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N THE PROVINCIAL LAW-SHOP

atters of More or Less Importance Dealt With by Local House During Closing Week of Session. An Open Letter, Re Incidents of the Meat Trade.

SPECTION OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Hawthornthwaite's Resolution Carried.

n Saturday last Mr. Hawthornaite moved the following resolu-:

hereas the condition of certain ate slaughter houses in this Proe is such as to endanger the th of the community:

erefore, be it Resolves, Tnat in opinion of this House the Govent should take into immediate ideration some method that will dy this condition of affairs.

Hawthornthwaite speaking in ort of the resolution said that uch of the time lately had been n up in discussions on Kaien Is- and other contentious matters, things of more vital importto the welfare of the people had lost sight of. This matter was e greatest importance to the h of the people, and it was well n that the condition of slaughouses in this province was not it should be. It would at the time be incorrect to say that rivate slaughter houses were not erly conducted. In fact he that most of them were led very carefully, and with iew to protecting public h. He knew it was so in own town, where the Inspec- report on the premises of Mes- Hemans & Wamsley, showed 's to be one of the very best inions of the kind in the pro- Nevertheless it had been ed by experience, and had been n by reports that private hter houses on the whole were conducive to the public health. prove that, he would only refer to the year book of the Un- States for 1906. This report nctly proved that private slaugh houses to a great extent were holesome, and what was said regard to that country, to a in extent prevailed here. The rt stated after reviewing all the itions that a well regulated sys- of slaughter houses was as necy to health as sanitation in the c schools, or any other method eventing the spread of infectious ontagious diseases. The sale of re or diseased meat gave rise he spread of tuberculosis, diphth- and other bacterial diseases, and uld be guarded against most ngently.

o show that in British Columbia were by no means free from dans of this kind, he read a letter m E. W. Dynes, of Greenwood, a l known and respectable man who s undoubtedly incited by honest conscientious motives in writing letter, and drawing public ation to it in this way, since it s evident that few people knew thing about it.

he letter read as follows:

AN OPEN LETTER.

residents of Greenwood and vicinity and those whom it may concern:

n this letter it is my purpose to ke known a few facts of vital imrtance to all residents of the undary. A few, perhaps, have spected that the conditions I am out to relate have prevailed, but e majority are not aware that ere has been anything seriously rong. I have earnestly striven, uring a greater part of the past ar to make known to you these cts, but for many reasons (which is letter will explain) my efforts ave been unsuccessful. Many of ou, no doubt, remember the plague hog-cholera that prevailed in icinity of Greenwood during the mmer of 1903, and that Dr. Armrong, Dominion Government Vetinery Surgeon, quarantined hogs on two ranches, and that these hogs were afterwards killed and burnt by his order. The plague, however, does not appear to have been confined to the ranches, but hogs at P. Burns & Co.'s slaughter house were also diseased. I was at this time in their employ and therefore had an opportunity of knowing some thing of the conditions that prevailed. From about the tenth of April until early in August, three carloads of hogs, all more or less diseased were killed and sold. Hog rrals were carefully looked over ily and if any hogs showed symps of disease, at first opportunity y were killed and dressed for the ket. In pursuing this course, loss sustained by the company, very small. At times, however, uickly would they sicken and two or three would be found in the evening, although, that morning, all that had appearly or diseased had been killt this time, the local officials eatly concerned lest the publd in some way learn of the s prevailing, and they took caution to provide against contingency.

As you can easily understand, dressed pork soon began to accumulate because the demands of the Boundary retail market were not sufficient to make use of the supply of pork that was being killed almost daily. As a solution to the difficulty, the work of curing was started, and in this way hams, shoulders and sides were disposed of, while the remaining portions were sold by retail.

As I stated in the first part of my letter, Dr. Armstrong, Dominion Government V. S., quarantined hogs on two ranches in the vicinity of Greenwood, and were afterwards destroyed by his order. But, the curious fact is, how he learned of the disease being prevalent on these two ranches without knowing that the hogs at P. Burns & Co.'s slaughter house, were also diseased. However, the fact that in one case the hogs were the property of men in otdinary circumstances, and in the other of a firm of monopolists with millions at their back, might probably explain the mystery. But, no doubt, many will wonder why I did not attempt to expose this matter then instead of waiting until last November. Often have I since regretted that I did not do so, but delay, I admit, was caused by my own weakness. I was in exactly the same fix as all the rest of the company's employees who saw these things being done without making any protest, for to have made a protest would have meant loss of employment. But I refer to this more fully later

