Library JUN 17 1905 Assembly VICTORIA, B. C.

THE WESTERN CLARION

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

THIS IS NUMBER 325. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905. Subscription Price PER YEAR $1.00

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR CAPITAL

Surplus Products Presage Trouble in the Near Future

Capitalist society feeds on surplus oducts, wrung from the flesh and ood of men, women and children of e working class through the wage stem. In fact capitalist property uld not exist without the wage stem. The one conditions the her. The gradual development of ivate property into capitalist proty carried with it the transformaon of individual labor, producing ngs for use, into wage labor, proing things for profit. Capitalist perty is now the dominant form property, and wage-labor the domnt form of labor. As capitalist proty feeds on surplus products, that m of property was made possible ly when the tool of production had ched that stage of development ere it enabled the individual to oduce a considerable surplus over at he or she required to actually tain life. The wage system makes or-power a commodity which is ght and sold like any other, hence labor-market. Wages, or the e of labor-power, are determined the cost of subsistence, i.e., the d, clothing, shelter, etc., necessary sustain the laborer. When food, thing, shelter, etc., are cheap, es are low. When they are dear es are of necessity higher.

ow we have mastered the problem production, so that one person can duce as much as several persons ld a few years ago, it is an easy ter to provide enough necessaries even luxuries for every member the human family. But the iron of wages gives to the workers, or her to those of them fortunate ugh to find sale for their laborer, merely enough to subsist upon eby leaving a large surplus pro for capitalist society to utilize best it may. For instance, acding to statistics compiled by the ted States government, the wageers of that country receive in e about 17 per cent. of that ch they produce, thus leaving 83 cent. of the total product for the talists to feed upon. This fures a rich dish for the capitalists rested, who comprise but an inificant percentage of the total ulation, of that or any other ntry. Capitalist property is heal and prosperous only so long as digestive organs are equal to the k of assimilating this surplus pro t in its entirety. Let us briefly mine this digestive apparatus.

England was once the sole manuturing nation of the world. She s the first country in which capibecame the dominant form of perty, and wage-labor the dominform of labor. The surplus prot soon became so great that it ld not be consumed at home. She engthened her army and navy and t out and conquered foreign mars in the form of colonies, thus ing the surplus upon other parts he world, which were at that time her mercy. In time other couns, such as France, Germany, etc., k on capitalist production, and n were likewise producing a surs that forced them to strengther r armies and navies, and abroad to conquer a place the world market. By taking on onies and zones of influence, they provided at least a temporary let for the surplus that could not disposed of at home.

he United States, owing to rcucircumstances, refrained for a e from wholesale participation in world's market, but suffered one ic after another, until finally ed to follow in the footsteps of others, strengthen her army navy and engage in the rld struggle, by forcing her plus products into outside ritory. In justificatioo of the ion of his country, Chauncey Depew has stated that "we proe three billions of dollars' worth products annually that we cannot sume. The "we," of course, ning Depew and his class. As n as these countries force their plus upon non-capitalist countries se non-capitalist countries take capitalist production, and it is a matter of time until they too duce a surplus that must be forcabroad. Then they build up ars and navies and engage in the rld game, by demanding recogni in its market. Japan is a late striking example of this. Only w years ago we were led to believe t the Mongolians were such barbarians that it would take centuries of our christian capitalist influence to bring them over to our high standard of civilization. But Japan has surprised the world by the able manner in which she has taken on the art and ethics of capitalist production. She has adapted herself to the new way of doing things in a more effective manner than we who have grown up with the new system. Read the reports as they come from her authorities re the present war. Her masterly handling of the art of warfare, the ultra-expression of capitalist property, has never been equalled by England, Germany, France or the United States, the leading capitalist nations of the earth.

The following from the Montreal Daily Star of June 3, 1905, will prove interesting reading, particularly as it comes from a source which only a few years ago would have us believe that only strictly Christian nations could become world powers.

"London, June 3.—Englishmen just now are doing much hard thinking. They realize that the events of this week in the Far East will open up a new world and a new set of political conditions. The Spectator does not exaggerate the first English impression when it says: 'Such a success achieved at sea by an Asiatic power almost paralyzes the imagination. It compels Europe to revise all her ideas, not only of Asiatic strength, but of Asiatic capacity and supplies, some reasonable ground for a dreamy belief that the future distribution of world-power may be settled on lines which hitherto have never entered into the calculations of statesmen. Much nonsense has been talked about the yellow peril, but this much at least is certain, that a new and immense power has established its claim to a new and heavy vote in the international council of mankind."

The Chinese are just as smart as the Japs, and everything indicates that they can as readily adapt themselves to the new method of doing things as their island neighbors. Capitalist production is now being planted in China at a wonderfully rapid rate. It is claimed that country has the greatest natural resources on earth. If the working class of the United States back in the 90's (production was not so highly developed as now) could produce annually three billion dollars' worth of surplus products to be sent abroad, what will be the magnitude of surplus these hundreds of millions of Chinese can turn out, once the capitalist system is effectively fastened upon them. As they require but a minimum of food, clothing, etc., for their sustenance, once armed with modern implements and methods, they will be able to put an overwhelming quantity of surplus products upon the world's market at a greater advantage than any other nation.

Last year England appointed a commission to investigate industrial conditions in the United States. The Commission visited St. Louis and other centers of industry, and when they returned reported that the British workman was as well skilled as the American, but the American master had a better system of taking the maximum of energy out of his workmen, than did the British master. Therefore the American could take his surplus into the market at an advantage over his British competitor. If with a slight advantage the United States can take away England's market, where are these Christian capitalist nations going to "get off at," when a capitalized Asia comes forward with her surplus? Just as Japan has in the last forty years accomplished that which took England and other countries some centuries, so will China in the next few years even outdo Japan.

The Ottawa Valley Journal of June 2, 1905, says editorially in part: "and when China wakes up—and she is moving uneasily these days, like a man about to awaken—she will not be one whit behind Japan in willingness to take pains to think, that if capitalist society could last, the Mongolian or Asiatic would be the dominant race."

But capitalist society thrives only while it can find a market for its surplus products. This world is but a small island in space. A message can be sent around it in four minutes. When every country comes forward with a surplus product, the digestive aoparatus of capitalist society will be no longer equal to the task, and the creature must of necessity smother in its own surplus products.

As chattel slavery and feudalism were but passing stages in human development, so capitalism is but a passing stage. History is now calling upon the wage-slaves of capital to perform their mission in the great scheme of the development of human society. That mission is the abolition of the wage system, thereby removing their labor-power and consequently themselves from the category of commodities—things for sale. Since the political institution is the chief means by which capitalist property holds the wage-slaves in subjection, in order to carry out this historic mission, and free ourselves from capitalist domination and exploitation, we must secure absolute control of that institution, that is the power of government, and wield it in our own behalf. That the workers are rapidly awakening to the necessity of such action, and to a realization of the historic mission of their class, is shown by the growth of the Socialist movement in every country on earth where capitalist production has reared its standard.

C. M. O'Brien.

Combermere, Ont., June 5, 1905.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALISTS

Refuse to be Blinded by Municipalization Schemes

The Socialist Party of New Hampshire has adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The last ten years has seen a tremendous change in public sentiment regarding the ownership and control of public utilities, natural monopolies and the necessities of civilized existence, and in Chicago and other leading cities the Democratic and Republican parties are vying with each other in professions of loyalty to the principle of public ownership of the said utilities and necessities, it becomes pertinent for the Socialist party to define the difference that exists between itself and these other parties, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a party we regard the program of both the Democratic and Republican parties as designed to entrench the capitalist class more firmly in its position upon the backs of the working class. The issuing of bonds bearing interest for the purchase of existing public utility plants means just what it has always meant—bondage, the difference being that the rate-gatherer of the bondmaster becomes a public instead of a private functionary. We do not want public ownership for the benefit of private capitalists, but for the benefit of producers and consumers—in other words, of the common people. The program of public ownership planned by the Democrats "now" and by the Republican party when they can't help it, is not Socialism. We exonerate them fully. It is not even "State Socialism;" it is "State Capitalism," and of it let the workers beware. Most civilized countries have it in large degree, and yet poverty and oppression abound. Every steamer that sails from Europe brings droves of these alleged beneficiaries of a system of public ownership of public utilities. The trouble with the visionary schemes of the Democrats and Republicans, with their weird and utopian dreams, is that they are not intended to benefit the working class or relieve the public, but to render safe and sure the returns of the greedy capitalists.

Resolved, That the Socialist party of New Hampshire declares its abiding allegiance to international Socialism, its fidelity to working-class interests, and asserts that the only kind of public ownership in which it believes is the kind without bonds or interest; and it recognizes as public utilities every branch of human actipity regarded as useful among men. We call upon you, the working class, to avoid the cunningly devised traps of the capitalists to perpetuate themselves in public robbery by means of schemes of state and municipal capitalism.

