Provincial

Leg. Legislative Assembly
MAY 8 - 1905
VICTORIA, B. C.

THE WESTERN CLARION

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

HIS IS MBER 319. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905. Subscription Price PER YEAR $1.00

OW MAY=DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN VANCOUVER

e picnic held at North Vancouon Sunday, April 30, was attendy about 200 persons who enjoyed uting thoroughly. In the evenabout 600 persons gathered in City Hall, Vancouver, and were essed by J. H. Hawthornthwaite Parker Williams, Socialist memin the Provincial House. Ernest s upon opening the meeting, af- few brief remarks, introduced r Williams as the first speaker. Williams started in by calling tion to the condition of labor ancouver Island, where, he asd, the number of men and the er of jobs were out of proporthere being too many of the r and too few of the latter, and resumed that similar conditions illed in Vancouver. The hisof civilization, he said, could e last analysis be written in anical terms. The history of a was a history of how that race ts living. That was, a history s mechanical contrivances, on its arts, science and everything ultimately depended.

atever a Socialist might otherintroduce into a discussion of nt-day problems touching the movement, he would soon reto discussing the machinery of h production itself. He had been through a pipe factory in ouver, where various sized n pipes were turned out, and ugh no mechanic himself, he guarantee to go into this facand carry out any part of the s of making pipe. This was e the machine now supplied kill necessary to the operation he man was reduced to the le- a mere attenhant to the ma- or in other words a sort of dage to it. As machinery was obviating the necessity of the man acquiring the one-time skill sary for the work, it was possio successfully employ any kind bor provided that it were only . A Jap, Chinaman or Hindoo became as good machine ten- as the white worker, and being er they displaced him in the and factory. No machine was

Picnic at North Vancouver---Mass Meeting in the City Hall---The Addresses.

introduced into capitalist industry unless it would dispense with some of the labor previously employed. The more highly developed the mechanical factors of production became, the more completely is human skill reduced to a minimum, and all labor tends towards the level of common labor. This also tended to render trade unions futile in their efforts, because the more unskilled or common the labor required, the less were the workers able to protect themselves by limiting the number of apprentices. Common labor calls for no apprenticeship. The higher development of machinery rendered an ever increasing number of the workers superfluous in the market. In consequent of this the older or less active workers found it difficult to find employment. It had already become quite the fashion among big corporations to refuse to employ a man over 35 years of age. If the workman puts forth every effort in his work he will be broken down at 35. If he were broken down the employer would not want him. If he were not broken down it would be evidence that he had not put forth his efforts for previous employers, therefore he would not be wanted in this case. If the workers struck against the conditions of employment, the law allowed them to do nothing but stay in their houses if they had any. Everything else was intimidating, boycotting or some other crime.

Speaking of the Centre Star case against tne miners at Rossland the speaker said the settlement of the judgment was no act of grace upon the part of the company. The Miners' Hall if seized by the company to satisfy the judgement would be worthless as it could be rented to no one other than the miners. As labor produces all wealth, said the speaker, the workers should use the political power to obtain that wealth for themselves, instead of allowing the propertied class to use that power to take it from them. The trade union cry of "keep politics out of the union" was roundly denounced, and the workers advised to get into a political party of their own. Such a party was already in the field, the Socialist Party of Canada.

One of the stock charges against Socialism, said the speaker, is that it would destroy religion. There was so much religion in society, that it would be a pity to destroy it. (Laughter.) The Japanese government sent out a commission some years since to enquire into the Christian religion with a view to adopting it as the national religion. The commission returned after a time and reported that they were unable to find enough to serve as a sample for investigation. (Laughter.) Mr. S.M. Robins, former superintendent of the Nanaimo mines, told the Chinese commission that he did not think the Christian teaching would affect the Chinese on account of the disparity between the theory and practice of Christianity. The speaker had no quarrel with Christianity, but had serious quarrel with much that masqueraded under its cloak. He had no objection to old persons solacing themselves with hopes of the future life, and especially those who were over 35 years of age and therefore unable to get a job upon this side of the grave, to keep them busy. But he objected to young men whose energy ought to be expended for the betterment of the conditions here on earth, expending it in trying to sneak themselves into heaven, instead. The Socialist movement required the energies of every man who recognized that he had a class interest with his fellows. Two men in parliament could do but little. Even ten could not do much. A majority would be required to do what ought to be done for the workers, but the workingmen af Vancouver must first learn that they cannot serve working-class interests by sending Liberals and Conservatives to Victoria. (Applause.)

After a collection had been taken which netted sufficient to defray the expense of the meeting, J. H. Hawthornthwaite was introduced and opened his remarks by humorous reference to his exploits on the picnic grounds during the afternoon. He thought Parker Williams had been too modest in speaking of what they had been able to accomplish in the Provincial House. Although but two lone Socialist members, they had nevertheless introduced fifteen bills and amendments, and had passed seven of them. Had Fernie, Greenwood, Revelstoke, Vancouver and the other industrial centres of the province done their duty by sending Socialists to the House, they would have brought in 350 bills and passed half of them which would have been quite enough for one session. (Laughter.) Before going further, he wished to say that there was a newspaper in Vancouver, The World, a classical, ornate, dignified journal, run in the interests of capital, that had all at once become anxious about the morals of the Socialists. It had recently devoted a column to the duty of lecturing him, the speaker, on the iniquity of referring to the men who robbed workers as "thin-lipped, labor skinners." He saw that a representative of the World was present and he would assure him he would in future be careful to refer to them as refined courteous, generous labor touchers. (Laughter.)

The World was afraid that the Socialists would corrupt tne good people of Vancouver by holding Sunday picnics. He had discovered that the people of this city were so good that a man could not get a cigar on Sunday without buying a meal. He did not often speak of religion when on the public platform, but as Parker Williams had touched upon the subject, there was a thing or two he would like to say. Many religious revivals had come about at different periods in the world's history, but none had ever come about except under great economic depression. At these times the workers dimly realizing that something is wrong, and finding it difficult to get bread for their little ones, appeal to tne church. The church has repegtedly told them that their troubles could not be helped and it was their duty to bear them with submission. The revivalist tried to bring them back into their chains by submission. A bishop speaking in London at a great meeting not long since said that during the recent revival 2,500 souls had been brought to Christ. When we consider that there are nearly two billion souls in the world and the greatest revival ever known had saved but 2,500, it looks as though revivals are not all they are cracked up to be. At least one result of the revival was a man so thoroughly converted that he said he "never would again put on his coat at five minutes to five," In other words he henceforth would be a more humble, devoted and faithful slave, and that was the object aimed at by the revival movement of today.

One revivalist had said that "hell" was oftener on the lips of Christ than on the lips of his disciples, oftener on the lips of his disciples than of the most ardent revivalist. By "hell" he meant this: At the resurrection they would receive indestructible bodies with every human capacity for feeling pain and that those bodies would suffer the excruciating torture of burning through eternity. And then that revivalist turning to the choir had said, "We will now sing a hymn of praise to the merciful and beneficent Creator." (Laughter.)

I will tell you, said the speaker, it is all a pack of lies. There is hell enough in existence right here today.

In dealing with the trade union, the speaker declared its day had gone. Mr. Williams had declared it was practically valueless, but he would go even further by saying it was worse, because like hell, it served to delude the workers and lead them further from their freedom.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then took up the various measures introduced by Williams and himself into the provincial house during the recent session. He pointed out how bitterly they were fought, more especially by the great corporate interests of the province. The hardest fight of the session was over tne eight-hour law for coal mines, in which they had been fought by three large corporations who had their lobbyists on hand to defeat the measure if possible.

In closing the speaker expressed the hope that by the time he would stand upon a Vancouver platform again the workers of the city would be ready to also send men to Victoria to fight for their interests.

The meeting was in every way a success, and as the large audience filed out of the building there was a look upon the face of each which plainly said, "it was well worth while."

ARNING TO ALL YOUNG WOMEN

Advised Not to Visit Portland, Oregon, During the Exposition

land Travellers' Aid Association, 2 Oak St., Portland, Ore., May 1905.

or Western Clarion:

ar Sir:—There will be neld in land, Oregon, from the first of to the fifteenth of October, the s and Clark Exposition, and it e special endeavor of the Port- Travelers' Aid Association, affid with the name of Exposition A. Committee, to sound a note arning to girls and young wo- throughout the United States, nst coming to see the exposition the idea of getting work. We daily in receipt of numerous inies from many of the girls from business houses as Wanamaker's ew York City, and Marshall d's in Chicago, looking to the se- g of work here. Here, in Port- , the supply already exceeds the and and unless the knowledge of fact can be spread broadcast ughout the United States, the lt will be far beyond our capaies to handle. Most of the inies received advise us that the er has saved enough money to h here, but must have immediate loyment upon her arrival. Long- to see the sights of the exposi- , reduced railway fares and the ed assurance of employment, form irresistable attraction to the king girl in the east, who wishes this sort of vacation. In spite repeated warnings, the condition St. Louis last year was simply alling, and it is the imperative ght of the organization that ething in tne way of a preventa- must be added.

e have already begun the work the enclosed editorial on the ject, from the Telegram, of this , will show you that the western spapers are co-operating gladly his matter.

ill you not do what you can in columns of the Clarion and oblige our organization, as well as benefit those young women who will take this warning in time?