On July 22, 1903, a storm visited the Boundary Creek valley, which was of sufficient violence to upset the smelter smoke stack, break large plate-glass windows in the Russel-Law-Caulfield Co.'s store, and do other serious damage. Four of Burns' cattle which had been struck by lightning during the storm were dressed as soon as possible after their condition was noticed and then brought to Greenwood market and sold. This beef presented a very dark appearance and was disposed of in various ways, but for the most part was made into sausage. One of the best looking quarters was sloughed off on a near-by mining camp, but the cook was forced to throw the greater part of it away. It might not be uninteresting to describe the appearance of the diseased pork. It was covered to a greater or less degree with red spots, some quite small, others about the size of a five-cent piece while some were as large as a quarter. A few of those most afflicted with the disease were almost literally covered with these red spots. However, when the rind or skin would be cut off, it would be difficult for any customer to detect symptoms of disease. So you can easily understand that naturally the company took every precaution to provide against this meat being seen. Before I go further, let me impress upon you the fact that durthese three or four months of the summer of 1903, three carloads of diseased hogs were disposed of by P. Burns & Co, and were consumed by the people of the Boundary. The effect upon the health of all the meat-eaters can easily be imagines. It might, perhaps, be difficult to estimate how much disease might be traceable to this source.

In the spring of 1904, the disease again broke out, and as the weather became warmer grew worse and worse. Nothing better could be expected when the hogs were put into the same pens the diseased hogs had been in a year previous, and they could not other than catch the contagion. Competent medical authorities state that the disease germs will remain in pens and yards for years and that the only way to stamp out the disease is to burn down all premises where diseased hogs have been kept and not allow any hogs to be brought within a certain distance of said premises for a stated length of time. So, in the spring of 1904 by putting hogs in pens which were contaminated nothing was done in the way of taking precautions to guard against disease. At times when only one hog appeared likely to soon die it was killed and skinned; the same course as had been pursued in 1903. This was done rather than go to the trouble of heating water for scalding purposes. During the early part of July the disease was making such ravages that the local management had decided to kill off all the hogs then on hand (about thirty-five or forty) and attempt to slough them off as quickly as possible. This plan was not carried out for the following reason: Some of the diseased meat had been sent to the Union Meat Co., Phoenix, and they promptly reported the fact to the Dominion Government V. S., who quarantined hogs on Sunday, July 10, and ordered them killed and burnt a few days later. However, it has been stated by those who informed the inspector of the fact of P. Burns & Co., selling diseased meat, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the inspector could be prevailed upon to take action. After quarantining the slaughter-house premises for ten days no further action was taken, and after this period, hogs were again brought in, put in the same contaminated pens and slaughtering went on as usual. The inspector did, however, order the premises to be whitewashed, but this order was not complied with for almost two months afterwards.

I shall now endeavor to explain why I did not attempt to expose this matter before. During all this time by remaining in the company's employ without making any protest against the evils mentioned, I was acting against the dictates of my conscience. A little more than a year ago I determined to live up to my convictions in the matter, at any cost and so settled the matter with my conscience that the public health must be safe-guarded against further risks by a repetition of the evils before mentioned. Accordingly, early in the month of November I left the company's employ, not without making known to the local management my reasons for so doing. These last few lines explain the only **reason I have for writing this letter.** Some may say it was because of enmity, spite, malice, or something of this kind that I have acted in this way. Nothing could be further from the truth. During the almost two and a half years that I was in the employ of P. Burns & Co., my relations with the local management were always harmonious, and nothing ever came up between us that would induce me to do as I have done. Personally, I would have preferred to have let the whole matter drop, but I felt it to be a duty I owed to you that you should know these facts. With this thought in mind, and considering a local medium to be the best, I prepared an open letter stating all developments to that date hoping to have it published in one of the local Boundary papers. After drafting a letter, and before presenting it for publication, I consulted with Mr. J. R. Brown, M.L.A., I told him of conditions that had prevailed and of what I was trying to do in the way of exposure. He said he considered it quite right that facts should be published, and that he saw no reason why my letter should be refused publication. Nevertheless, it was refused first by the Boundary Creek Times, and later by the Phoenix Pioneer, giving as their reasons, fear of libel suit, etc. I told Mr. Brown of reception at the hands of the local exchange, and he suggested that I send an affidavit to the Department at Ottawa, setting forth the conditions that had prevailed and also write them explaining my position. This I did, and the reply came back that the matter was not under the jurisdiction of the Dominion departmenti but that my letter and affidavit had been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria. Mr. Brown was then in Victoria attending the session of the house, and I wrote him telling him of this fact. In his reply he stated that he went to see the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Agriculture, who had said that he had received communication from Ottawa enclosing affidavit made by me respecting conditions prevailing at P. Burns & Co.'s slaughter-house premises at Greenwood.