Resolved, That the Socialist party is now and always has been a consistent advocate of public ownership of the whole plant of modern civilization, but never for an instaat as a feeder of an idle class of millionaire bondholders. Hence we demand that all public utilities be taken over. Pending such time, however, as the general government shall become in sympathy with this demand, the Socialist party in town, county and state, if placed in office, proposes to do all in its power to better the conditions of the working class which it alone serves.—Miners' Magazine.

Neither schemes of public ownership, nor labor laws can be of any value to the workers so long as political administration remains in the hands of capitalists, or their representatives. This is so obviously true that it seems almost a waste of time to make the assertion. 6If the interests of the class which is in control of the judicial and executive powers of government lie in the direction of exploiting labor, it stands to reason that if the statute books were plastered with remedial legislation no means of enforcement would be available to the working class, and such remedial measures would be nullified. It should occur to the most stupid person that law will not enforce itself. It requires the action of men to make legislation effective, and not only that, but men who are in sympathy with that which is to be enforced. In other words, the judicial and executive powers of government, as well as the legislative, must be in the hands of those who seek relief by legal enactment, if their hopes are to be realized. And yet there are those who dub themselves Socialists, who are horrified to think of a Socialist platform that is not made up of a jumble of patchwork, palliative, reform or immediate demand planks. In face of overwhelming evidence that not even the most modest demand of labor can be secured while the propertied class is in control of the powers of government, the immediate-demander only succeeds by his ridiculous posture, in exposing himself as a whitewashed Liberal or a thin-skinned Democrat.

The first thing for the workers to do is capture the reins of power, that is control of the legislative, judicial and executive functions of government, with the purpose in view of abolishing the wage system. That is all a Socialist platform need or can contain. Once having attained the power to make their demands effective, the workers will have ushered in the day of their emancipation from the thraldom of capitalist exploitation. To attain that power is the first step, and it cannot be attained while the workers are so ill-informed as to be led away by reform, patchwork, palliative schemes of municipilisation or any other swindling fraud. The New Hampshire Socialists are to be commended for having seen through the swindle. Those of other localities should go and do likewise.

WATSON AND AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

That the Australian Labor Party is gradually setting itself right as to its interpretation of the labor problem is evidenced by a speech recently delivered by ex-Premier Watson at Newtown, N. S. W. It will be remembered that Mr. Watson was at the head of the labor government which held a short lease af power in Australia a year ago, and foundered upon the rocks of ouportunism as soon as it could reach them. Mr. Watson's speech as published in the Winnipeg Voice is too lengthy to reproduce here. While it is perhaps not as pronouncedly clear upon Socialist lines as might be wished, it nevertheless shows that Mr. Watson, and presumably his party, has made quite a remarkable advance in the right direction during the past twelve months. That he is getting at least some grasp of capitalist economics, and is recognizing the futility of trade unionism, the following exerpt from his speech will show:

"While he did not blame the captainns of industry and those who had their fingers on the pulse of industrial machinery, ne would certainly reproach the mass of the people who saw what was going on if they remained inactive in seeking a solution of existing evils. Competition, which they were told, was tne life of trade, had resulted in spasmodic production. In the first place, there was an increase of work and overproduction. Then immediately consumption was overtaken, work fell off, and a crisis took place, with unemployed and underproduction. A succession of crises was always going on. It was a significant fact that last January, when Great Britain had a record month of imports and exports—the greatest for twenty years—there was another record of the greatest misery that England had suffered for years past. During the last four years in Britain there had been a continued reduction in the remuneration of those employed in secondary industries, until last January they were paid nearly a quarter of a million less per week than previously, and there were more unemployed than ever. Now, while trade unionism had had a modifying influence upon the rapacity of some employers, it must be admitted that it could not pretend for a moment to solve the question that is troubling every earnest student of economics. They admitted that, and knew well that, whatever its benefits might be, it could only have the effect of remedying a small evil there, or correcting something in the shape of an excresence in another direction; but they recognized fully that there was no salvation to be found in trade unionism, that while it must be maintained under present conditions, they hoped for the time when it would be unnecessary to spend their efforts and energies in that particular direction. They had two different and radically opposed schools of thought today. The old economists still had some followers in the community, but the battle so far as radical principles were concerned, and so far as differentiating between what was proposed for the moment and what really involved a principle, was being fought by two classes of people, one of whom believed in the old-time doctrine of laissez-faire, of letting everything take its course, and the best results would follow. They had that school on one hand, and those, he thought, who asked for collective action by the community in whatever shape, whether by the state, the municipality, or by voluntary effort. They stood for collectivism as against the callous, heartbreaking doctrine of individualism.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT DEFINED

What it is, What it is Not and What it is Thought to Be

The Socialist movement has now arrived at a point where it is necessary to take stock of it, to understand what it means and what is perhaps more essential at the present time, what it does not mean.

Most Socialists will agree that it is a movement of the proletariat tending to the overthrow of the existing economic system, and the discriminating will agree moreover that it is a movement of the industrial proletariat, for this proletariat is the only class of people at the base of the existing system, and it alone possesses the inherent vigor necessary to the overthrow of the present system. So well is this recognized that the end of the movement has been stated by some to be Industrial Democracy. This broad term, the Socialist Movement, therefore comprehends economic and political effort on the part af the industrial proletariat tending to overthrow the existing system.

It will be seen at once that this definition excludes that form of unionism or associated trades effort, which is content to regard labor-power as a commodity and to obtain such terms for it as the law of supply and demand render possible. That form of unionism which by means of the strike and boycott, and the purely economic weapons, labors to achieve a certain advantage in the market for a certain craft in a specific locality, is most assuredly not Socialism. It is huckstering labor-power, trading with a commodity but it has no class basis; it does not seek to dominate the political situation, and it is therefore excluded by the terms of our definition.

The Socialist movement aims at the domination of the shop by the working class, the substitution of working-class control for the control by the employer, and at the same time it endeavors to obtain the political control and to write its economic victory in terms of legal enactment. Nothing short of this can be the object of a genuine Socialist Movement.

But the Socialist movement is also a movement of the modern proletariat. It is not a movement of the proletariat of fifty years ago. The old battle cries are not suited to the new campaign. The philosophical jargon of the study is not the language suited to the shop and the street corner. The metaphysical distinctions over which writers have quarrelled for the last half century have no efficacy in the ear of the modern worker. They weary him, for they do not meet his needs. He is engaged in an actual war and the subtilities of the schools merely tease him. To regale a workingman who wants to know just where he is and how to find his way out, with long desertations upon philosophical or economic theory, is just so much waste time. In fact, it is not the Socialist movement at all, but more or less intellectual thimble rig, suited to the dabbler or the dilettante, but of absolutely no value to the workingman who requires a practical philosophy.

The Socialist movement caa give this practical teaching. In fact, it does give it where the boldness of its teachings is not obscured by the pedantry of its exponents. It proclaims the fact that the robbery of the worker by reason of the economic disadvantage under which he labors, and points to the triumph of the worker by means of the economic and political organization of the power which he has at his disposal.

The Socialist movement is not a philosophy; it is an active, concrete reality, a means of realizing and employing power, of exercising that power for the benefit of the working class and by this means of routing the enemies of that class.

Its tactics are those of a fighting body and must vary with the exigencies of the conflict and the demands of the time. Its rules are simple—to preserve its own organization intact, to make no alliaoces with the enemy against which it has to contend, and to wage ceaseless warfare. The position which it will adopt at a particular time will be directed by the circumstances, these rules, however, being paramount. To advance and to keep advancing is its steady command. As long as it does that it is fulfilling its work. To dictate its policy by cut and dried formulae is only to sterilize it and to render it incapable of effective progress.

Neither is Socialism a religion. Occasionally this expression is applied loosely to denote the devotion and confidence which the adherents of the movement have in their cause, but it is a mistake to employ it even in this fashion. For, if we imply that the Socialist Movement is a religion we bring it into conflict with other religions. It is neither theistic nor atheistic, it has nothing to say concerning the mysteries of life and death, it opposes no creed, it antagonizes no body of believers except so far as that body of believers ventures to employ political or social power against it. To waste time in attacking the religious beliefs of men from the Socialist platform, is to waste the time of the movement; nay, more, it is to abuse the platform of the movement, and to employ that platform for purposes which are not contemplated by the movement. The movement is an economic, and political movement with economic and political ends. Such deductions as may be made concerning religion are not made by the Socialist Movement, and are merely the personal opinions of individual exponents which have no validity from the standpoint of the movement, and are, as a matter of fact, mere impertinences.

Again, Socialism is not a social reform or sex-reform movement. It makes no attack upon marriage, as an institution. It no more criticises matrimony than it criticises eating peas with a knife. Socialist writers may have individual opinions with respect to the action of economic change upan institutions of which marriage is one. Such opinions, however, are not authoritative, and they often bring it about that the sex vagaries of individuals are laid at the door of the movement to its hurt. The person who occupies the platform of the Socialist Movement in order to express his individual ideas on the sex question is out of place and should find some other vehicle for the publication of his doctrines.

