352 Library Legislative Assembly

THE WESTERN CLARION

Library, Legislative Assembly JUL 24 1905 VICTORIA, B. C.

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

THIS IS NUMBER 330. VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905. Subscription Price PER YEAR $1.00

ECONOMIC BASIS OF POLITICS

The Obverse and Reverse Sides of the Industrial Shield

Politics and economics are the obverse and reverse sides of industrial life. Conflicting material interests are the basis of social strife. Political parties are the expression of conflicting economic interests. The importance and fervidness of political campaigns are in direct ratio to the magnitude of the material interests involved. Political parties sometimes represent interests within interests, and these subordinate interests are represented by "Political Reform" parties.

The economic interests represented by the different political parties when understood by the voters, enable the latter to deposit their ballots for the candidates of such parties as represent their own particular interests.

Socialists address their propaganda of principles to the working class primarily because Socialism is the political expression of the interests of the exploited working class. It is the labor of the workers, combined with the multiplied factors of modern civilization in the machinery of production, that produces from mother earth all the wealth of the world. The wealth thus produced is appropriated by the few through the wage system, with its corollaries of Rent, Interest and Profit.

Socialists point out that these are the respectable and legal methods by which Labor is despoiled of its product. Legal, because the class that now owns the means of production and distribution of the things necessary to human life also own the law making powers and control the courts; laws are always made and administered in the interest of the owning class: respectable, because the morals of each epoch in history serve only to reflect the economic interests of the master class of that epoch.

The only consideration the working class enjoys at the hands of the dominant class in society is that its members shall be permitted to retain of the product of their toil sufficient for mere subsistence, and this only because of the necessity to perpetuate their kind. This is what is known as "the iron law of wages."

The present capitalist class having obtained possession of the means of wealth production, and its tenure thereto strengthened by the laws of the capitalist regime, and the capitalist class being comparatively few numerically, the only commodity left to the worker that he can sell in order to have access to the means of wealth production, and which access thereto he must have in order to live, is his laboring power. In exchange for his laboring power, which he surrenders unconditionally to the owning class, he is given wages. Wages represents only a part of the product of his toil; the other part the owner keeps and calls "profit." The worker is under the absolute necessity of thus selling himself, because he has no other means of making a living, and is thus constituted a slave—a "wage slave."

Profit, or the surplus product of the workers' toil appropriated by the capitalist owner, is the unpaid wages of labor, and is that of which the worker is robbed. The capitalist, the robber class, utilize the wealth thus unjustly filched from the workers by re-investment in dividend drawing stocks and bonds representing additional ownership in the means of life.—land, mills, factories, railroads, etc., from which interest yielded, and rent, enabling them to live in idleness as social parasites—the tramps' apothesis.

The working class being numerically greater than the number required for the operation of the means of production under the methods of present social order, a vast number of the workers are left deprived of the means of obtaining employment—are deprived of even the poor privileges of being wage slaves. These are called "Capital's Reserve Army of the Unemployed."

Laboring power being a commodity, and as such, subject to the laws of trade under capitalist society, the price of labor is forced down by competition between the laborers to the point where actual subsistence only may be maintained. If discontent arises among the slaves who are fortunate enough to have employment and a strike for "higher wages," that is to say a larger part of their product than their owners allow them, Capital's reserve army of the unemployed are available by the tens of thousands to be put in the places of their discontented fellow workers. In the face of these conditions the unions of the A.F. of L. type are utterly powerless. (Or any other type for that matter.—Ed. Clarion.)

The axiomatic basis of socialist philosophy is that in every age the institutions of society must conform to the prevailing methods of production. This is what is known as the philosophy of Material Determinism. The simple tools of our forbears have developed into complex machines, driven by steam and electricity. In this age, humanity is essentially interdependent. Material has specialized the labor, of the working class. Labor, formerly functioning in the individual through the simple tool of production, now functions in the collectivity through the complexity of that tool developed into the machine, and wealth, from an individual product, has become the product of the collectivity—a social product.

In the days when the simple tool was owned by the individual worker the product was his, and he enjoyed a measure of economic freedom. There was comparatively little industrial friction, and "competition" was "The life of trade." In this age the tool, which is now the complex machine of socialized productivity, has passed out of the possession of the class that uses it and into the possession of the class who do not use it; and here is where the conflict of interest centers between the workers and the owning class.

This antagonism and the resultant conflict is called "The Class Struggle," and this struggle is destined to grow in intensity until the ownership of the tools of production is restored to the class that uses them. This change of ownership will restore harmony in the relations of human society, and it is necessary in order that the integrity of the human race may be preserved and its progressive development insured.

The working class dispossessed of the means of life in the machinery of production are known as the expropriated proletariat. Into this class the present middle class of society is rapidly being forced by the same laws that operate to dispossess the former owners of the simpler tools and the resources of life. The fate of the "middle class" is as absolutely certain as the inherence of cosmic law in the order of the universe.

The Socialist political movement of the working class recognizes the interest of every worker in the world as being essentially identical with the interest of every other worker, irrespective of race, color, or nationality, and the united interests of the workers are opposed at every point to the interests of those who have constituted themselves the guardians of the present social order, hence all political parties not committed to the Socialist Program.

There being no common ground of agreement between Capitalism and Socialism, the interests of each being diametrically opposed, the socialist political movement takes its stand on the platform of the class struggle, and its mission is to educate the working class to an understanding of the indentity of their interests, and to solidarity of action at the ballot box, for the overthrow of the existing social order by the capture of the powers of government. The governmental powers once seized they shall be utilized to replace the present qausi-political system of capitalist institutionalism by an industrial regime in which the machinery of production will become the collective property of the people, and the wealth will be produced under a sane and sensible system without waste and for the use of the people willing to render each his or her quota of social service, and there shall be no such thing as profit in such industry.

In this, then, the Socialist Republic, the hour of service rendered will be used as the measure of value in the exchange of products; machinery will be used to lighten toil and shorten the hours of labor for ALL the workers instead of intensifying the labor and consuming the vitality of the few for a wage pittance as is now done; the army of the unemployed will then have disappeared; the hopeless struggle for existence that obtains under the existing system will have ceased, and there will be guaranteed TO EVERY HUMAN BEING the right to life, liberty and the realization of all the happiness that the most favorable economic conditions can afford.

WORD H. MILLS, in International Socialist Review.
Dallas, Texas, Mar. 16, 1905.

RIVAL LABOR PEDDLERS

The class struggle is being still fiercely waged in Chicago. On Sunday, July 16, a serious fight occurred between union and non-union men, clubs and bricks being freely used. The police finally quelled the disturbance, after making several arrests. Later in the day a row broke out in a meeting of the Federation of Labor, on the election of officers. Revolvers were drawn and the ballot boxes destroyed. Michael Donnelly, president of the Butchers' Union was beaten into unconsciousness and had to be carried from the hall by friends. Many others were cut and bruised in the mix-up. This "noble waging of the class struggle" will soon bring haughty Chicago capitalism to its knees. Let the good work go on.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Winnipeg Voice Has Some Pertinent Remarks to Make on It.

The industrial convention that has recently been in session at Chicago has brought out with more plainness than heretofore the lines of demarkation between the labor and socialistic movements, and their divisions, in the United States. The industrial convention declared itself to be composed and representative of the labormen and Socialists who believe in industrial combination and not in political action for the furtherance of the cause of the worker; they would organize industrially so as to have complete control of all trade and commerce. Then there is the great body of Socialists who stand aloof from this movement; they believe that their objects must be achieved through the ballot box. Both of these bodies draw the line clear at the policy of the American Federation of Labor, which is the premier federation of the continent. The policy of this body is "organize," organize and secure better conditions; politically it would have its members work on the parties and in the parties, but not against them, consequently as a political power it amounts to a little less than nothing at all.

It does not seem so far to have struck any of the prominent men in the American labor movement that there are two things wanted, viz., industrial or trades union organization, and political organization, and these two separate. It was the trades unionists of Australia who won the eight-hour day, but they took it farther than the union agreement; they took it to the statute books. The forward steps of democracy must be imprinted on the statute books or they lack permanency.—Winnipeg Voice.

LAWSON'S LITTLE SCHEME.

Is Calculated to Fool Nobody So Badly as Himself.

