404 Library Legislative Assembly

Library Legislative Assembly APR 7 - 1906 VICTORIA, B. C.

THE WESTERN CLARION

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

THIS IS NUMBER 367. VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1906. Subscription Price PER YEAR $1.00

THE MIGHTY EMPIRE OF STEEL

With its Well-Drilled Army of 180,000 Men and Net Revenue of $120,000,000 the Unites States Steel Corporation Heads the List of Industrial Empires.

Most people understand that the United States Steel Corporation is an institution of considerable size, but any who are incredulous on that subject may have their doubts dispelled by reading the company's annual report, issued on March 16.

The assets of the Steel Corporation are stated at $1,637,811,257—almost enough to pay the bonded national debt of the United States twice over.

The company's gross earnings for the year were $585,331,736, which is more than the entire ordinary annual revenue of the United States Government. Its net earnings were $119,787,658—enough to pay the combined allowances of all the sovereigns of Europe three times over.

The employees of the trust number 180,158—three times the strength of the United States army. These men represent a population, including women and children, of about 800,000. Thus the people directly dependent upon wages paid by the Steel Corporation, not counting those indirectly dependent through the trade of the employees, would make a city larger than any in North America except New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, and would outnumber the whole population of the States of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada combined. Yet those States have eight United States Senators, while the Steel Corporation has none of its own, although it may have an undivided interest in several.

The Steel Trust's production of iron ore last year amounted to 18,468,556 tons, which is far in excess of the output of any country in the world except the German Empire, and is not far short of Germany's.

The Steel Corporation produced 10,172,148 tons of iron in 1905, which is more than the total production of Germany in 1904, nearly a fourth more than that of Great Britain, and just about as much as that of all the rest of the world combined.

In steel the Corporation's lead was still greater. It produced 11,995,239 tons of steel bullets and 9,226,386 tons of finished steel products. In each case this output was far ahead of that of either Germany or Great Britain and far beyond that of all the other countries of the world put together.

The United States Steel Corporation—a single combination of American capitalists—produces about one-sixth of all the irone ore, one-fifth of all the pig iron, and between a third and a fourth of all the steel turned out in the whole world.—Colliers.

What a splendid instance of capitalist property in an advanced stage of development. What an excellent opportunity is hereby afforded to study it in all its naked reality; to fathom its purpose and lay bare its hitherto hidden significance. In its net earnings of approximately $120,000,000 and its army of 180,000 employees, there lies a story that if told in all of its harrowing details would be but a recount of the horrors, the sufferings, the miseries and the agony that has made of the earth a worse than inferno since the shackles were riveted upon the first human slave.

180,000 workmen produced in one year the stupenduous amount of wealth expressed by the sum of $120,000,000, over and above the amount they received in the shape of wages. They produced that amount of wealth for which they received no return whatever. They simply coined their very lives into that much iron and steel for nothing. Whether their wages amounted to just enough to keep them in working condition, or whether they were sufficient to enable them to lay by something for a rainy day, the fact still remains that each individual workman was compelled to surrender his life force to the Steel Corporation in the form of wealth to the value of $610, and for which he received not a farthing in return. No chattel slave ever driven under the lash was able to bring to his master a richer reward. All there ever was, is, or can be to human slavery is masked beneath this process of so-called "free labor." The slave master is hidden behind the mask of capital, the slave behind that of wages.

The assets of the Steel Corporation are stated at more than $1,600,000,000. The reason for this valuation is not far to seek. A little figuring will show that the net earnings as given will amount to very nearly 8 per cent. upon this stupendous valuation. As a capitalist investment, assuming the normal rate of interest to be 8 per cent. the property of the Steel Corporation would approximate in value closely to the figure given. At first glance this value appears to rest in the real and personal property of the concern. But as the 180,000 workmen produce the wealth out of which their wages are paid and the $120,000,000 of net earnings realised, it is as plain as a pike-staff that the value rests entirely in the workmen whose services the Steel Corporation was able to command because of its ownership of the furnaces, mills, etc., necessary to the carrying on of the iron and steel industry. The ownership of these things merely enabled the Corporation to command the power to produce values in exchange, that lies solely in the bodies of working people. The title deeds to its furnaces, mills, mines, etc., are, therefore, merely evidences of the Steel Corporation's ownership of a sufficient number of human chattels to carry on its operations. The capitalisation of this and all other concerns is based solely upon its power to command the services of human slaves in the process of wealth production.

It has been somewhere stated that the stocks and bonds of the Steel Corporation are held by something like 35,000 different persons. If this be true, and the ownership were divided equally among them, it would mean that each one of these owners drew down about $3,500, as his portion of the plunder sweated from the concerns army of 180,000 slaves. This would place each individual owner of stock in the concern in the position of an owner of very nearly six slaves who were so prolific in the matter of producing wealth that each contributed over $600 during the year to his master, presumably as a reward for the latter's "thrift, industry and abstinence."

Everybody at all familiar with the makeup of large capitalist concerns knows full well that control is, as a rule, held by a limited number of capitalists who hold a majority of the stock, and thus draw down the larger portion of the net earnings, or, more properly speaking, surplus swag. For this reason much of the swag remains intact ready to be thrown out as new or additional capital and thus increasing the number of slaves these eminently respectable capitalist worthies are enabled to chain to their chariot wheels.

As the Steel Corporation is a splendid exemplification of the power of capital to command the services of labor and seize its product, it affords an equally valuable illustration of the efficiency as well as iron-clad nature of economic organization under the rule of capitalist property. Here we find a vast army of workmen marshalled into a huge economic force, and bound together by bonds they cannot break. To desert their post, or refrain from performing their allotted share in the process of wealth production would mean to lose their sustenance, and unless they speedily renewed their allegiance to the economic organization, their life as a consequence. If a slave of the steel corporation break away from its shambles his necessities will speedily compel him to either return or seek admission to the slave pens of some other capitalist concern. He cannot permanently forswear allegiance to the economic organization that is made imperative because of the modern implements of production. This organization will admit of no traitors in the ranks of the proletariat.

The organization of labor in wealth production, i. e. economic organization, becomes more perfect and complete as the machinery of production becomes more complex, powerful and highly developed. The more complete becomes the division and sub-division of labor because of the advent of more complex and powerful machines, the more iron-clad becomes the economic organization and the more impossible for the individual workman to violate its mandate with safety to himself.

The ownership of the steel corporation might pass to other hands times without number, and yet a wheel would not stop. Every present owner might drop dead in his tracks at a given instant, but it would not interfere with the operation of the industry in the least. The organizaion of labor, the economic organisation, would still be in existence and every man at his post. The ore would still come from the mine, pass into the furnace and mill and come forth as the steel ingot. The owners, as owners, take no part in production. In so far as the carrying on of industry is concerned it is of no consequence whether they continue to live or drop dead in their tracks. The workers alone carry on industry, through the economic organization that has been created by the machinery of production itself. More properly speaking they are but parts of the one thing. The one could neither exist nor operate without the other.

When the members of this economic organization become thoroughly imbued with an understanding of the position they now occupy in present society; when they have firmly grasped the significance of that which is set forth in the reports of the Steel Corporation and kindred concerns; in fact, when they have become sufficiently indoctrinated with revolutionary ideas, they will speedily take the action necessary to oust the capitalist owners from their control of industry and the economic organization of labor, and place it, where it properly belongs, in the hands of the working class themselves. This will mark the end of capitalist exploitation, the end of human slavery. Henceforth the wealth produced by labor will belong to those who do the work. There will be no more capitalist concerns to make annual boast of the amount of swag they have plundered from those who produced it.

SOCIALISM AND THE WEALTHY CLASSES

(J. Bruce Glasier in London Labor Leader.)

Our labor members who go to parliament for the first time will have a new and strange experience. They will be brought face to face night and day with the richest men in Britain. They will have to speak and vote constantly against the opinions of these rich men. Yet they will have to associate in some sort of a personal way with them as fellow men and fellow representatives, nigh twelve hours each day.

A somewhat terrible ordeal, truly, for those labor members who possess Socialist imagination at all!

There in front of them and filling the opposition benches above them, are the men who own well-night half the industries of the country—the great shipping, iron, coal and cotton magnates, the capitalists par excellence against whom for years at street corners, on market places, and in halls, the Socialist members have fulminated with so much zest and amid so much applause! There they are—these glossy-hatted, spick and span gentlemen, young and old, tall and short, lean and fat, keen-looking and dull-looking, exceedingly clever and half-idiotic, grossly commercial and highly aristocratic, champions of the vested interests of Great Britain! These are the very men in the flesh against whom are all our trade unionism, our strikes and our allegations of usuriousness, sweating and class injustice.

Soon, however, our young Socialist neophytes in parliament will discover that these capitalists whom they have often described in terrible diatribes are by no means such grim and inhuman monsters as their deeds might imply them to be. Hidden within their capitalist clothes and money-making masks they will discover in these men no specially selfish or hard-hearted character. They may even find some of the richest knaves among them quite unaffectedly simple and even chummy sort of men. They may ecandg las-flic erwspe akeyW' cjust-o almost to their horror, find that some of the most notorious financiers of the house will be ready to profess over their whisky glasses, maybe, no little sympathy with the aims of labor and the ideals of Socialism!

And, therefore, we may quote here a saying worthy of some acceptation—it is the comment of the great Scottish ironmaster, made many years ago to a Socialist at the conclusion of a Socialist lecture:

"If you could give me complete Socialism to-morrow—the Socialism of William Morris—you might take from me all I possess."