The Socialist Movement calls for an understanding on the part of its exponents of economic and political phenomena such as can only be gained by close study and earnest effort. This really hard work cannot be shuffled aside by the mouthing of pseudo-philosophical twaddle, by the repetition of formulae, qy the memorizing of antiquated phrases, or picturing the delights of a hazy future. It requires the marshalling of facts and the ability to make deductions in terms of very simple and fundamental Socialist teachings.

Until the movement comes to be regarded in this way and its teachings simply and well interpreted, we shall look in vain for the support of the plain normal workingman, the recruit that we need above all others, without whom victory is impossible. — Austin Lewis in Socialist Voice.

EMIGRATION FROM SPAIN.

Emigration from Spain is increasing, and the press and governing classes are alarmed. When it is remembered that there are 75,000,000 acres of arable land uncultivated in Spain, the loss of thousands of workers annually is a serious cause of anxiety. The other day 4000 laborers, mostly young people, embarked from Valencia and Tarragona for Brazil and Argentina; 5,000 are waiting transportation from Malaga, and thousands are leaving from Spanish ports on the Atlantic. The hegira of labor is the theme of constant discussion in all the newspapers of Spain. The taxes are so onerous and the prices of living so advanced that in some cities it is impossible for the ordinary laborer to subsist.—Extract from annual report of Commercial Agent M. M. Price, Jeres de la Frontera, Spain.

It is the same old story wherever class rule exists. No matter how great the resources of a country, life is made a burden to the toilers and they are compelled to be continually moving on in search of relief. The chief "incentive" furnished the workers under the present Christian civilization is to secure a job, in order to eke out an existence. As the necessities of the Spanish workers are driving them from Spain, so is it with the workers of all other countries, who are being driven to and fro, up and down the face of the earth in search of that relief which can never come so long as class rule obtains. To break the rule of the capitalist class may be no easy task, but it is one that must be accomplished before the workers of the world can lift themselves above the level of hunted animals.

Among other weighty reasons in justification of the Grand Trunk Pacific project, Mr. C. M. Hays, First Vice-President of the Comuany, says: "It is well to remember, also, that out ol every dollar received from traffic, seventy cents are paid back to the country in wages, cost of maintenance, and other expenses," Granted that this is true and that no part of the seventy cents is eaten up by profit, but goes entirely in payment of wages, this does not satisfactorily account for the disappearance of the other thirty cents. It is a fact that cannot be successfully disputed that the workers alone perform the service that results in the "dollars received from traffic." This being so it would appear that they should be entitled to the thirty cents as well as the seventy. As they do not get it, we opine it must go to the capitalists who own the road as a reward for their "abstinence" from labor and their "industry" in avoiding it. And surely thirty cents on the dollar is a modest reward for the possession of such commendable qualities.

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday in the interests of the Working Class alone at the office of the Western Clarion, Flack block basement, 165 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C.

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SATURDAY ... ...June 17, 1905

INSTABILITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The unstable nature of employment among the workers, perhaps more especially among those who follow mining and lumbering in the western states and provinces, is brought forcibly to notice in this office by the almost daily requests that come through the mails for changes of address. These requests are supplemented by innumerable notices from postmasters, reading "gone away address not known." Such notices often reach us in bunches from the mining and smelter towns of the interior, consequent, no doubt, to the closing down of the mines, or the introduction of innovations that have rendered superfluous some of the labor previously employed. Upon the resumption of publication in January last, after a suspension of some months, these notices from postmasters were received from some interior points in such quantity as to almost completely wipe out the paper's previous circulation at those points.

Just what this shifting and uncertain nature of employment means to the working class victims of it, can only be realized by the victims themselves, and probably not fully realized by the most of them. That it renders home and family life a thing impossible of realization to them, goes without saying, and in so doing it destroys the chief factors that go to make up a moral, stable and high-class citizenship. Mankind takes as naturally to home and family life, with all of the uplifting tendencies which this implies, as a duck takes to water, but with this opportunity denied, the road leading to a multitude of things which have the very opposite of an uplifting tendency, is travelled with equal readiness. The result of this is, to not only lower the physical, mental and moral health of the individual, but through him, that of the social organism of which he is but an atomic part, as well.

While home and family life is thus denied to countless thousands of the workers because of the shifting nature of their employment, and the uncertainty of their earnings, that of other thousands around the great congested factory districts is turned into a travesty and a subterfuge. Under the merciless and brutal hand of capitalist power, their wage becomes so small that the best they can provide in the way of a home is as a rule as unfitted for human habitation, as would be a rabbit burrow for an eagle's nest. Home and family life under the conditions surrounding millions of the working class, has resolved itself into the hutch and the breeding process necessary to maintain the requisite number of slaves to supply the requirements of the shambles of capitalist property.

Much has been said of the dull mentality, gross stupidity and general lack of courage and manly qualities, among the working class. When one impartially takes into consideration that which the workers have been subjected to for centuries, at the hands of their brutal rulers, the wonder must arise that there are any manly qualities remaining among them. That ever increasing numbers of the world's workers are manifesting a disposition to stand erect and assert their manhood by striking the fetters of capitalist property from their limbs, is the most cheering sign of the times, and speaks volumes for the soundness of quality in the human make-up, that cannot be crushed even through centuries of tyrranny and oppression.

Whatever hope there may be that the rule of capital, that now hangs like a blighting pall over hunfankind, polluting everything with its foul touch, shall be broken and the race rise to higher purpose, grander achievements and a better life, lies with the working class, and the working class alone. That this class which by the labor of hand and brain provides all useful things thus making even the present miserable civilization possible, is rising to its mission is in evidence throughout the capitalist world. That the near future belongs to labor is assured.

BRICKMAKERS' TURN NEXT.

It is now possible for three men working with hand machinery, to make 3,000 cement bricks a day. A recently invented machine, employing five men besides those who mix the cement, will, its inventor asserts, make 6,000 bricks an hour. A big company is forming to place the machine on the market. And if any man supposes that the labor of the brickmakers will become easier or that they will get better pay, he has another guess coming. So long as the machines are privately owned, the benefit will go to the capitalists and the only effect for the workingmen will be a worse chance of unemployment.—Exchange.

There is no logical reason why the men required to carry on the making of bricks after the new machine is introduced, should receive any more wages than prior to its introduction. In fact there is good and sufficient reason why they should be forced to accept even less. Their labor-power in the latter case, as in the first, is merely a commodity the exchange value of which is determined by the same rules that apply to other commodities. Because their labor-power has been made more effective through the advent of the improved machine, has no tendency to enhance its exchange value in the market. Whatever advantage may accrue by the adoption of the more powerful tools, will go, where it properly should, into the pocket of the owners of the machine. That fewer workmen are required with the new machine in order to turn out the same product, must tend to have a depressing effect upon the price of labor-power in the market, because of the very obvious fact that intensity of competition for employment will be increased according to the percentage of workmen thus rendered superfluous. The depressing effect upon wages, of a surplus of labor-power in the market, is one that cannot be successfully resisted. Although this is one of the most self-evident facts, it seems to be one which the average worker finds the utmost difficulty in grasping.

Is Socialism a dream? No; but it is a nightmare to the ruling class.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, is going to segregate the 40,000 fallen womenmen of that city. Some one is authority for the statement that there are also 60,000 homeless men in the Illinois metropolis. This accounts for at least a possible forty thousand families, the task of destroying which will not fall to Socialism.

The boycott of American goods by the Chinese guilds is reported as assuming more serious proportions daily, and native newspapers at Tientsin and other towns are refusing to accept American advertisements. Teddy should resent such impertinence by a liberal application of the famous "big stick." It would be a crying shame if the people of Yankee-land or any other country were forced to consume their own surplus products, because of the action of a lot of pig-tailed heathen.

An exchange claims that the value of the personal property in Maine averages $150 per inhabitant of the state, and seems to think the amount should be greater. Presumably the bulk of the people of Maine are working mules, and every body in the west knows that about all the personal property necessary to the welfare and mobility of that animal, is a roll of blankets. We are therefore, unable to understand why the Mainite should insist on having so much property. $150 worth of blankets appears to be an unnecessary extravagance.

Well-informed Japanese Socialists look for a rapid growth of the movement in that country once the present war is brought to a close. Quite is being at present carried on in spite isbeing at present carried on in spite of the general prevalence of the war fever. Small red carts are loaded with books, papers and pamphlets and hauled around by the enthusiastic workers, in search of purchasers. A number of the literature peddlers are women. On April 2, many hundred Socialists gathered at one of the Tokyo parks, for the purpose of "reviewing the cherry blossoms," as they term it. Each one carried a small red flag in his hand, and when in unison they shouted "Long live Socialism," policemen appeared from every quarter, and about 30 comrades, including two women, were arrested and the rest dispersed. A large meeting was held the following night which was addressed by a number of the leading Socialists of the Empire. Though ordered by a sergeant of police to disperse, the audience refused to do so, and at the close of the meeting all went home singing Socialist songs.