He said, however, that the Health Department was under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General he had turned over the matter to him. He (Brown) had then made enquiry of the Attorney-General and found that he in turn had turned over the matter to Dr. Fagan, who is the head of the Health Department in B.C. Probably he turned it over to some one else for there the matter ended, and I got no reply from any of them. The trouble is, our official Governmental machinery won't work. Here we have an instance of officials knowing of wrong doings but each apparently afraid to make a move and by shifting the responsibility from one to the other, the whole thing ended in a miserable fizzle.

Then you ask why write this letter? Why again attempt what before ended in failure? It is because I realize that wrong and unjust conditions continue to prevail, and which the people of British Columbia should change and could if they would. It is obvious that the conditions related in this letter follow as a natural sequence of the present system of society.

The management of P. Burns & Co., in the carrying out of the designs related in this letter, thought only of the profit to be derived from their manipulations without any consideration for the health of the public. Had their business, in matter of diseased meat been carried on, on a sane sanitary basis it would have meant a decrease in profits. But as under our present system of capitalist greed the whole object is "profits," "more profits," "greater profits," and everything else, conscience, man's duty to his fellowman, and every principle of honesty, truth and justice is trampled under in the mad rush for wealth.

Although there can be no permanent remedy under our present system, we must erect all possible safeguards. What havoc might not be wrought by the consumption of diseased meat in the years that will intervene before the inauguration of a co-operative commonwealth. It is necessary that we pay particular attention to the needs of the present, and demand that the interests of the people be safe-guarded. I feel confident that such interests will not be fully safe-guarded in the way of the public health until a system of regular inspection of all slaughter-house premises by competent health officers is instituted.

At present, although we have inspectors, there is no law compelling them to attempt anything in the way of a regular inspection of such

(Continued on Page Three.)

DEBS SOUNDS A WARNING NOTE

Ringing Words Called Forth by the Evident Purpose of Mine Owning Capitalists to Murder Officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

The latest and boldest stroke of the plutocracy, but for the blindness of the people, would have startled the nation.

Murder has been plotted and is about to be executed in the name and under the forms of law.

Men who will not yield to corruption and browbeating must be ambushed, spirited away and murdered.

That is the edict of the Mine Owners' association of the Western states and their Standard Oil backers and pals in Wall Street, New York.

These gory-beaked vultures are to pluck out the heart of resistance to their tyranny and robbery, that labor may be stark naked at their mercy.

Charles Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, and their official colleagues—men, all of them, and every inch of them—are charged with the assassination of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, who simply reaped what he had sown, as a mere subterfuge to pounce upon them in secret, rush them out of the State by special train under heavy guard, clap them into the penitentiary, convict them upon the purchased perjured testimony of villains, and then strangle them to death with the hangman's noose.

It is a foul plot; a damnable conspiracy; a hellish outrage.

The governors of Idaho and Colorado say they have the proof to convict. They are brazen falsifiers and venal billains, the miserable tools of the mine owners who, themselves if anybody does, deserve the gibbet.

Moyer, Haywood and their comrades had no more to do with the assassination of Steunenberg than I had; the charge is a ghastly lie, a criminal calumny and is only an excuse to murder men who are too rigidly honest to betray their trust and too courageous to succumb to threat and intimidation.

Labor leaders that cringe before the plutocracy and do its bidding are apotheosized; those that refuse must be foully murdered.

Personally and intimately do I know Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, St. John and their official co-workers, and I will stake my life on their honor and integrity; and that is precisely the crime for which, according to the words of the slimy "sleuth" who "worked up the case" against them, "they shall never leave Idaho alive."

Well, by the gods, if they don't the governors of Idaho and Colorado and their masters from Wall Street, New York, to the Rocky Mountains had better prepare to follow them.