Ay, if only we could do that, we could be magicians indeed! we are only ordinary men, the products of evolution, like the capitalists themselves. There is no magic that we possess, or know of, that can surpass the might of the law of social progress that made them and us what we are. We cannot bring Socialism as a dream in a sleep. We must toil and fight for it—fight these very men!

The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force. We must conquer the kingdom of Socialism with our own hearts and hands.

What else have we sent the Socialists into parliament for but to begin the task and the battle of Socialism against the power of privilege and monopoly which these men cling to desperately? And fierce that fight will yet be, with flashing eyes and accusations that will cut like swords.

Not, as we have said, because Socialism does not appeal to their better selves; but because the rich, like the poor, cannot yield up their possessions for a dream.

Only when we have brought Socialism quite out of the region of dreams—when we have created enough Socialism to assure the rich that they will gain more than lose by Socialism, can we hope that many, except the idealists, among them will rank themselves on our side.

Yet if we could indeed hope that in immediate years to come the light of Socialism would illumine the utmost recesses of rich men's hearts, they might see how great the gain of our cause would be to them also. For the lives of the rich are perhaps even less intellectual, as they are certainly less noble, with all their art and means of knowledge and leisure about them, than are the lives of the poor.

Beyond a certain amount of expenditure, all that the rich spend upon themselves is wasted in mere superfluity that brings them no addition to health or pleasure. The more superabundant their tables the more jaded and dissatisfied becomes their appetite. The more easy it is to buy pictures, or horses, or motor cars, their purchases bring them diminishing pleasure. Who is fool enough to belive that the possession of the whole world would make any man half as happy as the man who possesses nothing but what he can use for himself and family in the reach and purpose of his everyday life?

There is enough wealth, or means of creating enough wealth, to give every one in the land every means of satisying his every true need and desire.

Socialism is the hope of all—of the rich no less than the poor. The poor are in chains of iron, the rich are in chains of gold; but their chains are linked together. Once the chains of the poor are broken, the rich shall also be made free.

ANTI-MILITARY MOVEMENT IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The anti-militarist movement in Paris has presented a new phase. In a recent number of the "Voix du Peuple" there is an article on "Le Sou du Soldat" ("The Soldier's Pittance"), which explains that the labor organizations have opened funds for sending money to all soldiers serving their time who are members of the union. The article reminds soldiers that the labor exchanges are hospitable to soldiers; their libraries, reading rooms, and classes are largely open to them, and there are some of the exchanges which provide writing paper and stamps free to soldiers.

As this article followed one in which young soldiers were advised, if war shoulr break out, to desert the colors, rather than give their blood or shed that of other workingmen in the service of the capitalists, the "Voix du peuple", whose circulation has suddenly risen from 10,000 to 75,000, has been seized by the police.

The French Minister of Justice has announced his intention to prosecute the 2,300 persons who signed the recent anti-military appeal.

The Swiss Federal Government has announced its intention to expel all foreigners who take any part in advising recruits to refuse obedience in military service against strikers. This is certainly a task foreigners ought, in any case, to leave to comrades who are liable to service, says J. B. Askew in London "Justice", for advice of this kind can be effectively offered only by men who can also follow it out themselves, and give it with a full sense of responsibility. But all said and done, the Swiss government is not likely to gain much by its "statesmanship." Swiss comrades will only take up the task with so much more vigor, and Dr. Toller, one of the editors of "Volksrecht", has announced that, as a Swiss citizen, he is ready to take all responsibility. Not content, however, with expelling foreigners, the government proposes to reintroduce proposals, already rejected some three years ago by an overwhelming popular vote, to curb liberty of speech in army matters; they hope to exploit the patriotic sentiment of the bourgeoisie, which is said to have been aroused by certain indiscreet speeches of anti-militarists to carry proposals now which were impossible then. There is every evidence of an increasing bitterness in the class war, and the bourgeois and proletarian views differ nowhere so widely as over patriotism.—The Worker.

In reference to the evident intention of the tools of the Mine-Owners' Association to railroad Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows the Chicago "Evening American" remarks: "But we have not yet seen innocent men sent to the gallows to oblige organised capital." The "American" has evidently forgotten the incident of the hanging of the so-called "anarchists" in the city of Chicago less than twenty years ago. Four men were then ushered into eternity at the behest of Chicago capitalists, for a crime which there was not a shred of evidence to show that they had any hand in whatever. The fifth man, sentenced to be hanged, committed suicide in prison. The "American" had better familiarise itself with local history before it makes another break.

ON THE HISTORY OF SLAVERY

Showing How Humanity is Guided by the Necessities of Production and Not by Ideas of Justice.—Chattel Slavery, Feudal Seridom and Wage Servitude.

The following is a translation from a lecture on "Idealism and Materialism in the conception of History,' by Paul 'Lafargue, the veteran French comrade. It is reproduced from the Sydney, N. S. W., "People," of Jan. 27, which in turn clipped it from the Edinburgh "Socialist."

Humanity is guided by the necessities of production and not by ideas of justice, conscious or unconscious; and as a demonstration of this I know of nothing more convincig than the history of slavery.

Slavery, according to the idealists, must both have been introduced by philanthropy and abolished by philanthropy. Man must have ceased to eat his own kind from the time in which his heart began to glow with the love of his fellow creature. . . . In reality the cessation of cannibal feasts can only be atrributed to economic causes. At first all the tribe—children, women and men—took part in the repasts; they ate their old relations—to spare them the cares of age and of the savage life, so painful for those who have lost the vigor and elasticity of their members! But when a sojourn in countries abounding in game and fish, the breeding of cattle, and the culture of the earth made their maintenance possible, they were left to die their beautiful death. But the bodies of the enemies killed on the field of battle, and also the prisoners of war, were still eaten.

Slavery was only introduced when agricultural and industrial production was so far developed that one man's labor could produce sufficient for his own maintenance and something over which could be taken possession of by another individual.

Savage and barbarian tribes, when they were decimated by the internal struggles, adopted their prisoners of war to fill up the gaps made in the ranks of the warriors; they adopted them, therefore, to turn them into workers. This adoption of the slave was preserved even amongst civilised people; the Greeks and Romans received their slaves as members of the family after a religious ceremony which took place before the family altar. The slave gave his name to the family, since the word family is derived from the word famel which means slavery. The patriarchal family, in fact, is based on the slavery of women.

In its beginning slavery is mild; the slave is a companion, also a friend. Azara, who last century lived for more than ten years among the savage tribes of Brazil and Paraguay, was able to observe slavery in its budding form.

"The M'bayas (the most warlike tribe of Paraguay) employ," "the Guarany's to serve them, and to cultivate their lands. It is true that this is a very mild kind of slavery; the Guaranys submit to it voluntary. The masters give few orders, and never use an imperious tone. They share everything with their slaves, even the carnal pleasures. I have seen a M'baya shivering with cold allow his Guarany to keep the coverlet which he had taken to cover himself, not even letting him know that he wanted it."

Slavery as painted for us in the Odyssey, although still establishing friendly intercourse between master and slave has already lost its primitive humane character; and in proportion as civilisation progresses, as philosophy enlightens mankind, as justice regulates the rights of free citizens, and as morality adorns their vices with precepts, slavery becomes more and more inhuman. In the most glorious times of Rome it was intolerable.

Nevertheless, this inhuman intolerable slavery was accepted by the most idealistic philosophers. Plato introduced slaves into his utopian republic, and Aristotle thought that nature marked out certain men for servitude, the God of the Jews and Christians assigned the race of Ham to furnish slaves. But the Greek thinker, unlike Jehovah, had a faint foresight of the abolition of slavery when machinery should have begun to move and accomplish of itself the sacred labor, like the tripods of Vulcan.

The clergy, who have learned the art of lying from the study of theology persistently repeat that Christianity abolished slavery, whilst it was Christianity which introduced it into America, and which preserved it in the ancient world. St. Paul sent back the fugitive Christian slaves to their masters, and, like St. Peter, St. Augustine and the whole sequence of saints of the first centuries, he instructed slaves to obey and faithfully serve their earthly masters, to deserve the favors of their celestial master, the protector of slaves and despots.

Slavery, which neither Philosophy nor Christianity ever thought of combatting, and still less of suppressing, disappeared from the time the means of production became sufficiently developed to make it a precarious and expensive mode of exploiting men. Compare the wages system with slavery. The slave-owner must buy the slave and sustain the losses springing from accident or from death. He is forced to feel his slave even when he falls ill or ceases to work, and to support him in his old age, since he cannot kill him off like a dog. The capitalist is freed from these cares; without unfastening his purse he can procure as many workers as he wishes, and the wages he gives them for the working day corresponds almost exactly to the sum the slave-owner had to expend on the nourishment of his beast of burden. The omnibus companies of Paris spend more on the maintenance of a horse than on the wages of a conductor, and they make their four-footed slaves work much less than their free wage-workers.

It is by economic reasons, and not by sentimental and idealistic fantasies, that it can be explained that capitalists, who exploit free men and women so ferociously, are such ardent abolitionists of slavery. . . .

An ideal has dwelt in the human brain for thousand of years; it is not an ideal of "justice," but an ideal of a society where there should be neither mine nor thine, where all should be for all, where equality and fraternity should be the only bonds uniting mankind. In the troubled epochs of history generous thinkers, such as Plato, More, Campanella, have pictured this ideal society in enchanting Utopias, and heroes have arisen and sacrificed themselves for its establishment.