Labor is a commodity. It is merchandise that will not keep. In its individual capacity it is helpless and must take what it can get. It can not go to another market, for when it leaves home the wife and the children are in need. Individually, labor is subject to the laws of supply and demand because it can't wait.—Gov. Frazier of Tennessee.

Collectively the laborers are subject to the same law of "supply and demand," and for the same reason. They can no more wait collectively than singly. It is quite refreshing, however, to find an advocate, and political tool, of capital who has understanding and frankness enough to recognize and proclaim the commodity character of labor-power. If the enemy realizes it, surely the working mule ought to be able to get it through his thick head in time.

THE MAGIC MILL.

Once upon a time—all true stories begin that way—a magician appeared upon the deck of a ship which was making a long voyage from the harbour of the past to the haven of the future. Just how he got on board is immaterial, but suffice it to say, in order to relieve the tedium of the long journey, he conjured forth upon the ship's deck a most marvelous mill that proceded to grind out an endless stream of excellent meal. Both crew and passengers were greatly delighted over its wonderful construction, smooth-running and the excellent qualities of the product. As the mill ground steadily on in the course of time the ship's hold became full of meal and the product began to accumulate upon the decks, and all hands turned to in an effort to stow it away in every available place. Still the mill ground on and the product piled up to still greater proportions. As the ship sank deeper and deeper into the water, in consequence of the increasing load, those on board became alarmed at the danger of sinking, but the mill could not be stopped, as the magicians powers appeared to have been exhausted in bringing it forth. While the crew bent every energy in trying to reach some haven of refuge, the passengers made frantic efforts to dispose of the rapidly accumulating product, whose weight was ever driving the ship deeper into the water and thus hampering her progress. Every ingenuity was exercised towards wasting the meal, even to the extent of throwing large quantities overboard, but still the mill ground on with a speed increasing in the same ratio as the efforts put forth to dispose of its product. Signals of distress were hoisted, which when answered by other crafts that hove in sight, disclosed the fact that they, too, were laboring under similar difficulties, each carrying upon its deck a like marvelous mill, which was persistently grinding out the meal which threatened to sink them. They, too, had been afflicted through the magician's power. Whenever a craft was discovered that did not possess the mysterious mill of fruitful capacity, which could by threats or cajolery be induced to accept some of the cargo of an overburdened one, there immediately appeared upon its decks a similar mill with similar power, and this craft soon found itself floundering under the same difficulty as the rest. When two or more overburdened craft at the same time discovered one not yet thus afflicted, an oftentimes furious combat would ensue to see which should obtain the opportunity to unload a portion of its burden. In the course of time no more ships appeared without the magic mill and its terrible sinking power. And still the mills ground on, the ships sank deeper and deeper into the water, and the alarm of both passengers and crew grew into widespread consternation at the awful fate impending.

Among the crew of one ship were men who by doing much thinking arrived at the conclusion that some mysterious connection existed between the pretensions of the passengers and the terrible powers of the persistently grinding mill. They noticed that these passengers laid claim to the proprietorship not only of the mill but of its product. As for the crew, outside of the officers, they were allowed to regale themselves with but an infinitesimal portion of the life-giving meal that issued from the mill, and then only by permission of the passengers, a permission which was very grudgingly granted through the ship's officers. As a result of the meagre supply of sustenance this afforded them, the members of the crew were exceedingly gaunt and thin, and were possessed of an internal feeling that, if given the liberty to do so, they could quite easily reduce the ship's cargo so she would rise to the Plimsoll mark, by consuming the meal. So firmly did this idea become fixed in their minds that the crew were induced to mutiny against the officers and passengers, and to declare themselves to be in command, and masters, of the ship. In carrying out this mutinous action it became necessary to lighten cargo by throwing some of the more obstreperous officers and passengers overboard. Having gained their point by abrogating the claims of the passengers, the mill was stopped by word of command. The crew fell to with hearty purpose to reduce the cargo to the point of safety. When the Primsoll mark appeared above the water the word was given and the mill again became active so long as was necessary to meet the crew's requirements. The power of the mill to starve the crew, and at the same time sink the ship with an overload of meal had been destroyed along with the ridiculous pretensions of the passengers, aided and abetted by the ship's officers' who were in cahoots with them. The magician's power was no more. The mill became the mechanical slave of the ship's crew, with the sole function of conserving its needs.

This happy solution of the difficulty was signalled to the other distressed craft, where similar action was taken. After the ripples caused by throwing obstreperous pretenders and bumptious officials overboard, had subsided, there was peace upon the waters, such a peace and contentment as can only come from worthy work well done.

HERE AND THERE.

The growth of the Socialist movement in the country south of us is causing the capitalist hirelings of the press in that country to bestow upon the movement more than the infinitesimal notice they have deigned to give hitherto to the aspirations of the working class and we see articles on the subject in Sunday magazines, the editors of which sometimes condescend so far as to refer to the sincerity and honesty of their Socialist readers in terms of approbation and to gracefully hand out other chunks of familiar flattery.

* * * *

Youth is the time for enthusiasm and it is not strange that Socialist sentiment penetrates even the well-guarded universities. The tremendous contrast between the extreme of wealth and the extreme of poverty is so painfully apparent to all that it is small wonder that here and there a generous-hearted youth becomes a convert to that which is peesented to him as a remedy for social ills, and when occasion arises publicly ranges himself on the side of the Socialist.

* * * *

Such an occasion recently occurred in the contest for a prize in oratory at Cornell university. Of the six orations four dealt in one way or another with Socialism. The prize was gained by Robert P. Butler, his theme being, "Socialism: What Does it Offer?" His oration was an honest effort to favorably present the cause of Socialism to his hearers, and showed that the speaker had given considerable study to the subject, but at the same time his studies have not prevented him from falling into grave error.

* * * *

The Socialist movement in all countries is divided into two wings, the opportunist and the revolutionary. The opportunist wing has a long tail of immediate demands to its program. These demands, in some countries, consist of things already obtained in others, where they have failed to benefit the working class in any way. Municipal ownership is in existence in Great Britain, especially Glasgow, yet the poverty in Glasgow is as great as in any city in the warld. Government ownership of railways, telegraphs, etc., is an accomplished fact in many European countries without it having reduced the misery or mitigated the slavery of the working class in those countries. In spite of the above, however, municipal and state capitalism are dear to the hearts of the opportunist wing in the U. S. A., and when the opportunity comes we have the spectacle of so-called Socialists joining hands with the middle class to obtain municipal or government ownership—middle-class reforms agitated for by the middle class in their own interests, yet supposed by the opportunists to contain, in some mysterious manner, benefits for the working class. It is in this wing we find the majority of the so-called "intellectuals" and in this wing Mr. Butler places himself. On the other hand the revolutionary wing press for the ownership by the community of the means of production and distribution of wealth and nothing less, and hold that to compromise or fuse with any faction of the capitalist class to obtain some supposed benefit now is to postpone the deliverance of the working class while the benefit, on closer acquaintance, fades into thin air. By demanding the whole, the working class will the more likely get part, as the capitalist class when it sees the working class determined to abolish its privileges, will be eager to grant this reform and that reform in hopes of staving off the inevitable. The capitalist class opposes the slightest concession with the same vigor that it opposes the whole program of Socialism.

On this continent where we have universal suffrage, the opportunist wing has no excuse for existence.—Sparticus in Winnipeg Voice.

FABLE OF THE HEN.

Once upon a time (very recently), a hen went upon a strike and refused to lay. Other hens followed her example, and the scarcity of hen fruit which resulted caused eggs to sell for something like 50 cents per dozen. In other words, strictly fresh eggs laid by scab hens were worth about 5 cents each in the shell. Even cold-storage eggs which were deadly explosive and had to be handled with care brought 30 cents.

The people got together and remonstrated with the hens, but it did no good. Finally an arbitration committee waited on the hens and tried to persuade them to go back to work. The arbitration committee pointed out that only the rich could afford to eat eggs, but the hens refused to return to work. The arbitration committee then told the hens that if they persisted in the strike they would bring race suicide upon themselves.

Then a wise old hen arose and spoke as follows:

"In the spring when us hens wish to sit, the people give us porcelain doorknobs to sit on. If the porcelain doorknobs are as good as eggs to sit on, they ought to be good to eat as eggs. Tell the people to eat porcelain doorknobs."

The arbitration committee could not answer this argument, and departed in tears.

Moral: Deceit will come home to roost.—Boston Post.

He laughest best who laughest last.
So on the mundane ball,
The dog who chuckles with his tail,
Must laugh the best of all.

Socialist Directory

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

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C. Dominion Executive Committee, A. R. Stebbings, John E. Dubberley, Ernest Burns, C. Peters, Alf. Leah, A. J. Wilkinson, treasurer; J. G. Morgan, secretary, 551 Barnard St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 1, S. P. of B. C. Business meetings every Wednesday evening in the headquarters, Ingleside block (room 1, second floor), 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Sullivan Hall, Cordova street. D. P. Mills, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 2, S. P. of C. H. J. B. Harper, secretary, Rock Bay Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

LOCAL REVELSTOKE, No. 7. H. Seigfried, secretary, P.O. box 208, Revelstoke, B. C.