Sincerely yours

Carrie A. Holbrook
Secretary.

INFORMATION

For Young Women Who May go to the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition at Portland.

At the time of the Centennial in Philadelphia, in 1876, the Young Women's Christian Association, then six years old, sent out circulars to warn girls against coming to see the exposition with the idea of getting work. Notwithstanding this there were hundreds of girls stranded who exhausted their small savings in three or four days and found no work; how to protect them was a problem which is well remembered by those who were managers of the association at that time.

Desiring to meet these conditions we make the following suggestions:

1. See that you have enough money for emergency and for your return home.

2. See to it that before leaving home you learn from a reliable source that your destination in Portland is a safe one.

3. See to it that you accept no directions from either men or women on trains, if unknown to you, and that you report to the conductor any advances made. You must depend upon yourself and the railroad officials for information concerning trains. Any questions will be answered by the Travellers' Aid Agents to be found at the stations on the way. They will be women with badges.

4. See to it that you have authorized Travellers' Aid card of identification.

5. See to it that you apply for these cards to your Organization, Society or Guild.

6. See to it that before accepting employment in Portland, through advertisement or otherwise, that the Exposition Travellers' Aid Committee endorses it.

7. See to it that before going to any lodging or boarding house that the Exposition Travellers' Aid Committee recommends it. The address of the Portland headquarters of this Committee is 312 Oak street, Portland, Ore.

Evening Telegram, Portland, Or., March 27, 1905.

WARNING THAT IS TIMELY.

But a few days ago the Portland Travelers' Aid Association of this city announced the preparation of a large number of leaflets and placards to be distributed in the various centres of population, warning unskilled and unemployed young women against coming to Portland to seek positions simply because it is Exposition year. It is the purpose to set forth the fact that such field of labor will be greatly overcrowded. Such warning is timely, and the hope is that it will prove effacious.

It is very natural that many young women should be attracted to an Exposition city in the belief that remunerative employment is to be had merely for the asking. This is a mistaken notion, nevertheless; dangerously so, in fact, as that young woman may realize whose ambitious mission results in failure, and who finds herself without employment, means, friends or protection in a city like Portland, with a great exposition in full swing. The risks incident to such a step are not to be complacently contemplated by those of the gentler sex who are endowed with plenty of moral stamina and who have some knowledge of the world, while to the inexperienced not so equipped there is positive menace in the situation.

It would be well if the Portland Travelers' Aid Association called attention in its warning to the unfortunate fact that young women of the city who now have employment as clerks, stenographers and the like have cause to complain of the conditions which the cupidity of the landlord and the boarding-house proprietor promises to impose. These latter, evidently believing that there is to be but one year in Portland, that the present year of the Exposition, and after that the deluge, have signified their intention of advancing room rent and the price af board until their working girl patrons have come to regard the Fair as a detriment to their welfare. Many of these young women declare that after they pay the advanced price of living, they will have left from a week's wages but a fraction of a dollar for clothing and incidental expenses.

These facts, if forcibly brought to the attention of young women who erroneously believe that during the approaching summer Portland will be a veritable industrial Mecca should be beneficially discouraging. These are not pleasant facts, even for Portland people to contemplate. It is indeed pitiable that any considerable class of persons should allow the mighty dollar to tread so closely upon the heel of, their conscience or perhaps more accurately, trample conscience under foot entirely. It is the condition, however, and not the ethical desire, that the wage-earning young woman of Portland who does not live at home has to face. The more clearly tnis condition is understood by her sisters abroad, infinately better will it be for all concerned.

RICHARD HALL A HERO.

Word comes to the Clarion office by special underground wire that Richard Hall, Liberal M.P.P. for Victoria, was seen to go out bareheaded into tne chilly Victoria night air and tear down one of the posters put up by our comrades advertising their May-Day banquet at A. O.U.W. Hall. The astute warrior's valiant charge upon the offending poster indicates bravery of no common order, and a calibre of manhood at least pop-gun size. But the banquet was neld all the same and was a rousing success.

Trouble is brewing between the Grand Trunk Railway and its machinists. Meetings of the latter have been held at Toronto, Montreal and other towns, and it has been decided to strike unless the company grants the concessions demanded. The men are asking for an increase in wages.

WORKERS' TURN NEXT.

It is reported that a certain lawyer acting on behalf of some eastern capitalists is to "appear before the Vancouver City council and ask what concessions in the way of a free site, low water rate and preliminary exemption from taxation a company may expect that is prepared to invest at least $100,000 in establishing a foundry and machine works," to employ at least 100 men. It is now up to the 100 men to likewise appear before the council and see what they will get, along similar lines. If they are caught in this city, however, witnout money in their pockets they will get the chain-gang without asking.

In the leather industry of the United States the wages of the employees decreased from $462 in 1890 to $424 in 1900. The value of the product on the other hand increased $86,000,000.

MORE IMMIGRATION SCANDALS

Poverty-Stricken Victims of English Capital Buffeted About

Toronto, April 13.—A party of about two hundred immigrants from England sent out on account of the London Daily Telegraph's Self-help and East End Immigration Fund, arrived here today and complained bitterly of the treatment accorded them. In the party are about a hundred and twenty-five children of a helpless age. Some af the parents are without money, and came here on the promise of work upon their arrival. At Portland, Me., there was a distribution of Daily Telegraph money, five, ten and fifteen dollars being given to each man with a family. That was the intention, but in some instances men with families got nothing it is said, while single men got more than married men with wives and five children. Members said that from Portland the party were served once with a sandwich of bread and canned meat and at four o'clock yesterday, were given another marmalade sandwich. They had nothing since then until noon today, when they were given a meal at the Grand Central Hotel, where the government pays eighty cents per head for them per day. They complain of being charged ten cents for a sandwich two inches square, and at Richmond, Quebec, compelled to pay fifteen cents for a pot of hot water to make a cup of tea. Their hardships are augmented by the fact that the arms of all the children are in a painful condition owing to the enforced vaccination.—New Glasgow Times.

More victims of that philanthropic humbug and swindle that is becoming notorious in its efforts to dump London's half-starved poor upon other lands. These poverty stricken wretches will be little, if any, better off in Canada than in England. Here they will face conditions as to employment that are at best but slight improvement over those from which they have escaped. Only last week a business man in Vancouver advertised for a delivery wagon driver to take the place of an employee who was about to throw up his $35 par month job. The paper was scarcely off the press before he had over 60 applications for the job. And this is supposed to be the portion of the Dominion in which prosperity is especially prevalent. Just what the conditions must of necessity be down in the cent belt may be easily imagined.

A DIGNIFIED SPECTACLE.

On May 2, the fighting and rioting in Chicago in connection with the teamsters' strike was reported as fiercer than ever. Strikers and their sympathizers attacked the non-union men at every opportunity, and men were shot down within 500 feet of the retail store of Marshall, Field & Co. Others were clubbed nearly to death at other places. Women were forced to flee for their lives from the scenes of rioting. Men walking along the streets, who had nothing to do with the strike, were assaulted and beaten, and afterwards accused of being strike-breakers. All of which is but a repitition of what usually occurs during times of a strike of any dimensions. This is the way the class struggle is waged in the economic field, where the wise guys of labor, like Hagerty and others, assert it really exists. This is the manner in which "organized labor" expects to command the respect and sympathy of the public, and to use the language of its flatulent apologists, "cover itself with glory in its battle for human rights and justice." It is in this manner, however, that it earns the well-merited contempt of every right thinking person.

The brewers strike is on in Seattle with deputy sheriffs and police guarding the plants. 150 non-union men are said to be working in the strikers' places. The violence up to May 2 has been confined to rotten-egg throwing. It is to be hoped the dignity of labor will be upheld by some more convincing argument, however. Bricks, for instance.

German manufacturers are making machine guns for shipment to Russia where they will no doubt be used against the rebellious workpeople. The gun, the sword and the bayonet are the only convincing argument the ruling class in any country can offer to justify its existence.

The Western Clarion

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

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.00 PER ANNUM

Strictly in Advance.

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

Advertising rates on application.

If you receive this paper it is paid for.

Address all communications to

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

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

SATURDAY ... ... May 6, 1905

A MISNOMER.

An overwhelming majority of the voters of Chicago at the late elections in that city declared in favor of the municipality obtaining control of the street railways and operating them as a municipal undertaking. This has caused a considerable portion of the public press much needless alarm at what it terms the socialistic tendency evidenced by such action. It points out warningly that such tendency if ,ollowed out leads into the the "whirlpool af Socialism." As a rule these pitiful alarmists fall into the habit of using the term "state Socialism," a term that was in quite common use some years since, especially among the anarchist fraternity.