This ideal is no spontaneous production of the human brain; it is a reminiscence of that Golden Age, that earthly Paradise, of which religions tell us; it is a far-off souvenir of that communistic epoch through which mankind passed before the introduction of private property.

If the plebians and the poor of the Greek cities failed in their numerous revolts against the patricians and the rich, to introduce the community of goods; if the popular heretical sects of the Middle Ages failed in their repeated attempts to re-establish equality and fraternity on earth, it was becouse in the time of the Gracco-Latin decadence, as in the last centuries of the Middle Ages, the economic phenomena were against a return to the community of goods; instead of aiding such a return, they destroyed the last remnants of communism and developed the elements of bourgeois private property.

The ideal of communism revives with a new flame in our intelligence; but this ideal is no longer a reminiscence; it issues forth from reality and is the reflex of the economic world. We are no Utpoians and dreamers like the English Lollards or the plebians of Greece; we are men of science not inventing societies, but disengaging them from their capitalist conditions.

If we are communists it is because we are convinced that the economic forces of capitalist production inevitably lead society towards communism.

If we, who are accused of creating classes, demand, on the contrary, their abolition, it is because we know that those necessities of production which imposed the division of men into exploiting and exploited classes, are dissolved.

Aristotle, that giant of thought, predicted that when machines accomplished work by themselves the Free Citizens would no longer have need of slaves to produce them their leisure; if we, on our part foresee the end of the wage-system—that last form of slavery—it is because we know that man possesses the iron-slave, the self-propelling machine-tool.

Never in antiquity, never in any epoch have the Free Citizens possessed such a number of slaves.

The work of these millions of iron slaves, monopolised by a class incapable of directing and controlling them, engenders the misery of the producers in the midst of the extraordinary abundance.

But when the means of production, wrenched from the idle and impotent hands of the capitalist class, have become the common property of society, peace and happiness will flourish again on earth, because society will then dominate the economic forces as already it has dominated the natural forces; then, and then only will man be free, because he will have then become the master of his social destiny.

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday in the interests of the working class alone at the Office of the Western Clarion, Flack Block basement, 165 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 PER ANNUM

Strictly in Advance.

Yearly subscription cards in lots of five or more, 75 cents each.

Advertising rates on application.

If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

Address all communications to

The WESTERN CLARION
Box 836,
Vancouver, B. C.

Watch this label on your paper. If this number is on it, your subscription expires the next issue.

367

Saturday . . . . . April 7, 1906.

THE RED SPECTRE.

The spectre of Socialism which began to first haunt the dreams of rulers in some of the European states, as far back as the middle of last century, has now become a threatening terror to the ruling class of all lands where float the pirate flags of capitalist property. In Russia the frenzied terror of a cut-throat autocracy is frantically attempting to exorcise the ghost by such an effusion of blood as has not previously been recorded in history. The bestial ferocity displayed by Russian rulers against the Russian people who would throw off the yoke of their tyranny, is but what the ruling class of any country will display provided they have at the critical moment the power in their hands to give it expression. In Germany the Socialist movement has already assumed such proportion that it is difficult to see how the monarchy is to hang on to anything like its present power for another decade. The crazy "Kaiser Bill" dare not again resort to the repressive measures of Bismark's time for fear of precipitating the revolution at once. The German monarchy and the profit-mongering fraternity that hides beneath its skirts, know full well that the end of their brutal and thieving reign is rapidly drawing near. The "red spectre" that at one time occasionally flitted athwart their vision now pursues them relentlessly, by day and by night. Austria is seething with Socialism in a manner that threatens at any moment to sweep the ruling dynasty into that oblivion to which all ruling monstrosities should long since have gone. In Italy the Socialist movement has become so powerful that the "red spectre" has invaded the Vatican and frightened its occupants, both fallible and infallible alike. As a result the powerful spiritual machinery (of course religion could have no other kind) of the church has been set in motion throughout the kingdom to thwart the expression of Socialism at the forthcoming elections.

In France the movement already powerful is forging ahead with increased momentum. The general election to come off this month will indicate to the already frightened bourgeoisie that the time is within measuring distance when the French proletariat will square accounts with that thieving and murdering class that so ruthlessly slaughtered the communards of 1871.

In the smaller continental states the condition and circumstances are similar. The workers becoming daily more conscious of the wrongs perpetuated upon them and of their power to free themselves from the tyrannies of a ruling class through concerted action along correct lines, are causing the "red spectre" to make hideous the dreams of tin-horn rulers as well as those of their more pretentious, bombastic and arrogant neighbors.

In Great Britain the slow, dull, patient and long-suffering labor giant also shows signs of awakening in somewhat of a nasty temper, and the "red spectre" stalks abroad through this classic land of capitalism, frightening the pot-bellied commercial aristocrat and the red-nosed aristocrat by birth, into conniption fits. Time is not far distant when that most supremely ridiculous farce that has ever been played upon the stage of human events, British royalty, will be relegated to that lumber room of forgotten history known as oblivion.

That many of Britain's colonies are more than abreast of the grandmother country in the Socialist movement is well known to students of events.

Even the rotten daily press of the United States cannot be read without disclosing the fact that the Republic is rapidly becoming saturated with Socialist ideas, and that the "red spectre" is becoming such a menace to those sacred "vested interests," that have been acquired by robbing labor, as to drive the beneficiaries thereof into an insane sweat similar to that oozing from the pores of their labor-skinning brethren of European countries.

Nearly every publication in the United States is to-day teeming with articles in some manner relating or referring to Socialism. A decade since the only reference made to it was in the nature of villification, slander and abuse of its not very numerous advocates. To-day every section of capitalist society is becoming permeated with a consciousness of its near approach. To the workers it comes as a herald of the morning after long centuries of slavery's darkest night. To the capitalists and their horde of sycophantic henchmen, boosters, lickspittles, thugs and hangers-on, it comes as a veritable whip of scorpions with which humanity shall scourge them from the temple and from their disgusting feast upon human flesh and blood.

Signs are by no means lacking to show that the times are portentious of an early and rapid breaking down of capitalist society, and the making way for a social structure under which the huge, complicated and powerful mechanism of modern industry can be maintained and operated for the common good of all people.

The "red spectre" is here and like Banquo's ghost it will not down. But it is a "red spectre" and an evil omen only to that class in human society to whom life is a joy only while they are wallowing in the plunder coined from an outraged and murdered working class. To the enslaved proletariat it is the evangel of a brighter and a better day.

THE "SILLY SEASON."

One of the Vancouver daily epileptic fits commonly dubbed a newspaper, in the course of a recent editorial squib, took occasion to remark that, "the silly season is still on at Victoria." This is no doubt true as the epileptic in question is the one that notoriously "prints the facts." Evidence is not entirely lacking to show that Vancouver is, likewise, enjoying a "silly season." For instance, there is the 100,000 club which by the most childishly silly antics expects to treble or perhaps quadruple the city's population within the next few years. While it may be possible by the beating of tom-toms and the sounding of brass, to beguile a few fledglings to the city for the purpose of having their pin feathers plucked by the local talent, the ten-year old Vancouver schoolboy ought to know that something more substantial is necessary to afford a basis for 100,000 population, or nay other number. If the antics of this boosters club is not enough to prove beyond question that the "silly season" is in full blast in Vancouver, that "civic address" offered up by the acting mayor and city clerk, on "behalf of the corporation and citizens," upon the occasion of the grand slobber over "His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King, etc., (to be continued in our next), ought to convince the most skeptical. Into its lengthy of forty newspaper lines groveling flunkeyism manifested itself in the term "your royal highness" no less than nine times. So long as belly-crawling proclivities remain so pronounced, either in Vancouver or elsewhere, the "silly season" will still be "on."

UNDER THE PIRATE FLAG.

Wherever the ensign of capitalist property floats there is continual turmoil and strife arising out of the relations between the masters of men and their exploited slaves. Chafing under the galling yoke of servitude the workmen indulge in outbreak after outbreak against the exactions of their masters only to find themselves beaten or shot into subjection by those particular powers of government that have been created for the purpose, and upon which their brutal masters must, in the last analysis, depend for the maintenance of their strangle-hold upon their enslaved victims. The workingmen of all countries are much alike. Drastic lessons almost without number must be administered before they seem able to grasp even the simplest truth. In countless efforts to force concessions from their exploiters in the so-called economic field they have met with defeat because these exploiters were entrenched behind the organised powers of the State, and could bring to bear upon them a force against which they were absolutely powerless. No sooner do they recover from the effects of one disastrous experience, however, than they plunge into another equally as disastrous.

With a huge strike developing in the Eastern States, and our own Winnipeg affair occupying no mean place upon the stage of folly, it may be comforting to know that all trouble and folly is not our portion. There are other people even in far-off countries laying claim to their share. Wherever the pirate flag of capital is nailed to the mast-head the same powers of repression are brought to bear upon the recalcitrant wage-slave, against which he will persistently and repeatedly hurl himself, though empty of stomach and without weapons, before he will listen to wise counsel and travel the road that leads to certain victory.

Allowing for the usual prejudiced coloring given to such affairs by the capitalist press, the following will show with reasonable accuracy that the French wage-slave remains as true to the traditions of his tribe as does his fellow of English or American extraction.

