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THE WESTERN CLARION

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

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TRADE UNIONISM, NEW AND OLD

The Philosophy, Ethics and Limitations of Wage Combinations Within the Present Structure of Capitalist Society.

What is a Trade Union? An organization confined to workers at a certain specified trade or line of work such as printing, railroad engineering, etc.

What are the objects of a Trade Union? To make the best possible sale of the labor-power of its members. To get the largest amount of wages for the least number of hours labor.

What is an Industrial Union? An organization of workers at different trades and lines of work such as the defunct United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Socialist (so-called) Trades & Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union and the debris of these wrecks now known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

What are the objects of an Industrial Union?

Same as the Trade Union.

Have Trades Unions been successful?

Under certain circumstances, and by following a certain policy, Yes! From the standpoint of the entire working class, No!

Have Industrial Unions been successful?

No! Not from any viewpoint.

What are the circumstances and the policy that have secured Trade Union success? To answer this question fairly, one has to review to some extent the laws that govern the production and sale of commodities. To the Socialist the following propositions are beyond dispute. Labor power is a commodity.

The exchange value or average price of any commodity is determined by the amount of social labor time necessarily embodied in its production.

The average price of labor power or wage of the laborer is just the social labor time expended in producing the minimum amount of necessaries requisite to sustain the laborer who sells the labor power. Labor power like pork, beans, or any other commodity does not always sell at its average price. If the supply is scant as compared with the demand, the price goes above the average, if plentiful, the price rules low. A printer or railroad engineer does not need any more to sustain life than a section man. Yet he receives more when he has a job, and this he achieves through a policy of his Trade Union. Understanding to some extent the workings of economic law, or feeling instinctively its operation, the trade unionist, like the trust magnate, sets about trying to make his particular brand of commodity scarce. He places all obstruction possible in the way of those seeking to learn the trade. He severely limits the number of apprentices. He fixes a high standard of skill and rules out all those who do not come up to it. He places prohibitory initiatory fees. He refuses to work with those whom he has debarred from joining his Union. He propagates the sentiment that when he leaves his job dissatisfied with his conditions that no one—no matter what his necessities may be, dare accept it without risk of his opprobrious threats. In short he puts up the "no admittance" to the hopeful young job hunter fain to learn a trade, and all others he can without damage to himself. Keep out of his market, passes them on to the other trades, who do likewise in turn until they reach the fierce jungle strife of the least skilled class where trade unionism cannot find a foothold and where the price of labor-power is below the average for just the amount the more successful trades unions are above it. Therefore, THE SUCCESS OF THE TRADE UNION IS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE REST OF THE WORKING CLASS.

Now, if the above be true of the Trades Unions, one will readily see how the industrial Union such as the I. W. W. cannot succeed because they propose to adopt as their policy just the course that the Trade Unions fight against.

They propose to take in all and sundry. There is to be no obstruction to learning the trades. No prohibitory initiation fees. All workers of whatever degree of skill are to be enrolled. They will even take in the unemployed job-hunter—IF HE CAN PAY HIS DUES, etc., etc. And yet with even all these disadvantages, they might do something IF ONLY THEY COUND MANUFACTURE MORE JOBS. But there's the rub. They cannot make one job more than the needs of capital call for. The leaders of the I. W. W. can make a lot of things beautiful, wheels, etc., but they cannot make a job. A glance at the industrial world shows less jobs in sight. The concentration and its consequent simplicity of operation, the adoption of more perfect machinery, the curtailed markets all mean the displacement of many workers at present employed The reserve army of the unemployed grows apace. An army whose desperate necessities, say "Work on any terms," who will sell their labor power despite all the sentimental appeals or opprobrious threats of both trade and industrial unionists. Ah! but, says the industrial unionist, we shall strike en masse. We shall enforce a strike of such large magnitude that the unemployed army, no matter how large, cannot break it.

Admitting for the moment the possibility of such a fantastic conception, the strike en masse raises the problem of strike support, with nobody working. The sectional strike of the trade unionist has, as a rule, only been maintained for a long period because other portions of the trade and other trades, remained at work, and supplied the sinews of war, as, for instance, the last great coal strike when the bituminious miners supported the anthracite workers. What a different proposition this year when the most heroic exertions of the mine workers can only raise a fund sufficient to keep them in semi-starvation for about two weeks. But the industrial unionist points to the measure of success oft-times attending the political strike in Russia and elsewhere as justifying the existence of the industrial union. There is no analogy between the two movements. They seek to accomplish two entirely different things. One is feasible under certain circumstances, and the other entirely impracticable. The political striker wastes no time bucking the wage-market. He seeks to strengthen and increase his grip on the public power and prevent the massing of troops, and paralyze the repressive functions of capitalist government when he is making such a move. A strike under certain circumstances and for such an objective may be successful but does not necessitate in any respect such a wage-bargaining organization as the I. W. W. The political strike, indeed, is a movement that only the political organization of the working class can guide successfully. According to Herr Bebel—one of its strongest advocates—the political strike is only feasible when the workers are thoroughly saturated with the revolutionary Socialist propaganda. It has always proven disastrous when attempted before that time, or led and animated by the commodity selling spirit as in the case of the last general strike in Belgium. But yet again, says our I.W.W. friend "we are building an organization to run the industries when we have taken them over." Does the training acquired in a wage-bargaining organization fit one for the task of administration? Verily, no. It trains them only to dicker for the sale of commodities when commodity sale shall have ceased for ever. As already ably pointed out by the Editor of the Clarion, the conditions of modern industry binds the workers—whether they like it or not—in just the proper form for running the industrial plants, and that changes of ownership can be and are made without stopping production for one minute, or, indeed, the workers knowing anything about it. This brain fantasy of the I. W. W. adherent is like a man striving to acquire something he already has in his possession. But when all the facts are marshalled against the industrial unionist, he still has one resource. He quotes Marx wrenching a phrase here and there without reference to the context. The most Marx ever said in favor of unionism, either trade or industrial was that if the proletariat had not the courage to fight to maintain their wages in the early stages of capitalism they would thereby prove themselves lacking in the qualities necessary to initiate an emancipating movement. But he gave them no encouragement to continue in that line, instead of which he wrote vehemently against it. The best they could hope for was to maintain the conditions they had, the future contained nothing but disaster and defeat on the economic field. Then again, the proposition "That a raise in wages was a decrease in profits," has reference only to the individual capitalist. It has yet to be shown that the capitalist class as a whole were ever compelled to surrender one cent of surplus value by reason of trade union action. Then again, the proposition "that a general raise of wages meant a general decrease in profits," did not say that the trade union could accomplish such a general raise, but rather that such a general raise was dependent upon a condition of the labor market in which there were more jobs than men, such a condition as we have not had for longer than I can remember, nor are likely to have in the future. Further, to those who are fond of quoting Marx on this matter, let me quote the substance of what he says elsewhere' "What is theoretically true at one stage of social development may be untrue at another and later stage." When Marx put forward the three propositions found in the last chapter of "Value, Price and Profit," he was speakiag of capitalist society in the competitive stage. We are now well into the monopolistic stage. When it shall have been completed will any fatuous trade or individual unionist dare assert "That even if a general raise in wages were consummated, it would not be offset by the price charged for the commodities the workers would have to buy back."

The principle that monopoly goes on when fixing the price of its commodity is "All the traffic will bear," and a general raise of wages would simply mean that the traffic would bear that much more. Yes, but says the Socialist I. W. W. adherent, we must show our sympathy in the economic struggles of the workers. Permit me to say that a more general diffusion of knowledge and less sympathy would work out better.

Maudlin sympathy on the part of Father Gapon led the Russian workers to a shambles when the better knowledge of the revolutionist would have sent them armed to the teeth and able to strike back. Beware lest other huckstering priests do not lead the fool I.W.W. to just such another disaster. If I have any surplus sympathy to distribute it goes to that section of the proletariat from which is recruited the strike-breaker and "scab" rather than to the comparatively prosperous unionist. The attitude of the latter gentlemen to the rest of the workers is well illustrated if one will suppose a parallel case. Let us suppose a number of shop-keepers in a city selling onions. There are a few buyers. The question of price is debated between only a small number of the onion peddlers and the buyers. The buyers offer seventy-five cents a sack, the peddlers want a dollar. The buyers turn to the others when the first bunch—the unionists—intervene, saying sharply, "You must not sell to them at any price. They must buy of us. You just stand by and do not (under pain of our displeasure) sell to them at any price. When we have sold ours, why, if they want any more, you may be allowed to sell yours at a dollar if we care to allow the 'open shop,' but you can not sell at all if we decide for the 'closed shop.'"