Thomas W. Lawson, in a Kansas speech, has announced the first step in his remedy for the economic wrongs of which he has been howling for the past year in Everybody's Magazine. This first step is for the people to sell to the "system" every share of stock and every bond at a high price and later on, after the artificial price, structure collapses, repurchase at a low figure, etc. This seems quite feasible. In fact it is an easy step to take. Of course, the "system" will fall right into the trap and eagerly pick up the stocks and bonds at fancy prices, and when the time comes sell them back at a loss, just to accomodate the dear people and justify Lawson's pretensions as a prophet. Why, to be sure. And it is all so plain and easy. We shall follow Lawson's advice at once. But seriously, the more we hear from this Lawson person, the more convinced we become that he is an exceedingly diminutive wiggler in an extremely large and muddy puddle, and he doesn't know which way he is wiggling. While he has evidently observed some of the surface phenomena of the capitalist skin game, he is evidently totally ignorant as to the internal mechanism from which its terrible power is generated.

OPEN AIR MEETING.

An open air meeting will be held next Sunday evening, under the auspices of Vancouver Local, S. P. of C., at the corner of Carrall and Cordova streets, instead of the usual indoor meeting. Comrade R. P. Pettipiece will officiate on the soap box.

NO SLAVERY ON THIS CONTINENT

But "Freedom of Contract" Wears a Sinister Look

We are happy to know that slavery was long ago abolished in the United States. Labor is now free, but of course it is necessary upon the part of employers to enforce a little discipline among the free workers occasionally, in order to impel them to properly conserve and enjoy their freedom and put it to good use.

Some people wear shirts. Some wear shirts made by the Troy, New York, firm of Cluett, Peabody & Co. That is, the firm gets the credit for making them although they are actually made by the free working people who lead a joyous life around the company's factory. The following, which we clip from the Brewers' Journal, throws a little light upon the hilarious time the girl workers have in the laundry department of the company's works. It is excellent evidence to show that no slavery exists in the United States today:

We have reported of the strike of the starchers of the Cluett, Peabody & Co. laundry, and here are the grievances:

"Piece work prevails in these shirt and collar manufactories, and for any time, for whatsoever cause, that is lost the firm is not the loser.

"No employee is allowed to talk with a fellow worker. Prison rules maintain and infraction of this mandate of silence means discharge.

"White clothes soil easily. White clothing is expensive; yet these girls earning from four to nine dollars a week, were obliged to wear white dresses throughout, or suffer discharge.

"They must account for all work passing through their hands, no matter who handles it after. Penalty, one dozen lost; from 50 cents to $1 fine.

"Failure to mark on slip amount of collars received. Penalty, 10 cents fine.

"Dropping a collar on the floor while hanging up. Penalty, docked five dozen of work.

"For hanging collars on bars which the cleaners failed to wash. Penalty, docked 25 dozen, or $1.

"If one collar dropped from the bars and no one knew who was guilty. Penalty, four nearest employees were docked 10 cents each.

"Firm experimented with a new, cheap starch. Penalty, girls docked for poor work and told to get out.

"If a collar was soiled from the time it left the starcher until it was ironed. Penalty, starcher fined, no matter who was at fault.

"Wages have not been increased in 20 years.

"Laid off 70 girls while there was plenty of work and other factories were doing work for Cluett.

"Firm refused to allow a committee of employees in office to discuss grievances.

"Firm refused to arbitrate with employees.

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress."

Thus you have your "American Freedom and Liberty" demonstrated. The above is much the biggest "4th of July cannon cracker" of this season. Wonder if its report will have the proper effect?

SERFS OF MODERN FRANCE

Robbed and Wronged as their Forebears Were for Ages

The modern serfdom of the peasants of France is the subject of a sensational article in La Revue, of Paris, by M. Charles Geniaux, who says that "little by little since the revolution the bourgeois, the purchasers of the national property, and the nobles, have again formed fiefs which, while they may not have the importance of the former ones, weigh heavily on the life and prosperity of the rural sections. Whole districts have become almost entirely the property of a single man. Earldoms, with their earl a deputy in the chambers, that is the real condition of many of our agricultural districts."

M. Geniaux says that the small farmer who owns his land is relatively prosperous, but that the man who rents his land or works it on shares, and these are in the great majority, is merely a serf, as much so physicially and morally as his ancestors. In the western provinces the domains which were purchased by wealthy persons four generations ago have now become semi-feudal estates where lords of the manor reign in all their power. The peasants rent their land from these men for periods of nine and eighteen years, and when the first lease has expired the clauses introduced with reference to clearings, improvements and expenditures in money and labor for the improvement of the land, compel the renewal of the lease, the tenent fearing otherwise to lose the advances which he has made on the land. Thus the farmers are really as much bound to the land as they were two hundred years ago. When the land is taken on lease for a specified sum, for example $200, it is calculated the total profit will be about $500. However, after deducting actual expenses for a family of four persons, a balance may be saved of $60 for the year. But this is only for the best years.

The hardships are not limited to the actual terms of the lease. For example many great land-owners are assured of their election to the French Parliament by the votes of their tenants, and when the results are not such as the landlord wishes, he does not hesitate to expel his tenant from his holdings. Again, there is a well-known feudal custom which is still in full force. This occurs during the hunting season, and as the right to hunt over the land is reserved in practically all leases by the landlord, the tenants suffer great loss through the destruction of their crops. The conditions of life among the farming classes are very severe. The life of the farmer is hardly more comfortable than it was centuries ago, and the total of happiness has not increased. The food even is the same, with the exception of the addition of potatoes. The intelligence of the agricultural class has remained stationary like the methods of farming. On the other hand, the statistics of the departments of health show a large percentage among the agricultural class of tuberculosis cases and of epilepsy, and great numbers of dwarfs and degenerates. "We must, therefore," says M. Geniaux, "seek to liberate a million peasants from their slavery by instructing them and by passing laws which will safeguard the granary of France. This granary is threatened today with a not unjustified exodus, since the unhappy people seek in Paris and in the large centers comfort and greater freedom."

The condition of that great army, which is represented by the farm hands, is truly deplorable. In Britany alone there are 630,000 farm laborers, both men and women, who are continually in want, while any French defiartment contains more than 100,000 men and women, poorly paid and working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. The wages paid, in general, are twenty-five cents a day for men in winter, and thirty cents in summer, and usually these men are married and fathers of two or three children. The rent paid for the peasant cottages and ground is rarely more than $8 per year, and many farm laborers pay no more than $2.40, $3 and $4 per year for their houses, including a small tract of land. The value of these houses and ground varies between $50 and $140, but it is rare that a laborer is able to save sufficient to become the owner of his miserable dwelling. When the farm hands are not married they live on the farm, the men receiving $30 to $40 a year and their keep. In general they sleep in stables, small, poorly ventilated and filthy, and hence are ghastly in complexion.

FAMOUS CHICAGO CONVENTION

What it Accomplished by Eleven Days of Gabble no One Knows

If the late Chicago convention did nothing else it at least was instrumental in uncovering the absolute lack of economic knowledge dpon the part of numerous shining lights in the Socialist movement, who have long deigned to shed their effulgent glory upon the cause of the uncultured and unwashed proletariat. So far as may be shown in such reports of the proceedings of the convention as have filtered through the columns of the Socialist press, nothing occurred during its lifetime to indicate that those who took part in it possessed any knowledge whatsoever of the structure of capitalist society, and by what means it maintained its brutal economic dominion over the proletariat. In fact the entire proceedings were calculated to prove the aptitude of the cognomen of "gabfest," applied to the gathering by that prince of American humorists, Samuel Gompers.

And truly it was a "gabfest," attended by the most varied and ridiculous collection of gabbers that ever gabbed. From the befuddled Hagerty, and the most erratic of all known freaks, DeLeon, down to the least gabber in the lot, they seemed the most confused lot of gabbers that ever took it upon themselves to create a spectacle.

Hagerty once made a visit to British Columbia and had no difficulty in convincing the most skeptical that what he knew of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat amounted to absolutely nothing and an insignificant nothing at that. His attitude during the convention was purely the anarchist one, an attitude that is only possible alongside of a complete lack of understanding of modern industrial phenomena. Along with DeLeon he decried political action by the workers as a class. The latter referred to political action as the shadow of economic organization, utterly oblivious of the fact that this shadow was the power that in the last analysis protected the ruling class in its control of economic power and held the workers in leash while the iron laws of the labor market thwarted their purpose and broke their spirit. A shadow it may be, but it is one that even the limited intelligence of an infant would discover to possess the attribute of substantiality. The workers in every strike of recent times have felt the weight of this shadow in the shape of police clubs, the rifles of the militia, and the courts' injunctions. Some of the men who listened to the puerile twaddle of the gabbers, had felt it in the Colorado bull-pens. As they did not protest against this shadowy balderdash it is safe to presume they will need a few more similar lessons before their perceptive faculties will sufficiently develope to enable them to distinguish between the substance and the shadow.