Paris, March 31.—The miners' strike throughout the coal region in the north has again assumed serious proportions. Many riotous scenes were enacted last night and today, during which the cavalry repeatedly charged the strikers, injuring many of them. The troops also suffered severely. Large reinforcements have been distributed at the centers of disorder.

The strikers, estimated at 39,000 and divided into bands of from 500 to 2,000 men, are parading the region and threatening workmen who refuse to join them. Many of the bands carry red flags. They have sought several times to drive the cavalry into barbed wire entanglements.

The most serious affray took place near Lens, where a mob besieged the house of Jules Carron, who had refused to quit work. On appearing in his doorway Carron was pelted with stones, whereupon he fired with a shotgun into the crowd and wounded a striker named Botel, who later died.

The mob, which numbered 2,000 strikers, then sought to capture and lynch Carron. Two squadrons of hussars attempted to convey Carron to a place of safety, and a fierce battle between the strikers and troops resulted, some of the strikers seizing the horses of the cavalrymen, while others rained stones and other missiles on the soldiers. Finally, however, Carron was removed to the jail at Bethune. Many persons on both sides were injured during the fighting.

Another violent collision between 1,500 strikers and a squadron of dragoons took place at Lievin. The strikers sought to invade the mine and rout out the men who were working there, but soldiers with fixed bayonets refused to allow the men to enter the pit. The strikers thereupon charged the troops and endeavored to take away their rifles.

The arrival of additional cavalry reinforcements from Lens resulted in a desperate struggle, during which the strikers were driven into a garden, and, being surrounded there, they were finally dispersed.

There were many minor affrays during the day. One of these took place in the presence of the parliamentary committee which is investigating the Courrieres disaster.

Deputy Basly, a member of the committee and chairman of the miners' federation, has telegraphed Premier Sarrien asking what the government proposed doing in the way of an endeavor to adjust the grievances of the strikers.

The strike is the result of long standing grievances on the part of the miners, but the disaster at Courrieres was the cause of the outbreak. Meetings held by miners after the explosion denounced the absence of safety devices in the mines, and the movement was gradually augmented until a general strike was declared.

The grievances of the miners include a demand for 15 per cent. increase in wages, additional recognition for their unions and pensions for long service.

A strike was inaugurated recently, but interest in it had dwindled. With the explosion at Courrieres and renewed agitation on the part of the miners a referendum last Wednesday showed a large majority of the miners favored a continuation of the strike. This was the signal for a renewal of the disorders, which have become general. The government is seeking to induce the companies to compromise with the men.

Minister of the Interior Barthou will go to Lens Monday to decorate Nemy, the leader of the party who was rescued from the mines, and Prevost, his mine boy, with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the eleven other men who escaped with them medals of honor.

Is there crime in campaign gifts? asks an exchange. Certainly not, provided they be of decent magnitude.

With 160,000 men and boys idle in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields it looks as though a long drawn out strike of huge dimensions is assured.

Without the power to establish and defend their title of ownership in the means of production the power of the capitalists to exploit the laborers would vanish.

If control of the organized powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial is not the key to the control of economic power, why do the great capitalist concerns expend such enormous sums to secure and retain it?

The Western Union Telegraph Company of the United States has a mileage in wires of 1,184,457. Its profits in 1905 amounted to $7,188,064. The Western Union and the Postal are the only two telegraph companies in the Republic.

The chief jailer of Seattle is to be discharged for accepting money for a prisoner's release before the expiration of his term. It is getting so that "individual initiative" and "enterprise" are receiving altogether too scant courtesy in these ultra-moral days. If it keeps up "incentive" will most likely be totally destroyed and "mankind lapse into barbarism."

Baron Joicey, one of the new peers of England, is said to be the largest individual coal producer in the world. His output is about 5,000,000 tons annually. How in the world one man can produce such an enormous amount of coal without overtaxing his strength passeth understanding. That his strength is not overtaxed would appear from his acceptance of the onerous duties of an English peerage on top of his job as a coal producer.

Once upon a time an angel was cast out of heaven. He set up a show of his own and has been an exceedingly pestilerous cuss ever since. And now, Dowie, the "First apostle" has been cast out of Zion. A trembling world is wondering how he is going to take his medicine. It is felt that the trouble caused by the first outcast is quite sufficient for all reasonable purposes.

Two of the local daily "moral engines" are engaged in a wordy wrangle over which has the larger circulation, or can show the greater percentage of increase during recent months. The proprietors of these sheets ought to have the decency to remember that the greater they can show their circulation to be the more serious the reflection cast upon the intelligence of the surrounging community.

An Italian has invented paper clothing. This leads some to ask, "will we some day dress entirely in paper?" Such a thing is not altogether improbable. If the wage-slaves do not soon wake up and put an end to the wage-system many of them because of their scanty wages will be forced to dress in something even more ethereal than paper.

The wife of John D. Rockefeller gave birth to a 11-pound boy about a week or ten days ago. As this youngster is heir to the Rockefeller millions he is considered to be by far the richest baby in the world. It is claimed by certain vulgar and uninformed persons that he will cut teeth and indulge in wind on his stomach much after the fashion prevalent among the children of the "lower classes."

One of the provisions of the "salary grab" bill that went through the Dominion House of Commons last session was that a member who failed to attend the sittings of the house should have his allowance—$15—for each day as a delinquent, deducted from his sessional allowance. It is said this has resulted in the most regular attendance upon the part of members ever recorded. All of which goes to show that the Canadian statesman will not shirk the duties imposed upon him by an admiring constituency, when there is $15 at stake.

That China, under the tutelage of Japanese officers, is creating a modern army equipped with up-to-date weapons, is well known. To show that she is determined to move up abreast of the most highly civilised nations she is now to have a navy second to none. It looks as though in the not distant future she will be able to call a halt upon the white skinned marauders who have been so gleefully plundering her.

The new Croton dam near New York, a part of the city's waterworks system, is by far the largest structure of the kind in the world. In fact it is said to be larger than its three nearest competitors added together. Its greatest height is 301 feet; there are 909,272 cubic yards of masonary in it; its width at the base, 216 feet. It required 12 years to build it. It was builded by labor and not by capital as some gillies might suppose.

Germany boasts of the strongest labor party amongst modern nations. They form at present the most important political party in the Empire. The number of their party organs is 76, and 22 of these are dailies.—Exchange.

Germany may boast about it, but "Kaiser Bill," of the perpendicular moustache, doesn't. It is one of those labor parties that no ruler or ruling class would have around the premises if they could help it.

PLATFORM

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and program of the international revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and to labor it should justly belong. To the owners of the means of wealth production belongs the product of labor. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production; therefore all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is master; the worker is slave.

So long as the capitalists remain in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the state will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the working class, as follows:

1. The transformation as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railways, etc.,) into the collective property of the working class.

2. Thorough and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party, when in office shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct. Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby apply for membership in . . . . . Local . . . . . Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political supremacy, i. e., possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organisation of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

If admitted to membership, I hereby agree to maintain or enter into no relations with any other political party, and pledge myself to support by voice, vote and all other legitimate means the ticket and the program of the Socialist Party of Canada only.

Applicant. . . . . .

Address. . . . . .

Occupation. . . . . .

Age. . . . . .

Citizen. . . . . .

Admitted to Local. . . . . 190. .

. . . . . Chairman.

. . . . . Rec.-Sec.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet

Every Labor Union in the province is invited to place a card under this head. $1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. V. Ingram, president; W. A. Pickard, secretary.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack
Geo. E. McCrossan.

BIRD, BRYDON-JACK & McCROSSAN
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Tel. 829. P.O. Box, 932.

324 Hastings St. . . Vancouver, B.C.

Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should run a card under this head. $1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada meets every alternate Tuesday.
W. H. FLOWERS, Secy.
R. 3, 222 Prior St., Vancouver, B. C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every alternate Tuesday.
J. G. MORGAN, Secy.
551 Barnard St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S.P. of Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at headquarters, Ingleside Block, 313 Cambie Street, (room 1, second floor.) Educational meetings every Sunday at 8 o'clock p.m., in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street.
D. P. MILLS, Secretary.
Box 836, Vancouver B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Socialist Headquarters, 185½ Queen St., West. F. Dale, Sec., 41 Henry St. Jewish branch every Sunday night, same Hall.

LOCAL WINNIPEG—Meets first and third Sunday in Maccabee Hall, corner King and Pacific Ave., at 2.30 p.m. Secretary J. Coxon, 226 Princess St., Winnipeg.

Established 1894.
The VOICE
The Oldest Labor Paper in Canada.

Always a fearless exponent in the cause of labor.

For one dollar the paper will be sent to any address for one year.

Workingmen of all countries will soon recognize the fact that they must support and read their labor papers.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

The Voice Publishing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

—THE—
Miners' Magazine

Published Weekly by the
Western Federation Of Miners
A Vigorous Advocate of Labor's Cause.
Clear-Cut and Aggressive.
Per Year $1.00. Six Months, 50c.
Address:
MINERS' MAGAZINE,
Denver, Colorado.

WANTED: by Chicago wholesale house, special representative for each province in Canada. Salary $20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address
General Manager, 182 Lake St. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

THE WESTERN CLARION

5 yearly sub. cards for $3.75.

Bundles of 25 or more copies to one address, for a period of three months or more at the rate of one cent per copy.

Patronize our advertisers.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

From Squamish B. C.

Editor "Western Clarion."

