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THE WEEKLY LEGISLATIVE GRIND

Master and Servant Act Passes Second Reading. Island Settlers' Rights Not Extended. After Lengthy Discussion Columbia & Western Bill Passes Second Reading.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN BILL

Passes Second Reading After a Warm Debate. Hawthornthwaite Scores Oliver and Macdonald.

The amendment to the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896, which was introduced to the House this week, by the Hon. R. F. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, reads as follows:

An Act to Amend the "Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896."

Whereas, by chapter 54 of the Statutes of 1896, the Columbia & Western Railway Company was incorporated and empowered to construct a line of railway of standard or narrow gauge from a point at or near the Town of Penticton, and the company was authorized to divide its undertaking into six sections, to be known as the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections respectively, as follows:

The first section to consist of that portion of the line extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, thence westerly to a point at or near the Town of Rossland.

The second section to consist of that portion of the line, or extension thereof, extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek aforesaid, in an easterly or southerly direction, not more than twenty miles in a direct line:

The third section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near the Town of Rossland to a point at or near Christina Lake:

The fourth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near Christina Lake to a point at or near the Town of Midway:

The fifth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from a point at or near the said Town of Midway to a point half-way or more to the town of Penticton:

The sixth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such half-way point to a point at or near the Town of Penticton:

And whereas the Company has constructed a narrow gauge railway upon section one, and a standard gauge railway upon sections three and four, and no constructions has taken place upon sections two, five and six:

And, whereas, under the provisions of chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1896, being the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," hereinafter called the "Subsidy Act," the Company has earned in respect of sections one and three an area amounting to one million six hundred and three thousand three hundred and twelve (1,603,312) acres of land, of which seven hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and forty (794,440) acres have already been granted to the company, leaving a balance of eight hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (808,872) acres earned, but not granted:

And whereas the Company has applied for a grant of the last-mentioned area of land, but it appears now that the Lieutenant Governor has not now the power to make said grant, in virtue of the provision of section 5 of the "Subsidy Act" that no lands shall be granted to the Company which have not been designated and surveyed by the Company within seven years from the passage of the "Subsidy Act," which was enacted and came into force on the 17th day of April, 1896:

And whereas the Company urges that the said aid has been duly earned and that the delay in surveying the land has arisen from the fact that negotiations with regard to this aid were carried on between the Company and the Executive of the Province for a long time, and finally resulted in the passage of an order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August, A.D., 1901, (which Order in Council was subsequently rescinded), by which an area of land in South East Kootenay, was to be conveyed to the Company in full settlement of its said claim for aid in respect of the construction of said sections one and three of its railway:

And whereas the Company is justily entitled to obtain the full measure of aid earned by it as aforesaid under its "Subsidy Act."

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896, Amendment Act, 1906."

2. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to issue Crown grants in favor of the said Company for not more than eight hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (808,872) acres of the land from which grants may be made according to the provisions of said "Subsidy Act," in full satisfaction of the aid earned by the Company under its "Subsidy Act" in respect of said sections one and three, provided the said lands shall be designated and surveyed in the manner prescribed by said "Subsidy Act" within one year from the passage of this Act.

3. The land to be granted to the Company under the powers conferred by this Act shall not be subject to Provincial taxation until the expiration of ten years from the third day of October, A.D. 1901, or until alienated by lease, agreement for sale, or otherwise by the Company, whichever event may the sooner happen, and the provisions of section 8 of the "Subsidy Act" shall not apply to said last-mentioned land.

Hon. Mr. Green explained that the Bill, as will be seen, gave certain grants of land to the Company for the completion of certain sections of the road. They had completed sections 1, 3, and 4, but the Act only allowed them the land grants for sections 1 and 3, since the terms were that they were not to receive the grant for section 4 till section 5 was completed, and it never was completed. They were, according to the terms to have these lands surveyed within 7 years, but owing to negotiations with different Governments, and cancellations of different portions of the land they had been unable to get it surveyed, and the present Bill was intended to give one more year to get the surveying done so that Crown grant for the lands could be issued.

Mr. Macdonald opposed the Bill. He said the grant had been given in the first place on the understanding that the line was to be built through to Penticton to connect with the Shushwap & Okanagan and C. P. R. over Okanagan Lake, and thus in a way give Coast Cities direct communication with the Kootenay. The line had only been built as far as Midway, the contract had never been carried out and they were not entitled to the land.

The Premier gave a history of the transaction showing that the reason they had built to Midway and not to Penticton was that in 1898 Mackenzie & Mann acquired the V.V. & E. charter, and it was arranged that they should build from Penticton to Midway on that instead, but owing to successive changes of Government this arrangement had never been carried out, and consequently the Columbia & Western had not surveyed the lands. At one time they were to be given a cash subsidy, and later on two of the blocks in South-East Kootenay were cancelled by the House. The Railway Company had not known where it stood, and it was not fair that they should lose the land for these reasons.

Mr. Oliver made a slashing attack on the Bill, going fully into his own glorious share in the cancellation of the blocks in Southeast Kootenay, and pointing out that the Columbia & Western Company was really only another name for the C.P.R. which owned the line and was worthy of no consideration. He characterized the Bill in very loud tones as a most infamous transaction.

Stuart Henderson of Ashcroft proposed a long winded amendment to negative the Bill in an equally long winded speech in which he repeated the same arguments as had been used by Macdonald and Oliver.

Hon. Carter-Cotton gave the history of the transaction from his own personal experience, he and Speaker Pooley being the only members to the present House that had been in it in 1896, when the Bill was first introduced. He showed that when he was Finance Minister in the Semlin-Cotton Government he had himself arranged with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to give the railway company a cash bonus of $800,000 inscribed stock of the Province, for which the Government was to take the land back. Before the agreement could be carried out, the Government was defeated and the negotiations fell through. Under the Turner Government the land had been exchanged for other grants in Southeast Kootenay. Later on, these again had been cancelled, and the Company not feeling sure whether they would ever be given the lands they had earned according to the Act, had delayed their surveys to see where they stood. As the delay was the fault of the Government and not of the railway company, it was only fair to give them an extension and allow them to complete their surveys.

Bowser also gave a long address describing the amendment of Henderson as another Jesuitical dodge on the part of the Opposition to defeat a just measure. The legislature was like a Court in some respects and should deal justly.

Oliver said if the Legislature was a Court, it was very evident that Bowser held a brief in it for the C. P. R.

Henderson's amendment was defeated by 20 to 13, the Socialists voting with the Government and Price Ellison, the Conservative member for Okanagan, voting with the Liberals for it.

The debate on the second reading of the Bill was then continued by Mr. Hawthornthwaite in an able and exhaustive speech.

Mt. Hawthornthwaite said they had heard a great deal about minor and useless details, but the broad question before the House was, after all, was this a Bill simply to hand over 800,000 acres as a free gift to the C.P.R., or was it an Act to insure the fulfilment or previous contracts entered into by previous Governments with the C.P.R. There was no denying that a contract had been entered into, and they had to consider whether that bargain was a valid one or not or whether there was anything to justify them in not fulfilling it to the letter.

Before going on to deal with the Bill itself, we would touch upon the position of the laboring men all through the Province on the question of land grants. It was a plank in his party (the Socialist) to oppose not only the granting of lands to railways, but also the giving of money bonuses. He believed that the opposition to these grants among the laboringmen and their representatives arose largely from their absolute ignorance of the real conditions attaching to them. To understand these conditions it was necessary to go back a little. Many years ago, Great Britain entered into what was known as the colonial policy. Foreign countries were captured and added to the British domain and a British administration was placed in power. It was desired by the British Government at the time to open up these new places on the same principles that prevailed in the old country. It was found however, that this did not work out as well as they thought. Capitalists left for Canada and Australia, taking with them money and machinery to possess the land. When the workingmen went out there they found large tracts of land lying vacant, and naturally they wished to take it up and build homes for themselves, and cultivate the land and raise great quantities of produce for which they had a ready market. It was found that if this were allowed the old country system would not hold, and some effort must be made to compel the capitalist production to be carried on there as it was in the old country. They had two methods of accomplishing this. The first was to place a large sum upon the lands in the colonies, for the purpose of giving away large sums of money to railways and corporations for the purposing of developing these countries, and it worked out in this way: The workingmen went out and found they could not take possession of these lands without payment, and consequently they had to enter into the labor market and earn the money before they could obtain the land, for in addition to the cost of the land itself they had to buy cattle and machinery to work the land, so that practically they still found themselves under the same conditions that prevailed in the older countries, and hence their objection to land grants by colonial governments. But that condition did not prevail today, and if every acre of land in the Dominion was open free of charge to the laborer to go upon and cultivate, he could not improve his condition one iota. There is no chance. Farmers today are producing more than can be sold, more than can be consumed; and if every corporation in British Columbia owned not a single acre it would make no difference to the workingman.