Happily the convention afforded DeLeon and his following the opportunity of abandoning the pet child of their diseased imaginations, the S. T. & L. A. Although this creation was nearly ten years old, and had been nursed and tended, and coddled and cuddled by a persistent bunch of economic old women and wet nurses during all that time, it was many times smaller in stature than when it was born. In fact, it was so constitutionally weak that the older it grew the more faint and pitiful its squawk. It was only a matter of time until its sponsors would of necessity abandon it, and that the convention afforded the opportunity was indeed a happy circumstance. Its poor emaciated little carcass can now float away down the sewer of time along with other similar creations that have not outlived their usefulness because they never had any.

It is interesting to note how jealously each particular head gabber kept his lamps trimmed on the rest, for fear his own gabbing would be drowned in the perchance more voluminess gabble of the others.

In the wind-up of election of officers, it looks as though the Hagerty-DeLeon type of gabbers got left. Without the intellect of these vociferous gabbers to shape its destinies, the new organization, it may safely be predicted, will go upon the rocks. It does not need much of a prophet to foretell that it will be upon the rocks from the day of its birth.

A ratification gabble is to be held later on. This is in obedience to the instinct, or whatever it may be, that causes a hen to cackle after having laid an egg, no matter whether the egg be fertile or not.

This new organization will go the way of its predecessors. Founded as it is upon a false conception, or rather upon no conception, of capitalist economics, and the seat of capitalist power, it will meet with the same disastrous experiences that have already overwhelmed the movement of labor in the economic field, as it is termed. If every worker on earth were marshalled into one compact organization, and each pledged upon a stack of Bibles a mile and a half high to abide by its rules and regulations, and at the same time were to leave untouched the reins of political power, they would be as utterly helpless to relieve their distress as though they were not organized at all. The first step to the attainment of the economic power, that intellectual gabblers gabble so much about, is for the workers to sieze control of the reins of political power, i.e., capture the powers of government. Probably no sane person on earth believes that this will be accomplished merely by dropping pieces of paper in a ballot box, although that pleasing performance affords a sort of means to count noses. No edict of the ballot box can be expected to enforce itself. It all resolves itself into a question of power, and if the proletariat is to free itself, it must develop the necessary power to do so, and there is but one way that power can express itself, and that is by seizing control of the machinery of the state and using such control to realize the economic power that means the Freedom of Labor.

Whether such a conquest of power is effected peacefully or otherwise, it is, nevertheless, the political action that must be taken by the workers in order to open the way of their deliverance feom the iron clutch of capitalist rule, the ridiculous gabble of Haggerty, DeLeon, and kindeed gabbling freaks to the contrary, notwithstanding. The sooner the rank and file of labor does a little thinking for itself and places less reliance upon ignorant gabblers, and their silly gabble, the better for them. The rank and file of labor is all right. It needs but be shown the truth to be ready to obey her mandate. Unfortunately, however, the rank and file is too prone to accept without question the gabble of ignorant asses, who by assurance and impudence have foisted themselves in to prominence in labor councils, a prominence that they maintain, not because of any understanding of the labor problem, or of any loyalty to labor's cause, but purely by virtue of an unscrupulous exercise of plausability and gab.

There is a fine bunch of this type of individual in the American labor movement especially, that the rank and file in sheer self-defence, will be compelled to relegate to the very tail end of oblivion. The Chicago farce has brought some excellent specimens of these gabbers ibto plain view. In this, it has accomplished at least some good. They can now be located by the rank and file and sent where their gab can do no further mischief. Outside of this, however, the Chicago affair will go down in history as the most ridiculous and impotent fiasco that ever happened in the name of labor.

A Hypnotist named McEwen has been arrested at Olympia for having used the United States flag for advertising purposes. As national flags are merely the emblems used by nations for the purpose of advertising their respective brand of goods, it is not easily seen in what way McEwan offended, unless his hypnotism was a base foreign product instead of the genuine American article. The amount of mummery and flapdoodle indulged in over these bits of bunting tied to poles, and dubbed flags, is enough to anoint a Hottentot's visage with the oil of gladness at the thought that he is just a plain, untutored, uncivilized heathen.

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.

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

SATURDAY ... ... July 22, 1905

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

This paper receives an occasional well-meant note of warning from some friend, usually located at some trade union stronghold, against its well-known policy of speaking the plain, blunt facts af the labor problem, and everything touching upon it. The plea as a rule advanced for proffering the warning, and advising the adoption of more diplomatic methods in presenting the facts, is that the paper will fail to obtain trade union support so long as it pursues its present policy.

These well-meaning persons may rest assured of one thing, and that is that the Western Clarion is not catering to any hobby, fad or idiosyncracy in order to obtain support. In fact it is not in the catering business. Its purpose is to state the facts as understood by the party who presides over the editorial sanctum, regardless of whose toes may be trodden on in the process.

In regard to the trade unionist, this paper has no quarrel with him. His movement is a logical one, bound to spring into existence at a certain period in the development of industry, and for a certain purpose. Like any other movement it could not go beyond the purpose which called it into being. There it must stop, and eventually give way to some movement whose purpose lies above and beyond it. The trade unionist proper does not pretend that his movement is other than one for the improvement of its membership as measured by wages, hours of labor, etc. The donkey that kicks up all of the trouble, and causes all of the bickering and strife between trade unionists and revolutionists over the kinship or otherwise of these two movements, is the long eared ass who professes to be both a trade unionist and a revolutionist at the same time, and sets himself the task of reconciling these irreconcilable movements. This sort of a "critter" makes it imperative that some one shall be called upon to speak blunt truths, and harvest a numerous crop of disgruntled sorgeheads, seriously afflicted with the mental belly-ache.

There is nothing in the Clarion's attitude that could possibly disturb any one whom nature has endowed with reasoning faculties. In fact it does not disturb any such. It fully expects, however, to afford but cold comfort to those muddle-heads who fancy trade unionism and Socialism to be of the same family, and their chief mission in life to prove it by loudly mouthing the stock phrases of both.

The Clarion advocates the seizure of the reins of public power by the only useful part of human society, by the working class, and the use of such power to effect the deliverance of that class from the economic bondage of Capital. It is not interested in any traders or dealers movements whether such have anything to do with labor-power or any other commodity. However much the publishers may be interested in any such movements, the paper is absolutely clear of them. Under no circumstances will it cater to any person or movement, or swerve from the line of the Revolution, in order to gain support or even to save its own life.

All well-meaning friends, and also the other kind, are cordially invited to refrain from borrowing any trouble on our account. We are having an excellent time, and trouble is an unknown quantity with us.

PATRIOTS ALL.

However relentless the warfare between Grits and Tories, and in spite of the cruel and heartless manner in which they slaughter each other in the legislative arena and at the hustings, when it comes down to a matter cal'ing for patriotic action of the highest order, both Grit and Tory respond to the occasion with equal alarcity and fervor. In fact, when their country calls to duty, the readiness with which both offer themselves for sacrifice upon her alter, makes it impossiqle to distinguish between them. Under such circumstances, Grit looks like Tory, and Tory looks like Grit. They also act so much alike that it is impossible to tell tother from which.

Not long since there loomed upon Canada's horizon a surplus, a hydra-headed monster that threatened to impose its terrible bulk upon the Dominion against the peace and dignity of the King. Both Grit and Tory upon the Ottawa battlefield forgot their feuds and enmities in the face of this threatened danger to their beloved country. In the twinkling of an eye, and almost as one man, they laid aside the wicked battle axes and long toms they had been so mercilessly using upon each other, clased up the large bore cannon with which they had been throwing shells of lyddite gas and stink pots at each other, and figuratively, as it were, rolling up their sleeves, they went after that threatening surplus in a way that would make the famous "charge of the light brigade" look ,ike a Sunday school procession in comparison. They didn't do a thing to it, but reduce it to less threatening proportions. In fact, they brought it down within the limits of reasonable safety, before an ordinarily swift linguist could ejaculate Jack Robinson.