There is no more of a tendency towards Socialism in the Chicago municipal ownership move than has been contained in any other move that has been made towards a more complete and highly developed capitalism. As capitalist property becomes more completely concentrated into gigantic holdings, and its absolute mastery over its wage slaves becomes more glaringly apparent, it becomes more and more inevitable that it fall back upon the powers of the state for protection in its ruthless exploitation. As these enterprises become too huge and unwieldy to be adequately protected by the owners themselves,they enlist the services of the state at such times as danger becomes especially threatening, that is, during strikes and kindred disturbances, but the time evetually comes when danger continually threatens, and it becomes as natural that these huge capitalist enterprises should be completely taken over by the government for protection, as that chicks should brood 'neath the mother's wing.

It is a misnomer to term this municipal or state ownership, Socialism. It is merely municipal or state capitalism, under which the state or municipality becomes the direct exploiter of wage labor, instead of corporations. The proceeds of the exploitation in either case would go into the same hands, in the first instance as direct owners of the properties in question, in the second instance as owners of the state, i. e., stockholders, bondholders and other beneficaries of government. The status of the exploited (wage earners), will not have been altered, nor the character of industry changed. The workers will still be victims of the labor market, and surplus value extracted from their labor. The workers of Chicago, once the city has assumed control of street railways, etc., will have to apply to the municipality for employment. Their wage and prospect of employment will be determined as at present by the number of workers as compared to the number of jobs. Once in employment, should they be inclined to rebel against the conditions under which they work, they will feel the strong hand of government more quickly and emphatically than at present because government will tnen be immediately interested as the direct owner and exploiter.

The United States government is now undertaking to build the Panama canal. This is an instance of state capitalism. Arrangements are now being made to bring to the isthmus thousands of Japanese and Chinese coolies for the work, thus following the traditionary capitalist line of least resistance, i. e., the cheapest labor. It is more than reasonably certain that this state capitalism will extend itself to cover the great capitalized industries of the country, one after another, as they reach proportions and have stirred up antagonisms, making it impossible, or at least too expensive and inconvenient for individual corporations to handle them.

With state capitalism must come a strengthening of the powers of government, more especially the police power. The antagonism between the method of production and the method of appropriation, will not vanish because of state or municipal ownership, but on the contrary will continue to increase, thus making it imperative that the power of repression be correspondingly increased.

Mankind learns only in the school of experience. Presumably much schooling is still requsite before the necessary action may be taken to bring to an end the brutal exploitation of labor at the hands of the present system of property, and which makes of the earth a veritable charnel house for its victims. This schooling will undoubtedly continue for the workers under municipal and state ownership of industries but no worker should be deceived into believing such ownership to be Socialism. It is state capitalism, for which the term state Socialism is a misnomer used for the purpose of deception.

A PITIFUL DISPLAY.

The picture usually drawn of the workingman, in book, paper and magazine, shows him as a big, strapping, brawny, intelligent-looking fellow, and clad in his workman's cap and apron, with the implements of labor at his hand, he appears as the very embodiment of health, strength and manhood. These pictures are drawn from an inspiration of what he ought to be, rather than what he really is. The truth of the matter is that the pictures he draws of himself in real life, are by no means such flattering productions. In a vast number of instances they resolve themselves into most pitiful displays. An instance in point is the present teamsters' strike in Chicago. If we are to believe even a tithe of the tales that come to us through the press reports, the conduct of the strikers is such as to arouse the disgust of all decent persons. It is asserted that strikers have assaulted and even beaten to death in the streets, men who have taken the jobs they left, or otherwise incurred their enmity. To those at all familiar with strikes and their accompaniments, it does not seem improbable that such things have occurred. The jeers and taunts hurled at the so-called scab are to be considered as a matter of course. A strike without this accompaniment would be like food without salt. This assaulting of others, and hurling of jeers and taunts is not the action of men. Those who engage in it do not bear the stamp of manhood. Neither could they properly be classified among the beasts, for it is not yet recorded that beasts indulge in any similar conduct. This is no doubt due to their superior intelligence.

To still further elaborate the pitiful display of assimnity, and add to the dignity of labor, carriages and hacks are stopped and drivers and their fares warned against attempting to carry purchases home from the boycotted stores. Pedestrians are stopped on the streets and parcels taken from them and torn open to see if they contain purchases from the prohibited places. Women are dragged from cabs or carriage and compelled to walk, or caught by their skirts and prevented from entering one. These are but some of the details and embellishments of the pitiful picture that the "organized" workingman draws of himself, from real life.

This workingman is merely a commodity in the market, and because of physical peculiarities, the least well-behaved of the entire family of commodities. His instincts are purely commodity instincts. The resentment, prejudice, hatred and vindictiveness, which he expresses in the course of his commodity career would no doubt be expressed by beef, pork, salt fish, cotton cloth, cowhide boots, coon skins or any other commodity, under s;milar circumstances, were it not physically impossible.

The workingman will deserve to be painted as the embodiment of manhood only when he shall have proven himself possessed of its necessary ingredients. Pictured from real life he appears as the embodiment of commodityhood, which in comparison makes but a pitiful display.

WORSE THAN SAVAGERY.

In all the history of savagery it were difficult to find account of more fiendish brutality than that manifested by the soldiery of the Czar in dealing with workingmen who are protesting too loudly against the rigors of autocratic rule. According to the press dispatcnes over 100 persons were killed in the city of Warsaw on May 1, and by these very dispatches it is shown that much, if not all of this killing was entirely unwarranted. The troops evidently gave way entirely to the instincts of savagery and wantonly and indiscriminately fired into bodies of demonstrators and workmen. Tnese latter, as a matter of course, then resorted to the use af bombs and firearms in sheer self-defence. Processions of workmen carrying red flags, were charged upon by Cossacks and volleys were fired into their ranks by infantry, as a result of which many were killed or wounded. While bombs are alleged to have been thrown by workmen, and which offered an excuse for the conduct of the soldiery in some instances, these stories should be accepted with a grain of salt. It is too well known by many who have closely observed the conduct of rulers that the overt act which affords the excuse, is often committed at the instigation of the rulers themselves, in order that the opportunity may be afforded to indulge their savage instincts without doing too great violence to the moral and ethical pretensions of themselves and their hypocritical apologists. There was enough brought out in connection with the famous Haymarket affair in Chicago nearly 20 years ago,to more than give warrant to the presumption that the bomb thrown among the police on that occasion was thrown by an agent of the police department itself. Such an act, that upon its face would appear to be aimed at authority, could alone furnish the excuse for hanging the so-called anarchists whose offense consisted merely in agitating among the workers for an eight-hour day movement. If one-half the iniquities set forth in our last issue by the Armenian Revolutionary Federation be true, it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive of the same brutal and savage ruling class resorting to any means whatsoever in order to give excuse for the killing of Polish workmen on May 1.

Certain thin-skinned and chicken-hearted moralists profess horror at the thought of some Socialist speaker or writer expressing a lack of confidence in the sincerity of the church and clergy in its professions of sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed workers of the world. While these brutal acts against Russian workmen are being committed with ever-increasing frequency and savagery; while all the barbarities that fiendish ingenuity can devise are being perpetrated upon these unhappy people, and even to an extent that would put the naked and unredeemed savage to the blush, the church and clergy, of this and all other so-called Christian lands, is as dumb as an oyster. No denunciation from the pulpit is thundered forth against the Russian rulers for their blasphemous conduct against every precept taught by the Nazarine, whom these pulpiteers profess to follow. Were evidence needed to convince the most skeptical that the church and clergy were participis criminis in the brigandage of the ruling class, their attitude of discreet silence in regard to the horrors of Russian ruling class savagery ought to be quite sufficient.

The press, gleefully as it were, chronicles such of these horrors as reach the outside world in much the same way as they would any others that might bring nickels to their coffers. An occasional editorial protest is made, but of such a weak sort as to cause suspicion that it eminated from some home for the feebleminded. It remains for the Socialist, he who is supposed to be a heretic, an atheist, an infidel, a sinner, and to have no reverence for religion or respect for moral or ethical precept or teachings, to alone lift his voice in protest against these acts of savagery. In no country of the earth does the Socialist even by silence give comfort to the brutal rulers of Russia or other lands. These rulers are all tarred with the same stick and if opportunity offers will let loose the same savage instincts that are today writing Russian history in the blood of the working class.

SIMILAR TYPES.

The Vancouver World, the leading comic paper on the coast, rather outdid itself in reporting the May Day festivities and solemnities of the local Socialists. By means of scarehead lines, an inoocent little picnic, attended by perhaps a couple of hundred persons, held in North Vancouver during the daytime, and an ordinary-sized public meeting in the Vancouver City Hall in the evening, were given an importance that such quite commonplace affairs scarcely deserve.

Such headlines as 'Socialists Declare War on Christians—Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams Made Inflammatory Speeches—Theory of Eternal Damnation a Pack of Lies—How Fools Were Worked at Victoria—Trades Unions as Bad as Hell," are intended to arouse the prejudice of the unthinking, but the day has passed when the average person can be influenced by the ribald mouthings of these obscure sheets. Scarcely any one reads the poor, old World anyway, and none take it seriously.