It affords me no inconsiderable pleasure to report the satisfactory condition of our newly founded Local in Squamish. The interest aroused by our first propaganda meetings is still increasing, and affords more food for thought and discussion than any subject of a serious nature has ever done here before. Two very well attended open meetings were held during the month. At the last of these a very heated discussion arose over the stand taken by Com. Hawthornthwaite on the C. & W. Railway Bill. But as usual the position taken by our members was vindicated as being strictly in the interests of the working class of this province. As a sign that we have stimulated thought along economic lines, a proposal was made to our Local by the anti-Socialist members of the community to hold a public debate on Socialism, three spreakers to be chosen on each side, and a time limit set for the addresses. The challenge was eagerly accepted. On the evening appointed, March 16th, the local hall was well filled with a mixed audience of sympathisers and opponents of the party. Mr. F. Thorne occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by Com. Stephen, who outlined as fully as possible in the time allotted, the historical evolution of the worker, the economic conditions prevailing under modern capitalism, and the steps necessary to prepare the way for the ushering in of the new co-operative stage of development. Mr. T. Bracken led off for the anti-Socialist side, with a very moderate and conciliatory speech, acknowledging as inevitable the co-operative system of production and distribution as the necessary successor of the competitive method. He deprecated the use of the term "revolutionary," as applied to the working-class movement, preferring the name "evolutionary." The other Socialist supporters, Coms. Lewis and Judd, and Messrs. Knowlton and Day for the negative, followed with brief addresses.

Considerable time was wasted by our opponents in attacking crude and visionary conceptions of Socialism gleaned from the "World" and other sheets of similar profundity. The term "wage-slave" seemed especially obnoxious to our anti-Socialist friends. It was also contended that opportunities for the worker to gain a comfortable livelihood were more numerous than ever before. Here in the "forest primeval," where the rivers teem with trout, cohoes and sockeyes, where deer and other game abound, and a shirt and pair of overalls constitute the wardrobe necessary to enter "society," it is hard to realise the stress of industrial conditions such as prevail in the over-crowded labor markets of the cities. But a mere bare existence is not enough to satisfy even the small farmers of Squamish, and those attending our meetings are beginning to realise the possibility of a fuller and higher life under different social conditions, and to recognise the need of united political action to obtain control of the forces which bind them to sordid lives of menial drudgery. It is perfectly possible to dream away one's life in a secluded spot of this sort without being affected by the advance of thought or the march of progress in the world at large. But while Local No. 28 retains its present membership there seems little danger of our Squamish squatters being allowed to fall behind the times politically.

But after all it is among the wage-earners, pure and simple, that the gospel of the commonwealth receives the warmest welcome. In the upper Squamish valley are situated several logging camps, principally engaged in cutting shingle-bolts for individual contractors. Many of the men employed there during the winter, enduring disagreeable weather and the severest of manual labor, find themselves, this spring, in debt to the camp-boss for board. These conditions, arising from no fault on the part of the workers, cause them to realise thoroughly the meaning of wage slavery, and dispose them to listen to any plan for their emancipation. We have had several urgent requests to hold a propaganda meeting in the logging district, and as soon as the weather permits we shall comply, and may succeed in planting another outpost in the wilderness. If the way the movement is spreading in these remote and isolated localities is any criterion by which to judge of its development in the larger centres of population, then indeed "the very air is vibrating with revolution," and this fair western province gives promise of being the first to break with old traditions and usher in "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people" of which American patriots dreamed, but have still to see accomplished.

Yours fraternally,
ALEXANDER STEPHEN,
Sec. Local 28, Squamish, B. C.

When a delegation headed by Sam Gompers waited upon Roosevelt to find out why such scant consideration was given to labor measures by the powers that be at Washington the president is said to have been extremely "frank" with them. Unfortunately he did not carry his frankness to the eminently proper point of showing them the door. That he did not do so is doubtless due to the fact that he is one of those soft-hearted men who does not enjoy being harsh with puling infants.

After years of lobbying around the halls of legislation at Washington, begging for 8-hour and other labor measures the American Federation of Labor is beginning to realize the futility of such action. It is beginning to dawn upon Gompers and his colleagues that if labor is to obtain the relief looked for through legislative channels it must send its own representatives to such bodies to do the work. Of course the Socialists have been pointing this out long and persistently, while Samuel has as persistently poohpoohed it. It is quite amusing to now see the great man come to this way of thinking on his own account. If there were the virtue in trade unionism that Samuel has so persistently assured us there would be no need of legislation in behalf of labor at all.

A delegation of 120 labor leaders representing unions in New York and other Eastern cities, headed by John C. Chase, Socialist Ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., have notified the governor of Idaho that they will accept his invitation to visit Orchard whose alleged confession accuses Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, if he will allow them a few minutes talk with Orchard. This is a dangerous thing to do while that wily old "sleuth," McParland, is still around. He might be able to bring forth a "confession" by Orchard, or some other equally responsible person, implicating the whole bunch in the Steunenberg murder. Better stay away boys. Better stay away. Looks like a scheme to inveigle you within the reach of Idaho, even-handed justice.

It is reported that a few street cars are being overturned and other offences against property being committed in Winnipeg in connection with the Street Car strike. This is just as it should be. The opportunity to beat a few so-called "scabs" and strike-breakers should not be overlooked in the meantime. This is the only sensible way of dealing with the problem confronting the working class. In fact it is the only solution, and indicates a very high-grade of intelligence on the part of those who engage in such noble work. Besides, if it is persisted in it will help things along in other ways. The military will be afforded the opportunity of getting a little gun practice, and some carpenters may obtain employment building bull-pens. Such "noble waging of the class struggle" is commendable indeed. Those engaged in it should be encouraged to keep at it by all means.

There seems to be no let up in the number of meetings being held throughout the States in protest against the persecution of Moyer and his fellows by the tools of the mine-owners association. From all parts of the country comes word of large meetings of workmen being held and most energetic demands made that the accused men be accorded fair trial. One pleasing feature of it all is that labor organizations that have hitherto been hostile to each other because of some petty grievance arising out of the circumstances of the labor market, are forgetting their hostility in the face of this dastardly outrage upon labor by the incarceration of the W. F. M. officials, and the evident intention of railroading them to the gallows. A few more similar affairs and the old hatred, envy, suspicion quarrelling, bickering and back-biting that marks the conduct of slaves struggling among themselves for points of vantage under their masters, will have been abandoned for a class solidarity that will marshal them as men and brethren fighting shoulder to shoulder in a cause common to all. In that day labor becomes invincible. So long as it remains torn into factions fighting over the scraps and crumbs of the labor market, it falls easy victim to that power alone by which the capitalist master holds the wage-slave in bondage, and that is the power of the state.

Representative Gregory, of the Iowa State Legislature, who is a physician, has introduced a bill requiring physicians to take human life in cases in which there is great suffering and death is certain to result, and also to prevent the rearing of children who are hideously deformed or hopelessly idiotic. Under the latter head there are some children of larger growth among the workers who would fairly and honestly come beneath the ban if their mental condition were determined by the use they make of their ballots.—Machinists' Journal.

There is no reason, from the standpoint of capitalist property, why children who are "hideously deformed or hopelessly idiotic" should be raised. Such children could not grow up into A No. 1 wage-slaves able and competent to surrender a proper quantity of surplus vatue to the capitalist lords of creation. Of course they should be killed off. There is much material method in Gregory's madness. The mental condition of the grown up children referred to is all right, however. Upon such mental condition of the wage-mules depends the safety and stability of our glorious capitalist civilization. For heaven's sake don't try to shake them out of it lest civilization collapse and a relapse to barbarism be the portion of the race.

We see in our manufacturing districts the most striking example of the results of a diametrically opposite manner of life and education. There the contrast presented by the working and middle classes is such that they might belong to two entirely distinct races. Although this contrast is nothing new to me, it struck me afresh with something almost like terror at an election meeting which I held in the winter of 1877 in an industrial town of the Erzgebirge. The meeting, at which I had a debate with a Liberal professor, was so arranged that both parties appeared in large numbers and filled the hall in two divisions. The front was occupied by the opponents, almost without exception, strong, powerful, and often tall forms, with the appearance of perfect health; at the back and in the galleries stood workmen and tradesmen, nine-tenths weavers, mostly small, thing, narrow-chested, pale-cheeked men, on whose faces trouble and want were written. The former represented well fed virtue and solvent morality, the latter were the working bees, the beasts of burden, from the fruits of whose toil the others had gained their good looks, while the laborers starved. Put both under equally favorable circumstances for one generation, and the contrast will disappear; it will have entirely vanished in their offspring.—August Bebel.

Promoting Growth of Socialism.

Major Miller, a Pennsylvania millionaire, whose fortune grew out of coal and steel mined and manufactured by men whom God intended should enjoy equal rights and privileges with Major Miller, has just broken the record for high-priced banquets. In barbaric splendor and cost, it far exceeded the hundred-thousand-dollar dinner which the Equitable policy-holders provided for Jimmy Hyde and a few friends. The cost of Major Miller's banquet was sufficient to provide food for thousands of starving people who eke out a miserable existence in the great cities of the East. Properly distributed, it would have been sufficient to grant to hundreds of striking miners the small increase they ask in wages.