It is said to be dishonest to give land grants and bonuses to railway corporations, and the British House of Commons, which never does this, is held up as a body, like Caesar's wife above reproach. It is, however, simply owing to the fact that it does not own a single acre of land that it can give away; but if it could it is safe to say the British House of Commons would be just as corrupt, and there would be just as much boodling going on as there is today in Ottawa even under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. (Hear, hear!. But they have nothing to give away and so can afford to brag of their honesty.

(Continued on Page Three)

The March of Progress

The primal world from chaos sprung
Knew not this crushing curse of gold
Man was his master when the world was young.
His labor then he neither bought nor sold.
But love of self a motive base supplied;
To bind his fellow man
Then seemed the wiser plan,
As sad-eyed slave to dig, to delve and span
The earth with highways, prisons, palaces of pride.
By war's red hand torn from ties of home,
The bloody sweat of suffering thousands dyed
The sands of Egypt and the soil of Greece and Rome.
Tyrants and priests were powerful to command
By axe and rod the service of their kind,
Till fell the Caesar's empire, unrepined.

Thro' ages, dark with crimes of church and crown,
The toiler to his master's soil was bound.
To armed oppression, lowly bending down,
He paid his tribute for his mite of ground.
Priestcraft as ever was the tyrant's strong, right arm
To crush the sages rude,
Who but dimly understood
And voiced the stifled murmurs of the multitude.
But stake nor prison could not all disarm
Their clamorings loud. For Hunger vainly cried
For bread, not stones. Nor could the oppressor charm
The cry for justice, that would not be denied.
In arms for Truth the trampled toilers stood.
Bedewed with blood, and new-born from the throes
Of warring chaos wild, the new Democracy arose.

Then Commerce throve. From new found western lands,
Came argosies with glittering freights of ore,
Before whose image bowed the servile bands
Of nobles, priests and kings. Once more
The iron law of change the cringing serf controlled
To bow his knee to gold—
Helpless, and hopeless to behold
The Tool he worked with in the days of old
Torn from his hand and used to fill
The coffers of the rich; his power to labor sold
To buy the bread that once his single skill
Sufficed to earn. And now fresh woes untold
Were heaped upon this ancient gull to mankind's greed,
The slave of the machine— the latest of the breed.

Crushed by the power their hands have blindly wrought,
Earth's millions groan and bind more fast
The chains their fathers forged and slave-like taught
Their offspring to revere the sacred Past.
They have enthroned firmly and maintain
Their tyrants, and on high
Have placed an incarnate Lie,
Soothing their souls with hopes beyond the sky.
Content to toil and sweat for others gain;
Content to sow where others reap;
Building palatial mansions on the pain
Of death by hunger. Do ye sleep
O weary workers, or does the time draw nigh
When like Aeolus bursting from his wind-swept cave
Ye grind into the dust the hated name of slave?

And yet despair not, suffering sons of toil.
Your broken wings were made to soar not creep.
The wealth is yours who made it and the soil
So rich in treasures. Earth and ocean deep
Will amply clothe and feed
All your thousands in their need.
Yours is the task to end the reign of greed.
The self-same forces working as of old,
That forged the fetters that have bound you fast,
Will free you from the system's iron hold,—
Will crown you victors o'er the dreary Past.
Then haste with hopeful hands the time decreed!
Whether with olive crowned or heralded by war-like drums,
Swiftly, by day and night, in every land, the Revolution comes.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

TID - BITS FROM STONEHENGE

Pennyweight Libs.-Labs., and 20-Ton Socialists; the Static Trades Unionist; the Juices of Anticipation, and Street End Puddings.

Looking over the legislative records for the present session, one is led to ask from the standpoint of labor, how many pennyweight Lib.-Lab. McNivens it would take to make a 20-ton Hawthornthwaite? Work it out somebody and give us the quotient, square-root or greatest common multiple next week.

* * * *

Alluding to the parliamentary leader of the Socialist Party in the B. C. Legislature, the oracular editor of the "Trades Unionist," for March says: "Jim is a Socialist all right, "BUT" at the present time is steering a course that must commend him to the trades unionist." Oh, Samivel, Samivel, how thou hast neglected thine own education; how blinded thou art to the limitations of thy ancient gospel of Unionism. Canst thou not see that Jim, as thou callest him, is not a good member in spite of, but "BECAUSE" of his Socialism? More than twenty centuries ago the sage of Ephesus said "All things flow;" lived he to-day, he would have to except the static Trades Unionist. Alas! poor Samivel.

* * * *

With the juices of anticipation boiling in his gastric churn, Mac exclaims, "O, what must it be to be there," as looking, through the administrative cage, he sees the good things served up on government platters, and he outside, hungry poor fellow, and content perforce with a miserable sessional indemnity. Was ever noble gentleman and following treated so basely? In front of him the administrative roasts and ragouts, also handouts, which make little cataracts of his mouth corners, and salt rheum to exude from his eyes. Behind him the loud boom of the "Woooorld" "storm the citadel, and seat yourself (and us) at the banquet Mac." We would explain that by Mac., we mean the Honorable Mr. Macdobald, leader of His Majesty's opposition in the British Columbia Legislature. The pity of the whole business is that it clouds the mentality of the honorable gentleman, so much indeed, that he cannot discern a Socialist from a Tory, claiming that the Socialist members are government supporters. Was ever noble gentleman so grievously demented?

* * * *

Dont regard Socialism as an invention patented by Messrs. Marx. Engels & Co., or any other fellow for changing human beings into saints, or bringing the millenium. It is rather for changing them from Slaves to Men and Women. The above masters in sociological science may be said to have invented nothing. They discovered and revealed facts in the economic structure of society; they then related these to current events and conditions, and from this deduced and formulated what is called Scientific Socialism. This, with their appeals to the working classes constitutes, in the main, their whole work.

* * * *

You may have all the parts of a machine perfectly made and of the best material, yet, if they be not perfectly assembled and articulated, you will not have smooth working, or efficiency, and may have serious disaster. So in human society, there may be the best of men and women, but if unjustly related in a social sense, the result must of necessity be friction, strife and oppression. The prime necessity, the basic factor in the aim to secure social harmony and well being is an equitable appropriation of material things. The whole question is one of Social Relations. What, in addition to a secure hold upon life and material well being, will grow upon an equitable economic foundation is a matter for both hope and speculation, and not necessarily a part of Socialism. This is why we advance first and always the economic end of our social creed.

* * * *

The C.P.R. has got the Street ends; it has had the middles a long time. Hereby we are reminded of a story of two bachelors dining together; a roley-poley pudding was served up; Bill asked of Tom, "do ye like ends or middles, matey?" "Middles," replied Tom. "I like ends," said Bill, and straightway cut the pudding in two, taking the whole thing upon his own platter.

SLAVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA

An Old Country correspondent, writing "home" from the Transvaal, after having studied the labor problem there, says in part:

The supporters of the degrading system of Chinese labor which has been introduced into the Ttansvaal with the assent of the late Tory Government, for the benefit of the rapacious mineowners of the Rand, contend that it is not slavery. This absurd contention is easily disposed of by a few quotations from the Chinese Ordinance.