The way those erstwhile deadly enemies forgot their own quarrels and side by side, cheek by jowl, responded to their country's call was indeed touching. That is, it was touching the surplus. The head bamboozler of the Lib-Dub faction received a generous slice as a slight reward for his patriotic fervor. The leading bamboozler of the Con-Flub faction, the opposition as it is called, although in this case there was none, also got a goodly slice for some reason or other. As the mission of the opposition is to put up jobs on the government, this slice was doubtless given for the purpose of stimulating the opposition to a long and energetic life, thus insuring an equally long lease of life to government, as it can be readily seen that government could have no reason for existence, without opposition. Tnere would be no need of it under such circumstances any more than there would be need of a Salvation Army, did no devil exist. The Army, although quite willing to give his Satanic Majesty rude jolts by sudden nerve-racking thumps on the big drum, refrains from putting him out of business altogether, for the reason that should it do so, its penny graft would be destroyed and its woodyards and other philanthropies be of no further value. No doubt, for similar reasons the leader of the opposition received the reward above referred to.

Then the lesser lights along the line came in for increased swag, politely termed indemnity, as it sounds better to cultivated ears, that is, to the ears of the beneficiaries. The inmates of that asylumn for feeble-minded political chromos, known as the Senate, were not forgotten, and neither were the habitues of the Dominion gas factory, who had acquired corns on their brains trying to keep their political fences in repair so as to secure a return to the pie counter the next time the drawing took place. That Ralph Smith and W. Sloan, the two members from Vancouver Island were not in the forefront at the charge upon the surplus and the parcelling out of the dough, need not be attributed to cowardice. In response to their cauntry's call they were engaged in the honorable and easy mission of catching Alberni suckers for the Lib-Dub faction, without any bait whatever.

The judicial fry who have always received too little pay for the laborious task of grinding out "British justice," happily came in for a raise of wages. This will tend to heal the wounds of the British Columbia "his lordships," whose time-honored and ridiculous wigs were ruthlessly stripped from their occiputs by the irreverent hand of the B. C. Solons.

He who takes pains to observe the conduct of these pretended political enemies, when it comes to a matter of mutual graft will not be long in discovering that their enmity is but a sham. That they really stand for the same thing, and that is the perpetuation of the present system of property in the means of wealth production that makes of the workingman a slave while in employment and a Pariah when he cannot secure a master. It is almost needless at this stage of the game to state that just as capitalist property is a swindle perpetrated upon the working class, so are the various political expressioas of capitalist property, shams and humbugs used for the purpose of masving the swindle from its victims, the workers.

Government is the expression of class rule. It is the instrument whereby the ruling class maintains its economic dominion over the ruled class. To rule means to rob. It can express itself in no other way. Government is the means whereby the robber class (capitalists) holds its victims (workers) in subjection to the robbery that is practiced upon them in the process of wealth production. Its control by capitalists through either the Grits or Tories means the continued enslavement of Labor. Its capture by the men of labor means the end of class rule, the end of government as an instrument of oppression and the dawn of Freedom.

Let the observer note, that just as the capitalist world conducts its business it also conducts the affairs of government. The same code of morals and ethics that prevail in one field prevails in the other. In other words, government is merely a reflex of business. It is, like a reflection in a mirror, exactly like the thing it reflects. Whenever those engaged in business see an opportunity to make a dollar, they would be untrue to the traditions of their calling, as well as guilty of a breach of business ethics if they refrained from taking advantage of it. The rule applies with equal force to capitalist representatives, and it is happily true that as a rule they are loyal to their calling and take everything of value that comes within reach, unless it is either to hot or nailed down.

That mediocre galaxy that so valaintly charged the treasury and reduced the surplus, were genuine patriots, every one of them. Their patriotism upon the occasion was a true business patriotism, and that is the only kind that can be expressed, or could be tolerated under the rule of capitalist property, because it's the only kind there is any money in.

All hail to the Ottawa patriots. So long as they remain at the helm the stability of the Dominion will never be seriously threatened because of too great a surplus in the treasury. As surplus reducers, they are as good as the best, if not better.

THE RAILWAY JUGGERNAUT.

The increasing frequency of fatal railway accidents in the United States, is causing a feeling of alarm throughout the Republic. Scarce a day passes but the wires record some hideous catastrophe in which scores of persons are maimed and mutilated, while others more fortunate, are killed outright through the carelessness of officials or defective construction of the roadbed. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just published a bulletin giving statistics of railway accidents during the first quarter of 1905, which are appalling. These statistics show that during the three months there were 28 passengers and 204 employees killed, and 1,651 passengers and 2,062 employees injured, making in all 232 persons killed, and 3,713 injured in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employees not the result of collision or derailments, bring the total number of casualties to 15,306 (914 killed and 14,392 injdred).

The individual suffering and agony which this gruesome record represents is beyond imagination to grasp, the pain and grief of bereaved relatives—parents, husbands, wives and children—impossible to conceive, but still the slaughter goes on and the roads continue to pay dividends. The butcher's bill for the second quarter of the year is not yet to hand, but from all indications it will fully equal that of the preceeding three months, and nothing but the most drastic measures rigidly applied will put a stop to this murderous business. The press of the United States has taken up this question and is urging the Federal and State governments to adopt prompt measures to check a system which is becoming intolerable. Government inspection and supervision faithfully carried out would greatly lessen the number of accidents, but so long as railway corporations are allowed to run fast trains on flimsily built roadbeds the death rate and accident roll will continue to swell. Railway accidents are not unknown in Canada, but happily our transportation companies have more regard for human life than for dollars, and they take every precaution to protect their patrons.—Victoria Colonist. ...

The railways of the United States as well as of Canada, are run for the specific purpose of bringing profits to the coffers of their owners. Whatever policy will assure the largest volume of dividends, is the logical policy to follow, and it will be followed by the management of railways, no matter what the consequence may be to life or limb. In the killing and maiming recorded above the railroads have suffered no loss. Therefore there is no well-defined reason why they should be called upon to exercise any greater care in the operation of their properties than heretofore. The railroads are not run for the use and comfort of people who desire to travel. Neither are they operated for the pleasure and safety of the employees. They are run strictly for profit, and so as a profit-making scheme they are an undoubted success.

The Colonist is, of course, shocked at the "slaughter," and small wonder for it. But like the proverbial old woman who expected to sweep back the tide with a broom, the Colonist expects the railway owners can be made good by law. That is, they are to be forced by law to refrain from enjoying their legal rights as property owners, because incidentally numerous persons are so foolish as to lose their lives, or at least suffer serious injuries. Like that of the proverbial old woman, the Colonist's scheme won't work, as there are causes lying behind these railway butcheries that will require for their removal far more drastic action than anything that paper has in mind, or would stand for, just as there causes lying behind the tides more powerful than Mrs. Partington's broom.

Just as long as the means of wealth production, such as railways, factories, mines, etc., remain as capitalist property, therefore functioning as capital, they will be operated with the same reckless regard for human life as evidenced in their present management.

This maiming and slaughtering is due, not to the instruments used in production, but to the method of their use. As long as they are used for the purpose of producing profit for their owners, those who gather around them must expect to take their own chances on getting killed or maimed.

The only power on earth that can put a stop to the slaughter or reduce it to a minimum is the working class. When it shall have seized the reins of political power and ousted the useless capitalist class from its control of the means of production, and converted them into public property, operated solely for the use, comfort, safety and convenience of the people as a whole, this reckless disregard for human safety will be brought to an end. But it will not be brought to an end before.

THE BEES, THE DRONES AND THE WASP.

A party of Drones got into a hive, and, laying claim to the honey and comb which they found there, tried to force the Bees to quit. The Bees, however, made a sturdy resistence, and the drones were not unwilling to agree to their proposal that the dispute should be referred for judgment to the Wasp. The Wasp, pretending that it was a hard matter to decide, directed both parties to make and fill some comb before the court, so that he might see whose production most resembled the property in dispute. The Bees at once set to work, but the Drones refused the trial; so the verdict was given by Judge Wasp in favor of the Bees. Esop's Fables.

Esop lived long before the advent of capitalism. But even in his day Drones existed in the shape of the chattel slave master. Esop was himself a slave, thus tasting the bitterness of that degrading position. While his fable is evidently intended to apply to the Drones of his time, it is equally applicable to tne present delectable ruling class and its unsuferable apologists and hangers-on. All of which are Drones in the concrete, having far less excuse for their existence than the Drones in the bechive, for the latter do perform some useful service in Bee economy, while capitalists and their henchmen perform none. It is high time the working human Bees held a court, at which themselves should act as judge, jury and executioner, for the purpose of ridding the industrial hive of all useless drones and their parasitical pimps and panderers.