Nearly twenty years ago the capitalist tyrants put some innocent men to death for standing up for labor.

They are now going to try it again. Let them dare!

There have been twenty years of revolutionary education, agitation and organization since the Haymarket tragedy, and if an attempt is made to repeat it, there will be a revolution and I will do all in my power to precipitate it.

The crisis has come and we have got to meet it. Upon the issue involved the whole body of organized labor can unite and every enemy of plutocracy will join us. From the farms, the factories and stores will pour the workers to meet the red-handed destroyers of freedom, the murderers of innocent men and the arch-enemies of the people.

Moyer and Haywood are our comrades, staunch and true, and if we do not stand by them to the shedding of the last drop of blood in our vein we are disgraced forever and deserve the fate of cringing cowards.

We are not responsible for the issue. It is not of our seeking. It has been forced upon us; and for the very reason that we deprecate violence and abhor bloodshed we cannot desert our comrades and allow them to be put to death. If they can be murdered without cause, so can we, and so will we be dealt with at the pleasure of these tyrants.

They have driven us to the wall, and now let us rally our forces and face them and fight.

If they attempt to murder Moyer, Haywood and their brothers, a million tevolutionists, at least, will meet them with guns.

They have done their best and their worst to crush and enslave us. Their politicians have betrayed us, their courts have thrown us into jail without trial and their soldiers have shot our comrades dead in their tracks.

The worm turns at last, and so does the worker.

Let them dare to execute their devilish plot and every state in this union will resound with the tramp of revolution.

Get ready, comrades, for action! No other course is left to the working-class. Their courts are closed to us except to pronounce our doom. To enter their courts is simply to be mulcted of our meagre means and bound hand and foot; to have our eyes plucked out by the vultures that fatten upon our misery.

Capitalist courts never have done, and never will do, anything for the working class.

Whatever is done we must do ourselves, and if we stand up like men from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to the Gulf, we will strike terror to the cowardly hearts and they will be but too eager to relax their grip upon our throats and beat a swift retreat.

We will watch every move they make and in the meantime prepare for action.

A special revolutionary convention of the proletariat at Chicago, or some other central point, would be in order, and, if extreme measures are required, a general strike could be ordered and industry paralyzed as a preliminary to a general uprising.

If the plutocrats begin the programme, we will end it.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

As an example of class hatred what is transpiring in Colorado today exceeds in brutal ferocity anything recorded in history. Upon evidence which we honestly believe to be trumped up, spurious and purchased by the tyrant class in the State, men are being hunted to death with a keen vicious pleasure, dehumanizing to all concerned in this devil's work. Hell, in seven leagued boots out head hunting would not be an extreme description of the vile crusade against Moyer and Haywood and if harm comes to these men we must suppose human nature to be something very different from what we know it to be if we are not prepared to hear of terrible reprisals, and the state being turned into a little Russia. There is a breaking point in human nature, even the wisest, where all rational and pacific methods fail, and men are thrown back on animal ferocity. This point must have been nearly reached in Colorado. Let the results be changed to the class that has provoked them.

* * * *

The run of the sockeye—piscatorial—this season is like the 10 —— a case, problematical! but the run of human sockeyes into the Dominion this spring, is all that the canners and consumers of human goods could wish. Advices from Winnipeg state the inrush is earlier than ever, and the number prolific in the extreme, as usual too, the quality of the goods are stated to be better than ever. The hearts of the shippers and consumers of the commodity man, are thus made glad, and their organs, both Wooorldly and Provincial yap-yap their little echoes to the big guns of the capitalist press in Winnipeg. Many of the poor deluded and unfit among incoming immigrants will go up the avenues of exploitation in the west and like the salmon spawn out their hearts, and die.

* * * *

According to the announcement of the human bull on the streets there is a paper in the city "that prints the facts" and its name is "The Woorld," a kind of politico-evangelical sheet, "prepared only for the best families." Of course a working man can subscribe, if he can spare the price. For some reason, this "friend of the people" (Carlyle) has been conducting a crusade against the dopes medicinal, whereby half the people in the community ruin their health; not an unworthy effort in its way; but this business off its hands, might we not expect, in all consistency a crusade against the mental dope by which nearly all the community is poisoned? Instead of this, we have the great round "Woorld" announcing itself in its own blatant and pot-bellied way as Crusader-in-chief of the "Boosting Club." Capitalized at 100,000 souls, and doing it with all the swagger and low-down vulgarity of the Yellow Press of America.