(a) The Chinese are not to be allowed to stay anywhere but in compounds. They may never leave those compounds without a ticket-of-leave. In any case they must not be out of the compound more than 48 hours, nor travel more than a mile from the compound.

(b) If any escapes from his work (!!!) he may be arrested without a warrant and sentenced to imprisonment, and anyone who harbors or conceals an escaped laborer (!!!) may also be fined or imprisoned.

(c) They are not to be allowed to trade or own any property, or work at anything but in the mines.

(d) They must have a pass; and any Chinaman in the Transvaal who is challenged and is not in possession of a pass will be imprisoned as an escaped laborer!!!

Is that not slavery? A new phrase has been added to the English language—"an escaped laborer!" A new crime has been discovered—"escaping from work!" Can any man read that and deny that Chinese labor is one of the worst forms of slavery?

After quoting statistics which prove beyond question that with white labor the cost of production is actually less, the correspondent concludes:

"Why are Chinese employed in preference to white men?"

The reason is to be found in this letter which Mr. Cresswell, the manager, received from the mineowners:

"Dear Mr. Cresswell — With reference to your trial of white labor on the mine, I have consulted the Consolidated Goldfields people, and one of the members of the Board of the Village Main Reef Company, has consulted Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., and the feeling seems to be one of fear that, having a large number of white men employed on the Rand in the position of laborers, the same troubles will arise as are now prevalent in the Australian Colonies—namely, that by combination the laboring classes will become so strong as to be able more or less to dictate not only on the question of wages, but also on political questions by the power of their votes when representative government is established. —Yours sincerely, Percy Tarbutt, Director of the Consolidated Goldfields Company. To the Manager of the Village Main Reef Co., July, 1903."

There's the rub. White men would require VOTES, and though at the dictation of the mineowners of the Rand the Tory Government made an unnecessary war and spent 250 millions of pounds, and lost 25,000 British lives, for the ostensible purpose of getting votes, Chinamen are now to be employed for the reason that white men would require VOTES! It is slaves the mineowners and the abettors in this country want to populate the Transvaal with; White manhood would be too dangerous for their selfish interests. —Kilmarnock Standard.

EMINENTLY FITTING.

South African War Waged for Something More Than the Glory of God and Rand Mine-Owners

A Pretoria dispatch to the daily press says: Extraordinary testimony showing how millions of dollars were stolen from the British government, with the connivance of scores of army officers, has been presented to the war stores commission, which has been sitting here for several months.

Some of the men whose names have been tarnished by the revelations, were mentioned in dispatches for heroism during the recent war, others are prominent business men here and in England, while others are petty army officers, and even "Tommy Atkinses," who were bribed to aid in the plans of the contractors and army officers.

It is noteworthy that among those who profited the most were local British firms and individual Englishmen who, before the war, were busiest in proclaiming the Boer government corrupt and who took a leading part of the propaganda which eventually led to the war.

A genial old "guinea" publishing a a small saloon weekly in Seattle, called the "Patriarch," fears the enfranchisement of women. Thinks they would use "undue influence" to cop jobs and whatnot. Under the present system of ownership of the means of life, his contention might be half true, but when woman, along with man, stands economically free, there will be no necessity for "influences" to acquire place or the means of sustenance. When "the source of supply" is woman herself, she will cease to be a dependent, or viewed as such. That woman could make less use of the ballot than her male fellow-slaves is inconceivable.

Owing to shortage of the rice crop in the North of Japan, one million people are suffering famine. Many are said to be living on acorns Japan is still, however, forging ahead among the great capitalist nations by steadily adding to the volume of her exports, and the conquest of foreign markets. She is also increasing her navy. This should go far to allay the pangs of hunger among her famine stricken people.

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ANOTHER LESSON.

The wage-slave is prone to consider himself as something quite different from his chattel slave and feudal serf predecessor. He fancies himself quite a free man and often boasts of the rights he possesses under present day civilization. So long as he is inflated with these peculiar notions and ideas, he is a hard proposition to do anything with. It is next to impossible to get anything through his head that runs counter to his preconceived prejudices and notions that have been fostered by his fancied condition of freedom. Many a drastic lesson is required be ore such a conglomeration of stupidity can be taught to see things as they are, and realize that the difference between the status of the wage-slave and that of the chattel-slave, or feudal serf, is one of outward appearance only. That these names are but different ones for that which is in essence one and the same thing.

The essence of slavery is that the master may command the services of the slave and reap the benefit of his toil. This is as completely arrived at under the present or wage-system as it was under either chattel slavery or feudal serfdom. Slavery of itself implies that the slave is without rights. He can have none, else he would not be a slave. No rights of slaves can be even suggested that the master is in any manner bound to respect. It is the purest nonsense to assert that all men are equal before the law. It is even worse than that. It is an accursed falsehood. The law is the creature of the master, designed for the purpose of holding the slave in subjection. Therefore, not even by the wildest stretch of the imagination, could master and slave stand equal before it. To one it is a protection; to the other a curse.

The capitalists of the United States are doing everything in their power to convince their wage-slaves of the fact that they possess no rights whatever, that even the meanest official is bound to respect. An instance of this is afforded in the recent arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners. Arbitrarily seized by the dirty henchmen of capitalist officialdom and without even the opportunity of securing legal advice or protection and thrust into solitary confinement; denied access to by friends or relatives, or even the privilege of communication therewith, these men have been deprived of all the rights the American sovereign is supposed to possess, and that too, upon the alleged confession of a couple of contemptible curs who bear all the earmarks of being tools of the capitalists used for the purpose of bringing about the murder of the W. F. of M. officials.

There is a pleasing fiction afloat in legal circles that every person is supposed to be innocent of crime until proven guilty. And yet every vile creature of present day savagery (miscalled civilization) from the dirty thugs who hatched the conspiracy to murder these men and have carried out the preliminaries leading up to it, down to the most slimily disgusting and putrefying images of man that even cursed the foot-stool, the daily press writers, have adjudged them guilty of murders galore, and brazenly proclaimed their guilt from the housetops, as though it were a matter beyond the possibility of a doubt.

What evndence has been offered that any sane man would accept, that these men have committed even one unlawful act, let alone murder or its instigation? None whatsoever. True a few allegations it is claimed have been made by detectives and other police officials, and confessions have been made by what are evidently paid spies of the police or detectives Any man who would believe a policeman, police official, or detective, though sworn upon a stock of bibles a mile high, is too green to be allowed to run at large. There has probably never yet been one of the dirty breed that would hesitate to swear his own mother's life away for a dollar, or at the most a dollar and a half.

The lesson to be learned by the wage-slave is that if he desires to possess any rights in this world he must fight for them against all the powers that may be brought against him by those who would hold him in continued subjection and enslavement. The law will protect and defend no one whom it is not intended to protect and defend. It can protect only those who stand upon the right side of it, and that is those who belong to the gang which makes and administers it. The law will protect and defend the mine-owners, and their dirty tools and henchmen, in their assault upon the officials of the W. F. of M. It will afford no protection, however, to the latter, and unless the workingmen wish to stand supinely by and see their leaders martyred, as were the so-called Chicago anarchists 19 years ago, the sooner each man lays in a Winchester and a plentiful supply of ammunition, and gives notice to capitalist murderers that he purposes to use it in defence of his life and that of his fellows, the better. An unarmed proletariat is easy game for the brutal thugs and assassins of the present ruling class. An armed proletariat would be quite a different proposition.

Workingmen of the United States, get wise. It is time for action.

LEGAL WISDOM.