The above embodies the ethics of unionism both trade and industrial. It is the ethics of capitalism, at once selfish, brutal and ignorant; ethics that no sane well-informed Socialist can endorse for a moment. What can be urged in support of trade unionism can be urged in favor of savings banks, insurance, building societies, and such like capitalist expedients for keeping one portion of the working class pitted against the other, and it would be just as logical to advocate the Socialist Party affiliating with these institutions as with the unions, trade or industrial. A successful union has no use for the Socialist movement. What conditions the union, does not condition the revolutionary movement. The best field for propaganda is first amongst the workers outside of the unions; second amongst the debris of one that has just been smashed in a fight with capital. To encourage workingmen to identify themselves with organizations that can succeed only by discrimination and blackguardly conduct against the unemployed victims of capitalist society is worse than foolish. It is positively criminal. The sane Socialist cannot, if he be true to the revolutionary movement, do else than adopt a critical attitude toward these organizations the same as he would adopt towards any other prop and pillar of capitalist society.

JOHN T. MORTIMER.

St. Vincent, Minn., Feb. 19, 1906.

Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?

Beginning at the Coeur d'Alene in 1897 a reign of lawless violence has been waged by the capitalist class in the Western States, one phase of which was the unparalleled series of outrages perpetrated against the laborers of Colorado. Throughout this conspiracy there had been continuous attempts to crush the labor organizations of the Miners by seeking to foist upon them the crimes committed by the capitalist conspirators themselves. Every one of these attempts has failed. In spite of subborned witnesses and terrorized and corrupt juries, every case has ended in complete acquittal. The failure of the conspirator's diabolical schemes has filled them with desperation.

The renewal of these outrages in the present arrest of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and their associates marks the culmination of this conspiracy. The secret arrest, illegal deportation, and general criminal character of all the proceedings marked this as the first step to railroad these innocent men to the gallows, in the hope of thereby breaking up the radical working-class organizations and putting an end to all resistance to tyranny.

We declare the arrest to be the result of a conspiracy premeditated by the capitalist pirates of the west, led by the mine owners and backed by the Standard Oil Co. The latter had disposed of Heinze of Montana, as an antagonist of its interests and found only the radical organizations of the working class left to oppose it. To put Moyer, Haywood and their associates out of the way would effectually clear the field for their brutal reign under the black flag of piracy. And this is the evident intention of the gang which has pursued our comrades mercilessly for years.

Speaking for the working class and the revolutionary working class movement, we accept the challenge in the name of freedom and will meet this outrage as it ought to be met, by calling upon our comrades to confront these debauchers of government who cry "To hell with the constitution!" and resort to every desperate means to intimidate and, as the present situation shows, even to murder our fellow workers and comrades, who have never been proven guilty of a single offense charged against them.

Read the statement of one who was instrumental in kidnapping our comrades and separating them from their homes and families: "The officers of the Western Federation of Miners and those who were implicated in the secret designs of the leaders will never leave Idaho alive."

The Industrial Workers are hereby called upon to prepare for such immediate action as developments in this latest criminal outrage may warrant; first, by a series of mass indignation meetings, not to pass meaningless resolutions, but to act as becomes men conscious of their rights and determined to maintain them; second, by starting a defense fund, contributions to be sent to National Headquarters of the I. W. W., 148 W. Madison Street, Chicago.

It being evident that the Standard Oil free-booters have taken the law in their own hands, nothing remains for us but meet them upon the ground and with the weapons of their own choosing. Workingmen of America, be prepared to act. (Signed:)

WM. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secretary Treasurer, Industrial Workers of the World.

CHAS. O. SHERMAN, General President.

Chicago, Feb. 20th, 1906.

OBSERVATIONS BY SPARTACUS

One Thing and Another Touched Upon by The Winnipeg Scribe.

One of the daily papers states that during the coming season buildings to the value of fifteen million dollars will be erected in Winnipeg, and this is exclusive of residences and stores. but it is safe to say that a year hence the workers will still be living in the same old shacks.

* * * *

The Standard Trusts Co., "one of the youthful financial institutions of the country," has just issued its annual report. In this report it shows that its paid-up capital has "earned" 14¼ per cent., of which 6½ per cent. has been paid to shareholders in the form of dividends. Companies of this stamp have not their capital invested in industrial enterprises. but reach out for a share of the plunder already taken from the workers and ready for "dividing up," of which process "financial institutions" are past masters. A corporation is not necessarily a direct employer of labor.

* * * *

Whether a corporation employs labor directly or indirectly it is popularly accused of having no soul. The bowels of compassion are not in its anatomy. When working for an individual or small firm the employee can interview the employer, state his grievance and count on being able to call into action the feelings of humanity possessed by his employer in common with us all and if not affecting too much the profits of the business, he may be reasonably sure of having his grievance righted. Not so, however, with the employee of the corporation. He can only reach some official whose job depends upon keeping the expenses of his department down to the lowest notch and who keeps whatever feelings of humanity he may possess buried in his breast till they rust from disuse and no longer cause him trouble. The shareholder must have dividends and short is the shrift of any who dare to imperil them. The shareholders seldom or never see any of the employees of the corporation and generally know nothing of the business in which their money is invested. Under these circumstances, capitalism stands forth naked in all its shameless brutality. No longer exists the kindly feeling between the individual employer and his employee, between man and man, which covers up the clank of the chain, easing the burden of wage-slavery and oftimes rendering it a pleasure. The line between employer and employee is drawn sharp and clear, and blind indeed are those who see not the warring of class interests.

* * * *

From time to time we come across descriptions of some of the effects of our glorious, heaven-sent civilization which reads as if culled from some Socialist publications. An article in the "Western Home Monthly," gives such a description. The owners of this magazine, the Stovel Company, of this city, are just now engaged in doing their utmost to prevent their employees from obtaining the eight-hour day, yet they publish the following in the article in question:

"But business very easily becomes a slaveholder, a tyrannical master, six or eight hours a day is plenty

(Continued on Page Two.)

THF WEEKLY LEGISLATIVE GRIST

Election Deposit Reduced to $100 — Eight-Hour Smelter Bill Defeated by Narrow Majority. Some of the Arguments Offered Pro and Con.

EIGHT-HOUR SMELTER BILL.

Is narrowly Defeated on Second Reading After a Keen Debate. The Leader of the Opposition Changes His Attitude.

There has been no more interesting debate during the present session than that which took place on Mr. Davidson's Bill to regulate the hours of labor in certain industries. It was rather interesting to note how many members who had opposed the Bill last year tacked round to its support on this occasion. Foremost among these was Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the astute and cautious Leader of the Opposition, whose defense of his course was most ingenious. The fact that the Bill was only defeated by 19 to 17 as against 24 to 12 in the previous year, would seem to show that it is growing in favor with the voters of the province whose desires can be fairly well gauged by the actions of the members as election time draws nearer. It was rather unfortunate that three Government supporters who voted for the Bill last year were absent the other day, or the Bill would in all probability have carried.

The debate on the measure on Thursday last, was continued by Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite. He said that it was practically the same Bill as was introduced last session by himself for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day in smelters. The member for Slocan, (Mr. Davidson) in introducing the measure had presented it so fully and ably. and with argu ents so conclusively in favor of the Bill, that there had not yet been presented on the floor of this House any arguments against it to show that the Bill should not become law. About the only argument used against it was that the smelter owners did not want it, so that the only question they had to consider was whether the wishes of the smelter owners or those of the men should prevail in that House. That was the issue clearly before them; and the result would show whether the wishes of the smelter owners dominated the Assembly or whether the desires of the workingmen were or were not to be considered.

"There is," he continued, "a great deal of misconception about the regulation of the hours of labor by law; and many members are of the opinion that such a regulatian is injurious to the trade and commerce of the country. A Bill to fix a minimum wage or to limit the number of men to be employed might be injurious, but this measure was not injurious because if the hours of labor were reduced by the House to any considerable extent, the employers could get even some other way. We cannot by legislation upset those great unwritten laws of competition, and supply and demand which govern the industrial world today. If a law of this nature is placed upon the statute books of this or any other country, the employers can, if they wish, at once start to get even by three methods, they can either reduce the rate of wages, intensify labor, or introduce improved machinery. The laborers cannot improve their financial condition, because the owners have in the past, and will continue in future. to get even with their employers so long as labor remains a marketable commodity.

