviews, Walter E. Clark of the Department of Political Science, College of the City of New York, deals exhaustively with the subject and forever disposes of the contention that the unions are the responsible bodies. Here is what he says:

"Does organized labor so curtail output by its restrictions, and so increase cost of production, by its successful demands for higher wage and shorter hours, that, by these trade-union policies, prices of food stuffs, clothing, and housing, have been rapidly forced in the past ten years?"

To answer this query fully, there is need of far more elaborate data respecting union restriction of output and respecting the actual productivity of the longer and the shorter working days than statisticians have yet given. Enough is known, though, to challenge trade-union activity as anything like a far-reaching cause for rising prices of prime necessities in the United States.

The March Bulletin of the national Department of Commerce and Labor schedules each year the wholesale prices of over 250 different commodities. In the March Bulletin for 1909 may be found the following figures, showing the average wholesale price of each commodity, during the year 1908, as compared with 100 for its average price during the base years 1890-1899, inclusive: Corn, 179.9; wheat, 131.8; rye, 148; oats, 189.5; cattle, 126.7; hogs, 127.5; eggs, 142; milk, 129; cotton, 134.8; wool (scoured Ohio fine fleece), 129.6; refined petroleum, 151.7; white pine, 198.1; yellow pine, 165.2.

These are basic food, clothing, lighting, and shelter articles. A rough average for the thirteen articles named, shows that they have risen over 50 per cent. above their average price for the ten years of the nineties.

Farmers, ranchers, and timbermen are not organized laborers. What part has organized labor, then, to do with this great rise in these thirteen staples of living?

Again, the Bulletin's expert study of wages and of hours of labor in the United States, covering the period from 1890 to 1907, furnishes data of high value here.

The Department has not yet issued its figures for wages and retail prices of food in 1908. The probabilities are strong that when such data for both 1908 and 1909 are issued they will show a reaction to lower levels in 1908 (due to the depression following the panic) and a recovery in 1909 almost to the high levels of 1907. The showing of Bradstreet's Index Numbers of averaged prices for 106 important commodities justifies this prediction. Those Index numbers are: For 1907, \$8,0945; for 1908, \$8,0094, and for 1909, \$8,4556 (the first eleven months averaged).

When we are dealing, then, with the Labor Bureau wage report of July, 1908, covering wages for 1907, we are dealing with the latest expert, national study of wages in the United States, and we are dealing with wage figures probably very nearly the same as those of the year just closed.

The study covered 350,758 workmen, including higher organized groups, such as the building trades (45,537), the marble and stone workers (5,316), the printers (14,461), and the foundrymen and machinists (27,612), and including also municipal workmen (28,179).

This representative wage study shows that the average wages per hour of these 350,758 workmen were in 1907 28.8 per cent. higher than they were on the average for the decade 1890-1899. The study also shows that the average hours per week have decreased 5 per cent., comparing the same period. Allowing for this decrease in hours per week, it appears that the average increase of the full-time weekly earnings of these workmen is but 22.4 per cent.

If this whole 22.4 per cent. wage increase was due entirely to the activity of trade unions, it would be an utterly

inadequate explanation of the above-mentioned averaged rise of over 50 per cent. in the thirteen living staples. The inadequacy is further shown when it is noted that trade-union activity did not cause the whole wage rise. For example, the 5,463 boot and shoemakers show an average rise of 24.3 per cent., and yet the Boot and Shoemakers' Union is notably ineffective in changing the wages and hours of labor of its members.

Another leading fact may be cited, which impeaches the proposition that trade unions are mainly chargeable with the rising prices. The Twelfth Census of the United States gives 29,285,922 persons, out of the total population of 76,203,387 in 1900, as engaged in gainful occupations.

The total population of the United States on January 1, 1910, as estimated by the Governors of the respective States and Territories, is 94,049,810. If the same proportion of gainful workers holds now as held in 1900, there are over 36,000,000 gainful workers.

Even granting that the shadowy 2,000,000 membership claimed by the American Federation of Labor is real, there are less than 3,000,000 organized unionists in the United States. The Department of Labor study of wages in 1907 concluded that there had been a rise of 28.8 per cent. in wages per hour, or of 22.4 per cent. in wages for a full-time week's earnings. In each case the comparison is made with the corresponding average for the years 1890-1899. The study considered returns from 350,758 workmen, in all grades and employed in 4,169 different establishments. It would seem to be safe, then, to say that general wages in the United States have probably risen somewhat over 20 per cent. in the past twenty years.

It is reasonable that less than 3,000,000 organized workers can force a wage rise for over 36,000,000? Is it reasonable that, even though the less than 3,000,000 organized workers, all of them, deliberately and considerably restricted their output (and this is far from the fact), such action would have any appreciable effect in raising the prices of the products of the entire 36,000,000 gainful laborers?

Some of the best organized unions do succeed in exercising a monopoly power to secure high wages and short hours for their members. In such cases, the monopoly wage increases the cost of production. The building trades well illustrate this. The nineteen groups of building trades, comprising 45,537 members, show, by the Labor Department report, an average wage per hour 47 per cent. higher, in 1907, than a corresponding average for 1890-1899. When this average is compared with the 28.8 per cent. average rise for all the 350,000 workmen considered the success of the building trades in forcing wage advances becomes obvious. Higher cost of building necessarily resultant from this union wage advance is reflected in higher rents and therefore affects the shelter cost of living.

The monopoly successes for the few most powerful unions are not fairly representative of average wage hour successes of all unions. Further, the combined membership of all unions represents less than one-twelfth of the gainful labor of the United States. It is therefore manifestly unconvincing to assert that the general rise in cost of living is due to labor union activity."