It is this wanton waste of riches got by an economic system that is all wrong that accelerates the speed of this Nation toward a social revolution, and the time is not far distant when at some of these banquets the Major Millers, drunk with the wine of financial success and power, will be startled by the appearance of handwriting on the wall that will be appalling in its sifinificance. Perhaps it might be termed a redeeming feature in the nature of John D. Rockefeller that he never flaunts his great wealth in the faces of those whom he has robbed. In avoiding publicity of this nature, he, of course, exhibits an intelligence that is lacking in some of his fellow-millionaires, who seem to delight in shaking the red flag of affluence and power at the underfed and mistreated "bull" of common labor. Misery and starvation are ever present in the tenement districts of New York, as well as other large cities, and within a radius of a few miles of the scene of that sybaritic feast of Major Miller's it is a certainty that the gaunt specter of famine awaiting its victim hovered over many a cradle.

On the pinched, wan face of the tenement-house mother, watching the departure of the last flickering spark of life from the baby who perished for want of proper food and nourishment, the lovelight gleams just as strong as on that of the mother who can bring to the bedside of her darling every necessity, convenience and luxury that the most exacting specialare growing worse instead of better, but a fact that bodes no good for the Major Millers, the Jimmy Hydes and the men of "higher up" is that the teeming millions who are eking out a bare existence from the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table are becoming sullen over the existence of such conditions.

Fuel is being added to the flame by the steady addition to the list of converts to Socialism of wealthy men who are at last realising the awful injustice of a system which permits some of the people to revel in luxury while others equally worthy and with equal rights to a living are confronted with semi-starvation all their lives.—Portland "Oregonian."

As an indication of the wide-spread prosperity with which this western continent is at present blessed, and the generous share thereof which falls to the lot of the workingman, please note the remarkable advance in wages all along the line that is being voluntarily granted by employers. To doubt that such an advance has and is being made indicates a most lamentable ignorance on the part of the doubter. He should read the daily papers and get wise.

Now the "Dreadnaught," that huge engine of destruction recently launched, and of which every loyal British object is so proud, is to be completely thrown into the shade by one to be built by Uncle Sam. It is to be longer, wider, deeper, heavier, costlier and have greater destructive power. In fact it is expected to make the "Dreadnaught" look like a "bumboat" in comparison. It is to be named the "Constitution." It will, however, not be considered good form to make use of General Sherman Bell's famous phrase in reference to this monster. Hence we refrain. In this glorious game of advancing civilisation by packing the "white man's burden," it will be "Kaiser Bill's" turn to make the next move.

The Darwinian law of the struggle for existence, which finds its expression in nature in the elimination and destruction of lower by stronger and more highly developed arganisms, arrives at a different consummation in the human world. Men, as thoughtful and reflecting beings, are constantly altering, improving, and perfecting their conditions of life, i. e., their social arrangements, and everything connected with them, until finally all mankind will exist under equally favorable circumstances. Humanity will gradually create conditions, laws, institutions, which permit each individual to develop his talents and faculties, to the advantage of himself and of the community, but which deprive him of the power to injure any other person or the community, because in so doing he would injure himself. This state of things will by degrees become so impressed on his intelligence and discernment that there will be no more room in his brain for thoughts of supremacy and the damage of others.—August Bebel.

THE JUNGLE.

The publishers announce that the second edition of Upton Sinclair's now famous book, The Jungle, is off the press and ready for distribution. It is said to be already the second best selling book in the New York stores. As an exposure of some of the infamies of the wage system it stands in a class by itself. Its story is drawn from real life as it occurs in the shambles of packingtown, Chicago, the seat of the great slughtering and packing industry, controlled by the so-called "Beef Trust." Not only does it picture in all its horror the wage slaves existence in the modern inferno of capitalism but it lays bare many of the disgusting and loathsome practices indulged in without scruple by those giant business concerns that having grown up out of the competitive struggles of the past century now stand as supreme arbiters of the industrial life of that vast army of toilers upon whose backs are borne the burdens of civilization. No more scathing indictment of capitalism and its degrading wage-slavery has ever been written in language so understandable. Jack London aptly describes it as the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of wage-slavery. It should be read by every one, not for the purpose of cultivating a thirst for vengeance against the individual masters of capitalist property, but that a firm resolve may be implanted in every breast to do all and dare all in the coming struggle of the wage-slaves to break their economic bondage by distroying the rule of capital and bringing its accursed infamies to an end.

THE HONEST BUSINESS MAN.

Hiram Stroode, for the seventh time, was about to fail. He called in an expert accountant to disentangle his books. The accountant, after two day's work, announced to Hiram that he would be able to pay his creditors four cents on the dollar.

At this news the old man looked vexed.

"Heretofore," he said, frowning, "I have always paid 10 cents on the dollar."

A virtuous and benevolent expression spread over his face.

"And I will do so now," he resumed. "I will make up the difference out of my own pocket."—New York Tribune.

A silence both overwhelming and profound pervades the space circumjacent to this spot of earth since the close of the legislatuve session. The continual little cackling yawp, yawp of the Liberal press that so enlivened the session-a period is heard no more. The silence is something awful.

"You condemn us tramps," said Weary Willie, "but theres' one thing we must get credit for."

"Whats that?"

"You dont hear of us indulgin' in labor disputes."

Referring to the Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone case, "Common Sense" remarks taht "this game of the Mine Owners' Asosciation has already lost all semblance of fairness, decency or honor." We really wish our esteemed Los Angeles exchange would stick a little closer to the truth. The affair spoken of has lost nothing of the kind. It never had any to lose.

The agitation for universal suffrage is assuming gigantic proportions in Japan. A petition has been presented to the Diet and numerous large meetings are being held.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE.

This issue is No. 367. If this is the number upon your address slip, your subscription expires with this number. If further copies are desired, renewal should be made at once If care is taken to renew before the expiration of the old subscriptions it will greatly simplify matters in the office as well as avoid any break in receipt of papers.

Victoria Advertisers

FALL SUITING
From $25.00 Up.
E. SHAPER,
12 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Colonial Bakery
29 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.
UNION-MADE BREAD AND CAKES
Delivered to any part of the city. Ask Driver to call. 'Phone 849.

Do you know we sell from 10 to 25 cents cheaper than our competitors.
TRY **HASTIES' FAIR**
FOR A CHANGE
78 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

TELEPHONE B779
HENRY BEHNSEN & Co.
Manufacturer of HAVANA CIGARS
No. 8 Centre St. VICTORIA, B.C.
—THE— BIG B CIGAR REGISTERED

HAROLD BURNETT
NEWS AGENT.
Victoria Agent for—
SEATTLE "TIMES"
PORTLAND "OREGONIAN"
San Francisco "CHRONICLE"
San Francisco "EXAMINER"
LOS ANGELES "TIMES"
CHICAGO "AMERICAN"
BOSTON "AMERICAN"
NEW YORK "AMERICAN"
NEW YORK "WORLD."
Prompt and regular daily delivery service to subscribers.
P. O. Box 444, Victoria, B. C.

AGENTS WANTED
YOU CAN MAKE A LIVING AND HELP THE CAUSE BY SELLING
THE JUNGLE
Some who started early are now selling ten copies a day; and it pays from fifty to eighty cents a copy. Send to us for circulars and wholesale prices. The book is now ready for delivery.
THE JUNGLE PUBLISHING CO.,
BOX 2064 NEW YORK.

To Publishers
Of Country Weeklies:
We have two cases (100 pounds) of Brevier Type, 8:point, almost new, cost 52 cts a pound a year ago; will sell at 25cts a lb. Following is a sample of the Type:

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 10.—A certificate of incorporation of the Oaxaca & Pacific Railway Company of Hartford, has been filed with the secretary of state. The authorized capital stock of the company is $40,000 000. These figures exceed those of any other company which has filed such a certificate with the secretary

WRITE
Western Clarion,
Box 836. VANCOUVER, B. C.

SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" "KURTZ'S PIONEERS" OR "SPANISH BLOSSOMS" BEST IN B.C. CIGARS

United Hatters of North America
When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are some times perforated on three edges, and some times only on two. John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern.
JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

"The Eldredge"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING.
HIGH GRADE.

Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FACTORY AT BELVIDERE, ILL.

OUR
Cascade Beer
Queen Beer
Ale and Stout
Sells all Over the Country
Specially Recommended.
The Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.
Telephone 429

NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Edited by R. P. PETTIPIECE, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

Under Socialism, let us hope, the first word to be eliminated from our vocabulary will be "charity." What the masses require is justice.

The workers of Winnipeg couldn't even elect Mr. Puttee, (Labor) last municipal election. Now, some of them are getting what they did vote for. Why whine about it?

These are interesting times to the Socialist mind. Almost keeps one awake nights keeping tab on current events of interest to the working-class. History is being made faster than it can be written.

The "100,000 Club" and the local daily press are somewhat clam-like in re the death from smallpox which took place in Vancouver this week. Apparently Packingtown is not the only place Government Inspectors are paid to lok the other way. At any rate the steamer Tartar is now on its way to bring back some more victims.

The "Union" men belonging to the local militia, after being fined by Magistrate Williams for non-attendance at drill; after being forced to kow-tow to Royalty; and after learning of their duties as uniformed murderers, vide the Winnipeg strike, should be proud of themselves. It's about time the damphools took a tumble.

The mine-owners of Lethbridge, Southern Alberta, have locked out their "union" men, and are endeavoring to import Austrian possessors of labor-power. If the latter do arrive and get wise, there'll be interesting times ahead for Lethbridge. The Austrian workers have already enjoyed a taste of oppression in their own land and for the most part are a brand of revolutionists that sometimes do things. Every little bit helps.