Last year we passed a Bill in this House to reduce the hours of labor in coal mines, and what do we see in Nanaimo during the past twelve months? The employers there used the three methods I have mentioned to get even. They reduced wages, they intensified labor, and they introduced improved machinery to do the work of men. But they have overdone it. Men in those mines today are driven like slaves, and so if this Bill becomes law the owners and employers have the remedy in their own hands, and from an economic standpoint things will continue in the same way as before."

He added that he would not go fully into the Bill as the matter had already been pretty well discussed; but no man in the House who had any conception of the condition of labor in British Columbia, could doubt that this was a Bill that ought to become law. "I have myself," he said "seen men toiling along hour after hour amid poisonous vapors and in pouring sweat, and suffering practically untold agonies; and so far as these capitalists who own these smelters are concerned—these men who are living in New York or Montreal, and other places, and are drawing their wealth vampire-like from the flesh of these workingmen—what do they care? These men will never move a finger to remedy these grievances.

We have been told again and again by certain members of this House that these men have their sympathy. What good will that do? They are now asked to decide by their votes whether these men shall have this law or whether they shall not. That is the position and what co fort is it to the workingmen to tell them that they can have the sympathy of members of this House, but they cannot have their votes?. In this connection I would refer especially to the member for Rossland (Mr. Macdonald) who has more frequently than anyone else in this House taken that stand. Time after time when I have appealed to him to support measures of this kind, he has got up and expressed his profound sympathy with a Bill of this nature, but he would not vote for it. He has told the House that since last session he has taken active steps to bring about a settlement of this question between the employers and the men, and by his mediation has brought about a condition of affairs in which eight-hour laws are no longer needed. He says he has himself approached the smelter owners, and told them that unless something were done towards this end legislation would have to be introduced; and he takes credit to himself for having secured an eight-hour day in some of the largest smelters in the province. I do not think that any credit is due to him. In fact it is most discreditable to him to think that if this Bill should be defeated, though I do not think it will be, no honorable member of this House will be more responsible for it than the member for Rossland, in the action he has taken in this matter. He has simply invited every member of this House, on the paltry excuse that some relief has been already given, to vote against the measure. He says these people have already had their grievances remedied, but the fact is that the bulk of them have not been remedied. It has been stated that there is no grievance now. That statement is false, or at least absolutely incorrect. The workers in smelters generally have not an eight-hour system. I know that in the Ladysmith smelter which is near my own constituency they work some men 11 hours in the day, and 13 hours at night. There are only two smelters in the province, that of Granby and Greenwood smelters that have adopted this system. (The experience of the latter smelter probably accounted for the change of heart on the part of the member for Greenwood.) Every other smelter worked their men from 9 to 10 hours a day or more."

Mr. Fraser (Grand Forks) pointed out that the Britannia smelter south of Granby only worked the eight hours.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that so far as was known to him, anyhow, only the smelters that he had mentioned had adopted the system. He hoped his information was incorrect, but there was no reason to believe it was. The member for Greenwood said that this sort of legislation created terror throughout the country. He could well understand that, for there was never an evil-doer or scalawag yet but was terrified by humane legislation.

Mr. Brown—I never said that.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite— No, I beg your pardon, when I come to recollect, it was the member for the Islands (Mr. Paterson), but it came from the Liberal side, anyhow.

He could fully sympathize with the Liberal members in the House, who seemed to toil and sweat just as hard as these men in the smelters as they strove on the floor of the House to reconcile their opposition in these measures with the principles of their party. He did not know what would be the result of the vote on this Bill, but he did know that the labor men of British Columbia were watching as they had never watched before the actions of members on that (the Opposition) side of the House. The gentlemen on the other side were sent down professedly to serve the interests of capitalists and keep things as they were, but the Liberal party was supposed to be there in the interests of reform. He did not know which way they would vote, but he knew that their actions were being watched by the workers of the country, and was confident that at the next election thousands of votes would be cast in favor of measures of this kind. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Tatlow asked for the privilege of making an explanation. The member for Nanaimo had said that regulating the hours of labor did not affect the trade and commerce of the country. He would like to ask the members of the House whether they had ever seen it that any attempt to regulate the hours of labor had not affected the trade and commerce of the country in a most disastrous way. The hon. member gad admitted that in Nanaimo it had had that effect.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that the gentleman was out of order. He was not only making misstatements, but he had already spoken once on this question and had no right to be heard again.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he only wished to explain certain statements made by the member for Nanaimo, and the speaker allowed him to proceed.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow—I want to protest against legislation of this kind, and I say it is not in the best interests of the country nor even of the workingmen themselves. I know the honorable member will say that I have prehistoric ideas (Mr. Haw-

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SATURDAY, ... Feb. 3, 1906.

VICIOUS ATTACK.

The Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia has made a most vicious attack upon business incentive, initiative, thrift and industry by the introduction of a Bill entitled "An Act Respecting the Sale of patent Medicines." The Bill proposes to prohibit the sale of poisons to the guileless sucker, who perchance fancies he can procure an appetite by pouring patent nostrums down his gullet, or eliminate the aches and pains from his internal anatomy and the rheumatism from his joints, by judicious applications of Lydia Stinkum's compound or Badway's Ready Belief, except such poisons be labelled in letters plain and large so that the aforesaid G. S. may understand what sort of death dealing dope he is monkeying with. It goes without saying that such indiscreet use of the word "poison" will tend to frighten the less courageous suckers into shunning the dangerous dope, and, as it were, passing by on the other side, without purchasing. This will tend to destroy trade and discourage the development of that business sagacity, initiative and thrift that are among the chief virtues of present civilization. This infamous assault upon the long cherished usages and practices of commercial civilization should be ignominiously repulsed by the wise men at Victoria and the proposer of such a ridiculous innovation meet with severe rebuke. Let us preserve inviolate the glorious privilege of selling to the guileless ones anything and everything out of the sale of which an honest penny may be turned in the shape of profit. While fools exist, who are so extreme in their folly as to believe that their bodily ills can be cured by copious draughts of cheap alcohol and vile drugs they ought to be poisoned, and to supply them with poison considered the most honorable of trades. Another reason why the Bill should be knocked out is that if it becomes a law the doctors might be worked to death in the fool-killing business. If the patent medicine is allowed to remain in the field, the M.D.'s labor will be lightened. He will only need to lay out those who escape the bottle, or prove too tough for its contents.

At any rate this governmental interference in private affairs is to be condemned on general principles. Under Socialism, everything is to be regulated by law, at least we are so told by the wiseacres. Let us hold fast to the freedom we now enjoy and make the most of it while we hang on. Out upon the dastard who would interfere with the selling of any old thing to the sucker who might be induced to buy, no matter if it kills him on the spot. The vast majority of the human race were evidently intended as suckers by the creator of all things. It is flying in the face of providence to interfere with such a plan. The Attorney-General should be ashamed of himself. The Bill is as follows:

An Act Respecting the Sale of Patent Medicines.

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

1. This Act may be cited as the "Patent Medicine Act, 1906."

2. No person shall sell, expose for sale, or have ready for sale, any patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific intended for internal consumption by human beings that contains chloral hydrate, ergot, morphine, opium, belladonna, or any of their compounds or derivatives; cocaine or any of its salts; acetanilide, sulphuric, sulphurous, nitric, and nitrous acids, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which said patent medicine, proprietary medicine, oostrum or specific is put up is conspicuously labelled with the word "Poison" and with the name and percentage of the poisonous ingredients.

3. No person shall sell, expose for sale, or have ready for sale, any patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific containing more than ten per cent. of alcohol by weight, unless the owner, compounder, proprietor or vendor of such patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific shall have obtained from the Provincial Board of Health permission to employ more than ten per cent. of alcohol in the composition of said patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum or specific.

4. Any person contravening any provision of this Act shall, upon summary conviction before a Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, or Stipendary Magistrate, be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, for each offence.

5. In any prosecution for an infraction of the provisions of section 3 of this act it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he has obtained the permission of the Provincial Board of Health, referred to in said section.

6. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to restrict in any way the provisions of the "Pharmacy Act" or of the "Poison Act."