Miss Mabel French, of New Brunswick, applied for permission to practice as an attorney. Permission was refused by the Supreme Court of the Province upon the ground that a woman was not a "person" within the meaning of the statutes duly made and provided by the concrete wisdom of New Brunswick's legislative wise men. The pathway to affluence and power by the simple expedient of charging fat fees for looking wise while engaged in disguising mental vacuity neath a copious flow of terrifying legal verbiage and windy phrase, being thus barred to her, presumably Mabel was compelled to resort to some more plebian pastime in order to allay the cruel pangs of oft-recurring hunger. That is, stomach hunger, not heart hunger. Whether, in order to provide the material basis for spiritual unfoldment, she enlisted as a "hash-slinger" in a 15 cent dump at a salary of $3.50 per week, or became addicted to the habit of sewing on pants buttons in a sweatshop at the munificent stipend of 10 cents for 11½ doz; deponent sayeth not. Neither does it matter much. Be that as it may, however, shortly after Mabel was thrown down by the August Supreme Court, another New Brunswick female, (not a person) by the name of Kate Smith, was haled before the St. John's police court, upon a charge of drunkenness. His worship, or by what other sickening gag he may be denominated according to New Brunswickian flap-doodle, the presiding justice looked, judicially, as it were, into the by-law, and discovered that, "any person who shall be found drunk or making any loud bawling, yelling, screaming singing, or shouting in any public street, thoroughfare, alley, road, or by-road, shall be fined," etc. Though full as a tick, Kate was evidently possessed of legal qualifications of such excellence as might well be envied by many an attorney-general, or K.C., and would be entirely out of place in a Small Debts Court practice. She cited the decision of the Supreme Court to prove that she was not a "person," and therefore, could not be committed under the by-law. As the learned justice could not well fly in the face of the decision rendered by the equally learned Supreme Court, he bowed to the logic of her contention and discharged her from custody. In this happy and convincing manner is the soundness of judicial wisdom most emphatically asserted in such a way as to overwhelm the common plug with reverential awe while in the presence of a justice dispenser either wigless or witless. And besides all this the New Brunswick women can now legally get a jag on and bawl, scream, and yell like er——well, like everything. This is a privilege not to be sneezed at.

Great is the law, and the wisdom of its makers. Greater still is the wisdom of its interpreters.

To what disgusting depths of depravity the so-called modern news service has sunk, was beautifully illustrated by a dispatch that was given wide circulation under prominent headlines on March 7th. The gist of it was that some crazy fool of a woman in New Orleans claimed to have fallen in with a party of Socialists in Philadelphia who had commissioned her to kill the President of the United States with the penalty of losing her own life if she failed to execute the commission. No paper possessed of even the elementary principles of decency would have given credence to such crazy babble. Three presidents of the Republic have been killed within our memory, and in neither case was the assassin a Socialist, or even possessed of any ideas along that line. It is by no means strange that the advocates of this system that is builded upon the torture and murder of the working class, should be forever harassed by the fear of having their own miserable lives snuffed out by some violent means. The Socialist being the only advocate of peace on earth may readily possess himself with patience in the presence of the ridiculous aberrations with which the disciples of the present system are so chronically afflicted.

It is said that Uncle Sam is getting himself in readiness to throw a few thousand blue-coated cut-throats into China for the purpose of inducing the Chink to cease his unholy discrimination against American goods. This is quite logical on the good old chap's part. Having plundered his own working people at home out of a vast amount of products, he must needs dispose of the plunder even at the mouths of cannon if necessary. Of course, if a few thousand Chinese should lose their lives in the process it would not be murder, but merely the working out of "benevolent assimilation" in strict accordance with our "manifest destiny." Sock it to 'em, Uncle. If the beggars won't buy willingly, give them such convincing arguments as may be necessary to bring them to reason. Your own slaves like to be plundered and the only way you can satisfy them in the matter is to get rid of the plunder as fast as you get it out of their fool-hides. It is the kind of prosperity they enjoy.

Professor Sumner, of Yale University, launches forth in an ignorant diatribe against Socialism, in a recent article in an Eastern publication. While the article is replete with evidence showing him to be absolutely ignorant of the subject, some powerful argument is put forward to show why the present system should be preserved. In speaking of graft, he says, "In a short time we shall vie with Turkey and China as countries in which graft is the social agency by which the making and administration of law are carried on." As robbery of labor is the underlying motive of capitalist industry, and robbery is only another word for graft, it is by no means strange that graft should become "the social agency by which the making and administration of law," relating to industry and property should be carried on. Under such circumstances nothing else could logically be expected. Even a professor ought to be able to understand it, though they are such a notoriously stupid lot.

We notice a tendency to call the new party Socialists, a title which carries with it in many minds summary and contemptuous condemnation. That is quite a mistake. Socialism has no chance in this country if the Labor movement be taken in the right way, but in the opposite event Socialism may easily become formidable.—The London Times

Sure thing. If the Labor movement can be kept as a tail to the kite of the old parties as in the past there will be no danger of Socialism. It is up to the Times, however, to show that it can be done. Labor, it is true, has been played for a sucker by the political henchmen of capital in the past, but the signs are not wanting even in old England to show that the end of this sort of Tom-foolery is in sight. Socialism is rapidly becoming formidable to the thieves and their hangers-on in every capitalist country on earth in spite of the fact of the Times whistling to keep its courage up.

The modern machinery of production is the great organizer of labor. It binds the workers together by bonds they cannot break except at the cost of their lives. When the workers become revolutionary they will assume control of the means of industry as the owners thereof, by acting through the channels of the same organization under which they now operate them.

Five Clarion sub. cards—$3.75.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, declares: "that more than a million infants have been sacrificed to the various concoctions known as soothing syrups and pain killers, and over twice that number killed by impure milk." Perhaps so, but just think of the splendid addition to our "volume of trade" by the sale of these poisons and nostrums, and the rich profits accruing therefrom. These narrow-minded and fault-finding professors should be compelled to keep their grumblings to themselves lest they ruin the country by bringing trade and commerce into disrepute. Life would not be worth the living if we couldn't sell things to each other. Poison included with the rest.

At the opening of the British Parliament on Feb. 19, the King read the speech from the throne, which was quite remarkable. That is, the reading of it by the King was remarkable, not the speech itself The action of the King in this instance should go far to remove from carping minds the idea that royalty is altogether useless.

A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the revolutionists state that General Livorsky was murdered in mistake for General Prosorovsky, chief of the gendarmerie. The latter is notified that the error will be rectified as soon as a favorable opportunity arises.—Machinists' Journal.

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:

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
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PLATFORM

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.

hereby apply for membership
I, THE UNDERSIGNED,
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.

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It is claimed of the new glass-machines that five of them can be operated by one man, and the capacity of each machine is equal to 8 human blowers. The introduction of these machines will turn loose a lot of blowing talent that should be well qualified for I.W.W. organization and editorial work.

The Provincial House will probably prorogue this week, and the country will be forced to go it alone for the next succeeding several months. It will be tough, though.

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. 6, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. V. Ingram, president; W. A. Pickard, secretary.

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 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. W. H. Flowers, Secretary, R. 3., 222 Prior Street.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the Month. J. G. Morgan, Secretary, 551 Bernard Street, 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.

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

Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite continued that he was well aware that these corporations had great control over many legislative bodies today, but that was a condition that must prevail just as long as the capitalists were in possession of the majorities in the houses of legislature throughout the world. The position of railway companies has for a long time been misrepresented to the workingclass. They have been told that the building of a certain line of railway would do great things for them. I may say absolutely without fear of contradiction that if this province was covered with a network of railways the workingmen would be no better off—but worse. We have but to look at those countries covered like Great Britain and Pennsylvania with a network of railways, and we find conditions far worse than in British Columbia. The railways have been built; the capitalists have benefited, but the workingmen are worse off than before. The worker goes to work and will lay the track and build the line, and when it is done, if he wishes to travel from here to Rossland, (represented in this House by that magnificent railway representative, the Leader of the Opposition) he will simply have to walk over the ties of that track we hear so much brag about.