#### LIBERAL SNOBS AGAIN!

"One law for the rich, another law for the poor," has been once more brought out by the case of Lady Constance Lytton and Miss Jane Warton. And by a clever and brave stratagem the utter snobbishness of the home secretary has been exposed. In October last Lady Constance Lytton was sent to prison in connection with a woman suffrage disturbance in Newcastle. After fifty-six hours' hunger strike she was released by order of the home secretary, while other woman suffrage prisoners were detained and

forcibly fed. Was this due to her exalted rank? Oh, no! Mr. Gladstone wrote a special letter to the papers to deny the imputation—"the statement that Lady Constance Lytton's release had anything to do with her rank or social position is a willful and deliberate misrepresentation. She was released solely because she was suffering from serious heart disease." On Saturday week Jane Warton was sent to prison in connection with another suffrage disturbance in Liverpool. No specialist came down to see her. Her heart was not examined. She was for-

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cibly fed and subjected to the rough-usage. Was it because she was a working woman? Of course not! It was because she was a fit subject for this operation. But on Saturday last it was discovered that Lady Constance Lytton and Jane Warton were one and the same person, and then an immediate order was sent for her release.—London Justice.

**A PREACHER PROGNOSTICATES.**

Mr. J. W. Stagg, president of the Alabama Presbyterian College, has become aroused and is beginning to see the smoldering embers of a coming revolution. In an address before the students of the college, President Stagg said in part:

"The revolution of the twentieth century will be one of bread. During the French revolution the people cried for bread and the king answered: 'Let them eat grass.' Later these people lived to stuff grass into the gaping jaws of the king's skeleton. Rockefeller, Morgan and others of the same ilk make virtually the same answer to the cries of the unemployed to-day.

"The average man patiently gives six per cent. of his blood to capital, but 100 per cent. is too much. Rebellion will surely follow. The bread cry which a few years ago was merely a plaintive appeal has grown into an ominous rumble. Unless this impending death struggle is solved by the exodus from the cities to the country, I fear a revolution within the next few years."

The above sentiments have not fallen from the lips of a labor agitator or Socialist, but have come from the president of a sectarian institution who wears the robes of a church.

Men in various walks of life can hear the rumbling of discontent and unrest, and they know the meaning of the mutterings of the masses of the people and they know that patience may soon "cease to be a virtue."—Miners' Magazine.

**THE UNION AS A STEPPING STONE.**

Herman Robinson, A. F. of L. organizer in New York, succeeded in getting a \$5,000 political job from the capitalist political machine, the same machine under whose auspices the police department is clubbing striking shirtwaist makers, breaking up strike meetings, arresting and clubbing picketing girls, and throwing them into the workhouse by order of the machine's police judges. The thirty pieces of silver gained by Robinson are smeared with the life blood of the striking girls of the East Side. Judas Iscariot repented, ended in self-destruction. Robinson will not hang himself like Judas, for he is too "practical."—St. Louis Labor.

**CARPENTERS WELL FIXED.**

The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' financial statement for October shows that the receipts for the months were \$46,534.61. Death and disability claims aggregating \$17,914.90 were paid. The donations to unions on strike or in litigation

amounted to \$1,800, of which \$1,000 was to the New York District council. The balance on hand, including \$100,000 in real estate, was \$451,150.52.

**EULOGY ON MAN.**

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of microbes. He hopped out of bed in the morning and his feet are pierced with the tack of disappointment. He walketh through the streets of the city in the pride and glory of his manhood and slippeth on the banana peel of misfortune and unjointeth his neck. He smoketh the cigar of contentment, and behold, it explodeth with a loud noise, for it was loaded. He slideth down the banister of life and encounters many splinters of torture. He lieth down to sleep at night and is stung by the mosquitoes of annoyance and his frame is gnawed by the bedbugs of adversity.

What is man but the blind worm of fate? Behold, he is impaled upon the hook of despair and furnishes a bait for the leviathan, death, in the fathomless ocean of time. Sorrow and travail follow him all the days of his life. In his infancy he is afflicted with worms and colic, and in his old age he is tortured with rheumatism and ingrowing toe nails. He marrieth a cross-eyed woman because her father is rich, and findeth that she hath not sense enough to fry meat. His father-in-law then monketh with options and goeth under, and then the people wiggle their fingers at him with their thumbs on their noses and call him pants.

What is a man but a tumor on the neck of existence? He playeth the races and betteth his all on the brown mare because he has received a tip. The sorrel gelding winneth by a neck. Behold he runneth for office and the dead beat pulleth his leg ever and anon, and then voteth himself for the other man. He exalteth himself among his people and swelleth himself with pride, but when the votes are counted he findeth that his name is mud. He boasteth of his strength in his native land, but is beaten by a

red-headed man from Tallowneck. He goeth forth to breathe the fresh air and meditate on the vanity of all earthly things and is accosted by a collector with a sight draft. A political enemy lieth in wait for him in the market place and walketh around him, crowing like a cock.

What is man but a pimple on the face of politics! He trusteth in a man who claimeth to be filled with righteousness and standeth up high in the synagogue, and getteth done up. For behold, his pious friend is full of guile and runneth over with deception. From the cradle to the grave man giveth his check to him that smiteth him. Verily, man is nothing but a wart on the nose of nature, a bunion on the toe of time, a freckle on the face of the universe.—Union Sentinel.

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### HOW THE SOCIALISTS FIGHT THE UNIONS.