The ease with which those hard-working Ottawa statesmen obtained a raise in wages not only for themselves, but for a chaice coterie of their political relatives, affords a striking illustration of the efficacy of organized labor when energetically directed toward the accomplishment of a worthy purpose. This should be a valuable lesson to other workingmen, who, like the Ottawa worthies, feel that they are not properly rewarded for their services, to go and do likewise, by organizing and raising their own salaries. When statesmen, especially of the well-known high standard of the Ottawa type, establish the precedent, it should be a safe one to follow.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, reports that "Uncle Sam" expended $24,305,903 in excess of his revenue during the fiscal year just closed. Presumably this means that the star spangled old gent has been blowing himself and like an ordinary individual under similar circumstances, may have to go to the pawnbroker, if it is allowable to so designate the fraternity commonly spoken of as baokers. At any rate, if it should come down to the necessity of star spangled "uncle" making a borrow, there are a number of his more thrifty and industrious children who will doubtless be only too happy to make the necessary advances, in consideration of the old chap agreeing to toss them extra pennies at intervals as a reward for their thrift, industry and abstinence.

The fact that strenuous Roosevelt went out into the bushes ten miles from any human habitation, and "on his bended knees prayed for the spiritual welfare of John Hay," would rather indicate a knowledge on Teddy's part that Hay's conduct on this side of the grave had not been altogether such as would insure his "spiritual welfare" on the other side. The fact that his strenuosity took his cabinet along to hear his "spiel" to the most high, and also an associated press correspondent to spread the news to an admiring world, has led The Public, of Chicago, to remark that: "we have here an instance of either a repulsive pose, advertised by request for pious effect, or a disgusting invasion of President Roosevelt's privacy." Surely no sane person seeking privacy would hie himself to the bushes and take along a bunch of politicians and a babbling newspaper correspondent. Therefore, the "repulsive pose" is the more likely explanation of the absurd performance. A would-be spectacular donkey as a rule succeeds in making just a plain every-day ass of himself. Billy of Germany, and Teddy the strenuous, are an excellent pair of them.

According to Max Hayes in the International Socialist Review, some mining official in the Pennsylvania coal fields has discovered that the miners are using Socialist phrases and bid fair to soon reach the point where they will declare that "the employers have no rights that they are bound to respect." The only rights they possess that the workers are bound to respect are such as they have the power to defend. Once they lose that power they lose the right. This will happen to them with a staggering suddenness one of these days in the near future, when the workers shall have awakened from the stupor of centuries of slavery. The muttering of the Socialist phrases which the official in question has taken note of presages the awakening. Once the awakening comes there will be the busiest time for the business world, the modern den of thieves, that ever occurred in its history. In scurrying for places of safety, many a thief will indeed experience the "strenuous life," in a manner quite sufficient to satisfy the man who invented it. Employers still have some rights that the workers are bound to respect because they have to. Once the workers get the power in their own hands, those rights will vanish.

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 C. Business meetings every Wednesday evening in the headquarters, Ingleside block (room 1, second floor), 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Sullivan Hall, Cordova street. D. P. Mills, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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. 6, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. Wm. Barnett, president; Archie F. Berry, secretary.

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

ESTABLISHED 1894
The VOICE
The Oldest Labor Paper in Canada

Always a fearlesss 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, 50c.
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.
2456 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.

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL
By KARL MARX.
Single copies 5 cents. 6 copies 25 cents. 15 copies, 50 cents. 40 copies $1.00. 100 copies and over 2 cents per copy.
These rates include postage to any part of Canada or the United States.

—Printed in the Office of—
The Western Clarion
165 Hastings Street
Box 836 Vancouver, B. C.
Per year, $1.00. Six months, 50 cents. Strictly in advance.
Bundles of 25 or more 1 cent per copy.

The Western Clarion is an uncompromising advocate of the revolutionary aspirations of the working class in the abolition of capitalist property and its complement, the wage system.

United Hatters of North America
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA 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 sometimes only on two. John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia is a non-union concern.
JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place New York.

Internationalism

August Bebel

human life worth living is not manner of life of a single pri- ged nation only. However ad- able the institutions of this na- might be, it could neither found uphold them in an isolated po- on, inasmuch as they are the duct of the co-operation of inter- ional forces and relationships. hough the national idea still pos- es all heads and is used as a ns of supporting the existing ial and political supremacy, which only possible within the national ndaries, we are, nevertheless, al- dy deep in internationalism.

reaties of commerce and of navi- ion, postal unions, international ibitions, congresses on the laws nations and on an international em of geographical measurement, er international scientific con- sses and societies (not least work- 's societies), international ex- itions of discovery, our trade and merce, all these things and many ers prove the international char- r which the relationship of the ious civilized nations have as- ed, in spite of a national exclu- ness, which they are already owing off. We already speak of niversal Economy in distinction National Economy, and attribute ater importance to the former, ause on it the welfare and pros- ty of single nations depend, to ery considerable degree. A large portion of home products are ex- nged for the products of foreign ntries, without which we could longer exist. And just as one nch of industry suffers when an- er declines, the national produc- of one country is lowered when of another falls off. The rela- s of one country to another are stantly becoming more intimate spite of all temporary disturb- es, such as wars and national reds, because material interests strongest that exist, overrule all r considerations. Every new of communication, every im- ement in the means of locomo- , every advance or discovery in process of production, leading to cheapening of goods, strengthens intimacy of these connections. ease with which personal inter- se can be kept up between far ant land is a new and important in the chain of communication. igration and colonization are r powerful factors. One nation ns from another, and each seeks outdo the other in the competi- race. Alongside of the exchange very kind of ware, an exchange mental products is going on at same time, millions find them- es obliged to learn foreign lan- ges; and nothing is better adapt- to remove unfounded antipathies n material advantages in union n comprehension of the language mind of a foreign nation.

he consequence of this interna- al process is that the social con- ons of different countries are be- ing more and more alike. In the of the most advanced, and, refore, most important civilized ions, this similarity is already so t that we are acquainted with social structure of one people, are acquainted with that of the others as well, in all its principal points, much as animals of the same genius have the same bony organization and structure, although the different species may vary in size, strength and other secondary matters.

A further consequence is that where similar social conditions exist, the effect caused by those conditions will also be the same. These effects are the accumulation of great riches, and its counterpart, proletarianism of the masses; wage slavery, bondage of men to machines, dominion of the few over the many, and all that results therefrom.

And, in fact, we see that the same class conflicts that are undermining Germany, are agitating all Europe and the United States. From Russia to Portugal, from the Balkan, Hungary and Italy to England and Ireland, we find the same spirit of discontent, the same symptoms of social fermentation, of universal disquiet and dissolution. Externally different in its appearance, according to the character of the population and the political forms under which they live, essentially it is everywhere the same; everywhere we see a deep social gulf yawning between class and class; every year that passes must deepen it, must drive the embers of the social body more and more asunder, till at length an apparently trifling cause will bring about the catastrophe that will spread with the speed of lightning through the whole civilized world, a signal summoning all to arms on one side or the other.

The revolt of the new world against the old has broken out. The stage is crowded with actors, the struggle will be carried on with an amount of intellect such as the world has seen in no struggle before, and will see in none after. For it will be the last social struggle. The 19th century will hardly end before the contest is decided. Thus will the new community be built up on an international basis. The nations will fraternize together, will shake hands over old quarrels, and unite in gradually extending the new state over all the peoples of the earth. They will approach foreign races, not as foes who come to spoil and oppress, not as the representatives of a strange faith which they force upon others, but as friends who seek to raise these races to their own level of civilization.

When civilized nations are united in a great federation, the time will have come in which "the storms of war are hushed." The eternal peace is no dream, as the uniformed lords of the earth believe and persuade others. The time will then have come in which the nations recognize their real interests, which cannot be attained by war and strife, by armaments that ruin all countries, but by the very opposite of these things. Thus the last weapons will find their way into the collections of antiquities, to tell future generations how earlier peoples rent each other like wild animals for many thousands of years, until at length man triumphed over the beast within him.