If the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council goes at it right, there will be a Municipally-owned up-to-date telephone system in this City ere another year has passed. A small application of the Socialist plaster—political action—will do the trick. The Trades Council should get busy. The local Typo. Union has given them the right pointer at the right time. So long as Czar Kent can say, with Dunsmuir, and old Shylock, "this is mine to do as I like with it," his attitude is perfectly consistent. It's up to the voters of this city to change the title of ownership. Some of the Aldermen in the City Council have already taken a step in the right direction. Keep 'er movin'.

AMONG THE WORKERS.

AMONG THE WORKERS.

"* * * Find $2 for subs. I have been greatly interested in reports of legislative proceedings, as published by The Clarion. Coms. Hawthornthwaite and Williams are doing splendid work for all Canada. The movement here is moving along quietly. As you know, 'once a Socialist always a Socialist,' and no matter where he is the campaign is kept up."—Wm. Robinson, Poplar, Ont.

"Our Local is getting on first rate. We have 32 members, and the prospects for our participation in the election of a real labor representative at no distant date are encouraging."—Otto John, Montreal.

"I see the Dominion Executive have decided to call for donations towards an organiser's fund. Here's a dollar. Hope to see this fund grow faster. * "—O. Rayner, Los Angeles, Cal. Com. Rayner is an ex-member of Vancouver Local.

REVELSTOKE SOCIALISTS

Quietly But Effectively Making Headway Towards Workingclass Political Action.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., March 30.—The Socialists of this "great railway centre—the distributing point for the Kootenays" are still alive to their interests as wage-slaves, and doing what they can to point out to fellow-workers the necessity of electing representatives of their own class interests (the only useful class in human society) and by legal enactment restoring to themselves their means of life.

We trust Organiser Kingsley, or Com. Hawthornthwaite, will arrange it so that we may have a good rousing public meeting or two, while they are en route to the Crow's Nest and Boundary districts, as spoken of in your last issue.

A commotion among the citizens of this burg a few days ago, on Front street, was incited by one "Harry" Sibble, said to be the "Clarion's" subscription rustler. From a general observation, after the day was over, the report contained no "I regret to, etc.," but "got 'em all, from coal-heavers to parsons"!

However, be that as it may, I can assure the victims that the "Clarion" will be found a good spring remedy for workingmen; guaranteed to clean out the cobwebs of capitalism, accumulated after so many years of wage-slavery, and the doctrine of contentment with present-day institutions.

"Slaves"! That reminds me that we have a few disgruntled people even in Revelstoke. Some time ago a Rev. Day blew into town and delivered a very "touching" sermon on the poor, suffering Christian orphans of Macedonia. There were few dry eyes in the audience at the close of his heart-breaking appeal. Some of the more "prosperous" local exploiters' hearts were verily filled with joy when the speaker announced as still another method of aiding these unfortunate ones that he would arrange to commit them (the orphans) to a sentence to their kitchens as domestics for three years for just food and clothing and $50 transportation. The "orphans" to be from 12 to 15 years of age. As any auctioneer would say, "They went like hot cakes." A greater bargain in human flesh could scarcely be conceived, even in darkest Africa. An approximate estimate of the spell-binder's rake-off in this traffic in Canada alone is placed at $20,000; but of course the transportation companies will probably donate on top of this for services rendered. These "Christian" labor-skinners are smooth, but their game somewhat course and vulgar from a working-class standpoint.

As to whether the child-slaves have arrived yet or not, rumor sayeth not.

H. SIEGFRIED.

A Little More Light.

New Westminster, April 2.—Mr. Ezzat David has given the authorities here some important and valuable information concerning the operations of Peter Allow, alias Rev. J. A. Day, D.D., who is now being sought for on account of alleged frauds perpetrated upon the charitable public.—(Editor News and Views.)

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Being Persistently Carried on by Active Members of Vancouver Local, No. 1.

Vancouver Local has got down to business in dead earnest again, probably having been spurred to activity by the promise of a Provincial election within the next eighteen months. For some reason or other the City administrators have taken another spasm of sanctity and refused to rent the City Hall to the Socialists on Sunday evenings, as heretofore. Hereafter only "religious" organisations will be accorded this privilege. However, a little opposition seems to promote growth, and renewed activity round Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street, every Sunday evening, is one of the results.

Last Sunday week Mrs. B. Merrill Burns gave an interesting paper on "Chronic Objections to Socialism," which was much appreciated by the audience, and possibly more especially by the many ladies present who appeared proud of their feminine champion.

Last Sunday R. P. Pettipiece was the speaker, dealing with "Current Events, Viewed from a Socialist Standpoint." The hall was filled to its seating capacity.

A Glee Choir, composed of Mr. and Mrs. E. Burns (Sr.), Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Wilkinson and Ernest Burns, provided Socialist songs, while Miss Polly Parr officiated at the piano.

Coms. Mills and McKenzie acted as chairmen, respectively, for the two meetings.

The Literary Agent reports the sale of considerable socialist literature, while the collections clear running expenses.

RED LODGE, ALBERTA,

Sends Along Application for Charter, and a New Local is Formed.

Red Lodge, Alberta, is one of the latest points in Western Canada to organise a Local on its own hook. An application for a charter has been received by Secretary Morgan, of the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of C., signed by the following comrades: Fred W. Austin, Owen White, Joseph Miller, D. E. Brooks, George A. Gibbs, Wm. Houston, Joseph G. Brightman, Matt Whitelock, S. W. Welch, Charles V. Wood, and Robert Murray.

Organiser Gibbs and Com. Buckton are doing effective work.

To cover the district the organisation will be termed "Innisfail Local." Secretary S. W. Welch; Librarian, Owen White; Organiser, Geo. A. Gibbs.

To Com. Geo. Watson is probably due the organisation, who is now located at Calgary.

FROM WINNIPEG.

Editor Western Clarion.

I suppose you are pretty well acquainted with the details of the struggle now being so "nobly" waged on "the economic field" by the street car men here. Yesterday a rumor arose that the strike was settled and though this turned out to be untrue they seem to be on the verge of a compromise. The company is well hated in Winnipeg and for this reason the press is giving a very fair account of the strike and even acknowledges (at least the Telegram and Tribune do) that the strikers themselves are not performing any acts of violence. Without violence the strike would have been lost the day it began but thanks to the "sympathisers" the union is able to sit back in "masterly inactivity" and make printed appeals to their sympathisers to abstain from destroying property. Report does say that on the first day strikers were seen enjoying the discomfiture of the company and its men but since then they were ordered to stay away from the trouble. The idiotic sympathisers will pay the penalty and the union reap any benefit that may accrue, a beneficent and comfortable state of affairs. The police have shown their usual indiscriminate brutality but have done the dirty work of their dirtier masters as well as their numbers would allow. On Friday last they were quite unable to cope with the mob and that collection of things yclept the R. C. M. R. was ordered out. These traitors to their class appeared with bayonets fixed and dragging along a maxim gun and it really looked like comic opera to see this handful of men and their innocent looking little pop-gun passing along the crowded street. The crowd did not realise that the capitalist class do not feed and clothe these professional assassins for the purpose of performing a vaudeville stunt and hooted and jeered and enjoyed themselves to the top of their fool bent. The men drawing the maxim looked especially sheepish and uncomfortable. They are raw lads, for the most part, these soldiers. A great pity to see them where they are for they have the makings of good men in them. They endured the provocation very well but if ever they do fire, the murder lust will surely bring the brute in them to the surface then there will be hell to pay. Late that afternoon a car was being wrecked. The mayor read the riot act and the order was given to the troops to load with ball. The click of the rifles put the fear of God into the crowd and in an exceedingly short space of time there was no-one near. The "sympathy" wisely did not extend to the sacrifice of the skin and the crowd dispersed round the adjacent corners. Yesterday thing swere peaceful and a few venturesome individuals rode in the cars, mostly women. The weather is fine for walking and the streets are fast drying up but let it turn wet and the cars run without molestation there will be lots of passengers. It is fear of brickbats, not sympathy, that prevents the "business" man from riding.

Yours for better times and the abolition of strikes.

H. R. S.

Winnipeg, April 1, 1906.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1.

The regular business meeting was held at the headquarters on Monday evening, April 2nd, Comrade Pritchard in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted and a warrant authorised for rent of hall, $3.50.

Com. Clark, of Bellingham, wrote stating that he would be here to speak under the auspices of the Local on the 22nd inst.

Reports were received from the other committees. Comrade Stebbings is to speak at Sullivan Hall next Sunday evening, Com. Arnason being elected chairman.

The financial report showed receipts for the week as follows:

Collection Sunday evening	$5 45
Literature sales	10
Dues account	2 25
Total	$7 80

Two new members were admitted to the Local.

D. P. MILLS, Secretary.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

Phoenix, B. C., March 26th, 1906

Western Clarion,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrades:—

We would like to acknowledge, through your colusnns, receipt of $4.00 sent us by Comrade Sibble, your travelling agent, for the Moyer-Haywood defense fund. The amounts collected were from Kamloops and Revelstoke as follows:

F. Maloney, Queen's Hotel, Kamloops	$1.00
Bartender, Queen's Hotel Kamloops	.50
—. Douglas, Kamloops	.50
—. Ross, Kamloops	.50
Duncan Fraser, Kamloops	.25
J. J. Devine, Revelstoke	.50
S. Smith, Revelstoke	.25
Two Friends, Revelstoke, 25c each	.50
	$4.00

The defense fund will be open here for another month and Comrade Sibble can do as much as he likes towards swelling the fund.