Acting on the belief that a traitor on the industrial field is likely to act in a like capacity on the political field, the Socialist Party of Lead, North Dakota, passed this resolution:

"Whereas, the Socialists of the world are the friends and teachers of the working class and have signified their willingness to at all times bear persecution in the defense of the working class; and

"Whereas, one Edward Thomas, a member of this local of the Socialist party of the world, has shown by his action in turning traitor to the Western Federation of Miners when beset by but slight opposition and temptation, that he is utterly incapable of appreciating the meaning of the word Brother; and

"Whereas, the retention of the name of said Edward Thomas on the rolls of this local would be construed as an endorsement of his traitorous action; therefore, be it

Resolved, that said Edward Thomas is hereby expelled from this body and that the name of comrade be no longer used in addressing him. And be it further

"Resolved, that this local accept the resignation of said Edward Thomas as a member of the Lead City council; that said resignation be dated and handed to the mayor of the city of

Lead, with the request that Mr. Thomas' seat in the city council be declared vacant by virtue of his having placed his resignation in the hands of this local of the Socialist party. And be it further

"Resolved, that this resolution be published in the Black Hills Daily Register, The Miners' Magazine, The Lantern and the Appeal to Reason, in order that all Socialists and members of organized labor may know that the members of Lead English local of the Socialist party do not countenance strike-breakers in their organization."

### LIBERAL LABORISM.

New South Wales, which started out as a state largely dominated by labor and liberal ideas, has now become reactionary, as the jailing of President Bowling of the Northern Federation of Miners shows. Bowling and three strike leaders have been sent to jail for one year at hard labor, because of the successful strike which the miners have carried on here for almost a year and a half. The miners closed the mines so tight that the legislature passed a law making the instigation or calling of a strike a crime.

The four labor leaders were tried on the charge of obstructing the conduct of the mining business and were convicted. The miners will appeal to the labor movement all over the world to aid in appealing the case.

Union labor throughout all this country is very bitter over the jailing of the union leaders for the "crime" of aiding their fellow workers to procure better conditions.

### THE GIRLS WIN.

The shirtwaist strikers of New York and Philadelphia have virtually won their contests. In New York about 90 per cent. of the girls are back at work with all demands conceded, and the few stubborn bosses still holding out will be gradually forced into line. In Philadelphia the 10,000 workers, mostly women, enforced the 52-hour week and an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. They yielded the open shop, but will maintain and build up their organization and compel the recognition of shop committees.

### NOT IN THE BUSINESS.

Couldn't the Civic Federation straighten out some of those wrinkles in the latest \$222,000 court decision against the United Hatters of America? Where is that clever "No money—no washey" laundryman Easley? Can't he give his services to the persecuted Hatters' Union instead of wasting his time writing anti-Socialist fiction for would-be labor papers? Perhaps he could, but he is not paid for that kind of work.

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**"A LIVE ONE" GONE.**

By the death of Ben Hanford "Big Six" New York Typographical Union loses one of its foremost members.

For several years he waged a hopeless battle against death, and now the battle is over.

Hanford opened his eyes in Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1861, and continued to open other people's eyes until January 24, 1910.

He was three times nominated as Socialist candidate for governor of New York, and in 1901 was the Socialist Party candidate for mayor of New York City. In 1904, and again in 1908, he was the Socialist candidate for Vice-President as the running mate of Eugene V. Debs. In all his speeches and writings Hanford talked in the language of the working class. His favorite motto was: "The working class—may it ever be right—but right or wrong, the working class."

A brave fighter is gone. May his life's work be an inspiration to all who remain to continue the struggle for the triumph of the movement to which he dedicated his life.

**NO MACHINERY REQUIRED.**

One of the leading firms of painters in Regina got into a dispute with the union men. Two non-union men were put to work at a rate of 10 cents per hour below the union scale. The unionists objected to this, and getting no satisfaction, struck. A special meeting of the union was held, at which it was decided that the union should undertake to contract for jobs. Several members had knowledge of work in prospect, and the union promptly sent in bids for the same. This made the members of the firm sit up and take notice some, and it experienced a change of sentiment on the question of non-union and cheap labor. But the union men went right along with their project and its success has culminated in an announcement that the union rate of wages will hereafter be 10 cents an hour more than prevailed before the strike, but if contractors can't see their way clear to pay it, why the union will take charge of the work itself, and guarantee a good quality of work, and pay the men on the advanced scale. The success of the painters has led the members of other trades in Regina to do some thinking along the same lines, and what was a comparatively small labor dispute in the first place may have most important results in the western city in the lines of employment in which the workers can take advantage of co-operative effort in securing fair wages and conditions on contracts along the line staked out by the painters.

**DIFFERENTLY TAUGHT.**

The college fellows in Denmark are not of the strike-breaking breed, same as some of these kids in this country. A professor of the Polytechnical Institute of Copenhagen, doubtless in the pay of the corporations, offered to give students lessons in electricity and operating street cars. He took them to the barns and gave them prac-

tice, and when the news came that a strike was pending he endeavored to recruit scabs among the young men. But the latter called a mass meeting and expressed their thorough contempt for such kind of work, with the result that the corporation is going slow and the Socialist mayor of Copenhagen in attempting to arrange a peaceful settlement, with success almost assured.

**"POOR OLE!"**

A witness in a railroad case at Fort Worth, asked to tell in his own way how the accident happened, said:

"Well, Ole and I was walking down the track, and I heard a whistle, and I got off the track, and the train went by, and I got back on the track, and I didn't see Ole, but I walked along, and pretty soon I seen Ole's hat, and I walked on, and seen one of Ole's legs, and then I seen one of Ole's arms and then another leg, and then over one side Ole's head, and I says, 'My God! Something muster happen to Ole!'"—Everybody's.