LOCAL NANAIMO, No. 3. Daniel Livingstone, secretary, Box 452, Nanaimo, B. C.

LOCAL GREENWOOD, No. 9, Abel Hallberg, secretary.

LOCAL VANANDA, No 22. Edward Upton, secretary, Vananda, Texada Island, B. C.

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CORNSTALK PAPER.

All Iowa is interested in the plan of turning the waste products of the cornfields of the Western corn-producing States into paper, and paper of such quality that it will compare favorably with the famous Japanese vellum. W. R. Patterson, professor of economics and statistics of the State University of Iowa, investigated the process of the National Fibre and Cellulose Company, while in Chicago, in the interests of the commercial museum of the university.

Just common, ordinary cornstalks, 53,000,000 tons of which are allowed to rot yearly in the seven western states producing the greatest amount of corn, is the material from which, experimentally, the company has already produced excellent paper at a cost ranging from $24 to $25 per ton. The cost of manufacturing paper from wood pulp or rags is estimated at from $60 to $75 per ton.

Over $100,000 has been spent in the perfection of machinery for the handling of this material. An improved threshing machine, which separates the stalk from the leaves, husks the ears, delivers the stalks bound in bundles ready for shipment and the parts of the plant valuable for stock food into the barn, has only re ently been patented. These bundles of cornstalks are then shipped to a depithing plant, where, after passing through several operations, the pith is separated from the hard fibre surrounding the stalk and rolled, making an excellent quality of paper. The hard outside fibre is used in the manufacture of box board.

The company has an option on a paper mill at Kankakee, Ill., where the machines have been operating successfully. Every vestige of the stalk is utilized in some manner. In preparing cellulose, gun cotton, smokeless powder, varnish, artificial leather, rubber substitutes, insulating materials, electrical apparatus, linoleum and floor coverings, papier mache and interior decorations, picture frames and signs, paper coverings, lubricants, golf balls and sundry other products, different parts of The stalk are said to be available. The development of this industry will mean much to the corn-producer of the middle-west. Its progress will be watched with intense interest.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A little Yorkshire girl had been looking at pictures and angels, and she turned to her mother and asked, "Mother, why are there no men in heaven?"

"But there are men in heaven," replied the mother.

"Then why is it," asked the child, "that we never see any pictures of angels with whiskers and moustaches?"

"True. But there are men in heaven," was the reply, "only they get in by a close shave."

Archduke Joseph, of Austria, has turned up his archducal toes. That is he has shuffled off. His conduct in thus getting over the divide unassisted is quite in contrast with that of the Russian grand dukes who loiter upon this side until hoisted over by a bomb.

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 Trades and Labor Council. Meets every alternate Monday. John Riordan, president; Edward Brown, vice-president; P. H. Lacasse sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Banbury, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 198, Phoenix, B. C.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 96, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. Wm. Barnett, president; Archie F. Berry, secretary.

Nanaimo Miners' Union, No. 177, W. F. M. meets every third Saturday from July 2. Alfred Andrews, president; Jonathan Isherwood, P. O. Box 259, Nanaimo, B. C., recording secretary.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—Local No. 213. Meets second and fourth Thursdays at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 1 Ingleside Block. President W. Blackstock; recording secretary, R. McDougall; financial secretary, H. Elsden. Address all communications to the hall. All sojourning brethren cordially invited.

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Elijah Leard.
THE MODERN HAT RESTORER

A concern with a capital of $2,000,000 is putting up a factory at Dallas, Texas, for the manufacture of the Haring cotton picker, a recently perfected invention which, it is said, will pick eight acres of cotton per day. The introduction of this machine will reduce the cost of picking the cotton crop of the South about one-half, thus effecting a saving of $75,000,000 per year. This will prove a boon to the human cotton picker as he will be largely relieved of his burden of toil, and can sit on the fence and watch the machine do the work.

United Hatters of North America

When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three edges, and sometimes only on two. John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia is a non-union concern.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place New York.

n Lighter Vein

Humor, Wit and Satire from Paste, Scissors and Brush.

THE MULE AND THE FULE.

By W. E. Meconnekin, in the Worker.

Mule one day as he munched his hay,
nd a thistle for his desert,
ked out on the dusty, hard highway,
a Fule who was sorely hurt.
he winked his nigh front optic lamp,
nd he flopped his wings and crew,
with merry "he-haw" at the sight he saw,
ied: "What have they done to you?"

Fule, a biped, in overalls,
nd bent with toil and years—
ked out on the fields and in at the stalls,
hile the Mule wunk his happy ears,
said to himself, as he sized it up:
'm worse off now than the Mule;
r he has his food and a place to sleep,
hile I am a hungry Fule.

aven't a place to lay my head,
t even a barn like the ass;
he is turned out to graze in the
hile I must 'Keep Off the Grass.'
given the best of my fifty years
the profit of other men;
now that the frost has whitened my hair,
the poorhouse for mine—or the Pen."

n he trudged—and the sun beat hot
his head that was streaked with gray;
from every door where he asked for work
y spurned him and turned him away.
his younger mates in the mill where he
d toiled these years for a wage,
ed on and beheld their future fate
en they came to the poor Fule's age.

they pondered and thought, and struggled and fought
d struck as their unions bid;
the more they wriggled and squirmed and struck
worse were these'ninnies "did."
t fell on a day that they saw their way,
they went to the polls to vote,
made up their minds that they Owned the Trusts,
they sang with a grand new note:

more we shall toil for the idle rich,
man would eat he must work.
mills and the mines and the roads are ours,
none must his labor shirk.
uilt the mills and we dug the mines
for others we've run the roads;
now we've come to our own at last.
have felt the last of their goads."

KEEP A TOOTING.

you toot your little tooter and lay aside your horn, there's not l in ten short days will know you are born. The man who rs pumpkins is the man who s all day, and the man who a humping is the man who s it pay. The man who adver- with short and sudden jerks is nan who blames the editor be- it didn't work. The man who the business has a long and y pull, and keeps his trade pa- rom year to year quite full. He his advertising in a thoughtful, t way and keeps forever at it he makes it pay. He has faith ll the future can withstand a rupt shock and, like a man of ture, has his business on a rock. if he wants to blow his horn e he'll get his money's worth, oes to Berch's Advertiser; its there is on earth.

ONE ON THE DOCTOR.

Paul Alexander Johnstone went ing one day last winter, being of a party invited down to spend week-end with a farmer friend. birds were thick, and the dogs ed finely, but Dr. Johnstone ab- ely failed to connect.

wonder what's the matter with he groaningly inquired; "I seem able to kill 'em at all." hrow away that gun," grinned armer friend, "and get out your ription blanks."

TOO GREAT A RISK.

e met him at the kitchen door a rolling-pin in her hand, and lished it menacingly.
adam!" he began.
ell, what do you want?" she nded aggressively. "What are hanging around here for?"
adam!" he explained, backing y, "I called to see if I could an accident insurance policy on husband, but after seeing you satisfied it is too great a risk."

GOOD FOR BUSINESS.

sby—When Stone came to the ge where the officers drank the 's health and then threw their es over their heads he was de- ed; said it was the most im- sive thing he had ever read.
ssett—Stone's very loyal, eh?
sby—No. Stone's got no use for s and queens. He deals in glass-

rst Cannibal—Our chief has the fever.
cond Cannibal—What brought it
rst Cannibal—He ate a grass w.

WANTED TO SLEEP.

A commercial traveller stopped at a well-known health resort and asked for a room at one of the best hotels in the town. The proprietor regretted that the hotel was full, and it was only after a long argument that he admitted that there was a small spare room, separated by a thin partition from another room in which a nervous man had lived six months.

"But he is so nervous," said the landlord, "that I dare not put any one in that room. The least noise might give him a nervous spell that would endanger his life."

"Oh, give me the room!" said the commercial traveler, "I'll be so quiet he'll not know I'm there."

The room was given the traveller. He slipped in noiselessly, and began to disrobe. He took off one article of clothing after another as quickly as a burglar. At last he came to his boots. He unlaced a boot, and then, manlike, dropped it.

The shoe fell to the floor with a great noise. The offending traveller, horrified at what he had done, waited to hear from the nervous man. Not a sound. He took off the second boot and placed it noiselessly upon the floor; then, in absolute silence, finished undressing and crawled between the sheets.

Half an hour went by. He had dropped into a doze, when there came a tremendous knocking on the partition.

The commercial man sat up in bed trembling and dismayed.

"Wh—wha—what's the matter?" he asked.

Then came the voice of the nervous man:

"Hang you! Drop that other boot, will you?"

MEN ANXIOUS TO WED.

A Bonestel, S. D., dispatch says:—Because about ten thousand men of all ages, from every state in the union want to marry to one hundred and twenty women who are eligible for matrimony and drew homesteads on the Rosebud Indian reservation, these one hundred and twenty women have formed a mutual protective association.