7. This Act shall come into force on the first day of June, A.D. 1906.

ARBITRARY POWER,

On Saturday evening, Feb. 17, Charles Moyer and W. D. Haywood, President and secretary-treasurer of The Western Federation of Miners, and Mr. Pettibone, a late member of the Executive Board, were arrested in Denver, Colorado on the charge of complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. Requisition papers were signed by the Colorado Governor before the arrests were made and the accused men were hurried over into the State of Idaho on Sunday under a strong guard of Idaho and Colorado officials and other thugs and disreputables employed for the occasion.

In taking these men from the jurisdiction of one state to that of another in this arbitrary manner without a hearing or an opportunity of defense, is in contravention of all law, custom or usage, and goes far to show the utter contempt for "law and order" that is held by the very class that so often and blatantly invoke it. Such conduct goes far to prove the contention of the Socialist that law is merely a question of power, and every occasion or emergency makes its own regardless of what may have been previously written upon parchment or established by usage.

It is such arbitrary acts upon the part of the ruling class and its hirelings that is breaking down and destroying the superstitious reverence for the law that has long caused its victims to quake with fear and trembling at its invocation.

It will by no means be surprising if the Idaho officials railroad Moyer, Haywood and others to the gallows. It is probably easily within their power to do so, and no ruling class ever scrupled at murder to protect its material interests and perpetuate its rule. The present ruling class in no manner differs in this respect from its predecessors. It is as blood-thirsty, cruel, brutal and merciless as any that have existed before it. This is something that should not be overlooked by those who would break its rule.

A circular entitled "Shall our Brothers be Murdered?" has been published and scattered broadcast by an organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, calling attention to the brutal outrage perpetrated upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and urging dpon all workers to come to their assistance in such way as events may determine. The circular as issued is reproduced in another column. It has the right ring, but its appeal will largely fall upon ears that hear not. If these men are done to death by the ruffians into whose hands they have fallen, it is safe to say no resentment will be offered by their fellow-workers outside of a few resolutions and puny protests. The slaves will still cringe and crawl at the feet of their masters and lick the hand that wields the lash lest they, too, should lose their precious lives. All such outrages would be impossible in a country peopled by men.

The query, "Shall our Brothers be Murdered?" may be confidently answered in the affirmative. Just as long as we are guilty of the folly of persisting in fighting in a field where the enemy possesses all of the weapons, many of our brethren will be murdered. When we have sense enough to carry on our warfare in a field where by virtue of numbers we hold the power to legally deprive the enemy of its instruments of repression and implements of murder, our brothers will stand a reasonable show of escaping with their lives.

In those struggles which break out in the industrial field it is next to impossible for the workingmen to avoid placing themselves in a position where the employers cannot persecute them because of their political opinions. Every opportunity is afforded to make it appear that they are guilty of destroying property or committing murder, and they thus fall victims to the brutal class instincts of their rulers by being arbitrarily imprisoned and oftentimes losing their lives.

Let our brethren in all lines of work avoid at all cost engaging in these ridiculous "economic struggles," and centre their efforts and activities upon a conquest of the public powers to the end that the murder of workingmen at the hands of the thugs and ruffians of capital may be stopped.

It is not a question of wages or hours of labor. It is a question of the absolute control of industry by the working class. This implies the conquest of the public powers by that class either peacefully at the polls, or by such other means as the circumstances may determine.

DOMINION ORGANIZING FUND.

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

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

Dominion Organizing Fund.

The following sums have been received to date:

Dominion Ex. Com.	$25.00
Local Toronto	5.00

Forward all contributions to

J. G. MORGAN, Sec.
551 Barnard St.
Vancouver, B.C.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1.

The regular weekly business meeting of the above Local was held at the headquarters on Monday evening, Feb. 26, Com. Flowers in the chair, and Com. Arnason acting as recording Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, and a warrant authorizing payment of $2.50 for rent was ordered drawn.

A letter from Local No. 10, re election in Victoria was ordered filed.

Reports were received from the Programme Committee and Committee on Ways and Means.

The secretary was instructed to write Com. Cloak of Bellingham, Wash., with a view to having him speak for us at a future date.

The financial report which showed receipts for the week as follows was adopted:

Collected at Hall	$ 3.20
Dues	1.75
Special Donations	2.00
Balance of dance	14.20
Literary Sales	.10
Total	$21.25

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B.C. Feb. 27.—Present Com. Stebbings, chairman; Morgan, Pritchard, Wilkinson, Org. Kingsley and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were dealt with:

From C. O. D. enclosing $1, for Organizing Fund.

From O. Rayner, California, enclosing $1 for Organizing Fund.

From Fernie re standing of the late Victoria Local.

From Republic, Wash, from member at large, enclosing per capita for due stamps.

Following warrants were ordered drawn: To the Dominion Executive Committee for supplies, $6.90; to the Secretary for postage, $2.00.

Under the head of New Business it was moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to notify the Vancouver Local of any member of the Executive who is absent for three consecutive meetings.

Receipts.

Squamish Local	$6.60
Member at Large	1.00
Total	$7.60

W. H. FLOWERS, Sec.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 27.— Present, Comrades Stebbings, chairman; Pritchard, Flowers, Wilkinson, Organizer Kingsley and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Toronto Local enclosing the sum of $10.50 for stamps and supplies, and monthly report. Received and complied with.

From Claresholm, Alta., Local enclosing $3.00 for stamps and monthly report. Received and complied with.

From Dawson, Y.T., Local enclosing $64 for Russian Revolutionary Fund and monthly report. Received and complied with.

From Ladysmith Local, concerning the Socialist candidature in Victoria. Received and filed.

From Winnipeg Local, enclosing 50 cents for supplies. Received and complied with.

From Fernie, B.C. Local, enclosing $9 for Russian Revolutionary Fund.

From Toronto Local, enclosing $5 as a donation to the Organizing Fund.

From Com. S. Welch, Red Lodge, Alta., concerning organization in that district and enclosing 35 cents. Received and complied with.

Resolved that an Organizing Fund be opened, and that this committee appropriate $25.00 for that purpose.

Receipts.

Toronto, stamps and supplies	$10.50
Claresholm, stamps, etc	3.00
Toronto, donation	5.00
Winnipeg, supplies	.50
Red Lodge, Alta	.35
Total	$18.35

A warrant for $25 was ordered drawn to the Western Clarion for one thousand constitutions.

Adjournment.

J. G. MORGAN, Sec.
551 Barnard Street.
Vancouver, B.C.

OBSERVATIONS BY SPARTACUS.

(Continued From Page One.)

of time to devote to any one business."

Further on we get a description of the effects of this slavery:

"If all the business slaves in any city should be marshalled out some day, and paraded up and down our streets, to be viewed by the lazy aristocrats who make such slaves necessary, what an army they would make.

"The sleepless politician would be there vainly trying to quiet his outraged nerves with tobacco and mixed drinks. The poor preacher would be there, with his bent shoulders and flabby muscles, picking his way along absent-mindedly, his pale face disfigured by his ceaseless writing of sermons that no one cares to hear. The merchant would be there with long columns of figures which he is vainly trying to add up in such a way as to make the balance come in his favor. The overworked mechanic would be there, who, BECAUSE OF LONG HOURS AND POOR PAY has learned to hate his vocation. The busy doctor, the successful lawyer, would be there, groaning under their burdens of over-work, while hundreds of others of the same profession have nothing whatever to do.

"Then would come a long array of common day-laborers, whose faded, ill-fitting clothes attest the poverty in which they live. And last but not least, the multitudes of washerwomen, scrub-women, who begin to work in the morning when the rest of us sleep, and continue to work until after we are asleep again. They receive the poorest pay, the meanest food, wear the cheapest clothes, for all of which we give them a chea Christmas present once a year.

"What an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' could be written about all these people! The slavery of ante-bellum days cannot compare with this sort. There is no time for these slaves to 'hang up the shovel and the hoe, and take down the fiddle and the bow.' These slaves hung up the fiddle and the bow long ago, and will never take them down again. For these people no emancipation has yet risen. Their emancipation has not yet been declared."

And further on:

"One of the most degrading forms of slavery in this world is slavery of wage earning.

* * * *

After this more or less strong indictment one would look for a radical remedy to be suggested, A remedy is suggested, a remedy that shows the article to have been written by some mental prostitute of capitalism. Here it is:

"Every life might be noble if only each person could grasp the truth. The truth is, we are children of a king. We are all heirs to a divine birthright. This life is but a short pilgrimage to try our mettle. Every hidden virtue will finally find open reward. Every secret trial bravely faced is sure to meet complete recompense. This is the truth of the matter, and this truth rightly comprehended is able to make everyone free, free from despair and pessimism free from cynicism, free from all the poison weeds of discontent, that makes life a thraldom."