**HOW IT HAPPENED.**

Lady—Poor man! So you are just out of jail?

Tramp—Yes, mum. I was a victim of fortune tellers back in ninety-nine.

Lady—Indeed?

Tramp—Yes, mum. The district attorney told me where I'd been and what I'd ever done during my whole life, and the judge predicted where I would be for the next ten years.—Puck.

**NO CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**

The following names have been removed from the list because of removal:

- Easton, Thos., 635 Richards street.
- Ferguson, C., 927 Pender street east.
- Gregg, S. A., 794 Burrard street.
- Huston, S., 770 Burrard street.
- Marshall, C., 822 Seymour street.
- Withers, Alex., 858 Hastings street east.

**HAVE LARGEST UNION.**

From the complete roll of the labor organizations of Germany, which has just been made public, it is learned that the German Metal Workers' Association is the largest labor union in the world. The returns show that this union has a membership of 335,075, of whom 14,972 are women. The association embraces all branches of the steel, iron and other metal trades, and while each separate craft maintains its own division, all are under one general head. Thus the metal trades of Germany are not bothered seriously with jurisdiction troubles.

**UNITED WE STAND.**

There are 40,750 members of local trades and labor unions in Canada. If these men would all unite on the political field and demand the full product of their toil, there would be a mighty scampering to cover on the part of the dwellers in pluteland.

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.**

Would Socialism abolish private property?

No! Except in those things which all must have free access to in order to live—the land, tools and motors. When men have produced goods and they have distributed among those who produced them (and to the aged and infirm) such goods, including houses, will be their private property.

"To every man according to his needs."

What would be the position of the man physically and mentally capable who refused to work under Socialism?

He would receive no share of the collective products.

"By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." (Genesis.)

Do the terms "Socialist" and "Anarchist" mean the same?

No! The anarchist holds that the will of the individual should be paramount to the welfare of society. The Socialist believes the necessities of society should be paramount to the will of the individual.

The anarchist believes in abolishing law and government and is opposed to the political activity of any kind. The Socialist places political activity at the head of his propaganda, based upon the class struggle and the ultimate abolition of the class state.—Cotton's Weekly.

**FEAR.**

The first duty of a man is still that of subduing fear. We must get rid of fear; we cannot act at all till then. A man's acts are slavish, not true, but specious; his very thoughts are false, he thinks too as a slave and coward till he has got fear under his feet. A man shall and must be valiant; he must march forward and quit himself like a man—trusting imperturbably in the appointment and choice of the upper Powers, and on the whole, not fear at all. Now and always the completeness of his victory over fear will determine how much of a man he is.—Carlyle.



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## 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.

### WOOLWICH SCANDAL AVERTED BY THE BISHOP'S ACTION.

The Bishop of Woolwich states that his attention has been drawn to the circular issued by the Vicar of St. John's, Plumstead, inviting his parishioners and others to attend the solemn celebration of Holy Communion and to join in the Te Deum as an act of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the timely deliverance of Woolwich and Sabbath breakers. The Bishop strongly disapproves of this action as an offense to the religion instincts and feelings of fellow-Churchmen and Non-conformists, who honestly take a very different view of the situation from that held by the Vicar. At the request of the Bishop, the Vicar has consented to abandon this special demonstration, and he has promised that he will hold only the ordinary service. At a meeting of the clergy of the district, the action of the Rev. I Thomas was generally condemned," says Reynold's Weekly. The "deliverance" referred to was the defeat of Will Crooks, who it will be remembered visited Canada last year. The joke of the whole affair is, that Mr. Crooks makes no claim to being a Socialist, was never elected on the Socialist ticket and does not understand the philosophy.

The following is a copy of the invitation sent out to the parishioners by this Man of God:

St. John the Baptist Church, Robert Street, Plumstead.

Sunday, Jan. 23, 1910

Special thanksgiving service to Almighty God for the timely deliverance of Woolwich and Plumstead from the hands of the Socialists

and Sabbath-breakers.

Study the Fourth Commandment There will be four celebrations of the Holy Communion, at 7 a.m., 8 a.m., midday, and after the evening service.

All communicants are earnestly invited. The "Te Deum" will be used instead of the processional and recessional hymns.

Lewis D. Thomas, Vicar.

### PERTINENT.

Clifford Sifton was being interviewed by an earnest and conscientious reporter.

"Every dollar I have was made honestly," said Clifford.

"By whom?" asked the conscientious reporter, bending earnestly over his pad and scribbling away.—Calgary Eye-Opener.

### WHO IS CANADA?

"Canada wants a navy." When we remember the resolutions passed last year by labor organizations in reference to war, we are kind of muddled. But it all becomes as clear as a bell

when we substitute for the word "Canada" the men who will get the contracts for building the "navy."

### BRICKLAYERS' HOME.

At the Boston convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, held from January 10 to 23, it was voted to create a general mortuary fund through a referendum vote. A resolution was approved, urging the erection of a national home for the care of aged and invalid members. The matter will be discussed among the unions for ten months and then it will be put for a referendum vote of the members at large.

### WOULD THIS REMEDY MATTERS?

The Cleveland Citizen, speaking of the appalling mining disasters of recent months, points out that in every instance the miners were unorganized.

In view of the lax methods of safeguarding the mines, the Citizen suggests the advisability of "stretching hemp" with some of the owners.

### RAILWAYS FEDERATING.

The machinists on many roads in the Northeast Territory have put in demands for increase of wages and on account of the high cost of living nearly all crafts and callings on the roads throughout the country have placed demands for increases amounting from ten to thirty per cent. This general move on the part of labor has caused the railroads to refuse to treat with their men unless through the General Managers' Association, and have up to this time in almost every case refused any increase. I believe, however, that it has shown us the necessity of getting closer together on the roads in the Northwest, says President Van Lear of the Northwest Consolidated District of Machinists.