There is a reason for this. As decaying offal breeds low types of life that writhe and wriggle and squirm once their habitat is disturbed, so does decadent capitalism breed similar loathsome types. In either case they are as offensive to the eye as their habitat is to the nostrils of decent people. In either case their loathsomeness is exceeded in magnituhe only by that of their insignificance.

SHOULD BEAR WEIGHT.

It seems that the Record Foundry and Machine Company of Moncton and Montreal, has made application to the city council for some sort of a bonus to assist it in establishing a manufacturing plant in this city. This has brought forth a somewhat mild editorial protest from the Daily Province, in which the following lines occur:

"When a municipality subsidizes an enterprise for the purpose of securing its location within its boundaries it establishes a precedent which is constantly cited in favor of other applicants, and is likely to be abused by interested and designing individuals such as are found in every community. Such a concession, too, is an admission on the part of the authorities that the locality is not the natural and proper centre in which the industry should be operated. The enterprise which is unable to flourish without adventitious support has really no right to exist If If it can exist without such support it has no right to solicit charity."

As the Province is a C. P. R. organ, and it is weil known that that company would not "solicit charity," nor under any circumstances accept a "bonus" or other "adventitious support," this protest should not be lightly treated. Coming from such a source it should bear considerable specific gravity. In fact it is almost enough to upset one's gravity to think of it.

While the capitalist press is persistent in implying that the purpose of first of May demonstrations upon the part of the workers is to create disturbance and indulge their propensity for riot and bloodshed, it is particularly noticeable that where they are allowed to engage in these demonstrations and celebrations unmolested no events could more completely take on the character of pegce and good order. Although demonstrations were held in the various cities of France on Monday last, no disorderly manifestations occurred outside af some trivial affair at Brest and Etienne. In Rome and other parts of Italy meetings of workmen were held which were followed by fetes and visits to the country. In Austria the day passed off quietly. In Vienna 30,000 workmen paraded without disorder. In Berlin, Germany, the Socialists celebrated the day in 52 halls. Sixty-six trades unions also held meetings. The attendance is described as having been greater than ever before on a May Day. The interests of workmen do not centre around riot, disturbance, war and bloodshed. They centre around the instruments and the arts of peaceful industry. If their rising aspirations for emancipation from the thraldom of capitalist exploitation be allowed free expression along peaceful lines, their freedom may be arrived at without disturbance and bloodshed. If repressive measures be resorted to, however, they will be forced to resort to drastic action, and the ruling class that would thus attempt to thwart their purpose will assuradly pay the penalty. The emancipation of labor is strictly in line with human progress and will be accomplished no matter what the cost.

NOT ENTITLED TO ANYTHING.

During the Coal Miners' Convention held in Springfield some time ago, while discussing the subject of legislation desired by the miners, several of the speakers referred to such legislation as something they were "entitled to."

During this same convention, Comrade Ambroz, the socialist representative, was invited to address the convention. He referred to the speeches of the delegates who claimed that they were entitled to some consideration at tne hands of the legislature, and emphatically told the miners that they were entitled to nothing; they were there as begggrs and pleaders. At that time the miners did not see the point. Several months of futile attempting to get their bills for safeguarding the lives of their members passed by the Illinois legislature has changed their minds.

One of the miners' officials who has worked hard for the bills, protecting the lives of the miners, met Comrade Ambroz last week. Comrade Ambroz asked him how his bills were progressing. He looked at Ambroze and smiled. He said: "Ambroz, I remember that speech of yours at our convention. We are not entitled to a d—— thing. I am now convinced that the Socialists are right. We are not entitled to anything, except that which we have the power to take."

It is to be hoped that this truth will be burned into the minds ofall sections of the working class before another election comes around.—Chicago Socialist.

COMMERCIALISM AND CROSS.

We have been told many a time and oft that this is a Christian country, and being so it goes without saying that the cross is the most sacred emblem therein, yet we hear no word of protest from anyone as to the use to which the cross has been put during the last week in some of the stores on Main street in this city. In one window at this time of writing a large cross can be seen placed there for the purpose of drawing attention of the passer-by to the underwear by which it is surrounded. In another window may be seen a still larger cross with the figure of a woman kneeling at the foot, and against the cross itself is placed a placard bearing the legend, "latest out," which may or may not apply to the lady. In yet another window a cross appears to be considered an appropriate background for the display of articles for sale, and instead of the figure usually associated with this emblem a string of gold watches is attached to it, fit attachment for a people whose god is gold.

To commerce, base, sordid commerce, nothing is sacred. That the class which upholds religion will consent to so debase the supposedly sacred symbol of their religion goes to prove the contention of the believer in economic determinism, viz.: That religion is supported by the ruling class solely for the purpose, to assist in keeping in subjugation the working class. The silence of the pulpit on the subject gives still further proof that this is the case.

—Spartacus in Winnipeg Voice.

Three persons were shot, two stabbed, and fully a score received bruises and scalp wounds in Chicago on April 29, in connection with the teamster's strike. In numerous parts of the city hand-to-hand conflicts between union and non-union men. He who stubbornly refuses to see in these disgraceful conflicts between workmen over possession of jobs, any evidence of the class struggle between wage slaves and masters is dubbed an "impossibilist." The dictionary of the future will define "impossiblist" as meaning he who found it impossible to reduce his reasoning faculties to the level of those of an ass.

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.

J. EDWARD BIRD. A. C. BRYDON-JACK. GEO. E McCROSSAN.
BIRD, BRYDON-JACK & McCROSSAN
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC
Railway Block Tel. 829. P.O. Box 932
324 Hastings Street - Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. W. J. Curry
DENTIST
Cor Burrard and Robson Sts

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. [illegible] W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7 10 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. [illegible] Meets second and fourth Thursdays at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 3, Ingleside Block. President W. Blackstock; recording secretary, R. McDougall; financial secretary, H. Elsden. Address all communications to the hall. All sojourning brethren cordially invited.

ESTABLISHED 1894
The VOICE
The Oldest Labor Paper in Canada

Always a fearless exponent in the cause of labor.

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

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

Issued every Friday.

The Voice Publishing Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

SMOKE
Kurtz's Own
Kurtz's Pioneers
Spanish Blossoms
Cigars

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker
Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Stock of staple ready-made Shoes always on hand.
2458 Westminster Ave. Mount Pleasant

TAKE YOUR HAT TO THE
HAT HOSPITAL
155 Cordova Street
And have it rejuvenated with new life. Old Hats Cleaned, Pressed and Made as Good as New by expert workmen and at moderate cost.
Elijah Leard.
THE MODERN HAT RESTORER

United Hatters of North America

THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA UNION MADE REGISTERED

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 some times only on two. John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia is a non-union concern.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place New York.

SOCIALISM is inevitable. That means our economic and social development will some day make it clear even to the dullest mind that a solution of our industrial problems is possible only by industrial co-operation. But are we to look on passively and wait until the mind more dull and dense than our own, has at last reasoned it out all by itself? Certainly not. We want to get there sooner. And we will get there in the near future if we set to work and educate the man who is still groping in the dark. We know things will make him see the light some day, but we want him to see it now. Therefore our incessant propaganda and agitation. To do good work you need good tools. Select your propaganda material carefully and you will see results. Two books well tried as means of Socialist propaganda are

MODERN SOCIALISM, *5th Edition; 180 Pages; Paper 25c, Cloth 75c.*
PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, *4th Edition; 238 Pages; Paper 35c, Cloth $1.00*

both written by the REV. CHAS. H. VAIL. They have made thousands of Socialists by their simple and convincing presentation of the principles of Socialism. To Shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Co. they are sold at a discount of 40 per cent.

Any Socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a $5.00 share in our Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy special rates for "The Comrade" and other Socialist Literature. Don't stand aloof, Hitch your wagon to the
COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, 11 Cooper Square, New York.

Capitalist Accumulation

Its Historical Tendency, by Karl Marx.

What does the primitive accumula-ion of capital, i. e., its historical enisis, resolve itself into? In so far s it is not immediate transforma-ion of slaves and serfs into wage-aborers, and therefore a mere change f form, it only means the expropri-tion of the immediate producers, i. , the dissolution of private proper-y based on the labor of its owner. rivate property as the antithesis to ocial, collective property, exists nly where the means of labor and he external conditions of labor be-ng to private individuals. But ac-ordingly as these private individu-ls are laborers or are not laborers, rivate property has a different char-cter. The numberless shades that at first sight presents, correspond o the intermediate stages lying be-ween these two extremes..