The man who marries into the family must first show that he is able to work a farm, and must put in a whole season at ploughing, sowing and harvesting. After he does all this work, for which the object of his affections receives the reward, the applicant may be rejected if he does not please the owner of the homestead.

But if his work has been done well; if there has been no grumbling; if the furrows have been straight and even; then the man may possibly become the possessor of a wife and a quarter section of good Rosebud land.

Miss Ruth Pyrtle, formerly of Lincoln, Neb., where she taught in the public schools, is president of the new society, and Miss Estelle Salle, formerly of Mexico, Mo., is vice-president.

The government published a list of the women who drew homsteads at the allotment, and 10,000 men thro'out the country have proposed marriage.

A KISS DEFINED.

A thing of use to no one, but much prized by two.

The baby's right the lover's privilebe, the parent's benison, and the hypocrite's mask.

That which you cannot give without taking, and cannot take without giving.

The flag of truce in the petty wars of courtship and marriage.

The acme of agony to a bashful man.

The only known "smack" that will calm a storm.

The only really agreeable double-faced action under the sun—or the moon either.

The thunder-clap of the lips which inevitably follows the lightening glance of the eyes.

A report at headquarters.

That in which two heads are better than one.—Titbits.

GOOD BEHAVIOR.

J. D. Benedict, the superintendent of the Indian Territory schools, nodded toward a sturdy and grave young Indian girl.

"She is a maid," he said, "in the house of a friend of mine, and she was left in charge of the children while her mistress went for a long drive.

"The mistress, an her return, said to the maid:

"'How did the children behave during my absence, Caroline? Well, I hope?'

"'Beautilully, madam,' Caroline answered. 'And at the end they fought terribly together.'

"'Why did they fight?' the mother asked.

"'To decide,' said Caroline, 'which was behaving the best.'"

MORTGAGE BETTER THAN DEED

A lawyer was one morning sitting in his office in a small town in North Dakota, calmly smoking a corncob pipe and wondering whether he would have any clients that day, when his reveries were disturbed by a Swede, who walked in and addressed him:

"Meester liar, I bote some land of Gunder Larson and I vant a mortgage."

"What is that? You bought some land of Gunder Larson and want a mortgage drawn?"

"Yah, yah."

"No, no," said the lawyer, "you want a deed."

"No, no," said the simple-minded Swede, "I vant no deet. I bote land from Pader Paderson sum yahr ago and got a deet and anoder feller coom long mit a mortgage and took the land so I tank a mortgage bin besser as a deet."

DEPEW'S SUBTLE ARGUMENT.

One of the first cases which Chauncey Depew had after being admitted to the bar was a civil suit involving a somewhat complicated question of inheritance.

In no way daunted, young Chauncey tackled it, looked up authorities all the way back to Julius Cæsar, and prepared an argument of a few hundred pages which seemed to him more than unanswerable. His only fear was that it might be beyond the comprehension of the court.

When the time came the young man rose and plunged in boldly. The judge seemed interested, and Chauncey took further courage. But at the end of an hour and a half, in the midst af the most intricate part of his plea, he was pained to see what he thought was a lack of attention on the part of the court. It was just as he had expected; the judge was unable to appreciate the nice points of his argument.

He paused, hesitated, and then said: "Your Honour, I beg pardon, but do you follow me?"

"I have so far," answered the judge, shifting about in his chair, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back I'd quit right here."

JOHN D.'S NATIONAL HYMN.

My country 'tis of thee,
My private property,
Of thee, I sing.
Land where the millions toil
In serfdom on my soil,
That out of Standard Oil,
I wealth may wring.

My native villainy
Is what enables me
To make my pile.
I have the rocks and rills
Of oil, my barrel fills
With gold and bonds and bills
That's why I smile.

Then tnere's my son, John D.
A pious youth is he;
Takes after ma.
And through the needie's eye,
With outstretched wings he'll fly
Up to home on high
Bought by pa.

MENTAL EFFORT.

"It is stated," we observe to the bald-headed man, "that the hair of mental workers falls out sooner than that of men in other lines of endeavor. Is your profession one of great mental effort?"

"It certainly is," he replied. "I compose the glowing advertisements of hair tonics."—Judge.

A MORAL PURPOSE.

"How is it that business has so much improved in your side show?" asked the man from the main tent.

"I started the 'living skeleton' smoking cigarettes," replied the manager.

"Well, but what is there in that to draw the people?"

"Why, you see, every mother brings her boy in and points out the terrible example."

The comparative usefulness of the clergy in the world's work was nicely illustrated in the opening of the Simplon tunnel. After the engineers had planned, and the workmen had executed, the great project, a fat Swiss bishop blessed the hole, thus making it safe and fit for human use.

DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK

Nor stops to tell us why;
The greyish tinge
Of hairs that fringe
The shining mark on high,
As men grow old,
But makes them bold
Enough to want to dye.

Kansas legislation against the Standard Oil Company does not seem to have disturbed that concern to any considerable extent. Contracts have just been let for the building of 150 more 35,000-barrel oil tanks, and the Company's pipe line between Kansas city and Whiting, Indiana, is to be doubled in capacity.

Oh, the tulips
And the juleps
Both are ripening in spring;
But no julep
And no tulip
Makes the spirit lilt and sing
Like the buying
And the trying
Of the Bonnet—darn the thing!

The Prospective Better Half.—But seriously, George, am I the only girl that—

He—Now, Amy, dear, don't ask if you are the only girl I ever loved. You kfiow as well as—

The Prospective Better Half — I wasn't going to, George. I started to ask, "Am I the only girl that would have you?"

ALARM.

There is no prospect of relief,
Our woes are growing greater;
It costs a lot to buy the beef,
And more to tip the waiter.

AN APPREHENSION.

"Do you think the government ought to own the railways?"

"I don't know," observed the thoughtful man. "If the government were as slow about it as it is in somethings, none of the trains would ever get in on time."

A fly and a flea in a flue
Were imprisoned Now what could they do?
Said the fly, "Let us flee!"
"Let us fly," said the flea—
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Mignon—Do you think honesty is always the best policy?

Adelle—In everything but love. If I were to tell all my danglers what I honestly think of them, I would not have one left at the end of the week.

DETROIT BELLES.

Mrs. Blox—Miss Blank says she always uses lemon juice on her face it's good for the complexion.

Miss Knox—I wondered what gave her that sour look.

SHE OUGHT.

"She says she doesn't wear carsets."

"Well, she ought to."

"Why?"

"Oh, merely as a matter of form."

BACK TO THE SUFFIXES.

The Japs most always winovitch
And put the Russ to routski;
Port Arthur, they are inovitch—
The Russians they are outski.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in ....
Local..... .....Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political spremacy, i. e. possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organization 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.....19.....

.....Chairman .....Rec.-Sec.

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WHY THE HOGS ROOTED.

The pigs were once turned into the Roycroft orchard by Ali Baba, so the ground would get a good stirring up. The way those pigs rooted overtime was inspiring; they surely took much joy in their work. And as the pigs rooted, a lady visitor came along and said: "Mister Baba, I always thought that pigs were given to inertia; now what makes them work so hard?" And Ali Baba answered: "Missus, it is like this: them hogs root and root like hell so as to avoid embungpung and introspection. If a hog stops to think of himself, and realizes that he is just a plain hog after all, it is all off with him."—The Philistine.

Two farmers while riding along together encountered a large number of Clergymen; and one of them said to the other:

"Where be all these parsons coming from?"

To this his friend replied:

"They've been at a visitation."

The other, no wiser than before, said.

"What's a visitation?"

The answer he received was:

"Why, it's where all the parsons goes once a year and swops their sermons!"

His friend on being thus enlightened, quietly remarked:

"Hang it, but oor chap mun get the worst of it every time."

The Swiss master builders think a minimum wage unjust because it would place the bad workman on a level with the good. It seems not to have occurred to them thatthe injustice might be avoided by paying the good workman more than the minimum wage.

8,836 factories in Japan employ 558,041 persons, of whom 225,040 are females. If the present rate of capitalist advancement continues the Island Empire will soan be turned into a factory hell from one end to the other, all the same as Old England.

Many a young man who thinks he is stage struck is merely soubrette struck.

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She told him if he stole a kiss
That he would live to rue it.
When he was going she stamped her foot,
The big chump did not do it.

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165 HASTINGS STREET
P.O. BOX 836 VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Chapter from "Capital"

The Production of Surplus Value.

Let us now consider the total value of the product, the 10 lbs. of yarn. Two an a half day's labor have been embodied in it, of which two days were contained in the cotton and in the substance of the spindle worn away, and a half-day was absorbed during the process of spinning. This two and a half days-labor is also represented by a piece of gold of the value of fifteen shillings. Hence fifteen shillings is an adequate price for the 10 lbs. of yarn, or the price of one pound is eighteen pence.