We hear a tremendous row at the present time about the C.P.R. which has been held up as the very embodiment of rascality and corruption, but Sir, it strikes me a good deal depends on whose ox is gored. I have heard, for instance, the member for Delta (Mr. Oliver) get up and make this apartment fairly reverberate with his outcries on behalf of another corporation known as the Olalla, and he once obtained a considerable bonus for that corporation, yet those who do not know him as well as I and some others do, would think to hear him today that he was incorruptible and fought these corporations to a standstill every day in the week. He would try and make this House believe that he had opposed the deal with the Columbia & Western throughout his whole history. He seems to have forgotten that he was in this House when this extension that he denounces was going through but fortunately we have the records to prove, and they place him in a very disastrous position indeed. We find that in 1901, when the Bill to extend the time for the survey of these lands was brought into the House that the member for Delta was not only present, but he voted for the extension of the land grant. (Applause), proving right up to the hilt that he endorsed that land grant in spite of the loud tones in which he denounces it today. The member for Delta thought there were new members in the House and possibly that little incident had been forgotten, but he forgot the records of the House. He talks about the iniquity of giving these grants to corporations. Why, Sir, in the records of some years ago, we find that he held up both hands for a bonus of $5,000,000 to be handed over to certain corporations for the purpose of building railways. Yet this is the man who gets up here and poses as the opponent of boodling corporations, when the only three men in the House who did oppose this bonus were Smith Curtis, E. C. Smith, and myself. I wonder the member for Delta is not ashamed to rise in the House and speak as he does after that. He supported this grant of $5,000,000 to boodling corporations, but when it came to a question of a grant of $60 for a janitor he rose in his place and denounced it. He could not stand such boodling as that.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite continued that there was a little rumor going around the Province at the present time about another boodling corporation called the Grand Trunk Pacific. If the C.P.R. controlled this side of the House, and he cared not whether it did or not, the G. T. P. owned body and soul the Laurier administration and every sycophant and heeler at the back of it in British Columbia. This same Company denounced the present Provincial Government, because they approached it for a nice little subsidy of six million acres of land.

Mr. Murphy—They got 10,000.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they might have got 10,000 acres for $10-000, but they wanted six million acres for nothing and were turned down and the subsidy refused, and the G.T.P. was going to leave no stone unturned till it succeeded in defeating the present administration. If the gentlemen opposite got into power the G.T.P. would get that six million and everything else in sight. They had said that it was necessary to import new blood into the Legislature, and instructions have been passed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he has passed the word out here, and certain members of the Opposition have been asked to resign to make room for men of greater ability.

There were cries of "Names."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it was stated that the member for Cowichan was going to resign, and Mr. Ralph Smith was going to take his place.

Mr. Evans rose to a point of order. He said there was not a word of truth in that statement. He had no intention of resigning his seat.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the hon. gentleman would not say that he was going to run again. It was also said that his old friend Smith Curtis was to be put forward to help infuse the necessary supply of grey matter into the Opposition side of the House, and he was sorry to see him lend color to that rumor by taking the platform and turning out such everlasting rot as this. (And Mr. Hawthornthwaite pointed to a printed speech of Curtis lying on his desk.) Hr. (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) recognized no friends in politics, it was against the principles of his party to do so. He would turn down his own brother if necessary, and a man who took the stand Smith Curtis had done would in the future find no friend in him. "He says," continued Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "that up to the present my record has been a splendid one, and that I shall be obliged to vote against this land grant. Well, Smith Curtis does not own my conscience, and I shall do just as I like on this or any other matter. That gentleman is in the real estate business at present and it would no doubt be to his material interest to see this land grant given back."

The member for Delta in dealing with this question had said that the members opposite were advocates for the C.P.R., but not paid advocates; and he would return the compliment and say that members of the Opposition representative of the G. T. P. were not paid advocates either. He wanted, however, to deal with the Bill and see whether they were issuing a new land grant to the C.P.R. or were simply confirming an old land grant issued as far back as 1896. There was no difficulty in proving that it was not new, but one that had been approved again and again on the floor of that House The member for Rossland had said that if the C. P. R. had come here and made that demand with clean hands the position might have been better. That might be or it might not be, but if the C.P.R. came there with dirty hands, those of the G.T. P. were dirtier still—they were befouled, they were bemudded to such an extent as was never known before in the history of this province. Take the Kaien Island deal for instance. The gentlemen opposite never dreamt for a moment when they asked for that investigation that it would recoil on their own heads. They thought they could drag the provincial government into it and befoul the name of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, by showing that he had received boodle from this company; but it only resulted in showing that the hands of the G. T.P. were dirtier and fouler than the hands of any corporation that ever tried to do business in this province.

"Just a moment," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, pausing and looking at the Leader of the Opposition, "I notice that the member for Rossland is smiling very hard just now. I suppose it is because he still assumes that I don't represent labor in this House. He made that charge with wonderful effrontery and audacity the other day, and intimated to the House that I represented merely a handful of Socialists, that I had no weight whatever, and last year he stated that I was not even endorsed by the Socialists themselves. That Statement is deliberately untrue."

Mr. Macdonald—I rise to a point of order. The honorable gentleman has just made a statement that in addition to being unparliamentary, is quite untrue, and I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to call upon him to retract that statement. I may say that when I made that statement he refers to, he had two weeks previously been censured at a meeting of the Socialists of Victoria, and he now comes here a year afterwards and challenges that statement, though at the time, two weeks after it occurred, he sat quite mute on the floor of this House while I made that statement. I call upon you, Mr. Speaker to compel him to withdraw that expression.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he supposed the hon. gentleman took offence at the words "deliberately untrue." Well, if it would soothe his wounded feelings any he would withdraw the word "deliberately," but I know this, that since then in a public meeting the Socialists of Victoria endorsed me to the hilt, and denounced him for the statement. The other day he made a similar statement. He said the Trades Union paper in Vancouver had denounced me as the worst enemy of labor in this province, but yesterday I received a copy of the Trades Unionist, the only paper of that kind published in Vancouver, and I find that statement to be untrue. If the member for Rossland read the Western Clarion, he would find how unfounded his statements are; but I suppose he does not read the Western Clarion, or if he does he had not sufficient mental brilliancy to understand it. (Laughter.) I feel a little too modest to read what this paper (the Trades Unionist) says of me, but it is in effect that I am all right, and if I ran in Vancouver, people might be surprised at the vote I would get. In the same issue they also refer to the member for Rossland, but it is only to speak of his dignity—that wonderful dignity with which he is clothed as with a garment—that wraps him round like a Roman toga, and they talk of that as if it was the only thing about him worth mentioning. (Laughter). I can say that I am endorsed not only by the Socialists, but by the Labor men of British Columbia, and I represent the cause I an sent here to represent

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that going back to 1896, they found this land grant had first been given to the C. & W. by a Government composed of both Conservatives and Liberals. The member for Richmond, (Mr. Cotton) said he had opposed it but there was no record that he had done so, the Bill having gone through second and third reading without opposition. Liberals and Conservatives alike had voted for it, and it was good for the workers to know these facts. If the contracts entered into by these Governments involved the loss of every acre of land in this province, it was the very best lesson that could be given to the working people. If instead of sending men of their own class they sent Conservatives and Liberals to rule them here, it served them right. They knew that the Government that gave the land grant contained such splendid Liberals as Dr. R. E. McKechnie and Ralph Smith, who is today stumping Victoria for the Laurier Government. These men repealed a number of other bonuses, but they did not repeal this particular land grant that the Liberals in the House were raising such a hullabaloo about today. In the Speech from the Throne in 1900, they found the Government of the day willing to continue that land grant to the C. & W. or give to any other railway company that would help to keep them in power. They were defeated and the Dunsmuir Government came into power, and in 1901 a petition was presented by Sir. Thomas Shaughnessy and others asking that the time for the survey be extended, and the House assented that it should continue. If it was not meant to continue beyond 1903 what good was it, fpr up to that year its claim held good anyhow.