When the "sleepless politician," the "poor preacher," the "overworked mechanic," the "common day-laborer," etc., have grasped this "truth" all will be joy and slavery will disappear, but, unfortunately, this fancied "truth" needs a deal of explanation, and no two people are likely to agree as to its meaning. The Socialist's remedy, on the other hand, is easily explained and easily understood. It contains no mythical "king" nor "divine birthright," whatever they may mean, but states that the slavery being caused by an idle class owning the means of wealth production, the remedy is for the working class to seize these means of wealth production and produce for the use of the workers instead of for the profit of a set of idle parasites.

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PLATFORM

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"

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 supremacy, i. e., possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organisation of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

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

Applicant. ....
Address... ... ...
Occupation... ... ...
Age... ... ...
Citizen... ... .
Admitted to Local... ...190..
... ... Chairman.
... ...Rec.-Sec.

Five yearly sub. cards—$3.75.

The modern state is the instrument through which the capitalist class maintains its control of production and its consequent economic dominion over the workers.

Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

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

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 6, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. V. Ingram, president; W. A. Pickard, secretary.

Socialist Directory

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month. W. H. Flowers, Secretary, R. 3., 222 Prior Street.

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

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

D. P. MILLS, Secretary.
Box 836, Vancouver B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO — Meets 2nd and and 4th Tuesdays, Temperance Hall Bathurst St. F. Dale, Secretary, 41 Henry street, W. G. Gribble, organizer, 180 Hogarth Ave.

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De Witte's cabinet is going to pieces, as a result of the continued repressive measures of the government against the workingmen. A number of the members of the cabinet have already resigned. Minister of Communication, Nemchaieff, in resigning, declared that he did so because of the impossibility of maintaining the railway and telegraph service while the police were jailing the best and most intelligent of the operatives. It may in time dawn upon the Czar himself that industry cannot be run without workingmen.

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

Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page One.)

thornthwaite, "Hear, hear.") Let it be so I am quite prepared to stand by those ideas. I think such measures as these are not in the best interests of the province, and if this legislation is passed it will have a most disastrous effect on the mining and other industries of British Columbia.

Dr. King, of Cranbrook, who had voted against the Bill the year before, announced his intention of supporting it this time, since the principle had been found to work out successfully where it had been tried.

Mr. W. C. Wells, the lumberman from Golden, who is usually to be found on the side of the capitalists, rather surprised the House by taking the same ground.

Mr. Macdonald, the Leader of the Opposition, said Mr. Hawthornthwaite's savage attack on him was quite undeserved, He had succeeded in persuading one of the largest smelters in the province to adopt this system, and having done so he did not see why he should be singled out for a virulent attack of this kind before everyone else. He had always believed that the Legislature had a right to interfere and regulate the hours of labor where men or women were working under conditions injurious to health, or as in the case of the miners who were working underground under unhealthy and depressing conditions. They had a precedent for that in the Factory Acts in the old country and other places. He objected to the Bill of last year, because he did not think it was an opportune time to introduce it, as the smelters were just struggling to get on their feet.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Did not the Granby smelter pay half a million dollars in dividends during the past season?

Mr. Ma donald said he believed that was true, but it was the first time in their history that they had been able to do so. Conditions had greatly improved since last session, which was due principally to the improved price of copper which had risen several cents a pound. The fact that smelters were now paying dividends and that conditions had so improved was sufficient justification for the action of the Legislature in refusing to pass this measure last year. But since conditions had improved, and some of the smelters were already working on an eight-hour system, he thought there could be no objection to passing the Act now, and he should support the second reading. So long as some smelters were working eight hours and others twelve, that difference would be the cause of friction between them. There was no fear that having once adopted the eight-hour system that the smelters would ever go back to the 12-hour system. The shorter hours had been found to make very little difference to the running expenses of smelters, and once the shorter hours were adopted they could not revert to the old system without such a strike as would make the province from centre to circumference. He should support the second reading of the Bill.

The Bill was defeated on a division of 19 to 17, as follows:

Yeas,—Messrs. Drury, King, McNiven, Brown, Jones, Davidson, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Wells, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Wilson, Williams, Green, Garden, Young, Manson.—17.

Nays,—Messrs. Murphy, Tanner, Oliver, Munro, Paterson, Hall, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A McDonald, Fulton, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant,—19.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT

Held over by the Request of the Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. Wilson on Thursday last resumed the debate on the second reading of Parker Williams' "Master and Servant Act." Mr. Houston of Nelson, had moved the adjournment of the debate, but as he was not in his place, Mr. Williams moved that the debate proceed, and the Attorney-General took it up. He said he could not accept the Bill in its present shape, though he sympathized with its aims. He thought it would be a hardship to fine every employer $50, who failed to pay his employee every two weeks, as there were cases, such as engineers on railroads, who were paid by mileage and to whom it could never apply. He agreed that when a man was dismissed he should be paid his full wages, but he thought that could be better arrived at in some other way than that proposed in the Bill. He would rather propose a section to the effect that unless there were a written agreement no master could bring an action against a servant for leaving him without notice, and no servant could bring an action against a master for dismissing him without notice. This would make them more exact in their agreements He hoped the member for Newcastle would confer with him, and accept his suggestions, as he would be glad to help him to put the Bill before the House in the best shape possible.

...

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the debate in order to give time to consult with the Attorney-General on his proposals. The Bill has not come up since.

ELECTION DEPOSIT BILL.

To Fix the Deposit at $100 Passes Committee by a large majority.

When motions for public bills were called on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that Bill No. 8 (Provincial Elections Act), which the House had ordered to be placed again on the Orders of the Day for committee, instead of being first on the list, as it should have been, was placed almost last.

The Speaker said the correction was a proper one. No doubt the Bill had been misplaced by error but the House might now proceed with it.

The House then went into committee on the Bill with Mr. Shatford in the chair.

Mr. Bowser proposed to amend Section 2, by striking out the word "fifty" and substituting the words "one hundred," He said the matter had already been so fully discussed on both sides that it was quite unnecessary for him to say much. His idea in raising the sum from $50 to $100 was that they should have some check to prevent people from running who had no chance whatever. At the same time he wished to give people a chance to run, who might not be able to raise as large a sum as $200. He could not agree with the member for Nanaimo that it should be $50, as that sum appeared too low to impose any check at all. He thought $100 would be a fair sum, and the member for Nanaimo had given him to understand that he was now willing to accept that amendment.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite signified that he had no objection. A division was called and the amendment carried on a mixed vote of 22 to 12. The Bill was then reported complete with amendment.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked that the report might be adopted forthwith, but Mr. Henderson objected, and the Bill was placed on the orders for report at the next sitting of the House.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

Passes Third Reading by a Large Majority. Parker Williams' Observations.

The Bill for the re-establishment of a branch of McGill University in British Columbia, passed the House on Tuesday last by a large majority. Ever since it entered committee this Bill has met with almost uninterrupted obstruction from the Opposition side of the House. This was continued till third reading when Mr. Henderson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Brown—

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted for the purpose of considering the following amendments:

To strike out all after the word "bodies" in the sixth line of section 8.

To add a paragraph:

"9. That this Act is a public Act"

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that he could not accept either of these amendments. They were simply intended for the purpose of obstruction and could not be taken seriously.

Hon. Carter-Cotton said he could not at all understand the bitter opposition that the Bill had met with. The only effect of the Act could be that it would bring the higher education within reach of the poorer classes of British Columbia, and it did not confer any special privileges.

Mr. Parker Williams humorously remarked that this was not a subject that interested him greatly, as his own university had been a logging camp. At the same time, the discussion seemed to hinge on the question whether one university should be allowed to come into the Province before another or not. It seemed to him as far as he could understand that the fundamental principles of teaching was the same in all universities, and that being so it did not seem to him that it mattered much which of these bodies came into the Province first. They had been assured by the Government that it would not interfere with the establishment of a provincial university, and no one had been able to show that it would. Others professed to see some dark and hidden principle in the Bill, and went hunting through the measure with a microscope to see if they could find it. So far they did not seem to have discovered very much. The Government had to tell them day after day that the Bill would confer no special privileges, and he did not see why that statement could not be accepted The chief point they had to consider was whether it would bring the higher education more within reach of the masses of the people. If it would reduce the cost of higher education, and bring it within reach of the poorer people of the country that was sufficient justification for the whole measure.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that no good purpose could be served by the amendments offered by the member for Yale (Stuart Henderson.) The first would destroy the only assurance they had that the Bill would confer no special privileges, and the second could serve no purpose except to advertise to the country that the member for Yale was opposed to the Bill. ...