The private property of the laborer his means of production is the undation of petty industry, wheth-agricultural, manufacturing, or oth; petty industry, again, is an sential condition for tne develop-ent of social production and of the e individuality of the laborer him-lf. Of course, this petty mode of oduction exists also under slavery, ridom and other states of inde-ndence. But it flourishes, it lets ose its whole energy, it attains its equate classical form, only where e laborer is the private owner of s own means of labor, set in ac-on by himself: the peasant of the d which he cultivates, the artizan the tool which he handles as a rtuoso. This mode of production supposes parcelling of the soil, d scattering of the other means of oduction. As it excludes the con-ntration of these means of produc-n, so also it excludes co-opera-n, division of labor within each parate process of production, the ntrol over, and the productive ap-cation of the forces of Nature by ciety, and the free development of social productive powers. It is mpatible only with a system of oduction, and a society moving hin narrow and more or less pri-tive bounds. To perpetuate it uld be, as Pecqueur rightly says, decree universal mediocrity." At certain stage of development it ngs forth the material agencies its own dissolution. From that ment new forces and new passions ing up in the bosom of society; the old organization fetters them keeps them down. It must be ihilated; it is annihilated. Its ihilation, the transformation of individualized and scattered ns of production into socially ntrated ones, of the pigmy pro-y of the many into the huge pro-y of the few, the expropriation the great mass of the people from soil, from the means of subsist-e, and from the means of labor, s fearful and painful expropriation the mass of the people, forms the lude to the history of capital. It nprises a series of forcible meth-, of which we have passed in re-w only those that have been epoch-ing as methods of the primitive mmulation of capital. The expro-ation of the immediate producers s accomplished with merciless van-ism, and under the stimulus of ssions the most infamous, the most did, the pettiest, the most mean-odious. Self-earned private pro-ty, that is based, so to say, on fusing together of the isolated, ependent laboring-individual with conditions of his labor, is sup-nted by capitalistic private pro-ty, which rests on exploitation of nominally free labor of others, .., on wage-labor.

s soon as this process of trans-uation has sufficiently decomposed old society from top to bottom, soon as the laborers are turned o proletarians, their means of la-into capital, as soon as the ca-alist mode of production stands its own feet, then the further so-lization of labor and further trans-mation of the land and other ns of production into socially ex-ited and, therefore, commoo ns of production, as well as the ther expropriation of private pro-etors, takes a new form. That ich is now to be expropriated is longer the laborer working for self, but the capitalist exploiting ny laborers. This expropriation ccomplished by the action of the manent laws of capitalist produc-n itself, by the centralization of ital. One capitalist always kills ny. Hand in hand with this cen-lization, or this expropriation of ny capitalists by few, develop, on ever extending scale, the co-opera-e form of the labor process, the scious technical application of nce, the methodical cultivation the soil, the transformation of instruments of labor into instru-nts of labor only usable in com-n, the economizing of all the ns of production by their use, as means of production of combined, ialized labor, the entanglement of peoples in the net of the world rket, and with this, the interna-nal character of the capitalistic ime. Along with the constantly inishing number of the magnates capital, who usurp and monopol-all advantages of this process of nsformation, grows the mass of ery, oppression, slavery, degrada-n, exploitation; but with this, grows the revolt of the work-class, a class always increasing numbers, and disciplined, united, anized by the very mechanism of process of capitalist production lf. The monopoly of capital be-es a fetter upon the mode of pro-tion, which has sprung up and rished along with, and under it. ntralization of the means of pro-tion and socialization of labor at reach a point where they be-ne incompatible with their capi-st integument. The integument burst asunder. The knell of capi-st private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated.

The capitalist mode of appropria-tion, the result of the capitalist mode of production, produces capital-ist private property. This is the first negation of individual private property as founded on the la-bor of the proprietor. But capitalist production begets, with the inexorability of a law of Nature, its own negation. It is the negation of negation. This does not reestablish private property for the producer, but gives him individual property based on the acquisitions of the capitalist era: i. e., on co-operation and the possession in common of the land and the means of production.

The transformation of scattered private property, arising from indi-vidual labor, into capitalist private property is, naturally, a process, in-comparably more protracted, violent, and difficult, than the transformation of capitalist private property, al-ready practically resting on socializ-ed production, into socialized pro-perty. In the former case, we had the expropriation af the mass of the people by a few usurpers; in the lat-ter we have the expropriation of a few usurpers by the mass of the peo-ple.

STILL AT WORK.

That Comrade C. M. O'Brien, who was forced to cut short his trip through the interior or the province owing to private affairs which ne-cessitated a trip to eastern Canada, is allowing no opportunity to get in a word for the movement to slip by without taking advantage of it, may be seen by the following taken from the Winnipeg Telegram of April 24.

C. M. O'Brien, organizer for the Socialist Party of Canada, was the speaker at a crowded meeting in the Trades hall yesterday evening. The subject of the address was "The His-toric Mission of the Working Class."

The speaker touched on the amount of distress and misery among the workers in all civilized countries, and to understand the reason of this the working class must study the history of wealth production. As the tool of production changed, so did all so-cial, political and religious institu-tians change. In the days of human slavery prisoners of war were killed and eaten. At a later period, when a man was able to produce more than his own means of subsistence, it became profitable to make slaves of the prisoners. This system gave way in its turn to the feudal system, and it in its turn gave way to the pres-ent capitalist system, under which the worker obtains a mere subsist-ence, the surplus going to the own ers of the tools of production, the capitalist class.

The revelations of Lawson and others as to the working of the capi-talist system, show what a hideous monster it is, but the wail of Law-son and the others deals only with that part of wealth which the work-ingman does not get in any case, and so does not directly concern him.

The speaker showed how little hope there was for the working class under the capitalist system. The army of the unemployed is necessary for the success of the capitalist class, and it is an ever growing army.

The enormous and continued accu-mulation of wealth which the work-ing class cannot buy and the capi-talist class cannot consume, shows that this system is drawing to an end. The capitalist system is smoth-ering in its own fat.

The historical mission of the work-ing class is to convert capitalist pro-perty into collective working-class property, and to do this knowledge of economics is necessary, and the possession of the reins of govern-ment.

"CONFISCATION" OF PROPERTY

The enemies of Socialism, who, to hear them talk, one would imagine know better than the Socialists themselves what they are after, and who assume to forecast with greater accuracy than Socialists do, also de-clare that Socialism can never come into power except through a whole-sale confiscation of property, in-cluding the furniture and the small savings of the industrious poor. Next to the charge of contemplating the "abolition" of the family, this one of "confiscation" is a favorite one with the mouthpieces of capital-ism.

Confiscation is not at all essential to Socialist society. The Socialist program is silent upon the subject. It does not mention it, not because it is afraid of frightening people away, but because it is not a sub-ject upon which anything can be said with certainty. The only thing that can be stated with certainty is that the tendency of the economic develop-ment renders imperative the social and national ownership and opera-tion of the instruments of large pro-duction. In what way this transfer from private and individual into col-lective ownership will be effected; whether this inevitable transfer will take the form of confiscation or oth-erwise, whether it will be a peace-able or a forcible one—these are questions as impossible to answer today with certainty as it was im-possible to answer similar questions with certainty forty years ago upon the subject of the abolition of chat-tle slavery, or as impossible as it was to answer similar questions a hundred and twenty-five years ago upon the subject of restraining the Crown and Parliament of Great Bri-tain from reducing the American co-lonists to the condition of the East Indian ryots. Neither can past evi-dence give much aid in this doubt. The transition may be effected, as was that from feudalism to capital-ism, in as many different ways as there are different countries. The manner of the transition depends wholly upon the special and sur-rounding circumstances under which it is effected, as, for instance, upon the power and enlightenment of the classes that are concerned, all of which are matters that can with dif-ficulty be foretold; furthermore, the "unexpected" may happen, and this is an element that has played the most prominent role in the history of mankind.

It goes without saying that Social-ists wish this unavoidable transition could be effected with no friction, or as little friction as possible, in a peaceful way and with the consent of the whole people. Unfortunately, however, history will take its own course regardless of the wishes of both Socialists and their adversaries.

Nevertheless, this much may be said with certainty: even though the course of events should force the transition from capitalist to Social-ist production via the road of con-fiscation, the economic development that has preceeded us would render necessary the confiscation of only a part of existing property. The eco-nomic development demands social ownership in the implements of la-bor only; it does not concern itself with, nor does it touch, that part of property that is devoted to personal and private uses. Let us take one illustration, furnished by capitalism itself. What are savings banks? They are the means whereby the pri-vate property of non-capitalist class-es is rendered accessible to the capi-talists; the deposits of every sin-gle depositor are, taken separately, too insignificant to be applied to a capitalist industry; not until many deposits have been gathered together are they in a condition to fulfil the function of "capital;" in the same measure in which capitalist under-takings shall pass from private into social concerns, the opportunities will be lessened for would-be patrons of savings banks to receive interest upon their deposits; these will cease to be capital and will become pure-ly non-interest-drawing funds. That, assuredly, is not confiscation.

The confiscation of such property is, moreover, not only economically unnecessary, but politically improb-able. These small deposits proceed mainly from the pockets of the ex-ploited class, from those classes to whose efforts mainly the introduction of Socialism will be due. Only he who considers these classes to be utterly senseless can believe they would begin by first robbing them-selves of their hard-earned savings in order to regain possession of their instruments of production. — Karl Kautsky.