Mr. O,iver said if the hon. gentleman knew the Bill he was talking about, he would find that the extension did not apply to the land grant

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it was not necessary, the grant was till 1903 and he would not allow the hon. gentleman to confuse the issue with questions of that kind. The member for Rossland (Mr. Macdonald) had said that the company was not entitled to the land grant because they had not completed the road, though the Act of 1896 it was plainly stated that the road was to be built section by section and the land grant was to be given accordingly. That was quite clear if the mental equipment of the hon. gentleman could enable him to understand it. If his statement that they were not entitled to any land till the whole road was built was true, then the grant they had previously received was illegal, and the member for Rossland dare not make the assertion on the floor of the House that the grant was illegal. If he was so careless of his professional reputation as that, all that he could say was that he was sorry for him, but he could not help him out.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then reviewed the history of the two famous blocks in Southeast Kootenay which the C.P.R. had acquired, though they were not entitled to them. If the Government of that day had turned them down when the application was made, the C.P.R. would have little excuse for coming to this House today and asking for this land grant, but the Government of the day endorsed the C.P.R. claim and issued two deeds. They afterwards found that these lands were more valuable than they had supposed, and the member for Columbia (Mr. Wells), who was then Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, had trotted down to Montreal with these two deeds in his little carpet bag, and tried to make a better bargain of it. He found that he could not do that, and took the position that the C.P. R. had surveyed the wrong lands, and the House refused to endorse the deeds. Then the C.P.R. had to go to work and get new lands, and hence another delay.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that because of a little irregularity there was no excuse for breaking the contract entered into with the C. P. R. in the first place. The C.P.R. had built the road and delivered the goods, and were entitled to the lands. The House should not at this stage try to take advantage of some little legal technicality to defraud the C.P.R., the G.T.P., or any corporation of a bargain solemnly entered into. There was no getting away from the fact that members of the Opposition side were standing in this matter for repudiation and confiscation. They accused the Socialists of standing for the policy and whenever a Socialist speaker went down to Ladner, the member for Delta shook in his shoes for fear they were going to gobble up his big farm, and yet he proposed to repudiate this contract and confiscate the lands. He hoped they were proud of themselves. If they were not ashamed of themselves, they certainly should be. (Laughter.)

I notice the member for the Islands (Mr. Paterson) laughs. He is another representative of labor in this House, who always opposes the interest of labor. He laughs now, but if any body of workingmen broke a contract entered into with him would he laugh then? The members of the Workingmen's organizations believe that a contract is a solemn thing, and once entered into should not be broken; but the Western Federation had found so little faith in the words of their employers that they refused to enter into any contract whatever. They had made such an agreement with the representative of the Laurier Government, who came out here to look into the mining question, and they broke the agreement before the ink was dry upon it. They had promised that they would not discharge a man for political reasons, and they had discharged the member for Newcastle.

Mr. Paterson rose to a point of order. He said the member for Nanaimo had been allowed considerable latitude, and he wished to ask him a question. I ask him if he did not ask the members on this side of the House to vote for an amendment drawn up by the solicitor of a man he had described as a murderer?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected to the interruption, but Mr. Paterson repeated his question.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not know that he had ever alluded to anyone as a murderer on the floor of that House. It was against the rules of the House, and if he had dond so, the member for the Is,ands would have been the first to call him to order. He would say, however, that he did not care who drew up a bill if it was for the benefit of the working classes, he would try to induce every member of the House, including Mr. Paterson himself (though he never does so) to vote for it. The Liberals were now advocating repudiation and confiscation, and were going further than the Socialists, who had never advocated confiscation under capitalism. We do not propose to confiscate any man's property without compensation, and if the members on this side take the position they can never count upon us to line up and vote for it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite continued that he was thunderstruck by the remarkable somersault turned by the member for Rossland on labor questions a few days ago. He had seen a man taken out of the gutter and in the space of a minute converted into a follower of the Salvation Army; he had known men who had never spoken the truth in all their lives converted in a few days into a habit of truthfulness, but he had never, never seen such a remarkable conversion as that of the member for Rossland. From being a bitter opponent of labor and labor measures he had become in a moment one of its followers and admirers. He could not explain it unless it was that he looked across the floor of the House and the Treasury benches appeared to be in sight.

"A short time ago," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "he alluded to me as the Premier for Nanaimo, and it was pleasing to watch his lips as he pronounced the word 'premier.' Why sir, he licked it as if it was positively sweet to him. I saw him today also sitting for a time in the Premier's chair, and he fairly wallowed in it, and wriggled round it on every side. (Laughter). I could not account for his remarkable actions, sir, unless it was that he was preparing to walk across the floor of the House and take the position of Premier. He thought the hour had arrived for them to take possession, and the G.T.P. and every other boodling corporation in the country could come in and take what they pleased. The Liberals have shown that they stand for confiscation and repudiation of contracts, and they have proved to the House that sacredness of contract is nothing to them, the Lieutenant Governor's seal is nothing to them, only give them office and give it to them now."

Coming back to the question of land grants, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said there were those who believed that if every acre of land in the country was given away the nearer it would bring the workingman to that position in which they could stop confiscation, the position in which they could reform the social system and bring happiness to every home in the land. He had in the past voted against bonuses, even against a bonus for his own town, and was endorsed by the people for doing so, but he was still honest enough to believe that honest men must keep their contracts no matter what they might suffer.

"There is another question I want to touch upon," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite. "The present Legislature has passed much legislation of importance to laboring men. We have passed an election deposit Bill reducing the deposit to $100——"

The Speaker—Out of order. The elections Bill has nothing to do with this debate.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—With all due respect to you, Mr. Speaker, it has much to do with the matter of which I speak. That Bill is still before the House, and if this Bill, (the Columbia & Western) is defeated, that Bill would not become law. The defeat of this Bill would mean the defeat of the present government and if this Government is defeated, my Bill for the safety of men working in coal mines would not become law. Then there is another bill of great importance that will be passed I believe during the present session, the Master & Servant Act, and that will not become law if this Government is defeated. The members on this side (the Opposition) know perfectly well that if they can bring about the defeat of the Government by the defeat of this measure, they will receive pressure from every corporation in British Columbia to kill these Bills. I notice the smile has disappeared from their faces now, and I am satisfied that even if I make a mistake in voting for this measure, my mistake for this reason, will be endorsed by every Labor unionist and Socialist in British Columbia, and if for no other reason than this I propose to vote for the Bill in question. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's speech, "Question" was called, and the Bill carried on a vote of 20 to 15, amid loud Government applause. Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Williams voted with the Government. The House divided as follows:

Yeas, — Messrs. Williams Tatlow, Hawthornthwaite, McBride, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Grant, Manson.—20.

Nays,—Messrs. Drury, King, Brown McNiven, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Cameron, Ellison, —14.

The Kaien Island Committee has finished taking evidence, but has not yet agreed upon a report. The evidence brought out nothing to disprove statements already made by the Government, but it did show that Larsen, Anderson and Bodwell, and others went into the transaction at first hoping to make a large sum of money by acquiring the lands and failing in this, since the land was under Government reserve, they turned their attention to getting the Grand Trunk Pacific to bring their terminus there to enhance the value of some scrip lands that Anderson had obtained in the neighborhood. It is possible that there will be both a majority and minority report, and it is not expected the committee will be able to agree.

MASTER AND SERVANT BILL.

Parker Williams' Bill to Compel Semi-Monthly payment of Wages, Passes Second Reading after an Interesting Debate.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite on Thursday last resumed the debate on the second reading of the Master and Servant Act. He said it had already been pointed out that this was a Bill to provide that in certain cases the workingmen should be paid their wages every two weeks, and that a workingman should be entitled to full payment on summary dismissal. The very strongest point in its favor was that it was a Bill to protect the workingmen of the country against fraudulent employers. The position of such a Bill was a difficult one indeed, because it was well known that this House and Legislatures in general were in the possession of the business and commercial classes of the country and had pledged themselves to vote against anything that they might think antagonistic to the interests of these commercial classes. It had been often said that it was easier to steal a railroad than it was to steal a ham, and there was a great deal of truth in it, because if a man stole a railroad he was often rewarded with a large grant of land, but if a man stole a ham, he was sent to prison. This fact that the Legislatures of the land were in the hands of the commercial classes, was one of the minor disadvantages that the workingmen were subject to.

It was true there was nothing to prevent an employer from paying every two weeks if he wished to, but they held the reins and took advantage of their position in the industrial field. The result was very humiliating to the workingmen. A custom had risen in the country of paying workmen every month, and holding back the first two weeks' wages, so that a man who went to work on

(Continued on Page Four.)

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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.