### DEPENDS ON THE VIEW POINT.

By the way, is it commendable to boycott meat and criminal to boycott stoves? Or is it only commendable to boycott certain wicked packers, and criminal to boycott certain virtuous stove manufacturers? Or is it criminal for wicked undesirables—like Gompers, Mitchell and the rest—to advise a boycott of anything or anybody?—Chicago Public.

## 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.

WHEN YOU HAVE THAT TIRED FEELING DRINK U. B. C.



**A HARD FIGHT.**

The men who fight the battles for labor, who make enemies of capitalists and corporations by what they do and say, have trials enough to encounter without feeling that they must be on their guard against enemies in the very ranks of labor who ought to be their friends and supporters. But, while it is discouraging to know that there are creatures so despicable as to seek to blight the good work of loyal men, it must never be forgotten that the sound sense and good judgment of the great majority of the laboring people can be relied upon to scorn the work of gossips and render futile the efforts of the falsifier who would willingly wreck every hope of labor's future that in the ruins they might find some petty hate or malice gratified.—Bridgeman's Magazine.

**BOILING OVER.**

Now that Mr. Kirby has boiled over again, the Manufacturers' Association better set him off the fire. That fellow will keep on talking until his own crowd will subscribe for a "loving muzzle" to shut him off. He surely has committed very many words.

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.**

Mrs. E. H. Harriman is reported to be worth \$220,000,000. This colossal fortune has been left her by her husband, who was known as the "railroad wizard." It has been frequently said that men and women have equal opportunities in America, but it does not seem that a shirtwaist maker doing picket duty in New York has an equal opportunity with the widow of the departed "wizard."

**"THE GOD-GIVEN RIGHT TO WORK."**

This phase is surely entitled to overtime, double rates; it has been worked so sadly of late that if it were human it would get to the dump long before the thirty-five year age limit. If a favorite expression were ever done to the point of weariness it is this one about the "God-given" right to work.

To be exact, those who make use of the sentence ought to follow up their belief in this "God-given" right by saying that it includes the "God-given" right to work for whatever the "God blessed" employer thinks he ought to pay, for as many hours as he can work his men without their falling into his machinery and musing it up. This is all the "God-given rights" employer has in mind when he makes use of his select argument in defense of his right to starve, break down and wear out his men, women and children before the time God intended them to be worn out. We cannot believe that an All Wise Creator intended to create men to live three-score and ten, with the purpose before Him of having them spend just half of their years looking for work, not able to find it and as a consequence become a part of the human drift that yearly becomes more of a burden upon society.

Is the man out of employment a burden on society? He isn't anything else. His "God-given right" has end-

ed with his job and who gets the credit for his "God-given right" to starve, if his folks cannot keep him, has not as yet been told.

This question of "God-given right" is on an equality with the doctrine of "God Given Rights" Baer, who very plainly expressed his creed when he said: "Charge all the traffic will bear."—Trainmen's Journal.

**A FORECAST.**

We would suggest that out of the money appropriations for the construction of the Canadian navy a certain sum, say \$200,000, be set aside to defray the expenses of the graft investigations which will follow and which are recognized as part and parcel of every government enterprise in Canada. It will not be fair to the public to ask for additional appropriations later on for these inevitable investigations. The money for same should come out of the naval appropriations passed by the House. Mr. R. L. Borden should insist on this.—Eye-Opener.

**THE CIVIC FEDERATION.**

President Lewis, in his annual report to the convention of the United Mine Workers, handles the National Civic Federation without gloves. As the Toledo Union Leader says: President Lewis' message is a bomb to those unionists always found breaking bread with union smashers, and it puts the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, together with numerous other labor officials, in a position where they must do a lot of explaining, with the Civic Federation standing convicted of the charge that it is only a chloroforming institution.

**TWO HOGS.**

Down in New Jersey a farmer sold a retailer a hog at wholesale prices. Then the farmer bought the hams and shoulders of the hog and found himself in debt to the retailer \$2.75, which

he had to pay. The down-east Yankee apparently is still capable of maintaining his reputation as a sharp trader.

**THE RIGHT OF MIGHT.**

Did you ever hear of the right of eminent domain? This right is largely discussed in the text-books of law. The right of eminent domain belongs to all government. This means that the right of the government—of all the people, is stronger than the right of any private citizen or any group of private citizens. It is under the law of eminent domain that railways appropriate land and troops commandeer food from private citizens in time of riot. This right of eminent domain is exercised by the government in power on behalf and in the interest of the class to which the government belongs. That class now is the capitalist class. But the day is coming when it will be the government of the working class. When that time comes the workingclass government will expropriate the property of the parasites by "right of eminent domain" and the revolution will be accomplished.—Cotton's Weekly.

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### COINED HIS BRAIN INTO GOLD.

"I watched a hog sticker in a packing house stick three hundred hogs an hour, ten hours a day," writes Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's commissioner of charities, in the October Survey. All day long the glittering dagger rose and fell, and each time a hog died, and the rich red blood flowed and splashed over the man's arms and hands. He looked up at me and smiled—this human brother of mine—and even as he smiled the glittering dagger unerringly hit the jugular vein. Two years after he went mad—but his hand never ceased its automatic action, even when the light of his brain went out, and he felled five men before they could wrench from him the terrible dagger—a dagger no more cold or unfeeling than those who crushed his life. What an indictment against those who would fasten on their brothers the long work-day. Sunshine and human fellowship daily would have saved this man. But we returned him to his Maker a maniac—we coined his brain into gold."