The Bill passed third reading on the following vote:

Yeas,—Messrs. King, Davidson, McTatlow, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bride, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Gifford, Wright, Young, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson—24.

Nays,—Messers. Drury, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells, Cameron.—14.

OTHER MATTERS.

Among other acts of some importance to the working people that have come up before the Legislature during the past week may be mentioned the Government Scaling Act, which provides that official scalers of timbers shall henceforth be appointed and paid by the Government This is a distinct improvement on the old method as the scaler was paid by the mill owners, and was consequently liable to make his measurements deviate a little in favor of his employers.

The amendments to the Public Schools Act have also come in for a good deal of discussion, John Oliver of Delta airing himself strongly on this line. Probably the principal changes proposed are that all schools in any rural municipality will be henceforth be under one school Board the same as in cities, while the date of the annual school meeting is changed from January to July.

Another rather important act is that for regulating the sale of patent medicines, which has been particularly boosted by the Vancouver World. The Bill is not likely to meet any serious opposition.

By the amended Land Act, the hand-logger is henceforth to be restricted to the use of horse and cattle in his operations, and will not be allowed under any circumstances to use steam. The Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works said the provision was chiefly for the benefit of farmers who might do a little logging with their stock. The new Bill will also restrict all pre-emptions in the province to 160 acres, though formerly 320 was allowed East of the Cascades.

ELECTION DEPOSIT BILL.

Passes Third Reading in Spite of Oliver's Obstruction. The Leader of the Opposition Makes a Fierce Attack on Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Bill to reduce the election deposit to $100 has passed third reading and becomes law; but the members of the Opposition party in the House obstructed it to the last. When the Bill came up for report preparatory to third reading on Monday, John Oliver moved the following amendment:

Whereas the system of representative government presupposes that the Legislature shall be composed of persons representing a majority of the electors in the several constituencies:

"And whereas, in the past it has been deemed expedient to require a deposit of two hundred dollars to be made with the Returning Officer by or on behalf of each candidate at the time of his nomination, which said deposit was to be forfeited if the candidate (on whose behalf such deposit was made) did not receive at least one-half as many votes as the successful candidate who had received the smallest number of votes:

"And whereas the requiring of such before-mentioned deposit, or any deposit, is objectionable to many electors:

"Therefore be it Resolved, That this House is of the opinion that it is desirable to so amend the Statutes relating to elections that only candidates receiving over one-half of the votes polled at the election at which they are candidates shall be elected as members of the Legislative Assembly, and that the deposit of $200 by or on behalf of the candidates now required by law be abolished."

Mr. Oliver said he introduced this resolution because the $200 deposit was first adopted as a safeguard to prevent irresponsible men from running for parliament, and securing the election of a candidate who represented a majority of votes in his constituency. That it had not succeeded as was wished was shown by the fact that there were 14 members on the floor of that House who represented a minority of their constituents. If it were abolished altogether under present circumstances this would only become worse, and he would like to see a system of proportional representation devised. If that were done they could well afford to do away with the deposit altogether.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he wished to take emphatic objection to the motion of the member for Delta. The representatives of labor found considerable difficulty in passing their legislation at the best of times. They were faced by all sorts of difficulties and all sorts of traps. Their bills were strangled in committee, and if that failed, motions were introduced to take everything vital out of the bills and making them ineffective. Amendments of this kind were framed to draw votes from both sides of the House, and this was the hope of the introducer of the present motion.

This Bill had been before the House for years, He remembered Mr. Joseph Martin, of whom the member for Delta was a follower, introducing a plank in his platform for the reduction of the $200 deposit, and the member for Delta and other Liberals had supported that principle. Yet, when he had brought this measure in himself, he found that it was always defeated, not by the supporters of the Government opposite, but by the supporters of the Liberal Party to which Mr. Joseph Martin belonged. This was his (Mr. Hawthornthwaite's last and final effort to pass this Bill, and he hoped the House would support him.

He did not see why the labor men of the Province should be penalized to the extent of six or seven thousand dollars in a general election because they failed to secure the necessary number of votes.

"If this amendment of the member for Delta is supported and carried," he said, "it does not follow that we shall have proportional representation, and the honorable gentleman knows it as well as I do and as well as the labor men throughout this country will know it. This is a contemptible effort of the part of the honorable gentleman to defeat this legislation."

Mr. Oliver objected to the use of the word "contemptible." He said it seemed to be a favorite term of the member for Nanaimo. Not that I care what he says, as he can say nothing worse of me than he is himself.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Well, if the word touches the honorable gentleman so badly, I will withdraw it, and in doing so I will add that the amendment is worthy of the member for Delta, and I can say nothing worse of it than that. I hope the House will think as I do, and defeat it.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Leader of the Opposition, launched out in a bitter attack on Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who, he declared was there to attack the Liberals and support the Conservatives. He called himself a labor man, but he was no Labor man. He was a Socialist, the agent of a Revolutionary Society and he hoped to succeed by trampling down the prosperity and advancement that was going on in the province and driving the laboring men into the chaos he advocated in the name of Socialism. He had been discredited by the Labor organ in Vancouver as the worst enemy of labor in this province. Mr. Macdonald concluded by saying that he and his followers had been consistent on this question of the election deposit from the first. They did not want to see it abolished till some system was devised to secure majority representation.

Mr. Davidson said there was a good deal of talking around and away from the subject. As a matter of fact the motion, if carried, simply killed the Bill before the House. That was all the motion was for, and that was all it meant. If the honorable gentlemen were so anxious to reform the province along those lines, why did they not introduce legislation to that end? There was nothing to be gained by coming in with such a motion at that time. The only real objection the Leader of the Opposition seemed to have to the Bill was that it was a reform introduced by a Socialist.

"He says," continued Mr. Davidson, "that that gentleman does not represent labor in this House. Then, how is it that all labor legislation introduced here during the past three sessions has been brought in by Socialists? If the honorable gentlemen are so anxious to get across the floor of this House, it is surprising to me that they have opposed legislation of this kind, no matter where it comes from. The only object of this motion, I repeat, is to kill the Bill, and as I have supported the Bill from the first, I shall vote against that motion now."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said if the motion were to dis-allow entirely legislation of that kind, he would be in favor of it, as he had opposed the Bill from the first; but this motion went further than the Bill itself since it proposed to abolish the deposit altogether. If passed it would be a mandate to the Government not only to abolish the deposit, but also to provide for elections along the lines laid down. In other words they would have to keep on having elections till they found out what candidate had the majority of votes. He was not prepared to go as far as that and would oppose the amendment.

Mr. Oliver said he had at least given the Government of B.C. credit for having sufficient ability to crystallize that motion into law. It had already been done by Frenchmen and Germans, and certainly he thought it could be done by Anglo-Saxons. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Bowser said the amendment fixing the deposit in the Bill at $100 had been introduced by him, and he would characterize this motion as he had styled that introduced by the member for Rossland (Mr. Macdonald), on the Timber Act, as a "Jesuitical Amendment." If the member for Delta and those supporting him were honest, how was it that this motion was not made when the bill was in committee of the whole House, which was the proper place for introducing amendments of that sort. He quite agreed with the member for Nanaimo that the only object in introducing the motion at this stage was to kill the Bill. Had they considered what their motion would lead to if adopted? It would mean that if a candidate did not have a majority of the total vote cast in the first place they would have to hold bye-election after bye-election till he had, and as every such election cost the country about $1500 they could well see to what trouble and expense it would lead. They expected nothing better from the member for Delta (Mr. Oliver), but he was surprised at the Leader of the Opposition, who was supposed to be a shrewd man, supporting such a motion as that.

A vote being called the amendment was defeated on the following division, Tanner and Hall, of the opposition, voting with the Government and Socialists:

Yeas—Messrs. Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells—13.

Nays — Messrs. Tanner, Hawthornthwaite, Davidson, Hall, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Houston, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson.—25.

The Bill passed report on the same division, and the following day passed third reading without opposition and amid hearty applause from the Socialist members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

On Monday Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines the following questions:

1. How many accidents have occurred in the mines operated by the Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo, since October last?