Unfortunately for the working-class the world over, quite a bunch o. South African "campaigners" returned from the "back-field" to Vancouver. The other night they had a blow-out at which the uniformed murderers and their jingo friends extolled the glory of their deeds, while others regretted the lack of opportunity to commit similar atrocities. Elsewhere in this issue will be found two daily press despatches, showing at least two results of their glorious Veldt victories—boodle for army-men; Chinks for the S. A. Mine-owners.

Com. Hawthornthwaite writes that he will put on a resolution some time this week, in the matter of free school books and government printing thereof in this Province. So far the government has taken no action, and of course, it is not possible for a private member of the House to introduce a Bill dealing with such matters.

AMONG THE WORKERS.

Dr. W. J. Curry, Chilliwack, writes: Here's $2 towards Organization Fund. Kindly hand to Comrade Flowers. Grand idea! Hawthornthwaite and Williams should be kept in the field constantly. . . . We are keeping things moving, but our rooms are too small. In a few weeks, however, we will have a reading room, open to all.

A letter received from J. M. McGregor, a land-surveyer, formerly of Slocan City, but now of Ushigome, Tokyo, (Japan), says, among other interesting things anent industrial conditions in the Far East: "There are about half a dozen English papers published in Japan—The Japan Mail, The Japan Gazette, Daily Advertiser, Herald and Box of Curios, in Yokahama; and the Chronicle and Record in Kobe. The whole foreign staff on these numbers from two to four—I think never more than that. Printers, compositors, (hand and machine), even proof-readers sometimes are Japanese. Each paper has a foreigner in charge of the printing department — a practical printer. You will see how very limited that leaves the demand for such men. . . But, of course, you could not compete with the Japanese in their own offices; they get from 7 to 15 or 20 cents a day—in the foreign news offices possibly 40 or 50 cents. . . Japan is in for a hard struggle financially for the next few years. . . Things do not look promising to me, even from a capitalist standpoint. Though capital will develop, slowly, perhaps, but surely, through Korea and China, if not Japan itself. . . Japan seems less advanced toward Socialism than I had thought from America, and will only follow the lead of other countries—after mature deliberation. At least, this is the present out-look." Comrade McGregor will be remembered in the Slocan as a worker in the Socialist movement before he left for Japan in 1902.

JOHN T. HEARD FROM.

Caustic Comment Upon Farmers, Proletarians and the British Elections.

ST. VINCENT, MINN., Feb. 19.—Your insinuation that I was chloroformed is pretty nearly true. I am under the hypnotic influence of a thoroughly bourgeois environment. I can give no news because there is none to give. This is a farming community, and though the farmer, like the wage-worker parts com with the bulk of his produce he does not seem to respond to revolutiona propaganda anything like his fellow slave in the city. He keeps grousing about the high wages he has to pay the floating proletariat that happens around about harvest time and vanishes God knows where the rest of the year, if, indeed, God keeps track of him at all. However, the farmer might catch fire yet, if not one of them let us hope another.

There are great doings in these times.

The capitalist press is giving considerable space to Socialist items. What that may portend 'tis hard to guess. I am enclosing three news items I cut out of one page of the Duluth Herald

As to your page, like all the others who have commented, I think it admirable, and it will undoubtedly help to keep the different parts of the Dominion in proper touch with each other.

What do I think of British Elections?

Not much; and yet it is as much as one could expect. What third revolutionists might accomplish the thirty hybrid reformers will fail to do. It is a comforting reflection however, to know that the same economic conditions that prompted the British workers to perform such a heroic stunt will stay with them until they do different and better.

I see the strenuous J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., is in communication with A. W. Puttee to save the empire from some damnable danger yet to be discovered. As if the blasted institution was worth saving from anything. He very generously assures us that our fiscal policy won't be touched. How touching! I'll bet that nine out of ten Canadian workmen didn't know that there was such a thing around the house. It is also a good thing the British workers didn't lose theirs the last election. However, they would have gotten along without their fiscal policy beats me. They have prospered so amazingly on it

Was the S. P. of Canada invited to participate in this empire-saving stunt?

'Twould be interesting to know.

No more at this time.

Regards to comrades.

Best wishes for the success of "News and Views."

Yours for the Revolution,

JOHN T. MORTIMER.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Brussels, Feb. 20, 1906.

To the Citizen,
J. G. Morgan:

Dear Comrade,—We hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 28, last, enclosing the sum of $40.00, or two hundred and six francs, for the benefit of the Revolution in Russia.

We thank your party in the name of our comrades now struggling in that country. Fraternal salutation.

CAMILLE HUYSMANS,
Secretary.

(This refers to the collections at Vancouver and Chilliwack.)

Phoenix, B.C., Feb. 24, 1906.

Editor Western Clarion—

At the regular meeting of Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, pledges its moral support and sympathy to Bros. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in this, their hour of trouble, and be it further

Resolved, that we pledge our financial support to the Executive Board, in establishing the innocence of our imprisoned brothers, and

Resolved, that we have this resolution published in the Western Clarion, and in the Miners' Magazine.

W. A. PICKARD,
Secretary, No. 8.

AS GREAT POWER TO FORBID WAR

Sweden's and Norway's Work en Set Pace for World's Workmen.

A Press dispatch from Stockholm, says: The propaganda against war and warlordism continues and is becoming more international all the time. Your correspondent learns from a leading Socialist that the Social Democracy of Sweden, Norway and Denmark is co-operating with that of France, Germany, Ital and Russia, to defeat, if necessary, any attempt to make war in Europe.

"The organization now being perfected has this for its object," said the Socialist deputy: "If the warlord of Italy or Germany, or the war party in France indulge in any move to bring upon the people the nameless horrors of war, the majority, that is, Socialists and workmen will simply say, 'No, no, we will not shoulder arms; we refuse to die for you and your interests. Our interests are at home, with our wives and children. If you want to fight, by all means cut each other's throats. We will be pleased witnesses of the duel, if you invite us, but as to marching to your drum and fife, no, thank you.'

"The king of Sweden had a taste of our strength," continued the deputy. "Our Swedish aristocracy was crazy to go to war when Norway dismissed Oscar, but Swedish and Norwegian workmen said, 'We wont fight,' and war was averted. The Czar, also, was made to feel that the workmen have something to say in the matter of war. You will remember the difficulties Nicholas had sending troops to slaughter—thanks to the work of Socialists, still imperfectly organized. In Germany Socialism is especially strong among army men, serving soldiers and discharged soldiers. The Kaiser may say war as often as he likes, but the Socialists can defeat his object, if they want to. William knows it—that's probably the reason why he refrains from going too far in his international meddling excursions."

The Socialist showed your correspondent a letter from Paris, which read as follows: "We French workmen have agreed with the German workmen that we will not break each other's neck to please any kaiser, president or politician, and a similar agreement with our friends in Italy is under way." He also displayed an Italian leaflet headed: "The Union of Soldiers of the People." The leaflet. 500,000 of which were distributed among this year's recruits, on and about Feb. 1, by the Rome anti-military central committee, warns soldiers-to-be, and discharged soldiers not tue their military knowledge to the detriment of the people. "Do not study murder with the object of turning against your own kind, against your fathers, mothers and sisters, as the German Emperor once beautifully put it," says the leaflet. It further sets forth that "for the present" no change can be made, and that men must go under arms, according to law. But the knowledge gained must never be employed "except in the cause of liberty and to better the conditions of the working people."

A club woman, responding to the toast, "The Ideal Man," said—"Man is a paragon of animals. On his own ground he surpasses the lion in magnanimity, the fox in acumen, the parrot in repartee, the monkey in versatility, the ant in thrift, the fish in self-control, the spider in all that goes to make up a valued member of society. I daresay that if all the facts were known, man is more of an absolute success than a mule. "Erin-go-Bragh" was stamped on a cap purchased by a patriotic member of the Clonmel (Tipperary) Industrial Association. He was surprised on examining the cap to find that it had been made in Japan.

Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently, and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend, when one of them remarked:—"I tell you what. A man what marries de second time don't deserve to have lost his first vife."—Life.