Yours for the cause.
M. C. WADE,
J. F. JONES,
A. S. EMBREE,
Committee.

We are not in the least surprised at the conduct of our travelling agent, as indicated above. When it comes down to matters of vital concern to the revolutionary movement of the proletariat Harry Sibble has a confirmed habit of doing the right thing at the proper time.

It is needless to remark that large sums of money will be required to secure, even to a limited extent, the legal rights of our accused comrades that every American sovereign is supposed to enjoy in full measure. It is, therefore, necessary that every workingman do what he can in the matter of financial aid. Those Clarion readers who do not fall into the clutches of Comrade Sibble may forward their contributions to the Phoenix committee as above, or to James Kirwan, acting secretary, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado. Let the response be generous all along the line.

That the members of the W. F. M. in British Columbia are doing their share is shown by the following which we clip from the Miners' Magazine.

Moyie, B. C., March 10, 1906.

Mr. James Kirwan, Acting Secretary W. F. of M., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother,—Enclosed please find check for $250. This is the first installment of the contribution of No. 71 towards the fund for the defense of our officers now held at Boise, Idaho. The membership of No. 71 fully realize the significance of this latest move on the part of our friends(?)—capitalism and its hirelings. And we are determined to get in and do our part towards meeting them. We are small numerically, but will be in the fight to the finish. The Plutes appear to be getting desperate, sure enough. They may possibly meet with a surprise this time, though.

With best wishes, I am fraternally yours,

(Signed) THOMAS E. KELLY,
Secretary No. 71.

Greenwood, B. C., March 12, 1906.

Mr. James Kirwan, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother,—Please find enclosed draft for $500, contribution from Greenwood Miners' Union to the Moyer - Haywood - Pettibone defense fund. With best wishes. Yours fraternally,

(Signed) ERNEST MILLS,
Secretary of No. 22.

THE DISASTER IN THE COURRIERES MINE.

Never in the history of the coal-mining industry has such a frightful disaster befallen the miners as that which occurred at Billy-Montigny last Saturday. This mining village is situated in the Courrieres coalfields, between Douai and Lens. It is a typical French mining village, blackened and smoke-stained, and the population of a little over 4,000 depend entirely upon the mines. About 1,200 men appear to have perished. It is perhaps too early to fix definitely the actual responsibility for this appalling destruction of numan life, but once more we can point out that it is not the directors, it is not the shareholders, of the prosperous Coal Compagnie de Courrieres who have suffered by this terrible disaster; it is the men, the wage-earners, whose labor has built up the fortunes of the company and provided the salaries for the directors and dividends for the shareholders, who have sustained casualties to an extent which exceeds those of the toughest fights in the South African War. At the funeral of a number of the victims on Tuesday, Basly, the well-known Socialist and miners' deputy, charged the Courrieres Company with being in large measure responsible for the disaster. Their greed for gain, he asserted, had led them to neglect elementary precautions for the safety of the miners, their one object being to increase the output of coal. The prosperity of the Courrieres Company may be gauged from the fact that its original 500-franc preference shares are now quoted at 3,740 francs! An incident that stands out in strong relief from the Franco-German bickerings in regard to Morocco is the assistance rendered in rescue work by German miners from Westphalia. Over the graves of their dead comrades, French and German miners can give silent handshakes which manifest an entente no less cordiale because of the sad and solemn circumstances by which it is surrounded. Needless to add that we English workers, too, join our German brothers in sympathy as practical as sincere with the bereaved ones of our comrades of France.—"Justice."

It is reported that Vancouver's acting mayor, upon whose shoulders fell the burden of maintaining the city's dignity during the late visit of Prince Patrick Arthur, royal highness, or whatever his name was, rushed aboard the Princess Victoria upon her arrival at the wharf for the purpose of welcoming the royal visitor. Rushing up to the first person he saw on board, and whom he took to be a deck-hand, he announced himself to be the acting mayor. The supposed deck-hand turned out to be the Prince himself much to the discomfiture of the temporary custodian of the city's dignity. It is claimed, however that there was really nothing in the incident in any way discreditable to the Prince or the acting mayor, either for that matter. Deck-hands ought to be compelled to wear some insignia of their rank and office in order to prevent mistakes.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION FUND.

Calls are coming in from various parts of the Province for speakers and organizers. The Provincial Executive desires to arrange for complying with these demands during the coming summer months. If the necessary funds can be provided several tours can be arranged for speakers whose services have already been promised. It is confidently expected that such tours, if prudently managed can be made to largely pay their own expenses through sales of literature, collections, and contributions along the route. It is, however, absolutely necessary that funds be provided in advance to enable the committee to outfit speakers so that they may not be compelled to go forth empty handed. Such fund can be easily obtained if every person interested will do his little share towards such end. It was decided at the last meeting of the Committee to issue a call for contributions to an "Organizing Fund" through the columns of the Western Clarion, such call to remain standing in its columns. Acknowledgement of all moneys received will be made through the same medium, either by publication of the donor's name, or such nom de plume as he may choose.

Moneys contributed to this fund are to be used for the purpose above stated only. Contributions should be sent to

W. H. FLOWERS, Sec.
Room 3, 222 Prior St.
Vancouver, B.C.

The following sums have been received:

O. Rayner	$1.00
C. O. D. Penticton	1.00
Dr. Curry, Chilliwack	2.00
J. A. Teit, Spences Bridge	$2.00

DOMINION ORGANIZING FUND.

The Dominion Executive Committee has decided to call for funds to be used for the purpose of pushing forward the work of organizing such parts of the Dominion of Canada as have not yet been reached. There is a vast field to be covered which will of necessity entail considerable expense. The necessary funds can, however, be obtained if Locals, individual comrades and friends will take the matter up by gathering and forwarding such contributions as may be forthcoming. As soon as the requisite funds may be gathered it is the intention of the committee to arrange trips, for one or more organizers, covering as large a section of territory as possible. With energetic action in the matter of raising funds and judicious application of the same by the committee a much needed work may be carried out that will bear fruit in future election campaigns.

All money received for this fund, will be used solely for the purpose stated. The committee, at its meeting on Feb. 27, appropriated from the General Fund the sum of $25, to be applied to the Organizing Fund All money received for this fund will be acknowledged through the columns of the Western Clarion.

Dominion Organizing Fund.

The following sums have been received to date:

Dominion Ex. Com.	$25.00
Local Toronto	5.00

Forward all contributions to
J. G. MORGAN, Sec.
551 Barnard St.
Vancouver, B.C.

BURNS & CO.
HARDWARE and Second Hand Dealer

Cook Stoves and Tools a Specialty.

We buy and sell all kinds of scrap metal, old machinery, rubber, sacks, bottles, etc.

Stores—138 Cordova St., E., hardware & junk. 101 Powell St., new and second-hand furniture.

'Phone 1570 Vancouver, B. C.

AS A PROMOTER OF PUBLICITY

among the wage-earners of British Columbia, "The Clarion" is a winner. It has over 2200 paid-up readers. Mail-order houses will find it a business-bringer.

THE WESTERN CLARION.

SPRING GOODS

Just arrived from Glasgow, Scotland. All kinds of Fine and Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds, Serges and Fine Striped Pantings made to order in the latest styles at the cheapest prices. Give us a call immediately. With every suit Fit guaranteed. Ladies' tailoring a specialty.

CHARLIE DUNN & CO.
Merchant Tailors
100 Hastings St., Vancouver.

This is Our Proposition

without reservation of any kind. The choice of hundreds of men's superbly tailored and faultlessly fashioned $15 to $20 Suits for

$10.00

Full and complete lines in almost every style — garments that were made to sell at almost twice the prices now asked for them are here in a profusion of styles and fabrics. Never before was our claim "We give most for your money," so clearly demonstrated.

KILROY, MORGAN CO., Ltd.
118 Cordova Street

PHONE A1676
Vancouver Exchange.
Employment and Financial Agents.

Real Estate Experts and Business Brokers.

Room 9, Miller Block.
22 Cordova St, Vancouver, B.C.

LEE & MORGAN
Telephone 2291.
Sanitary Experts. Plumbing in all its branches. Estimates furnished. Repairs, stove connections, etc.
CHARGES REASONABLE
900 WESTMINSTER AVE., Corner of Prior.

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL
BY KARL MARX.

Single copies, 5 cents; 6 copies, 25 cents; 15 copies, 50 cents; 40 copies, $1.00; 100 copies and over, 2 cents per copy.

These rates include postage to any part of Canada or the United Kingdom.

"The Western Clarion"

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker
Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Stock of staple ready-made Shoes always on hand.
2456 Westminster Ave. Mount Pleasant.

Let the Clarion print your printing. Tel. 824. Box 836.

GAS TO BURN
GIVES YOU TIME AND MONEY TO BURN

Do you do your own Cooking? Would you like to have more time to devote to your housework, fancywork, children, or husband?

An up-to-date Gas Range (or even our Gas Hot Plates) will help you out beyond your expectations. Where you formerly spent an hour getting a meal ready, you will find that you can accomplish the same in 15 to 20 minutes with a Gas Range, and obtain better results.

Call and examine our stock.

Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.