"But what has this to do with you and Socialism," did you ask?

Just this, it is one of our postulates, verified by history and common experience, that as the rulin class grows more arrogant gnd powerful, more separated in its interests from the useful and more rational mass of humanity, it of necessity degenerates and among other characteristics it developes an offensive vulgarity. It is just as well to cite a concrete case now and then, hence this.

* * * *

You would resent being robbed of a nickel that had once been in your possession, and might put up a fight for a quarter; yet with perfect docility you daily submit to the demonstrated fact of at least two thirds of the value of your labor product being transferred to the pockets of your masters, one kind or another; these constituting a class for the most part that performs no necessary or useful social service.

* * * *

Yes, it pays to study Social Economics. It might not increase your peace of mind to know how subtly and systematically you are robbed; but it would or should stimulate you to intelligent political action. The change from a dull slave ta an intelligent rebel is one of the greatest transformations conceivable.

* * * *

The change from chattel slavery to wage slavery consists principally in this. The chattel slave was sold by his master, who was responsible for the goods under all conditions. The wage slave is his own broker who sells himself by the hour, day, week or month, responsible all the time for his corporeal condition and of those dependant upon his success as a broker. Did you never use nor hear the phrase, "my time is not my own?" Did you ever reflect on the degrading and inhuman facts that such a phrase implies?

* * * *

A good many objections have been taken to Com. Hawthornthwaite, both inside and outside the House. I, too, have a little crow to pull. I object to the length of his name, and now that Jim is about to receive his sessional indemnity, I think I shall present my bill for extra time and ink expended in writing it so often. I suggest that he dispense with the last syllable, making it Hawthorn,—good old name—This will be retaining the business end, for of a truth both he and Parker must have been Hawfulthorns to some or most of their colleagues. What do you say, Jim?

* * * *

So Bowser, lawyer and legislator, says a workingman and his family can live very well on $35 a month. Good for Bowser! Gauged by their intrinsic worth to the community, if a worker can live on $35 a lawyer should live on $5, or less. The one is an indispensible producer; the other is a producer—of trouble, for the most part. During the French Revolution, M. Foulon (a Bowser of his time) said, "let the people eat grass." "La Lanterne," cried the people, and Mons. F. was accordingly hung from a lamp-post. But it might be as well to get Mon. Bowser's formula for keeping a family comfortably in the City of Vancouver on $35 a month, if the said formula does not fill too many foolscaps, and cost too much. Might enquire at the same time what it costs to run the Bowser household, just for comparison.

* * * *

To make the right to work a social right, and secure to the worker the social value of his product; these may be termed the irreducible minnimum of Socialist Economics.

A SOCIALIST PHILISOPHER.

The relation of Ernest Belfort Bax to the Socialist movement of Britain is probably not familiar to every Socialist in Canada, and a word or t on the subject might be of interest. Like Hyndman, Burrows and Crane Bax is a cultured man of the classes one of the founders, or very earl members of the Social Democrati Federation, he remains steadfast, alert and active as ever. As an essayist and man of letters generally Ba enjoys a European reputation, and is par-excellenct the philosopher of the movement in Britain. A volume of his essays should find a place in th book collection of every Socialist their reading would give that broader, stronger touch needed on this continent to bring it into closer unison with Europe and promote that worl wide solidarity and co-operation for which we all hope and strive.

Some eighteen years ago Bax was commissioned by Bohns, of London to write for their philocophical series, a "Handbook to the History of Philisophy." The work was well executed, and Bax's handbook might be fitly called a "History of Philosophy." It is written in the author's well known clear, incisive, style, and has proved a helpful informing book to students everywhere The volume ends with these pregnant and almost prophetic words:

"Theory, as such, be it scientific "or philisophical, must cede to the "all-absorbing questions of practice. "The student as he lays down this "little volume, should he by chance "take up a newspaper, will invariably light on accounts of great "strikes, of armaments, of the struggle for colonies called Imperial expansion, of the vast revolutionary "movements, etc., all of which "point to one thing, when followed "out in all their bearings, the steady approach of the great "class "struggle." Let him ponder and "bethink himself of the part even he, "or if not he, his children may be "forced to take in the resolution of "that great living contradiction—"the contradiction between individual and society—expressed in what "we term Modern Civilization.