These future generations will then realize with ease undertakings which have long occupied the best brains of the past, and whose execution has been attempted but without success. Each advance in civilization will prompt another, will provide humanity with new tasks, and cause it to attain to a continually higher stage of development.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

he succession duties which are col- ed in Ontario, have caused the rt of Prof. Goldwin Smith to be ed down by weight of woe. He s that charities will suffer owing the would-be givers desiring to e up for the succession duties r heirs must pay. Mr. Smith s these duties confiscation and s the only people they praise are Socialists, because they delight "confiscation." This is really a r plexus blow to the Socialist ement, but according to latest rts it is doing very nicely and ing along as well as can be ex- ed after enduring such fearful ishment.

* * *

e good professor will not admit, middle-class apologist that he hat labor creates all wealth and to the laborer it should be- , and so will not admit that wealth upon which the succes- duties are levied is first "con- ted from the working class, in r words stolen.

* * *

e Socialist knows that this th has been stolen from the ers by the capitalist class, and not the slightest objection to g the expropriators expropriat- Confiscation is a word that terrors for many. How will obtain possession of the rail- s, etc., these good folk say; scation would be unjust. They ot understand that the working having created all the wealth istence, will merely be taking wn when it takes possession of means of production. This is confiscation, but justice.

* * *

renzied Finance" Lawson was in Kansas some time ago and ned an admiring audience that merican people were being rob- by the financiers. He stated the few are becoming rich at xpense of the many, and that medy is necessary. The follow- s from the Telegram of July

ief was not to be looked for the courts, Mr. Lawson said se the great corporations do esitate to suborn, perjure, bribe pay judges for favorable de- s. Municipal ownership, Mr. on dismissed as a will-o'-the-wisp, and then said: "In the surest, safest, and most natural process of restitution is the application of the system's own methods to the system. The first step is for the American people to divorce themselves from the system and sell every share of stock and bond they hold back to the frenzied financiers at inflated prices. Take the money thus realized and place it in the banks and trust companies, or better still, in government, state and municipal bonds."

* * *

Mr. Lawson's system is not the capitalist system of robbing the working class, but the system used in the disposal of the proceeds of the robbery. By this system the middle class investor is fleeced by the big financiers, and Lawson is the champion of the former because the latter broke faith with him. Mr. Lawson's "American people" does not include workingmen, for he knows full well that they own no stocks nor bonds. His remedy is not applicable to the working class.

* * *

The cause of poverty of the working class is the ownership by an idle class, of which Lawson and all stock and bondholders are members, of the means of wealth production, and the cure is the "confiscation" of these means of wealth production by the working class. Nothing less will cure the poverty of "the many." Those who possess stocks and bonds when this change takes place will not be able to sell them at any price inflated or otherwise.

* * *

"The ruling elements of the German people, the manufacturing and commercial classes, says the Telegram, "have become convinced that the acquisition of colonies is necessary for the maintenance of the position of their country, politically and economically."

* * *

In the above paragraph several Socialist contentions are borne out. We have the admission that "the manufacturing and commercial classes" rule Germany, that it is "their" country, and we see the reason why Christian nations are incessantly robbing the heathen of their territory, a robbery euphemistically called "the acquisition of colonies." Evidence from the enemy is of greater weight then evidence from friends.

* * *

Further on the same dispatch states that the German consul-general at Washington says: "We, who have the industries and traffic of the sea in charge, emphatically declare that sober, economic reasons, urge the creation of a navy demanding respect." Here we have the economic basis of militarism clearly admitted. Further on the same gentleman says foreign markets must be procured for "lacking sales for their products in foreign markets our industries cannot subsist." That is to say, the German workers are too poor to buy back what they have produced, consequently there is a surplus that must be sold out of Germany. These conditions are the same in all capitalist countries. Proof may be found daily by any intelligent reader of the capitalist press.

* * *

At one time it was supposed by our bourgeois reformers and statesmen that universal education would minimize, if not entirely eradicate crime, but it does not appear to have worked that way. Prof. William Jones, of Harvard, says that as an eliminator of crime education has been a failure. He says: "Though education frees us from the more brutal forms of crime, it is true that the very education itself has put even meaner forms of crime in our way."

* * *

The incentive to crime is gain, and where gain is to be had the criminal will exist. Education increases the intellectual powers. The educated criminal has an easier time and is more difficult to bring to book than the illiterate burglar. In the co-operative commonwealth, where all can obtain enough in a short working day, the incentive of the vast majority of the crimes committed for the sake of gain will then cease also, and not till then.—Spartacus in Winnipeg Voice.

BIG BRIDGE IN AFRICA.

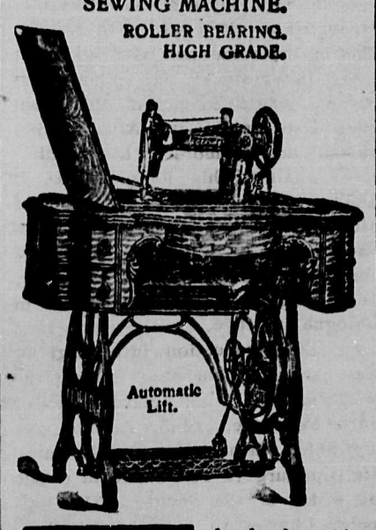
One of the longest bridges in the world has been completed across one of the largest falls in the world, the Victoria Falls, central Africa, the width, height and volume of flowing water of which far outrivals the falls of Njagara. The bridge is properly over the Zambesi river, just below the falls, and offers a magnificent view of them. It is one of the connecting links in the Cape-to-Cairo railway, and is the most difficult piece of engineering executed in the entire enterprise.

It is one of the longest steel arch bridges in the world, and has a clear span of 500 feet and crosses the gorge of the Zambesi at a height of 420 feet above the water. It is a parabolic, two hinged, steel arch, composed of two ribs spaced 27 feet 6 inches apart at both ends, and as no staging or false work could be built up to the requireh height, it was necessary to design the arch to withstand the strain of erection by anchoring the top chord. The method of anchoring was by boring two holes in the solid rock 30 feet deep and 30 feet apart, and connecting them by a tunnel at the bottom. The anchor cables were attached to the top chord and then carried back and put down one pit to the top, thus securing them to a mass of rock 30 feet deep by 30 feet wide.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY & R. R. ACCOUNTING. $50 to $100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. OPERATORS ALWAYS IN DEMAND. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinatti, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco Cal.

Mounting Large Game Heads a Specialty
JOHN COOPER
Taxidermist and Furdresser
826 Pender St. Opp. People's Theatre
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

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


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

Needed in Every Home
THE NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
A Dictionary of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.
New Plates Throughout
25,000 New Words
Phrases and Definitions
Prepared under the direct supervision of W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists and editors.
Rich Bindings 2364 Quarto Pages 5000 Illustrations
☞ The International was first issued in 1890, succeeding the "Unabridged." The New and Enlarged Edition of the International was issued in October, 1900. Get the latest and best.
We also publish
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
with Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases.
1100 Pages. 1400 Illustrations. Size 7x10x2 5-8 inches.
"First-class in quality, second-class in size."
Specimen pages, etc. of both books sent on application.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
Publishers,
Springfield, Mass.

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

3, 5 and 7 STORE STREET
Telephone 296 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.
NIELS HANSON., Proprietor.

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.

DO NOT FORGET
THE
Western Clarion
THE only Labor Paper in Canada that advocates the abolition of the wage system and the ending of Labor's exploitation. It is open and fearless in its advocacy of Labor's cause.
One Year - - $1.00
Six Months - - 50c
Yearly Subscriptions in lots of five or more at the rate of 75 cents each.
Bundles of 25 Copies and over, 1c per copy.
Send in your order. Get your neighbor to subscribe.
Box 836 Vancouver, B. C.

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.

Printing That Is RIGHT

OUR JOB PRINTING Department has been recently added to by the purchase of a new Job Press and other material. Our Job Department is now turning out the best job, commercial and other classes of printing. If you have anything in the way of Billheads, Letterheads, Envelopes, Cards, Tickets, Programs, Dodgers, Pamphlets or Books, or any kind of Printing which you want executed promptly and correctly, send it here.

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.

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.

328 Abbott Street Vancouver, B. C.

Mail orders promptly attended to

A CONFIRMATION.

Greenwood, B. C., July 19.—The strike at the B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter ended Tuesday by the strikers' unconditional surrender. Both furnaces are now in full operation. The company refused to re-employ the men who caused the trouble.—Daily Press.