2. Are the "man-holes" in the slope at Protection Mines in good order?

3. How many accidents have occurred on this "slope" during the past three months?

4. Are any men working in these mines "double shifts," or sixteen hours in twenty-four?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

"1. 16.

"2. Yes; on Feb. 5, last inspection

"3. 3.

"4. Department is not aware of any."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the man-holes had only been placed in order since his questions had been placed on the order paper.

On Tuesday Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. In the matter of tramway crossings, does the duty of protectiag the public rest with the tramway owners or with the Government?

2. Has the Government of British Columbia forfeited the right of eminent domain in the lands of the Wellington Colliery Company?

Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows:

"1. The tramway owners.

"2. No."

By Mr. Hawthornthwaite on Wednesday next—Questions of the Minister of Mines,—

1. Does No. 1 Shaft, Western Fuel Co.'s Mines, Nanaimo, contain a large area of gas?

2. If so, is said area fenced off?

3. If not, why not?

4. Has the Inspector of Mines made a report upon the existence af such area of gas, if existing?

5. If not, why not?

On Wednesday next—

Mr. McNiven to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled "An Act to make Provision foe securing the safety of Passengers Travelling on, and for preventing Accidents and Injuries to Employees on, Tramways and Street Railways."

Six hundred Kuan Cossacks who comprised the Garrison of Ekaterinodar, Russia, and who joined the revolutionary uprising in November, have retired to a remote and inaccessible region of the mountains refusing to surrender their arms or the colors of their regiment. As they are well armed, it is expected the force sent by the government to capture them, will have no easy task to perform.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

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

"Stay away from Vancouver," loudly exclaim the Carpenters of the city. Certainly. Stay away where? Will wage-slaves ever seek to be more than commodities governed by its unwritten laws; acting like things rather than men?

AMONG THE WORKERS.

"In sending along a sub. and expressions of good will, from Bankhead, (near Banff,) Alta., a comrade says. "There are lots of Socialists here. I'll try and get the Clarion well circulated among them."

"Find enclosed a toad-skin for the Organizing Fund," writes "C. O. D" from Enderby, B.C.

Comrade Wrigley, Toronto, sends along another $2 this week with additions for the Clarion mailing list. Com. Wrigley is a Socialist, and what's more, he works at it.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA IN TORONTO.

—By G. Weston Wrigley.

Toronto Socialists have been on the move this winter. The Munucipal elections resulted in an increased vote and also woke up some of the capitalists. Prof. Goldwin Smith, who is trying to buy a name for himself by contributing to the Labor Temple Funds, published an open letter to School Trustee James Simpson, our elected Comrade, attacking our revolutionary manifesto. Two of the daily papers gave space to the capitalist professor's letter, but all six Toronto dailies refused to give space to a reply sent in the name of our local organization. Consequently our reply was sent to the Toledo Socialist and 600 copies secured in time to be circulated at the Debs' meeting here. The Clarion was not near enough to give the prompt service required.

The Toronto Local's municipal election manifesto was highly commended by many. It was written by Organizer Gribble, and issued in the name of the party rather than as a personal document issued by the candidates. The record of Comrade Simpson's doings on the Toronto School Board was considered interesting enough to be republished in the New York Worker.

The meetings addressed in Hamilton and Toronto by Comrade Mailly of Toledo, to celebrate "Bloody Sunday," and by Eugene V. Debs in Toronto on Feb. 1, Hamilton, Feb. 2, Guelph, Feb. 3, Toronto, Feb. 4, Mt. Forest, Feb. 5, Berlin, Feb. 6, Lindsay, Feb. 7, Woodstock, Feb. 8, a,d St. Thomas, Feb. 9, all of which were arranged by Toronto Local show that Toronto is doing something to build up the Ontario movement. Mt. Forest is asking for an organizer and had contributed $5 to secure one, It is intended to have Comrade O'Brien, formerly of Fernie, spend six or eight weeks in March and April building up revolutionary organization throughout the Province. Later on, about September, we would like to have Comrade Hawthornthwaite make a tour of the whole Dominion.

Debs addressed about 800 people at each of his meetings here. The Industrial Workers of the World, who had tried to turn the Mailly meeting into a bear garden but had been given some telling answers to questions by Comrade Mailly, did not make any fuss at Debs' meeting. When they first organized here last fall, they professed friendship to our political propaganda, but they now follow DeLeon in his anarchistic ranting against the futility of the ballot. It is amusing to hear the former S. L. P. speakers, who formerly were so strongly in favor of the ballot now repudiate their former position and sneer at the possibility of doing anything with the "bits of paper." Debs emphasized the necessity of political organization in both addresses here and six new members were enrolled at the first meeting of our local after his visit here.

Today, (Sunday, Feb. 18), marked an innovation in the propaganda of the movement here. The member of the Legislature for North Toronto resigned his seat to accept a $6,000 a year job and the election has been rushed on and will be held next Thursday. Last Tuesday, Toronto Local nominated Comrade James Simpson as its candidate in the bye-election. Simpson had polled about 210 votes in this district a year ago it being the most residental and least workingclass district in the city. Ten thousand revolutionary manifestos were printed and to-day the comrades covered a large part of the district in a house-to-house distribution. This on a Sunday in church ridden "Toronto the Good"—where some preachers get their salaries paid out of rents from red-light houses—surely this is an innovation. We still have some members who decline to break away from conventionalism, but Toronto Local, as a whole, is willing to work for Socialism seven days in the week.

A call for funds from Victoria, B. C., was received at the last meeting of the Local, the request being for money to aid a candidate to be nominated for the Dominion House in the bye-election. As a recent issue of the Clarion had announced that Local Victoria had surrendered its charter, the Secretary was instructed to send $5 to the Dominion Secretary to be forwarded to Victoria providing there had been a re-organization of Victoria Local, but does not countenance the placing of a candidate in the field by unorganized comrades. The money can be better spent in organization work in new territory.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Local, No. 27, Chilliwack, has now been organized for three months. The membership has not increased as much as the members would like, still they are getting stronger all the time. There are plenty here who are Socialists who would join the ranks but are afraid they will lose business, and in consequence only give their sympathy. The following are the officers: Frank R. Macdonald Organizer; W. S. Forsyth, Secretary and Dr. W. J. Curry, Treasurer.

Chilliwack, "the holy city," as it is sarcastically termed by a few, is one of the hundreds of places in British Columbia making progress towards Socialism. It being principally an agricultural district, many of the residents have no time or inclination to read for themselves; and a great number imagine themselves "capitalists" in a small way.

It will be no news to B. C., to state that Chilliwack is supposed to be a prohibition town; but its dead easy to get whiskey in Chilliwack, provided always, one has the price. Another time I may explain just how it is to be procured.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite is expected to give a lecture here before long under the auspices of Local No. 27, Socialist Party of Canada.

ENDERBY, B. C.

The farmers of this district are organizing a union for the better handling of farm produce, By establishing central packing houses, the produce can be graded and packed better than by individual handling, and will probably save on freight charges by shipping in large quantities.

The farmers have in view the same principle that the wage-earner had by organizing only that they are slow to take what little advantage there is in combination in the produce of the farm.

Any financial gain made by the farmer in his union will be looked after by the capitalist class and the amount of such gain will be tacked to the freight tariff or other commodities that the farmer has to buy. The wage-earner had his increase of wages show up in the increased cost of living. In either case all they get is a bare living.

With more land coming under cultivation and the increased production of produce, it is no wonder that baled hay is still in the shed and lots of vegetables in the pit with little or no demand.

The beauties of owning a small farm can readily be seen, and the produce left over, all represents useless labor which might be abolished by the institution of collective ownership and operation on a large scale of land, instead of the insane method of private ownership of the means of production.

Just how long the farmer is going to stick by his 2x4 farm is hard to say, as low prices, resulting from over production, do not seem to have the effect of making him think why he does so much work for little pay.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Feb. 26.—Evidences are noticeable that the old and crude is changing. With this change goes the usual high state of feeling. The old order puts forth its claims as though nothing new had ever arisen. The trader is ever pointing out the great natural resources of the community, waiting exploitation, and trying to entice the tourist, who is, of course, known to have money, if he had not we would not want him. It is a shame to waste so much of our scenery, while there are many throughout the world with more money than they know what to do with, but which others earned for them. The great expanse of timber and the rising market in the northwest makes his mouth water, but the only source of exploitation is never heard of from these, it is here in the propertyless wage-earner, waiting to be set to work. To keep him quiet and docile the usual institutions are working overtime. The press and church are grinding out the usual grist with a little less of success, it is true, since the source of wealth, the working man, is rising up to be heard in protest.