The Socialist members in the par-liament of Denmark are making a vigorous fight for an eight-hour bill. The government has at last been forced to appoint a commission to enquire into industrial conditions.

All The Working Men
Buy Their
CLOTHING
—AT—
The Belfast Store
243-245 CARRALL STREET.
L. Richmond
37 Hastings Street, East.
Next Door to Mason's.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Western Clarion:

We who attended the Presbyterian Young People's meeting last Mon-day were treated to quite a debate on whether riches caused more crime than poverty. Poverty won out. The only thing it does win out in is crime and starvation. The learned gentleman gave us some very good theories and statistics and I think if both sides of the case were put to-gether it would make very good ma-terial for some of us Socialists to use in describing conditions as caus-ed by private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribu-tion. It is surprising that those gentlemen knowing statistics so well do not give us a hanh in remedying these evils. At might be that they have no time to spend on the "ma-terial" elevation of the masses as they are kept pretty busy looking after their own welfare, spiritual and material.

They appear to one who looks be-low the surface as penny wise and pound foolish when looking only to their own advancement they neglect their duty to society and the so-called portion, who as a result of their poverty of mind and body en-danger the welfare of everyone.

All these gentlemen are avowed old-party men, and as all should know, old parties should stand for the perpetuation of such conditions as exist today, i. e., wage slavery. One of the debaters said that Carne-gie's wealth was got by crime, and cited the instance of the Homestead tragedy. Another one said that Carnegie, having come from the low-er walks, was stared in the face by the night-mare of poverty, and he will commit crime to keep away from poverty.

Our position is that it is unjust to open the resources and equipments of our bread-getting to those com-mercial buccaneers and brigands to capture and gamble with as they please. It is much as though they were gambling with the very souls and bodies of men.

We, of Nanaimo, had an ehxibition of a preacher running some tin horns to earth here, and it became the talk of what a brave man he was to with-stand the wrath of these gamblers. Poor Tin Horn, he is but a product of our cruel system. I can tell the Rev. Preacher that I respect the Tin Horn far more than the men that give $100,000 to the Missionary So-ciety and which was accepted with few dissenting voices. I can dodge the Tin Horn any time, but the oth-er man takes the very cream off my food before I ever see it. In fact takes what he pleases from us and never even gives us the chance to gamble for it. The Tin Horn, fair sport, lays the cards before us to take a chance at it, but he would be put in jail if caught; the other fel-low gives his money to missionary, and the Preacher keeps quiet.

All the effects of the class struggle are well knawn to these debating gentlemen, and in their arguments they stated that all actions had their reactions, meaning cause and effect. They give the effect to the public, but the cause they seem never to have studied. Is it that Marx and Engels' works were written in vain for them? Maybe they think the old parties can alter things. They have been running things for a long time and we are getting the worst of the deal right along, and it is time we took a hand in running things our-selves.

Why don't these gentlemen wake up from their sleep and strike out for something that will change these conditions and clear poverty from the land, and with it crime.

Socialism will abolish poverty. So-cialism presents an organized move-ment and a social program to abol-ish the unnatural elements that bind men to this tragedy of our bread-get-ting.

Just picture what you would feel like were you torn away by lack of work from family, home, etc., and in a strange town with nothing to eat and no job in sight. You might be tempted to do things different to what you would were you in your fine, cosy home. That is the condi-tion of millions, through lack of work. In conclusion I might say that their way of working it, con-ditions are like a man that has boils. He works away poulticing each one as they come, but if he goes to a doctor he would say, "my man, your system is out of order and needs cleansing. Here is some medicine to clear your blood, and you will have no more boils when it is cleared." I hope these gentlemen will next time get at the cause as well as they did at the effect.

Class Conscious.
Nanaimo, May 3, 1905.

The doctrine of "love your neigh-bor" has no doubt been a potent fac-tor in lifting the race to its present high plane of moral and ethical cul-ture. Christian civilization that now extends its benificent influence over a goodly portion of the globe, evidently has still further work to do before "peace on earth" is thor-oughly established. To help the good work along the Krupps, of Es-sen, Prussia have been compelled to increase their working force from 24,000 to 30,000 men in order to fill huge artillery contracts for Ger-many, Russia and other countries. The machine gun makes an efficient missionary to convey the gospel of salvation to those who thirst after righteousness.

A successful capitalist invasion of Crete has evidently taken place, as the press dispatches report the island over-run with brigands.

- Our Victoria Advertisers -
Patronize Them and Tell Them Why.

3, 5 and 7 STORE STREET
Telephone 396 VICTORIA, B. C.
Feed INTERNATIONAL STOCK and Poultry Food to obtain best results.
SCOTT & PEDEN
FLOUR, FEED HAY AND GRAIN
Agents for SUTTON'S SEEDS.

COMRADES, strike at the ballot box on Election day, and be sure to strike the
Rock Bay Hotel
When in Victoria.
ARNASON BROS., Proprietors

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

Patronize Clarion Advertisers.
5 yearly sub. cards for $3.75.
Bundles of 25 or more copies to one address at the rate of one cent

HAROLD BURNETT, News Agt.
Victoria General Agent for The
SEATTLE TIMES
PORTLAND OREGONIAN
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES TIMES
CHICAGO EXAMINER AND AMERICAN
PENNSYLVANIA GRIT
P. O. Box 444 VICTORIA, B. C.

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

PAYING HIGH PRICES
BECOMES MONOTONOUS
Try HASTIES' FAIR for a Change
72 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

AS A WORKING TOOL
for the student and the writer, as an authoritative reference book for schools, teachers, families, business and professional men, there is one book which offers superior advantages in the solid value of its information, and the ease with which it is obtained.
One's admiration for Webster's International Dictionary increases daily as it comes to be better known. It never refuses the information sought and it never overwhelms one with a mass of misinformation illogically arranged.
The St. James Gazette of London, England, says: For the teacher, the pupil, the student and the litterateur, there is nothing better; it covers everything.
The New and Enlarged Edition recently issued has 25,000 new words and phrases, a completely revised Biographical Dictionary and Gazetteer of the World, 2380 pages and 5000 illustrations.
Our name is on the title-pages of all the authentic dictionaries of the Webster series.
LET US SEND YOU FREE
"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment. Illustrated pamphlet also free.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

The bill reducing the term of com-pulsory military service in France from three to two years has passed both houses of the French parlia-ment, and is now law. It also abo-lishes certain privileges whereby the wealthy could evade the service.

During the ten years intervening between the Eleventh and Twelfth United States Census, the wage of the silk workers shows the following falling off: Men from $531 to $442 per year; women from $276 to $271; children from $158 to $141. The proportion of women and children employed increased. The value of the product increased greatly.

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.

Newspaper Publishing

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of newspaper publishing, and are prepared to give estimates on printing all kinds of weekly or monthly publications. If you are thinking of publishing any kind of pamphlet or other matter necessitating a large amount of type-setting, come to us as we are particularly equipped for just such work. Also anything in the way of office stationery, business cards and advertising matter handled with neatness and despatch.

Mail orders for Job Printing from other districts will be promptly executed to the letter and sent return mail. Prices the same as for work done in this city. Try us with an order.

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

Socialist Party of Canada

DOMINION EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE MEETING

Vancouver, B. C., May 2, 1905, (Room 15, Masonic Block)—Present: Comrades Peters (chairman), Wilkinson, Burns, Leah, Organizer Kingsley and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From the International Socialist Bureau, Brussells, fixing the rate of application at $20.

From the International Socialist Bureau enclosing report of its activities for February and March. Received and filed.

A warrant for $14 was drawn for printing account.

Adjournment.

—o—

B.C. Provincial Executive

Socialist Party of Canada.

Vancouver, B.C ., May 2, 1905, (Room 10, Masonic Block)—Present: Comrades Peters (chairman), Wilkinson, Leah, Burns, Organizer Kingsley and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The following communications were dealt with:

From Greenwood Local, enclosing $1 for due stamps and notifying change of secretary.

Received and complied with.

From Vancouver Local enclosing $2.50 for due stamps and monthly report.

Received and complied with.

The secretary was instructed to write to the various local secretaries enquiring if they would consent to have their names and addresses published in a directory in the Western Clarion.

Receipts.

Greenwood Local, due stamps	$1 00
Vananda Local, due stamps.....	5 50
Vancouver Local, due stamps...	2 50
Total	$9 00

Adjournment.

Local Vancouver sends a very encouraging report. Their propaganda meetings are well attended and considerable interest displayed. They have had a gain of 11 members in the last month.

—o—

Local Vananda reports being somewhat inactive but that the dues are being regularly collected. Other "inactive" locals take note.

—o—

Comrade Hallberg, af Greenwood, reports a revival of interest in that "burg."

SOME RESOLUTIONS.