According to reports received by the inspector of factories, there were 633 accidents in the manufacturing establishments of Ontario during the past year. Forty of these were fatal. Just how many of the 40 killed were capitalists is not stated.

Now that the Provincial Legislature is about to close its present session, Mr. "put the lights out" Bowser, may be expected to return to Vancouver and demonstrate to the workingmen how it is possible to live and keep a family on $35 per month. A complete elucidation of such possibility will undoubtedly insure the festive Bowser's return to the House for another term, at the next election.

The outrageous arrest and persecution of Moyer, Haywood and others, points clearly the line of action that must be followed by the workers if they are to attain their freedom from the tyranny of capitalist freebooters. They must strip the ruling class of its control of government, the sole means whereby it can maintain its economic dominion over labor and carry out its brutal and race-destroying scheme of outrage and murder. On to the conquest of the public powers, ye sons of toil, not for the purpose of repression, enslavement and murder, but for the purpose of establishing freedom and industrial peace.

WEEKLY LEGISLATIVE GRIND

(Continued from Page Three)

the first of January would not receive any pay till the middle of February. The consequence was he had to run bills at the store and get into debt.

Another trouble was that in British Columbia a great number of business failures took place, and workingmen, to whom a month or six weeks' wages was due suffered seriously. This was not of course confined to British Columbia, but went on throughout the whole business world, and according to Bradstreet's report, 92 per cent. of business men who went into business with a capital of less than $10,000, failed. He knew one case in British Columbia, where a man had failed who owed $40,000 in wages, and his workingmen were defrauded of that large amount, and he could quote many other instances. It was all very wel to talk about freedom of contract, but the fact was that under existing conditions the workingmen were compelled to take work where they could find it, and when a disaster occurred of the kind he had mentioned they simply had to leave and go elsewhere

The third member for Vancouver, (Mr. Bowser) took exception to the Bill because it interfered with the Garnishee Act, but if this Bill was passed there would be no need for such an Act, as it would be the beginning of a system of short payments. The present system also involved many minor disadvantages in which workingmen found themselves. Especially was this the case in coal mines where men were paid every month. Men working in coal seams were paid according to the tonnage they got out and the quality of the seam they worked in. A man might be working for two or three weeks in a bad seam of dirty coal and the fourth week he might strike a seam of good coal and the foreman coming along would calculate his wages from that, and he would suffer a great injustice. Of course, the reverse might apply and a man after working for three weeks in a good seam might be working the fourth in a bad seam; but the foremen were well posted in these matters, and knew when to come along and where to strike the men. This was one of the many evils that resulted to the workingmen from the system of long payments.

The Attorney-General had taken great exception to the Bill on the ground that it destroyed freedom of contract. So far as that went it was a more or less senseless bugbear. As a matter of fact there never had been any freedom of contract in British history except for a brief period of 150 years. It was true that it existed at present and was maintained by the commercial class in their own contracts, but so far as the workingmen went it never had existed. But, since 1870, a great deal of legislation had been introduced into the British House of Commons that did interfere with freedom of contract more or less, and he mentioned the Factory Act, to prevent people from working their employees too long hours; and, indeed if absolute freedom of contract were carried out it would lead to a condition in the lives of the working people that would be simply unendurable, and would result in race extermination.

If freedom of contract was carried out it would mean that children 8 and 9 and 10 years of age would be employed for periods of 10, 12 and 16 hours a day in sweatshops and factories, it would mean that women would be employed in underground mines to work half naked and half starved for 12 or 14 hours a day; and it would mean the degradation and examination of the British race.

There were some other minor objections, namely, that it would make it much more expensive to employers in accounting and book-keeping if they had to pay wages once in every two weeks. He could not see that there would be any necessity for that, as it was generally easier to keep short accounts than long ones. In the old country wages were paid every week, and it entailed no hardship, and he did not see why it should not be done in this country. There were cases already, where men were paid every week or every few days, and there was no great reason why it should not become a general custom to pay every week.

The mover of the Bill had made a moderate speech in introducing it, and he was satisfied that if any reasonable amendments were proposed that would not destroy the principle of the Bill, but would tend to make it more workable, he would be ready to accept them. He hoped the members would put aside prejudice and allow the Bill to pass second reading, and it could be more fully amended afterwards if it was desired.

Hon. Carter-Cotton said he was in favor of the workingmen getting their wages as promptly as possible, but there were many cases such as logging camps and railways, where the present Bill would not apply. However, he believed in the principle and would support the second reading.

Mr. Manson, (Alberni) moved the adjournment of the debate, but Mr. Williams objected. He said the session was drawing to a close and he did not want to see the measure choked off as it had been last year. The objection was sustained and the debate continued.

Mr. Macdonald said it was a Bill that he and many of his followers could heartily endorse. It might need some amendment, but the principle was a good one.

Mr. Tanner said that from a farmer's standpoint the Bill would not work, as they usually paid their men after they got returns for their crops. They could not pay monthly.

Mr. Paterson opposed the Bill. As a railway contractor he knew that such system could never be carried out on railways. It would also interfere with freedom of contract and prevent capital from coming into the country. He considered that the workingmen of British Columbia had nothing to complain about anyhow, as they were as well off as in any part of the world. If 92 per cent. of the employers failed, they were the sufferers and not the workingmen.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he would stand by his prehistoric ideas and oppose legislation of this kind, as he thought it would have a tendency to limit employment and so injure the workingman.

Cameron and McNiwn both supported the Bill, believing that it would tend to do away with the credit system or at least to mitigate it considerably.

The Bill passed second reading on the following division:

Yeas,—Messrs. Brown, Jones, McNiven, Evans, Davidson, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McBride, Cotton, Fraser, Ross, Taylor, Wright, Young Gifford, Manson—19.

Nays,—Messrs. Drury, Tanner, Paterson, Wells, Hall, Tatlow, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, A. McDonald, Fulton, Macgowan, Grant.—13.

VANCOUVER ISLAND SETTLERS RIGHTS.

Bill to Extend Same Ruled Out of Order and Withdrawn.

On Thursday last Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the second reading of an Act to Amend the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act. He explained that many of the settlers had failed to take advantage of the privileges within the time limit given them by the original Act. The reason for their delay was chiefly a political one. Before the last Dominion election, Mr. Ralph Smith had toured the island and told the people that the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act was a fraud, and they could not obtain their patents under it, but the Bill had since been upheld in the courts in a most emphatic and clear manner. The purpose of the present Act was to give settlers till 1907 to make their improvements and obtain their land as required by the original Act, so that they would not lose their rights on account of Mr. Smith's platform buncombe.

The Premier objected that the Bill dealt with the public lands and revenues of the province and that it was out of order for a private member to introduce it.

Mr. Speaker Pooley — The Bill sought to be amended was introduced by Message on 29th of January, 1904.

Section 3 of the said Bill gave certain persons the right, within one year from the 10th of February, 1904, to a grant of Crown lands under certain conditions.

The said Bill further declared that the rights of such persons shall be asserted and defended at the expense of the Crown.

The time within which the said persons could apply for a Crown grant has now expired.

The Bill now objected to proposes to extend the time within which these Crown grants can be obtained and defended at the expense of the Crowwn, which will lead to a heavy expenditure of public money.

The Bill is out of order, and I must so rule.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he would bow to the Speaker's decision and withdraw the Bill, and try to approach the question in some other way later on.

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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:

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Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.

THE WESTERN CLARION

provided the said lands shall be designated and surveyed in the manner prescribed by said "Subsidy Act" within one year from the

useless details, but the [illegible] tion before the House was, after all, was this a Bill simply to hand over 800,000 acres as a free gift to the

swiftly, by day and night, [illegible] every land, the Revolution comes.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

Co., July, 1903."

There's the rub. White men would require VOTES, and though at the

ong der famine stricken people.

Five yearly sub. cards—$3.75.

British workers didn't lose theirs the last election. However, they would have gotten along without their fiscal policy beats me. The

ber of society. I daresay that if all the facts were known, man is more of an absolute success than a mule.

durable, and would result in race extermination.

If freedom of contract was carried

proach the question in some other way later on.

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