We have excellent reason for feeling assured that there are a number of miners and smeltermen at Greenwood who have been sore aggrieved because the Western Clarion has persisted in pointing out a few simple, and therefore easily understandable facts in regard to the wage slaves' position in capitalist society, the determining factor in fixing his wages and the utter futility as well as assininity of the silly chump attempting to pit his empty stomach, either as an individual or in conjunction with his fellows, against the economic power of capital, backed as it is by the iron law of the wage market. No doubt, in the minds of tnese aggrieved ones, the Clarion man has loomed up as a bad person who was animated by a desire to discredit their organization, and belittle its efforts. That exceeding inconsequential individual disclaims any such purpose, however. He has been animated solely by, a desire to point out to the wage slaves just what they are up against, so that they might avoid uncomfortable experiences, as far as possible, by pursuing a course that would enable them to break the strangle hold that capital now has upon their throats. That which the revolutionary Socialists of the Province have been trying to set forth to the wage-slaves in general, it seems has not been grasped by the Greenwood smeltermen at least. Probably the reason is that it has not been couched in language that they could understand. But happily, the B.C. Copper Co. has come to the rescue. It has pointed out by actual demonstratian that which the Socislists, in their poor way have been attempting to explain.

Perhaps the "unconditional surrender," and "the company refuses to re-employ," will filter into the grey matter of the men, and be benevolently assimilated by their understanding.. As they raise large and healthy corns upon their pedal extremities in a search for other masters to serve, it is to be hoped they may carry a realization that such drastic lessons as the one administered by the B.C. Copper Company, are made necessary only because of their blind allegiance to a method of warfare that has long since become absolutely ineffective. If they cannot grasp the fact by the exercise of reason and common sense, it will be hammered into them by more drastic lessons and bitter experiences

No sane man will dispute the assertion that the conditions surrounding the workers in smelters, mines, factories and industry in general are not only somethiog awful, but continually getting worse. From the standpoint of the wage-slave, the adverse condition of the labor market is overwhelming. As well attempt to "sweep back the tide with a broom," as to alter these conditions by repeating the time-worn folly of striking in the face of an overstocked labor market. Just how many drastic lessons will be necessary to enable the wage-slave to grasp this very self-evident fact, time alone can tell. The Clarion will continue to point it out no matter who may take offense.

The outcome of the Greenwood strike is but a confirmation of the correctness of the Clarion's position.

A SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Editor Western Clarion:

The sellers of commodities, especially labor power—there's so many with empty stomachs—must deliver the goods at such place and time as the purchaser shall name. For this reason I have been deprived of the opportunity of attending Vancouver Local business meetings. It has occurred to me several times that the formation of a Socialist "Sunday School" would be a profitable movement on the part of the comrades of Vancouver Local. We have enough rising young revolutionists in this city to make it well worth our time and attention to further inculcate in their respective minds the truths of Socialism. Not obly this, the young, aye, and the rest of us, have an inmost yearning for collectiveism get togetherism. We, with our children, feel the need of music, song and mirth. The church does not answer the purpose. We must devise some means of arming the men and women—the voters and fighters of tomorrow, with a thorough knowledge of their position in human society, and a broader conception of the international movement of an enslaved working class to break the galling chains of wage slavery, and stand forth free.

If the local will sanction such a move, I will hereby nominate myself as chairman of a committee to devise ways and means of establishing a real live Socialist Sunday School for the training of youthful revolutionists.

R. P. Pettipiece.
25 Tenth avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

INSULT AND HONOR.

Under caption "The Insult to Paul Jones," Collier's Weekly of July 15, makes quite a fuss because the odoriferious Loomis, of Venezuela fame, has been sent to Europe as special ambassador to receive the body of some chap by the name of Paul Jones. Now, this may, or may not, be an insult to Jones. It should properly be left to that person himself to determine. As he, up to the present, remains silent the inference is that he does not feel particularly insulted. Therefore, it seems presumptious upon the part of Colliers to make a fuss about it. That paper is still further pained because "presumably as a circular letter of recommendation, the State Department printed in pamphlet form for distribution among our representatives abroad the findings which exhibited Loomis as an assiduous speculator in claims and concessions while acting as the guardian of our national honor." For the life of us we can see nothing wrong in such conduct. What is "our national honor" doing abroad if it be not looking out for juicy little concessions and speculations upon behalf of "our" extremely honorable and circumspect profitmongering thieves at home? Are "our" ambassadors to be sent to Venezuela or any other country to further the interests of business, and at the same time expected to refrain from comporting themselves according to business ethics by refusing to pick up a bean or two when occasion offers? As well expect a member of the canine tribe to accompany his fellows upon their marauding expeditions without conforming to the well-established customs and conventionalities of his kind. As every nation on earth today is merely an organized band of brigands at home and buccaneers abroad, it is almighty poor taste upon the part of Colliers or any other to talk about "insult" or honor, in relation to them. As Loomis is to receive the body of Jones, it looks as though that worthy might be dead. If so, there is still less reason for making a row about the Loomis appointment. Anybody is good enough to handle dead men's bones without inflicting any insult that the bones would take notice of.

WORKINGMAN VS. MACHINE.

The contest between the capitalist and the wage laborer dates back to the very origin of capital. It raged on throughout the whole manufacturing period. But only since the introduction of machinery has the workman fought against the instrument of labor itself, the material embodiment of capital. He revolts against this particular form of the means of production, as being the material basis of the capitalist mode of production.

In the 17th century nearly all Europe experienced revolts of the workpeople against the ribbon-loom, a machine for weaving ribbons and trimmings, called in Germany Bandmuhle, Schimermuhle and Muhlenstuhl. These machines were invented in Germany. Abbe Lancellotti, in a work that appeared in Venice in 1636, but which was written in 1579, says as follows:

"Anthony Muller, of Danzig, saw about fifty years ago in that town a very ingenious machine, which weaves 4 to 6 pieces at once. But the Mayor being apprehensive that this invention might throw a large number of workmen on the streets, caused the inventor to be secretly strangled or drowned." In Leyden, this machine was not used till 1629; there the riots of the ribbon-weavers at length compelled the town council to prohibit it. After making various decrees more or less prohibitive abainst this loom in 1632, 1639, etc., the States General of Holland at length permitted it to be used under certain restrictions, by the decree of the 15th December, 1661. It was also prohibited in Cologne in 1676, at the same time that its introduction into England was causing disturbances among the workpeople. By an imperial edict of 19th February, 1685, its use was forbidden throughout all Germany. In Hamburg it was burnt in public by order of the Senate. The Emperor Charles VI., on the 9th Feb., 1719, renewed the edict of 1685, and not till 1765 was its use openly allowed in the Electorate of Saxony. This machine, which shook Europe to its foundations, was in fact the precursor of the mule and the power loom, and of the industrial revolution of the 18th century. It enabled a totally inexperienced boy to set the whole loom with all of its shuttles in motion by simply moving a rod backwards and forwards, and in its improved form produced from 40 to 50 pieces at once.

About 1630, a wind sawmill, erected near London by a Dutchman, succumbed to the excesses of the populace. Even as late as the beginning of the 18th century, sawmills driven by water overcame the opposition of the people, supported as it was by parliament, only with great difficulty. No sooner had Everet in 1758 erected the first wood shearing machine that was driven by water power, than it was set on fire by 100,000 people who had been thrown out of work. 50,000 workpeople, who had previously lived by carding wool petitioned parliament against Arkwright's scribbling mills and carding engines. The enormous destruction of machinery that occurred in the English manufacturing districts during the first 15 years of this century (19th), chiefly caused by the employment of the power loom, and known as the Luddite movement, gave the anti-jacobin government of a Sidmonth, a Castlereagh, and the like, a pretext for the most re-actionary and forcible measures. It took time and experience before the workpeople learnt to distinguish between machinery and its employment by capital, and to direct their attacks, not against the material instruments of production, but against the mode in which they are used.—From Capital by Karl Marx.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the Western Clarion are requested to take particular notice of the number upon the address slip on tneir paper. A considerable number of subscriptions will expire during the forthcoming two months. This holds especially true in regard to subs. taken by Comrade Walsh during his trip through the interior during the fall of 1903. Those who wish to continue receiving the paper should be careful to renew before expiration of present sub. in order to avoid any break in the regular issues. It should be borne in mind that all names are stricken from the list upon expiration of the number for which payment has been made. This is number 330. If tnat number is on your address slip your sub. expires with this issue. While the publishers of the Western Clarion do not beg for subs or renewals, nor push forward any schemes to obtain such, they will take pleasure in forwarding to any address 5 yearly sub. cards for $3.75. Each card will be accepted as payment in full for one year's subscription to the Western Clarian when returned to this office.