Our capitalist stares in astonishment. The value of the product is exactly equal to the value of the capital advanced. The value so advanced has not expanded, no surplus value has been created, and consequently money has not been converted into capital. The price of the yarn is fifteen shillings, and fifteen shillings were spent in the open market upon the constitutent elements of the product, or, what amounts to the same thing, upon the factors of the labor process: ten shillings were paid for the cotton, two shillings for the substance of the spindle worn away, and three shillings for the labor-power. The swollen value of the yarn is of no avail, for it is merely the sum of the values formerly existing in the cotton, the spindle, and the labor-power: out of such a simple addition of existing values no surplus values can possibly arise. These separate values are now all concentrated in one thing; but so they were also in the sum of fifteen shillings, before it was split up into three parts, by the purchase of the commodities.

There is in reality nothing very strange in this result. The value of one pound of yarn being eighteen pence, if our capitalist buys 10 lbs. of yarn in the market, he must pay fifteen shillings for them. It is clear that, whether a man buys his house ready built, or gets it built for him, in neither case will the mode of acquisition increase the amount of money laid out on the house.

Our capitalist who is at home in his vulgar economy, exclaims: "Oh! but I advanced money for the express purpose of making more money." The way to hell is paved with good intentions, and he might as easily have intended to make money, without producing at all. He threatens all sorts of things. He won't be caught napping again. In future he will buy the commodities in the market, instead of manufacturing them himself. But if all his brother capitalists were to do the same, where would he find his commodities in the market? And his money he cannot eat. He tries persuasion. "Consider my abstenance; I might have played ducks and drakes with the 15 shillings; but instead of that I consumed it productively, and made yarn with it." Very well, and by way of reward he is now in possession of good yarn instead of a bad conscience; and as for playing the part of a miser, it would never do for him to relapse into such bad ways as that; we have seen before to what results such asceticism leads. Besides, where nothing is, the king has lost his rights: whatever may be the merit of his abstenance, there is nothing wherewith specially to remunerate it, because the value of the product is merely the sum of the values of the commodities that were thrown into the process of production. Let him, therefore, console himself with the reflection that virtue is its own reward. But no, he becomes importunate. He says: "The yarn is of no use to me: I produced it for sale." In that case let him sell it, or, still better, let him for the future produce only things for satisfying his personal wants, a remedy that his physician, McCulloch, has already prescribed as infallible against an epidemic of over-production. He now gets obstinate. "Can the laborer," he asks, "merely with his arms and legs, produce commodities out of nothing? Did I not supply him with materials, by means of which and in which alone, his labor could be embodied? And as the greater part of society consists of such ne'er-do-weels, have I not rendered society incalculable service by my instruments of production, my cotton and my spindle, and not only society, but the laborer also, whom in addition I have provided with the necessaries of life? Am I to be allowed nothing in return for all this service?" Well, but has not the laborer rendered him equivalent service of changing his cotton and spindle into yarn? Moreover, there is here no question of service. A service is nothing more than the useful effect of a use-value, be it of a commodity, or be it of labor. But here we are dealing with exchange-value. The capitalist paid to the laborer a value of 3 shillings, and the laborer gave him back an exact equivalent in the value of three shillings, added by him to the cotton: He gave him value for value. Our friend, up to this time so purse-proud, suddenly assumes the modest demeanor of his own workman, and exclaims: "Have I myself not worked? Have I not performed the labor of superintendence and of overlooking the spinner. And does not this labor, too, create value?" His overlooker and manager try to hide their smiles. Meanwhile, after a hearty laugh, he re-assumes his usual mien. Though he chanted to us the whole creed of the economists, in reality, he says he would not give a brass farthing for it. He leaves this and all such like subterfuges and juggling tricks to the professors of political economy, who are paid for it. He himself is a practical man; and though he does not always consider what he says outside his business, yet in his business he knows what he is about.

Let us examine the matter more closely. The value of a day's labor-power amounts to 3 shillings, because on our assumption half a day's labor is embodied in that quantity of labor-power, i. e., because the means of subsistence that are daily required for the production of labor-power, cost half a day's labor. But the past labor that is embodied in the labor-power, and the living labor that it can call into action; the daily cost of maintaining it, and its daily expenditure in work, are two totally different things. The former determines the exchange-value of the labor power, the latter is its use-value. The fact that half a day's labor is necessary to keep the laborer alive during 24 hours, does not in any way prevent him from working a whole day. Therefore, the value of labor-power, and the value which labor-power creates in the labor-process, are two entirely different magnitudes; and this difference of the two values was what the capitalist had in view, when he was purchasing the labor-power. The useful qualities that labor-power possesses, and by virtue of which it makes yarn or boots, were to him nothing more than a condition sine qua non; for in order to create value, labor must be expended in a useful manner. What really influenced him was the specific use-value which this commodity possesses of being A SOURCE, NOT ONLY OF VALUE, BUT OF MORE VALUE THAN ITSELF. This is the special service that the capitalist expects from labor power, and in this transaction he acts in accordance with the "eternal laws" of the exchange of commodities. The seller of labor-power, like the seller of any other commodity, realizes its exchange value, and parts with its use-value. He cannot take the one without giving the other. The use-value of labor-power, in other words, labor, belonge just as little to its seller as the use-value of oil after it has been sold belongs to thedealer who has sold it. The owner of the money has paid the value of a day's labor-power; his, therefore, is the use of it for a day; a day's labor belongs to him. The circumstance, that on the one hand the daily sustenance of labor-power costs half a day's labor, while on the other hand the very same labor-power can work during a whole day, that consequently the value which its use during one day creates, is double what he pays for that use, this circumstance is, without doubt, a piece of good luck for the buyer, but by no means an injury to the seller.

Our capitalist foresaw this state of things, and that was the cause of his laughter. The laborer therefore, finds, in the workshop, the means of production necessary for working, not only during six, but during twelve hours. just as during the six hours' process our 10 lbs. of cotton absorbed six hours' labor, and became 10 lbs. of yarn, so now, 20 lbs. of cotton will absorb 12 hours' labor and be changed into 20 lbs. of yarn. Let us now examine the product of this prolonged process. There is now materialized in this 20 lbs. of yarn the labor of five days, of which four days are due to the cotton and the lost steel of the spindle, the remaining day having been absorbed in the cotton during the spinning process. Expressed in gold, the labor of five days is thirty shillings. This is, therefore, the price of 20 lbs. of yarn, giving, as before, eighteenpence as the price of a pound. But the sum of values of the commodities that entered into the process amounts to 27 shillings. Therefore the value of the product is 1-9 greater than the value advanced for its production; 27 shillings have been transformed into 30 shillings; a surplus value of 3 shillings has been created. The trick has at last succeeded; money has been converted into capital.

Every condition of the problem is satisfied, while the laws that regulate the exchange of commodities, have been in no way violated. Equivalent has been exchanged for equivalent. For the capitalist as buyer paid for each commodity, for the cotton, the spindle and the labor-power, its full value. He then did what is done by every purchaser of commodities; he consumed their use-value. The consumption of the labor-power, which was also the process of producing commodities, resulted in 20 lbs. of yarn, havisg a value of 20 shillings. The capitalist, formerly a buyer, now returns to the market as a seller, of commodities. He sells his yarn at eighteenpence a pound, which is its exact value. Yet for all that he withdraws 3 shillings more from circulation than he originally threw into it. This metamorphosis, this conversion of money into capital, takes place both within the sphere of circulation and also outside of it; outside the circulation, because what is done within it is only the stepping-stone to the production of surplus-value, a process which is entirely confined to the sphere of production. Thus "tout est pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes possibles."

By turning his money into commodities that serve as the material elements of a new product, and as factors in the labor-process by incorporating living labor with their dead substance, the capitalist at the same time converts value, i. e., past, materialized and dead labor into capital, into value big with value, a live monster that is fruitful and multiplies.

If we now compare the two processes of producing value and creating surplus value, we see that the latter is nothing but the continuation of the former beyond a definite point. If, on the other hand, the process be aot carried beyond the point, where the value paid by the capitalist for the labor-power is replaced by an exact equivalent, it is simply a process of producing value; if, on the other hand, it be continued beyond that point, it becomes a process of creating surplus-value.

If we proceed further, and compare the process of producing value with the labor process, pure and simple, we find that the latter consists of the useful labor, the work, that produces use-values. Here we contemplate the labor as producing a particular article; we view it under its quantitative aspect alone, with regards to its end and aim. But viewed as a value-creating process, the same labor-process presents itself under its quantitative aspect alone. Here it is a question merely of the time occupied by the laborer in doing the work; of the period during which the labor-process is usefully expended. Here, the commodities that take part in the process, do not count any longer as necessary adjuncts af the labor-power in the productian of a definite useful object. They count merely as depositaries of so much absorbed or materialized labor; that labor, whether previously embodied in the means of production, or incorporated in them for the first time during the process by the action of labor-power, counts in either case only according to its duration; it amounts to so many hours or days as the case may be.