### UP AGAINST A STONE WALL.

The Steel Trust, with its auxiliaries, commands resources of \$2,752,000,000. The American Federation of Labor has declared war against this industrial giant, and has asked 10 cents per member in order that the organization may bombard the citadel of the soulless trust.—Miners' Magazine.

### NO HOPE FOR THE HUNGRY.

When a physician prescribes a certain remedy for a patient, to be taken three times a day after meals, and then discovered that the patient was in such dire poverty that there were no meals, he was forced to recognize the fact that his remedy was worthless and that even the medical profession was baffled in its skill to cure the victim of poverty and hunger.—Miners' Magazine.

### YOUNG BUCK BUCKS.

S. B. Buck, a son of S. A. Buck, the original founder of the Buck Stove and Range Company, is about to begin manufacturing a new brand of Buck stoves, to be known as the S. B. Buck stoves, says The Labor News. It will be of more than ordinary interest to union men throughout the United States to learn that Mr. Buck proposes to have his plant thoroughly unionized from the start. He has already made a successful trip through portions of the United States and secured large orders to be filled as soon as the new union Buck stoves can be made. With this to start on the younger Buck is ready to launch his new venture as soon as men and material can get it in operation.

### REFUSE TO FIGHT.

In 1904 the desertions from the French army numbered 2316. In 1907 the desertions numbered 3487. Last year they numbered still more. The French youth are getting tired of being war slaves for the protection of the privileged few.

## Trades Council Financial Statement

### TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS:

I submit for your consideration the following Financial Statement of the Council and Management of Labor Hall for the six months ending December 31st, 1909.

#### Cash Account.

July 1st—		
Balance in Royal Bank Current Account.....	\$ 264.93	
Total Receipts .....	2,013.55	\$2,278.48
Total Expenditures .....		2,305.91

#### Overdrawn Account.....

\$ 27.43

#### Management Account.

July 1st—		
To Balance .....	\$ 245.80	
Total Capita Tax Receipts.....	440.90	
Loan to Wage-Earner.....	100.00	
		\$ 786.70

#### Expenses—

Per Capita Tax to T. & L. Congress.....	\$ 14.40	
Expenses Delegate to T. & L. Congress.....	125.00	
City Hall Meetings, Stationery, Salaries, etc.....	198.33	
Legal Fees re Advertising Fakers.....	35.00	
		372.73
Balance over Expenses.....		\$ 413.97

#### Hall Account.

July 1st—		
To Balance .....	\$ 19.13	
Total Rent Receipts.....	765.75	
Transfer Savings Account.....	706.90	
		\$1,491.78

#### Expenses—

Mortgage on Hall.....	\$ 700.00	
Scrip Redeemed .....	30.00	
Interest Paid on Scrip.....	25.57	
Organizing Labor Temple Co.....	206.55	
Placed to Credit of Sinking Fund.....	90.00	
Repairs, Salaries, Light, etc.....	634.66	
Taxes and Water Rates.....	246.40	
		1,933.18

#### Balance over Receipts.....

\$ 441.40

#### Sinking Fund.

July 1st—		
Balance in Savings Account, Royal Bank of Canada.....	\$ 601.30	
Deposited .....	90.00	
Interest Accrued .....	15.60	
Total, Transferred to Current Account.....		\$ 706.90

#### Labor Hall Scrip.

July 1st—		
1,427 Shares Outstanding, value \$2.00 per share.....	\$2,854.00	
15 Shares Redeemed, value \$2.00 per share.....	30.00	
Balance, 1,412 Shares, value.....		\$2,824.00
Interest Outstanding to Date on Scrip.....		729.45
Total Value of Scrip and Interest.....		\$3,553.45

#### Western Wage-Earner.

July 1st—		
To Balance .....	\$ 103.55	
Receipts .....	1,792.55	
		\$1,896.10
General Expenses .....	1,729.05	
Refund of Loan to Council.....	100.00	

#### Balance over Expenses.....

\$ 67.05

#### Assets.

Cash, Wage Earner Account.....	\$ 67.05	
50,000 Shares Labor Temple Co.....	50,000.00	
Rents .....	350.00	
Per Capita Tax.....	150.00	
Typewriter .....	125.00	
Labor Temple Company.....	206.55	
		\$50,898.60

#### Liabilities.

Trades & Labor Congress, per Capita.....	\$ 14.40	
7,107 Shares Labor Temple Company.....	7,107.00	
Overdraft .....	27.43	
Salaries, December .....	80.00	
		7,228.83

WHEN YOU HAVE THAT TIRED FEELING DRINK U. B. C.



CHILD LABOR.

"I don't know any subject more deserving of the most careful attention of the legislature than this question of apprenticeship," said the president of the New South Wales industrial court. "If you have a number of boys taken as boys and made use of, and turned out without a trade, you have cheap goods at the expense of their whole lives. You suck their blood, and throw them out. They ought to grow up with an occupation they can live with, and not go to swell these crowds of unskilled labor."

THE SLACK SEASON.