Still the mentally blind are in the majority, those who consider their jobs of greater importance than their citizenship, who will produce and see their product, upon which their very lives depend, go into the control of others, and think it all right. They seem to see their position when a large amount of the product gets into the hands of one, like Rockefeller, but not so if it is divided among a greater number.

Great efforts are being made to bring the military company to a successful issue, with indifferent success. Those now in the company are no doubt, in high hopes to be called out to quell labor troubles, a chance to kill their fellow workers of their own, or some other country. There are no middlemen in the rank and file, but these are tireless in building it up with workingmen. The soldiers at the drill hall have dances there, and are becoming bold enough to venture into the opera house. Those who know the class character of the state understand the importance of the workingman with a gun, controlled by a representative of the class that appropriates the products of labor. This latter class is above taking any part in the social doings of their dupes in the uniform that marks their slavery. Unionists of Revelstoke should not relax their efforts to frown down this rising military spirit, because, only upon force can a class state rely, and the working class is not the state—not yet.

Hawthornthwaite and Williams are certainly doing good work, and making a good impression on the railway men, who are beginning to see the superiority of demanding labors' products as CITIZENS instead of striking against the masters as DEPENDENTS.

X. X.

CLARION QUESTION BOX.

W. J. C., Chilliwack—M. S. S. received. Will appear as soon as legislative proceedings let up, probably next week.

SOCIALISM IN DENMARK

Next Parliament May See a Preponderence of Socialists.

A Press Dispatch from Copenhagen says Denmark will soon rival Germany as a socialist state—the working and peasant classes becoming more and more imbued with Socialist tendencies. The next Parliament may see a preponderance of Socialists since many of the radicals elected will back most Socialist measures proposed.

The Swedish delegate to the congress of International Socialists, which will meet in March, will give a full report of the part played by Norwegian and Swedish workmen in the dissolving of the union. That part has been repeatedly referred to in these dispatches, but in Europe it is not widely known, since the majority of newspapers would give no space to the discussion. A full report will be most interesting.

It is more blessed to give than to receive, therefore, hit the other fellow before he hits you, and be sure to hit him hard enough to knock him out.

There is a movement on among centered bodies of clergymen to send fraternal delegates to trade union central bodies, says the Winnipeg Voice. The union men had better look out or they will be chloroformed before they know it.

TENINO, WASH.

Editor News and Views:

Dear Sir,—Since giving the readers of the Clarion a brief outline of the discussion on environment and individuality which took place in the sittingroom of our boarding house a short time ago, I have again had the opportunity of hearing the matter discussed. It happened in this wise:

An Insurance Agent, a graduate of the University of California, called here, and while waiting for dinner, picked up a copy of the "Tacoma Daily Ledger," of Sunday, the 18th inst. Quite a few of the boarders, our "Political Socialist" friend being one of the number, were in the sitting room at the time. After reading for some time, the I. A. put down the paper with the remark: "That's one of the best things I have ever read." Being asked to what he referred, the reply was, the article on "Cultivate Children Like Flowers," by Luther Burbank.

"Yes, and how should they be cultivated?" queried the P. S.

In reply the I. A. went over the ground covered by Burbank, pointing out the effect of environments on plants, animals and especially children.

To our amazement, the deductions drawn from the effect of environment on plants, the lower animals, and man, by Burbank, were precisely the same as those of the P.S.

There was nothing new to us in the article by Burbank, nor could the I. A. give us more light on the subject. The P. S. had in his discussion with the Single Taxer, made clear to us every point touched on by Burbank, and to my mind went nearer the root of the matter.

The answer made by the I. A. to the query of the P. S. is summed up in the three last paragraphs of the article by Burbank.

As time goes on in its endless and ceaseless course, environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified and the weeding out process will probably leave the finest human product ever known. The color, the perfume, the size and form that are placed in plants will have their analogies in the composite, the American of the future.

And now, what will hasten this development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed them on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their sould drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they came into the world with souls groping in darkness let them see and feel the light.

Don't terrify them in early life with the fear of an after world. There never was a child that was made more noble and good by the fear of a hell. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living combined with an abundance of well balanced nourishment Those children will grow to be the best men and women. Put the best in them by contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as the plant does the sunshine and the dew.

This caused the P.S. to reiterate some of the statements made during the discussion with the Single Taxer.

"How," he asked the I.A., "would your answer apply to the children of the slums, the little white slaves of the Southern cotton mill? How can nature teach the children of the poor wage-slave the lesson of good and proper living, combined with an abundance of well balanced nourishment. And where is the abundance or well balanced nourishment to come from when they even cannot get enough of any kind of food to satisfy their gnawing hunger?

No answer.

"Now, my friend," said the P. S. "let us look at the plant life. Have you ever noticed what determines the environment of a flower? Its method of living; the means necessary for the flower to live determines its environment. But, note, also, that environment determines what manner of flower it shall be.

"Again, have you ever noticed what determines the environment of the lower animals? Their method of living; the means necessary for any kind of animal to live determines its environment. But note, also, that environment determines what manner of animal it shall be.

"And have you ever noticed what determines the environment of man? His method of living; the means necessary for man to live determines his environment. But note, also, that environment determines what manner of man he shall be.

"The blushing rose refuses to live on the peak of lofty Mt. Baker; the or the means necessary to its existnot found there. In the lower altitudes it grows and develops in beauty and fragrance just in proportion to the excellence of its environment or the means necessary to its existence. Its method of living determines the quality of its growth and development.

The lion refuses to live in the Polar regions; the means necessary to his existence are not found there. The environment of the jungle; the means necessary to his existence, his manner of making a living, determines what his nature and characteristics shall be.

"And man! He refuses to live on the arid desert; the means necessary to his existence are not found there. In the food producing regions he grows and develops in intellectual strength, his concept of justice and right, rises, his ethical standard grows truer and higher just in proportion to the excellence of his environment, the means employed by which he makes a living.

"Yes, my friend, humanity like the flowers is but a part of nature and environment determines what they each shall be; and environment is determined by the means used in order that they each may live. Then, to make the environment of humanity more excellent and produce a higher race of beings, the means employed to live must be made more excellent.

"What are the means employed to live by humanity today? Have you ever looked squarely at the structure of human society, (i.e., so-called civilized society), at the present time? If you have, you will have noticed that it is composed of two distinct classes, i.e., robbers and robbed. There are, of course, a few individual exceptions—those who are neither robbers nor are the victims of robbers. The robber-class, those who rob their fellows—the means whereby the robbers live— are distinctly the powerful or ruling class, although they are numerically much the smaller portion of the structure of human society. Being the ruling class, their ideas are the ideas held by humanity as a whole. Their concept of right and justice, then, being but the reflex of their environment being determined by the means employed to live, we have the spectacle of the environment of so-called civilized society the reflex of robbery.

"What do I mean by robbers and robbed?

"Any one who obtains something for nothing necessarily means that some other one is minus that which should be his, consequently he has been robbed. Now, since labor produces every particle of wealth, every particle of wealth should be owned by those whose labor produce it. But is it?

"The great aggregate of wealth in the world today is owned not by those who produce it, but by those who gave absolutely nothing in exchange for it, hence they are receiving something for nothing—robbery. And the method of robbery? It is accomplished by reason of the ownership of the means by which the wealth producers live. It follows, then, that the employers of labor and their parasites are the robbers, the laboring wealth producers are the robbed, and it is the acme of unreasonableness to say that the employer of labor gives anything in exchange for the product of labor, since the laborer creates wealth enough to pay himself and pay the employer for the privilege of submitting to the robbing process.

"It seems right then, to the lion to kill and eat his prey, since his method of living, environment, determines his concept of right.

"It seems right to the cannibal to kill and eat a human being since his method of living, environment, determines his concept of right. It seems right to our Rockefellers to rob their workmen since their method of living, environment, determines their concept of right.

"The inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth then, would give to each the wealth his labor produced, consequenrly would destroy the system of robbery on which human society is based, and would create an environment for humanity in general, and give an opportunity to create the proper environment to suit every individual in particular, such as you desire. Are you with us?"

DOUGLAS CAMERON.

Tenino, Wash., Feb. 21, 1906.

To Publishers

Of Country Weeklies:

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

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

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