Moreover, only so much of the time spent in the production of any article is counted, as, under the given social conditions, is necessary. The consequences of this are various. In the first place, it becomes necessary that the labor should be carried on under normal conditions. If a self-acting mule is the implement in general use for spinning, it would be absurd to supply the spinner with a distaff and spinning wheel. The cotton, too, must not be such rubbish as to cause extra waste in being worked, but must be of suitable quality. Otherwise the spinner would be found to spend more time in producing a pound of yarn than is socially necessary, in which case the excess of time would create neither value nor money. But whether the material factors of the process are of normal quality or not, depends not upon the laborer, but entirely upon the capitalist. Then again, the labor-power itself must be of average efficiency. In the trade in which it is being employed, it must possess the average skill, handiness and quickness prevalent in that trade, and our capitalist takes good care to buy labor-power of such normal goodness. This power must be applied with the average amount of exertion and with the usual degree of intensity; and the capitalist is as careful to see that this is done, as that his workmen are not idle for a single moment. He has bougnt the use of the labor-power for a definite ueriod, and he insists upon his rights. He has no intention of being robbed. Lastly, and for this purpose our friend has a penal code of his own, all wasteful consumption of raw material or instruments is strictly forbidden, because what is so wasted, represents labor superfluously expended, labor that does not count in the product or enter into its value.

We now see that the difference between labor, considered on the one hand as producing utilities, and on the other hand, as creating value, a difference which we discovered by our analysis of a commodity, resolves itself into a distinction between two aspects of the process of production.

The process of production, considered on the one hand as the unity of the labor-process and the process of creating value, is the production of commodities; considered on the other hand as the unity of the labor-process and the process of producing surplus-value.it is the capitalist process of production, or capitalist production of commodities.

We stated on a previous page, that in the creation of surplus-value it does not in the least matter, whether the labor appropriated by the capitalist be simple unskilled labor of average quality or more complicated skilled labor. All labor of a higher or more complicated character than average labor is expenditure of labor-power of a more costly kind, labor-power whose production has cost more time and labor, and which, therefore has a higher value, than unskilled or simple labor-power. This power being of higher value, its consumption is labor of a higher class, labor that creates in equal times proportionally higher values than unskilled labor does. Whatever difference in skill there may be between the labor of a spinner and that of a jeweller, the portion of his labor by which the jeweller merely replaces the value of his own labor-power, does not in any way differ in quality from the additional portion by which he creates surplus-value. In the making of jewelry, just as in spinning, the surplus-value results only from a quantitative excess of labor, from a lengthening-out of one and the same labor-process, in the one case, of the process of making jewels, in the other of the process of spinning yarn.

But, on the other hand, in every process of creating value, the reduction of skilled labor to average social labor, e. g., one day of skilled to six days of unskilled labor, is unavoidable. We therefore save ourselves a superfluous operation, and simplify our analysis, by the assumption, that the labor of the workman employed by the capitalist is unskilled average labor.

It is rather amusing to note what suddenly-acquired virtues are wrapped up in these municipalisation schemes that have become such a fad of late. Nearly every sheet from the horse-blanket city size, down to the two by four country weekly, is loud in praise of the candid possibilities for every one that are to be quickened into activity under the hand of municipal administration. The felicitious conditions existing in Glasgow, Manchester, and other places are glowingly pictured to the admiring reader in a way to make the mouth water. This is of course very nice but must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. Whether street railways, bath houses, garbage plants, gas works, etc., are owned by capitalists, or a capitalist-governed municipality, makes no difference to the wage earner. He is still a victim of the wage system and subject to the not over-tender treatment of the slave market. If a paternal municipality were to feed, clothe and shelter him for less than it now costs him, it would only mean that he could subsist upon that much less wages, and the competition in the market would inevitably force his wage to that point. Municipal ownership is all right for the workers provided they first have sense enough to take possession of the municipality. With its control in the hands of the property-owning class, whatever benefit is to come through municipal ownership will inevitably be turned to the benefit of that class. This is something the worker should not fail to keep in mind, if he wishes to avoid being carried off his feet by hot air.

Clergyman (visiting prison)—Why are you here, my misguided friend?

Prisoner—I'm the victim of the unlucky No. 13.

Clergyman—Indeed! How's that?

Prisoner (nonchalantly) — Twelve jurors and one judge.

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Socialist Party of Canada

DOMINION EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

J. G. MORGAN, Secretary. Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., June 13, 1905, (Room 10, Masonic block)—Present: Comrades Stebbings (chairman), Peters, OrganizerKingsley and the secretary.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Winnipeg Local, enclosing $1 for due stamps and monthly report. Received and complied with.

From Fredericton, N.B., Local enclosing 90 cents for due stamps and monthly report. Received and complied with.

A warrant was ordered drawn for $12 towards the printing account of Kingsley & English.

Receipts:

Winnipeg Local, due stamps	$1 00
Fredericton Local, due stamps	90
Total	$1 90

Adjournment.

B.C. Provincial Executive

Socialist Party of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C., June 13, 1905, (Room 10, Masonic block)—Present: Comrahes Stebbings *chairman), Peters, OrganizerKingsley and the secretary.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was received from Nelson local as to their standing in the books. The secretary was instructed to give the required information.

The sum of $13.25 was ordered paid to Messrs. Kingsley & English on account of advertising, etc.

The sum of $10 was appropriated to purchase due-stamps from the Dominion Executive Committee.

It was agreed that this committee meet every alternate Tuesday, dating from this meeting, with the proviso that the secretary be empowered to call a special meeting should occasion arise.

Adjournment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the Western Clarion are requested to take particular notice of the number upon the address slip on their paper. A considerable number of subscriptions will expire during the forthcoming two months. This holds especially true in regard to subs. taken by Comrade Walsh during his trip through the interior during the fall of 1903. Those who wish to continue receiving the paper should be careful to renew before expiration of present sub. in order to avoid any break in the regular issues. It should be borne in mind that all names are stricken from the list upon expiration of the number for which payment has been made. This is number 325. If that number is on your address slip your sub. expires with this issue. While the publishers of the Western Clarion do not beg for subs or renewals, nor push forward any schemes to obtain such, they will take pleasure in forwarding to any address 5 yearly sub. cards for $3.75. Each card will be accepted as payment in full for one year's subscription to the Western Clarion, when teturned to this office.

When the workers learn to live without eating it will be time enough for them to begin figuring on winning a strike on the economic fielh.—Richardson in the Appeal to Reason.

125

Is the lucky number which drew the lot which was raffled by Vancouver Local. So far the holder of the winning card has not come forward to claim his prize. Wake dp, somebody!

IN AID OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Finnish comrades of Vancouver have been gathering funds to be sent to the Russian people to assist them in their battle for the overthrow of autocracy and oppression. The following sums have been received to date, and the total of $15.25, was forwarded to the proper committee through the Vancouver post office on June 7, 1905.

NULLE TOUVERCILLE, joka tahtovat rahal lisesti avustaa venäläjan kansan taistelna itsevaltiuden sorron kukistamiseksi, tarjotaan tilisuus merkita lalijatuksensa taillistaan. Varoista tehdaan tili Western Clarion, letudessa.

THOSE OF THE COMRADES who are willing pecuniarily to support the fight of the Russian people in operthrowing autocracy and oppression, are invited to set their signatures and gifts on this list. The amount compiled will be accounted for in the Western Clarion.

Annie and Abe Karme	$ 2
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burns	1
Jacob Ramo	1
F. Papto	1
C. S. McKinnon	1
Leo T. English	1
Proletariat	
Mrs. Illberg	
L. E. Seney	1
C. O. England	
P. Saasta	1
Petter Hiltunen	
Gust Janth	
Gust Espola	
A. Tnuri	
Mrs. Neva	
Erick Jarvelin	
G. Tkansen	
Professor Tardiff	2
Total	$15

Abe Karme, collector.

Vancouver, B.C., June 5, 1905.

On entering a shop where everything was sold by the yard, an Irishman thought he would play a joke and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman was taken aback, but dipped his finger into a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter.

Pat was surprised at this, and not wishing to be caught in his own trap asked the price. "Sixpence," said the shopman. Said Pat, "All right sor. Roll it up, I'll take it!"

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Not Too Early to Look

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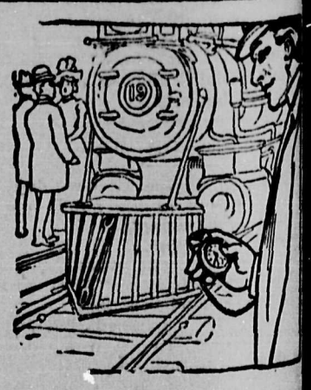
THE ARCADE JEWELRY STORE.



Adam and Eve

Cooked with a wood fire.

No wonder there was trouble in that Family

The way to have peace, comfort and cleanliness in the home is to do away with the drudgery and dirt of cooking with wood or coal, by using a

Gas Stove

We have them in up-to-date patterns, cheap and efficient, and are always glad to show them. Give us a call.

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