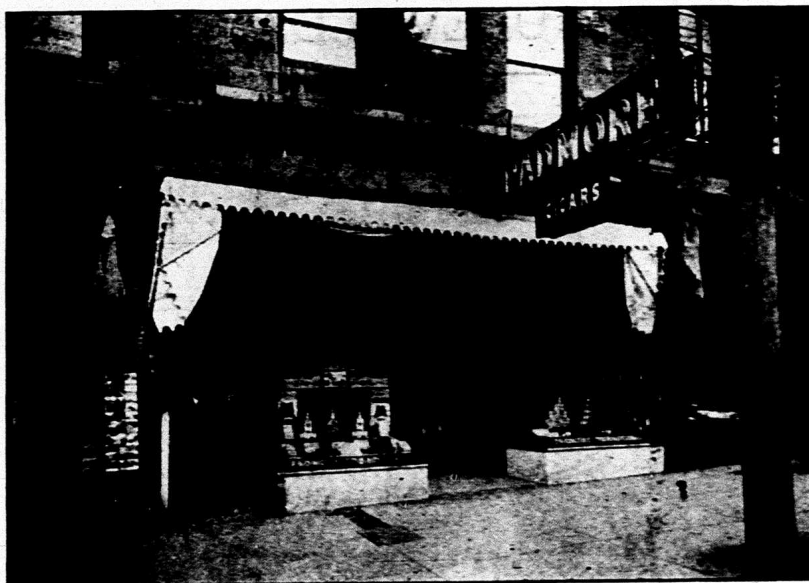
"Hay all in?" asked Amzi Cloverbud of Israel Pepperpod, as they drew rein in the road leading to the village.

"All in," said Israel. "I reckon I'll finish up mine by Sat'day. What are you doin' now?"

"Not much o' nothin'. Havin' a kind of a soft snap of it. Ain't milkin' but nine cows now, an' I take it easy in bed until 'most five o'clock mornin's. Fact is, I ain't got much to do this fall, but dig ten or twelve bushels o' pertaters and grub out six or eight acres o' my timber land an' git it ready to seed down in the spring an' git out seventy-five cord o' wood I agreed to deliver in town by Christmas. Got to put up 'bout half a mile o' wire fence an' shingle my barn an' putter round at work o' that sort, but I got so much less than usual to do that I feel as if I was havin' a kind of a soft snap of it."

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

In the annual report of the Ohio railroad commission, just filed with the governor, it is shown in 1908 90,410 persons were employed in this State on steam railroads. Their wages amounted to \$64,127,757. In 1909 the employees numbered 97,509, with wages \$61,112,641. This shows that the railroads employed 7,999 more men this year than in 1908, but paid them \$3,015,116 less money. With 7,000 more men and a general reduction of about 5 per cent. in wages, the railway managers now talk about "identity of interests," and refuse to even discuss any proposal to raise wages.



**Padmore's Big Cigar Store**

642 GRANVILLE STREET  
Union-Cigars  
a Specialty

Balance in Favor of Assets..... \$43,669.77  
(Sgd.) JAS CAMPBELL,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

December 31st, 1909.  
Audited and found correct.

(Sgd.) J. A. AICKIN,  
A. E. MABBETT,  
J. E. WILTON,  
Auditing Committee.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF "WESTERN WAGE-EARNER" FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1909.**

<b>Receipts.</b>		
Advertising .....	\$1,425.75	
Subscriptions .....	266.50	
Refund on Account Mailing.....	30	
Balance on hand, July 1st.....	203.55	
		\$1,896.10
<b>Disbursements.</b>		
Printing, Wrapping, Mailing.....	\$1,038.75	
Post Office Department.....	54.40	
General Postage .....	12.00	
Salary of Manager.....	600.00	
Half Tones .....	8.10	
Ad. in Dailies re Advertising Canvassers.....	11.30	
Loan Returned to T. & L. Council.....	100.00	
Typewriter Rental .....	3.00	
Discounts on Checks and Delivery Charges on Bundles....	1.50	
		\$1,829.05
Balance on hand.....		\$ 67.05
<b>Assets.</b>		
Balance on hand, December 31st.....	\$ 67.05	
Checks in hands of Manager.....	160.00	
Outstanding Accounts .....	449.00	
		\$ 676.05
<b>Liabilities.</b>		
Manager's Salary, December.....	\$ 100.00	
		\$ 100.00
Balance in Favor of Assets.....		\$ 576.05

(Sgd.) JAS. H. McVETY, Manager.

Vancouver, B. C., January 1st, 1910.  
Audited and found correct.

(Sgd.) J. A. AICKIN,  
A. E. MABBETT,  
J. S. WILTON,  
Auditing Committee.

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but Shoes

OUR SPECIALTY :  
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INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE



-Chicago Daily Socialist

**A TURN IN THE TIDE.**

The foreign trade returns of Japan in 1909 show that the exports were £42,000,000 and the imports £40,000,000. This is an increase of exports and a decrease of imports. The tide has turned. Instead of purchasing the surplus products of the United States, Germany and England, the Japanese now have surplus products of their own. The Jap workmen, because of the difference between the value of the wages they receive for it, are unable to purchase the goods they have pro-

duced since the introduction of up-to-date machinery.

Foreign markets are now as desirable and necessary to the Japanese as to the European nations, but, on account of the lower standard of living of the Jap workers, their product is now being sold in America and Europe. It matters little whether the Japs manufacture their wares at homes or abroad, the result is the same, they are able to undersell their competitors and therefore secure the business.

Where lies the solution of Asiatic competition?

**STENOGRAPHERS TO ORGANIZE.**

Organizers have begun work in Greater New York to recruit members for an International Union of Stenographers and Typewriters. The organizers say that there are 500,000 stenographers and typewriters in the United States and Canada eligible for their union, the principal object of which will be to bring about uniformity in wages.

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



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VANCOUVER, B. C.

### DOGS AND BABIES.

The Great Teacher once impressed the value of man over a sheep. Were He here today it would be necessary to show the value of humans over canines, says the Los Angeles Citizen.

In December Pearson's is an article on "Dogs and Babies." It is shown that last year one American woman—or better, woman inhabitant of America—spent \$17,500 for the keep of a dog.