While we are not disposed to bother to any great extent with the troubles besetting the Socialist movement on tne other side of the line, there are still some phases of the Wisconsin-Berger affair of more than national consequence. The tendency displayed by the actions of Milwaukee Socialists is one that may be expected to manifest itself even upon this side of the line upon occasion. It, therefore, behooves Canadian Socialists to closely observe the action of our comrades of the States in dealing with the matter. After the vicissitudes of years gone by, there comes promise from California of a thoroughly proletarian Socialist movement, revolutionary to the core. At the state convention held last October practically the whole of the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada was adopted. Our San Francisco comrades have taken most decided steps to express their attitude in regard to the actions of Berger and his Milwaukee following. The following resolutions, which speak for themselves, have been sent us by the California comrades with request that we publish same, which we cheerfully do:

The following resolutions were adopted by local San Francisco at its regular meeting, April 17th:

Whereas Local Milwaukee, of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin, has failed to place a full ticket in the field for the municipal election to be held in that city April 4, 1905, and has thereby violated Article XII, section 3 of the National Constitution, to-wit:

"The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all the State and Municipal Platforms shall conform thereto, and no state or local organization shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine, or compromise with any other political party or organization or refrain from making nominations in order to favor the candidates of such other organizations, nor shall any candidates of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or indorsement from any other party or political organization."

Be it resolved, That we call upon the State of Wisconsin to revoke the charter of Local Milwaukee because of aforesaid violation.

Be it further resolved, That in case the State of Wisconsin fails to revoke the charter of Local Milwaukee for the above-mentioned reason we call upon the National Executive Committee to revoke the charter of State of Wisconsin for having failed to do its duty in the matter of party discipline.

Whereas, Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, a member of the National Committee in the election held in Milwaukee, 1905, not only advocated and defended the action of Local Milwaukee in its failure to place a ticket in the field; but also advised members of the Socialist Party to vote for a certain candidate on a capitalistic ticket.

Be it Resolved, That we call upon the National Executive Committee to demand the resignation of Victor L. Berger as a member of the National Committee, and failing to do so, we call upon the Natianal Executive Committee to ask the State of Wisconsin to declare the seat of Victor L. Berger vacant on the National Committee.

Adopted by Local San Francisco, April 17, 1905.

Geo. Williams, organizer.
A. Regan, secretary.

An Opportune Time for Reading

Drop in and see our splendid assortment of reading matter. Try our book exchange. Return two old books and receive one new one.

E. GALLOWAY
VANCOUVER. B. C.
12 and 14 Arcade. 326 Abbott Street
Mail orders promptly attended to

A WARNING.

Upon the first page of this issue will be found a warning to young women, who may contemplate visiting Portland, Oregon, during the coming Lewis and Clark Exposition, with the expectation of obtaining employment while there. Those at all familiar with the dangers besetting the pathway of young women who chance to be penniless, even under normal circumstances and at ordinary times, in tnis beauteous commercial civilization, will understand the necessity of emphasizing this warning. In this commercial age which makes of human life and of every human attribute a thing of barter and sale, the business instinct has become so highly cultivated that no scruple will be allowed to stand in the way of profit making. Many a young woman at previous expositions, as well as in the daily life of every great metropolis, penniless and without friends, has found herself face to face with circumstances too horrible to contemplate and which she has been forced to submit to, the only alternative being starvation. In spite of all warnings this will no doubt be the experience of many a young woman at Portland during the coming summer. The Exposition at its best will be but a vulgar display of plunder taken from an outraged working class, and a manifestation of the power of capital to neatly, expeditiously and effectively carry on its mission of robbing the workers. The harpies, vampires and jackals of capital will be on hand in force ready to take advantage of any person or circumstance that may be turned to profitable account.

That it becomes necessary to give such a warning is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization. But every young woman will do well to heed it.

—o—

ROBBING THEIR OWN TRUNK.

Some of our exchanges are greatly wrought up because certain persons "rob the government," as tney put it. They claim that Rockefeller and George Gould, through powerful influences at Washington, have gobbled up the coal lands of several western states, without much cost to themselves. Just why such a fuss should be made is not clear. The government belongs to the Rockerfeller-Gould tribe and if they have taken over some good things in the shape of coal lands, etc., it is only equivalent to taking their own things out of tneir own trunk. Surely no person should be accused of theft for doing that.

—o—

And now comes word that the non-union teamsters of Chicago are to be armed with Winchester rifles with which to protect themselves against the assaults of the striking unionists whose weapons have so far been confined to brickbats, pieces of lead pipe, etc. Verily, the class struggle is waxing fierce upon the economic field. It stands the capitalists in hand to remain away from the scene of hostilities lest some of them receive accidental injuries.

—o—

It is being predicted that "open revolt and bayonet" will be resorted to by the Polish working people in the near future, as present conditions are becoming intolerable. The Russ declares the "government must act promptly if awful carnage is to be avoided." "Awful carnage," of course, means the slaughtering of useless parasites. When governments act in these matters no carnage results.

—o—

A row at a prohibition meeting in Texas resulted in the killing of four men. It seems that whisky is not the only liquid possessing fighting qualities. Texas water is also in it.

C. M. O'BRIEN AT WINNIPEG

Speaks on Revolutionary Working Class Politics

The Socialist Party, taking advantage of the presence in Winnipeg of the organizer of tne Dominion organization. Mr. C. M. O'Brien, held a meeting in the Trades Hall on Sunday night. A short meeting was held outside, at which two or three members spoke, and when Wm. Scott took the chair at the indoor meeting the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, many persons being able to find standing room only. Mr. Scott said that the only object of adoration the Socialist held sacred was truth and justice.

C. M. O'Brien then spoke on the "Mission of the Working Class."

He said in part:—According to the dispatches which appear in the capitalist press, whose mission it is to defend present-day society rather than to expose its weakness, there is a great deal of misery and suffering throughout the capitalist world. A great many people short of the necessaries of life. Now that we can produce in abundance necessaries and luxuries for every member of the human family, and now that we can transport such necessaries from any part of the globe to any other in such a short space of time, and yet so many should suffer because they are short of these necessaries of life, can be accounted for and clearly understood only by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the natural economic laws that govern society and the iron law that governs wages.

When Newton discovered the law he called gravity, he wasted no time or energy studying tactics or policy to conform to the whims and prejudices of public opinion, but he made known his discovery regardless of the whims and prejudices of public opinion. So it was with Marx and Engels when they discovered the natural economic laws that govern so-

He or she who would impart ciety, and the iron law that governs wages. They made known their discoveries regardless of the whims or prejudices of public opinion.

to humanity a knowledge of any natural laws must do exactly as did the discoverers of these laws. They must make known those laws regardless of the whims and prejudices of the people in the labor movement who spend their time and energy studying tactics and policy to conform to the whims and prejudices of the working class, and doing the working class a gross injury. What the workers must know is the truth. To thoroughly understand the natural economic laws that govern society and the iron law that governs wages, we must take the tool of production in its infancy or most primitive form, and trace its development down to the present time. The tool of production, or means by which we supply our material wants, commonly known as the economic institutions, are the basis of all other institutions, and of every society that has ever existed in history. The economic institutions of any given time carry with them natural economic laws that are the chief factors in determining man's action, and in shaping or forming his social institutions, political, educational, religious, etc.

The political, educational and religious institutions of any given time were merely the political, educational and religious expression of the economic interests of the masters, or ruling classes of that time. When the individual could produce merely what he or she required to sustain life, slavery did not exist, because there was no profit in an individual owning or controlling the means whereby the others had to live. Then the victors of war ate their captives: it was the only means they had af getting rid of them, as well it was the chief incentive to war, for it furnished eatables and necessaries of life. When the tool of production developed so as to enable the individual to produce a little more than he or she required to sustain life, then the victors in war put their captives to work as slaves to cultivate the sail, thus cannibalism became immoral and illegal, and slavery became moral and legal. The masters of the chattle system built up their social institutions in obedience to, and in conformity with, the natural economic laws that sprang up from the economic institutions which they owned or controlled. When that economic institution or tool of production had developed to that stage when the social institutions no longer conformed to the new laws that sprang up from it, then a revolution took place, which overthrew the social institutions which composed the chattel system and new social institutions were built up in conformity with aod in obedience to the economic laws of the new means of production. These new institutions composing the feudal system reigned supreme in the early part of the fifteenth century. The tool of production had developed so that the social institutions no longer conformed to the new laws that sprang up from it. Then a revolution took place which overthrew the feudal system and new social institutions were built up in conformity with and in obedience to the economic laws that sprang up from the new means of production. These new social institutions compose the now bourgeois or capitalist system. The speaker then went into detail showing the gradusl development of private property into capitalist property and the functions of the two. That with the gradual transformation of private property into capitalist property the wage system had become fully developed. The wage system placed labor power in the category of commodities. That the exchange values of all commodities was determined by the amount of social labor time expended in this production varying above and below that according to supply and demand and competition between buyers and sellers. The price of the commodity labor power (wages) therefore being determined by the cost of subsistence the laborer being able to praduce about five times as much as it costs him to exist, he therefore only receives the equivalent of about one-fifth of what he produces. With the supply of labor greater than the demand and with everything to indicate that it will continue ta get still greater, its price (wages) must continue to come down to the lowest possible amount on which the laborer can subsist. Heretofore the master has forced that surplus which he took irom the working class through the wage system into the heathen lands, but now that the heathens are adapting themselves to the capitalist method of production it is only a matter of a very few years when they will have a surplus for the world's market. Every country in the world producing a surplus, the workers only able to buy back a small portion of what they produce, capitalist society must smother of its own surplus value. As the chattel and feudal systems were merely passing stages in the history of human development, so the capitalist system is but a passing stage.