ELGIN or WALTHAM $6.50
4-OZ SOLID SILVERINE CASE

Dust and damp-proof, fitted with the the best 7-jeweled ELGIN or WALTHAM movement, stem-wind and set and absolutely GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS. Also a beautiful chain with each watch for the next 30 days. All complete, $6.50. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your Name, Post Office and Express Office Address, and we will send the Watch and Chain to you for examination. If you find it as represented, pay agent the amount and express charges, and Watch and Chain are yours. If you wish to save paying the express charges send in the full amount, and we will forward to you Watch and Chain by mail, all charges prepaid. If you order C.O.D. a deposit of 50 is required as a matter of good faith, which amount will be deducted from your bill. Order at once as this offer may not appear again. When writing mention this paper.

E. WAGNER & Co., 163 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

At Milan, Italy, a man and his wife have been accused of poisoning their two children in order to obtain possession of $2,000 which one of the children had inherited from some deceased relative. An exchange speaks of the affair as an "unnatural crime." The line should be clearly drawn between "natural" and "unnatural crime," so as to avoid the reader falling into confusion. The poisoning of the children was for the purpose of making a little easy money. If the making of easy money constitutes an "unnatural crime," there are a lot of people under the present system who should be haled before the "beak" and severely punished. Then again, the question arises, "Should a person guilty of a natural crime be punished?"

The statement in the daily press, that "whales chase the sockeyes," has no reference to the fact that the "Standard," the "Beef Trust," and the like give the small business concerns a lively run for their money.

Lightning exploded 25 pounds of dynamite at the Riverside Coal Mine in Iowa, and five miners were literally blown to pieces. The risks assumed by capital are something terrible.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

A New York lady was visiting friends in Pittsburg. One morning after breakfast the father came into the house and called to his children: "Come, children, if you want me to drive you to school, come: say Mary, where are those children, anyway?"

"They'll be here in a minute," replied his wife. "Johnny is upstairs brushing his teeth, and Dorothy is outside, cleaning her gums on the mat."

The visitor suppressed an exclamation of horror, and slipped away to the library to seek aid from the dictionary. She learned that "goloshes" in England and "rubbers" in New York may be "gums" in Pittsburg.

HOW COULD HE KNOW.

How can a man serve as witness when he was not on the spot? And unless he was a witness, how should his testimony be trusted? The New York Times tells a pathetic story of a young man who applied for a position as teacher in a small Georgia town.

But alas! there was an examination to be passed, and from that ordeal the candidate returned in a melancholy state of mind.

"What's the matter, Sam?" asked one of the townsmen. "Couldn't you stand the examination?"

"No, suh," was the answer. "They asked me about things that happened before I was born."

CASTING PEARLS BEFORE SWINE.

At one of the recent lectures by Professor George Kirchwey, dean of Columbia Law College, New York, the students were uneasy. There was something wrong in the air. Books were dropped, chairs were pushed along the floor. There were various interruptions. The nerves of all were on edge. The members of the class kept their eyes on the clock and awaited the conclusion of the hour of the lecture. The clock beat Professor Kirchwey by perhaps a minute, but at the expiration of the scheddle time the students started to their feet aod prepared to leave. "Wait a minute," objected the professor, "don't go just yet. I have a few more pearls to cast."

A QUESTION OF LOCATION.

Here is a new Mark Twain story, or rather an old one recently come to light. Some years ago the famous humorous asked a neighbor if he might read a set of his books. The neighbor replied ungraciously that he was welcome to read them in his library, but he had a rule never to let a book leave his house. Some weeks later the same neighbor sent over to ask for the loan of his lawn mower.

"I shall be very glad to loan you my lawn mower," said Mark Twain, "but since I make it a rule never to let it leave my lawn, you will be obliged to use it there."

THE RUSSIAN VOLCANO.

What will the Russian army do? Upon the answer to that question hangs the fate of the Russian government, if not the empire itself.

At first blush it would seem a foregone conclusion that the army will side with the people from whose loins it sprang. But that is not taking into consideration the well known effects of military training, which inculcates as its first principle blind and unquestioning obedience to orders, and which when long continued has a tendency to weaken the soldier's powers of initiative and self-reliance and reduce him to a mere automaton. Military discipline also tends to breed a higher degree of loyalty, or at least of respect for governmental authority and love for the flag. Against this, however, may be balanced the new and healthier sort of patriotism which is gaining ground so rapidly among the Russian people—that is, love of country rather than loyalty to the government.—Kansas City Journal (republican), July 2.

Here you have it from one of your own oracles that armies are well known to make sticks, automata, dupes, and blind animals of men! Why don't they tell the young men whom they seduce to enter the service these things? Is this the kind of individuality that it is desirable to develop in young men? Is this the kinh of citizens that make good society? We have such "blind and unquestioning obedience" to party machines today—and that is why the capitalists like the effect of the army on its automata. Does the Journal preach against the army and its destruction of the manhood of the young? Not so. It upholds the glory of the army and navy. Its capitalist owners want blind and unreasoning obedience to their orders on the part of theworking class. The Russian Socialist is trying to awaken the manhood of the degraded population of that vast prison pen, made so by the "well known" methods of training men in the army. Thank God, the Russian people are rousing from their blind and unquestioning servitude to such loyalty as upholds the capitalist system that finds its highest expression in that unfortunate country. But what an admission! If a Socialist had said it he would have been denounced as a traitor.—Appeal to Reason.

A lot of editorial nincompoops and other ridiculous absurdities are making a lot of fuss because numerous keen, up-to-date grafters made a few easy dollars out of their manipulation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. They even go so far as to accuse the enterprising manipulators of feloniously putting their hands into the till provided for the protection of the widows and orphans. Just how they got the silly notions in their heads that any insurance scheme was ever designed for the protection of widows and orphans passeth understanding. It is known, even to the unsophisticated, that all schemes, either insurance or otherwise, are gotten up to provide a till for the protection of the schemers themselves, and not for any widows and orphans that might happen.

The kinship between Johnny Bull's Empire and Uncle Sam's Republic is strikingly set forth in the case of poor old grey-haired Margaret Norrington. She purchased, at Oakland, Cal. a ticket for Victoria B.C. She was not allowed to land, however, but was returned to San Francisco, where she was again refused a landing. Since then she has been carried back and forth between these two ports, unable to land at either. At last, some persons possessing at least a drop of the milk of human kindness, secured the services of an attorney who brought her case before the United States courts and immigration officials, but all in vain. The poor old creature, without means, is now to be sent to sea again from the California port. From the press reports of the case she appears to be guilty of two crimes. One is being the widow of a British army officer, and the other is being without money. The latter is probably the more serious of the two. The spectacle of two alleged great and civilized nations playing football in this fashion with a penniless and friendless old woman, is certainly an edifying one, and is well calculated to prove the kinship existing between nations mutually capable of such contemptible conduct. Beyond question, they each belong to the same type, and a low type at that.

The most sensible and statesmanlike act of the present Ottawa House has been the increase of the members', senators', and judges' salaries.

GREAT SUIT SALE

$25, $22, $20, $18 SUITS for **$15.00**

Also any pair of Pants for.. **$3.00**

J. DANAHER & CO. Corner Granville and Pender Streets

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

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.

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.

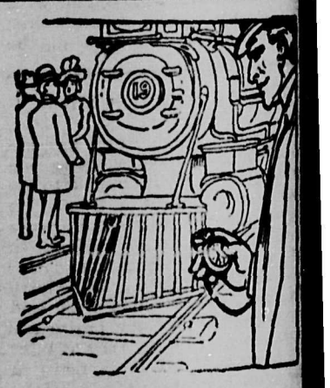
Workingmen Are Always Welcome at
New Fountain Hotel
C. SCHWAHN, Proprietor

Meals 25 cents and up.
Beds, 25 cents per night.
Rooms $1.50 per week and up.
29-31 Cordova St. Vancouver, B.C.

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.



SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA
VANCOUVER LOCAL

Open-Air Meeting
SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 23

Corner Cordova and Carrall St.s---R. P. Pettipiece, speaker

ALL ARE INVITED!

Headquarters: 313 Cambie Street, Room 1

Adam and Eve

Cooked with a wood fire.

No wonder there was trouble in that Family

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

Gas Stove

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

VANCOUVER GAS Co, Ltd. Corner Carrall and Hastings St. Vancouver. B. C.