A New York dog outfitter is quoted as saying that there are 5,000 dogs in the great city, the average cost of keeping which is \$6 a week, or \$260 a year.

In its seventy-fourth annual report published the first of January, 1908, the Helen Gould Home for the Friendless announced that it could support a child for one year for \$150, including clothes, board and tuition.

The woman first referred to—with the \$17,500 dog—could have given with that sum a home to 350 children.

The writer of the article referred to says in its conclusion:—

"Dr. Otto Weinburger, the celebrated German psychopath, divide all women into two groups, the mother type and the prostitute type. In a careful analysis in the distinguishing characteristics of the two groups he specifically states that a feminine fondness for dogs does not belong to the mother type.

"The spectacle of a woman fondling and pampering a dog always arouses a feeling of disgust in a moral woman. Recently the writer overheard the elderly housekeeper in an apartment dwelling tell of one of her tenants who possessed both a baby and a choice specimen of a fashionable dog. 'In the afternoon,' exclaimed the elderly woman, 'she leaves the boy at home with the nurse girl and takes the dog out driving in the park! Her lease is up next week and if she doesn't leave this house, I will!'

"Among wolves the destitute young are mercifully killed by the pack. In a well-fed pack there are no pinched faces, no crying needs, no echoing wants. There are no wild animals but

that they have a Spartan courage that humanity does not possess.

"Among wild cattle—the animals with domestic instincts—the motherless is never destitute. The herd invariably protects and feeds its young. A calfless cow usually supplies the need. If there is no calfless cow a cow with calf stands ready to succor the distressed—and with the same milk she gives her own calf, the same care, the same society, the same sky, the same pasture, the same water and the same bed.

"Only in human beings does selfish intelligence rise superior to instinct. Human beings are the only animals who have orphan asylums at one end of the social system, and barbered, jeweled dogs at the other end."

### PAINTERS MOVING FORWARD.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is now the third largest union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and second largest in the organizations of the building trades.

### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

Pay Out Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Inside of Two Years to Its Canadian Members.

Inside of two years the I. A. M. has paid out in direct benefits to its Canadian members a sum exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. When it is remembered that the revenue of the Canadian Federation of Labor is less than two thousand dollars per year, it sizes up something like this: The C. F. of L. could pay out its entire income on nothing else but the support of the Canadian machinist, and it would take considerable over 200 years to make up a sum equal to what the I. A. M. has spent in only two years. Now, then, what kind of use do you suppose the Canadian membership of the I. A. M. has for such a ghost show as the C. F. of L.—Industrial Banner.

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## TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Officers—Where the meet, when they meet.

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

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. Letroadec, V. R. Midgley.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Plumbers' Hall, 14 Cordova St. W. President, V. R. Midgley; Vice-President, John Sully; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Mabbett, 137 Cordova St. E. Sergeant-at-Arms Alex. Dunbar; Business Agent, Geo. W. Williams, Phone 1380, Labor Hall; 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, J. Quinn; executive committee, Shoemaker, Marshall, Ward, Youhill; delegates to Trades & Labor Council, Benson, Pettipiece, Burns, Wilton, Youhill; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, A. R. Burns, W. Youhill.

**JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' UNION OF AMERICA, VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 120**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Labor Hall at 8:30 p. m. President, W. A. Keggy; Vice-President, C. E. Herriot; Secretary, C. Stowe, 519 Westminster Ave.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Isaacs; Treasurer, W. Lechner.

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

**BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE NO. 676**—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.

**BEAVER LODGE NO. 182, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS**—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:15 p. m. President, E. J. Welsh; Vice-President, A. Beasley; Recording Secretary, John Philp; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. McVety, 1744 Ninth avenue west, phone A1146.

**JOURNEYMAN STONECUTTERS OF NORTH AMERICA, VANCOUVER BRANCH**—Meets in Labor Hall 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p. m. President, Alex. Duff; Vice-President, P. Cullen; Secretary, John Marshall, Box 139; Treasurer, P. Tainsh.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION NO. 813**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Hall, 8 p. m. President, H. E. Ellis, 933 McLean Drive; Recording Secretary, M. A. McInnis, 208 Barnard St.; Financial Secretary, H. H. Free, 2386 Second Ave. W.

**AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, FIOWER DIVISION NO. 101**—Meets in K. P. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 8 p. m., and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2:45 p. m. President, Adam Taylor; Vice-President, S. Thomson; Recording Secretary, 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, 344 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. 59**—Meets in Labor Hall first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. President, J. Hutson; Vice-President, H. Reede; Financial Secretary, G. Montgomery; Treasurer, J. Tyson, Secretary and Business Agent, F. Sumpter, Labor Hall.

**BUILDERS' LABORERS' UNION, NO. 32, TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA**, meets every alternate Tuesday in Labor Hall, Homer St., at 8 p. m. President, J. Sully, 1885 8th Ave. W.; Vice-President, J. Lacey; Corresponding Secretary, J. Rogers; Financial Secretary, W. Walford, No. 1, 522 Powell St.; Treasurer, J. Cosgrove, 1033 Homer St. Headquarters for men, Chapman's Pool Room, 124 Hastings St. E., J. Sully, Agent, Phone 126.

**PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 138**—Meets in O'Brien's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. President, W. T. Nagle, 1458 Sixth Ave. W.; Vice-President, J. Fyffe, 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. 681 (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 NO. 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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**AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, VANCOUVER DISTRICT.**

**BUSINESS AGENT**—James Reid, Office hours at Labor Hall, 8 to 9 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. Phone 1380. Residence, 319 Heatley Ave.

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

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

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