The tool of production has so developed that the social institutions no longer conform to the economic laws that spring up from it. We are therefore on the verge of the greatest revolution that has ever taken place within the history of the human family. History is now calling upon the working class to perform a mission, that mission is to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and society from class rule. It is up to the wage slaves of capitalism to carry on the revolution. It is necessary that they equip themselves with a knowledge or a consciousness of the fact that they have an historic mission to perform. In order to grapple with the problems and difficulties that confront you in carrying out that mission you must thoroughly understand the natural economic laws that govern society and the iron law that governs wages. Organize yourselves under the revolutionary banners, capture the reins of government, transform capitalist property into collective or working-class property, then proceed to build up your social institutions in cooformity with and in obedience to the natural economic laws that spring up from the means of production which you will then own and control.

In answer to questions re independent labor and single tax, the speaker declared that so long as the wage system lasted labor power would remain a commodity and with the supply ever getting greater than tne demand, its price (wages) must continue to come down, the spreading of reform laws on the statute books would never fit a large number of men into a few jobs, and no movement was a working-class movement until it had inscribed on its banners the revolutionary watchword, "the abolition of the wage system."

—Winnipeg Voice.

—o—

The Hungarign government, evidently frightened at the rising Socialist tide, has ordered the acquittal of 249 railroaders against whom proceedings were pending from last year's railroad strike. They were all replaced in their former positions.

—o—

Spain is reported as in the throes of a great labor crisis, and the government is in a sweat for fear it has not a strong enough military force to cope with it. Of course, there is no other way to deal with such emergencies.

—o—

At Fraser and Polk City, Iowa, the entire Socialist tickets were elected at the recent elections. At Mystic one alderman was elected as against a Rep.-Dem- fusion. In other towns a good increase in the vote was obtained.

EASTER GREETINGS

"STILENFIT"

J. DANAHER & CO. Corner Granville and Pender Streets

SOLE AGENTS FOR "STILENFIT" CLOTHES
Samples and blank measurements sent on application.

Schwab, of the Shipbuilding Trust, is said to have secured a huge contract for warships from the Russian government. This will keep the Trust's slaves in good humor for a time, as they will have work. That is all the average modern slave needs to make himself believe he is having a good time.

—o—

The Japanese comrades who are now in prison for having published a translation of the Communist Manifesto, are allowed to write but one letter per month to their friends outside. Needless to say this is carefully censored by the prison officials. Japanese capitalist rule is abreast of the times.

—o—

Press dispatches assert that "all Poland is in a great conflagration of Socialism, the terror of which is everywhere exciting a terrible panic." It is not difficult to imagine to what portion of Poland's people this "conflagration" appears as a "terror," and are consequently panic-stricken thereat. The thieving class are becoming subject to the shivers in most countries at present.

—o—

AN OBVIOUS CONCLUSION.

The dress reformers tell us that as long as women wear
The awful, dreadful, dragging skirts, they can't get anywhere
On scheduled time; but any one with half an ounce of brains
Knows that, were they to cut them off, they still would miss their trains.

—o—

According to the news dispatches of April 29, many fights were occuring in the streets of Chicago incidental to the teamsters' strike. It is especially noticeable that these disgraceful affairs were carried on between union and non-union workers, and not between workingmen and capitalists.

—o—

Roosevelt is about to appoint Sherman Bell, of Colorado fame, to look after American business interests in Venezuela. Just the man for the job. A splendid specimen of the strenuous type. What's the matter with Bell as Roosevelt's successor in the White House?

—o—

Trouble is reported to be brewing at Seattle between the brewery workers and the bosses. The demands of the men for the ensuing year are not likely to be complied with, and a strike will probably occur on May 1.

Press dispatches say: "Rojestvensky needs coal." Why doesn't he wear overshoes?

—o—

According to the Victoria Colonist Lord Roberts has consented to be Ottawa's guest. It would have been terrible, indeed, had he refused.

—o—

The government of the little state of Luxemburg, which is a sort of lean-to to Holland has taken up the fight against Socialism. Employees of the railways are being dismissed for having taken part in a demonstration for universal suffrage.

—o—

POOR ARGUMENT WITH A BULL

The Great Bend, Mo., Register says: A short time ago some men were engaged in putting up telegraph poles on some land belonging to an old farmer who disliked seeing his wheat trampled down. The men produced a paper by which they said they had leave to put the poles where they pleased. The old farmer went back and turned a large bull in the field. The savage beast made after the men, and the old farmer seeing them running from the field shouted at the top of his voice: "Show him the paper! Show him the paper!"

—o—

APOLOGIES TO ESOP.

An "independent" lion and tiger got into a row over the division of the plunder they had jointly taken from some laborers. A fierce battle ensued; and as each animal was in the prime of nis strength the combat was long and furious. While they were pulling, hauling and mauling each other an impudent "Standard Oil" Fox came along and carried off before their eyes the plunder over which they had been fighting. They then fell upon each other's necks and wept, after which they started a righteous crusade against robbery.

—o—

If an editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it, but if a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

A doctor can use a word a yard long without knowing what it means but if the editor uses it he has to spell it.

If the doctor goes to see another man's wife he charges for the visit, but if the editor goes to see another man'swife, he gets a charge of buckshot.

BURNS & Co.

HARDWARE and Second Hand Dealers.

Largest and cheapest stock of Cook Stoves in the City.

Boom Chains, Augers, Loggers' Jacks, Etc.

We have moved into our new and commodious premises:

138 Cordova St., East

'Phone 1579 Vancouver, B. C.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Labor Advocate, Albuquerque, N. M.: Clip all you please from the columns of the Western Clarion, but be kind enough to give credit for same.

C. H. L., Enderby, B. C.—Looked in vain for the stamps. Did you not forget to enclose them? Pamphlets will be forwarded in due course.

—o—

M. Brousse, a Socialist-Radical, has been elected president of the municipal council of Paris by a vote of 43 as against 27 for his Nationalist opponent.

—o—

The striking teamsters in Chicago have been pledged support by the affiliated unions to the extent of $30,000 per week. This is equivalent to pouring water in a rat-hole.

—o—

A speaker before the Commonwealth club, of Chicago, stated that there were fully 30,000 homeless men in that city. If Socialism is going to destroy the home it had better get busy pretty soon or there will be little left to do in that line.

—o—

An interesting race is now on between the economic forces that have driven 1,000,000 of London's population to a condition of poverty bordering upon actual starvation, and the Salvation Army, which is trying to get them out of their misery by some colonization scheme. The former is, up to the present, several laps in the lead, and seems to have no trouble in increasing it. For every one the Army pulls out of this modern sink hole, economic pressure makes good by shoving in some dozens.

Negligee Shirts

Not Too Early to Look

Exclusive patterns are now here—some of the choice ones will be sold early, and some of the designs we cannot duplicate. If you appreciate unusual styles it will interest you to come promptly.

Flatiron Hats

The Smartest Soft Hat of the Season

These Hats have been enthusiastically received by young men from the very first day we brought them out. Neither trouble nor expense has been saved in the production of these goods, as you will cheerfully acknowledge upon examination.

KILROY, MORGAN CO., LTD.
110 Cordova Street

S. T. WALLACE'S
Cash Grocery Store

We also carry a full line of Furniture, on easy payments, at prices that cannot be duplicated. Kindly inspect our stock.

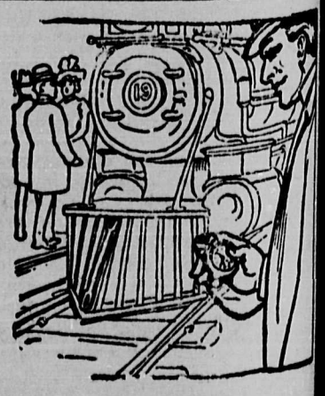
Cor Westminster Ave and Harris Street.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Workingmen Are Always Welcome at
New Fountain Hotel
C. SCHWAHN, Proprietor
Meals 25 cents and up.
Beds, 25 cents per night.
Rooms $1.50 per week and up.
29-31 Cordova St. Vancouver, B.C.

Consult our Department Managers for Electricty for Power and Light Purposes

B. C. Electric Railway Co. Corner Carrall and Hastings St. Vancouver. B. C.

IN WATCH REPAIRING

GREAT CARE IS EXERCISED, AS WE ENTRUST THE REPAIR TO EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ONLY, AND NOT TO APPRENTICES OR AMATEURS.

SPROTT & Co.
THE ARCADE JEWELRY STORE.