It is reported that the Army and Navy officers who were invited to the late farce comedy at the White House known as the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding, were greatly puzzled as to the proper dress to wear upon that auspicious occasion. From a picture of the female Rooseveltian progeny garbed for the ceremonies it would appear that in order to be properly dressed for the event these pin-headed warriors should have had the rear portion of their nether garments sufficiently slack to admit of their dragging about seven feet upon the floor behind them.

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE.

A meeting will be held in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street, on Sunday evening, Mar. 18, in commemoration of the Paris Commune of 1871. Everybody welcome. Good speakers. Admission free. Bring your friends.

With over 1100 miners killed by a gas explosion in a coal mine in Northern France, the terrible risks assumed by the thieving capitalist class in the operation of industry is once more emphasized.

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SATURDAY, ... March 17, 1906

IN THE JUNGLE.

In that powerful story "The Jungle," by Upton Sinclair, the author has vividly portrayed some of the more hidden beauties of the present system of wealth production that has, as its sole motive the making of profit out of the toil and sweat of an outraged and plundered working class. The scene of the story is laid in Packington, that suburb of Chicago, in which is located the huge slaughtering and packing establishments of what is commonly known as the "Beef Trust." Not only are the conditions and circumstances under which the slaves of capital live and toil in this particular industry clearly depicted, but all of the vile and loathsome practices of modern up-to-date business most glaringly set forth. From numerous sources comes evidence that Mr. Sinclair has not exaggerated, but has confined himself to well within the actual facts as they occur in the daily routine of the industry in question.

The sickening tale of the slaughtering of diseased cattle, hogs and sheep and the converting of the carcasses into saleable products to be shipped to all quarters of the globe; the utilization for the same purpose of the bodies of cattle, hogs and sheep that have died in transit; the working up into sausage of all the scraps and floor sweepings—including dead rats and the excrement; the chemical treating of old, moldy and putrefyinb stock, thus converting it into form to deceive the innocent purchaser into the belief that it is fresh and wholesome; all of these practices and many more that are infutility worse and more loathsome and disgusting are told with a fidelity to detail that imprints them with stamps of truth. The horror of it all can be realized only by reading the book and giving close attention and thought to the story it sets forth. Let every reader of these lines procure a copy, and while reading be careful to remember that it sets forth but the logical working out of the present system of property that is based upon the plunder of enslaved labor.

While the horrors of the jungle of modern business, as exemplified at Packingtown, are so graphically set forth by Mr. Sinclair, let us not be deluded by the thought that British Columbia is outside the confines of the jungle. There is more than sufficient evidence at hand to show that the vile practices charged against the "Beef Trust" capitalists are not entirely unknown within the pious atmosphere of this favored "nuk of the woods."

In the Western Clarion of Sept. 28, 1905, was published an article by James McGregor, of Victoria, calling attention to the fact that diseased cattle were being slaughtered and sold in the markets of British Columbia.

This letter excited no surprise, nor called forth any unfavorable comment. It is therefore to be presumed that it contained nothing that was not already generally known. As no particular objection to the practice has yet been made, we are led to believe that the slaughtering of cattle affected with tuberculosis, lumpy-jaw, and other vile diseases, and the selling of the meat to the consumers, meets with general approval. Such being the case, Mr. McGregor's effort to warn his fellows of the danger to health lying behind such loathsome practice appears to be "love's labor lost."

The readers' attention is called to the report of the proceedings of the legislature at Victoria, on first page of this issue. It will be noted that a resolution was brought in last week by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, dealing with the inspection o slaughter houses aad peat products. As one of the reasons for introducing the motion, Mr, Hawthornthwaite read from the floor of the House an open letter to the people of Greenwood and vicinity, written by Mr. E. W. Dynes, and which, by the way had been refused publication by various papers to which Mr. Dynes had offered it in the interest of public health—which furnishes most *striking confirmation of the charges already made by Mr. McGregor, in regard to the slaughtering and selling of diseased animals. It also goes to show that Packingtown practices have at least, in some instances, been fairly well counterfeited on this side of the line.

The charges made by Mr. Dynes in The charges made by Mr. Dynes in his "open letter," will doubtless appear serious only to those who are afflicted with a weak stomach, or perchance, possess a ridiculous prejudice against this glorious profit-mongering system. To the lusty stomach believer in "individual initiative," "incentive," "wages of abstinence," "wages of superintendence," and the other wise provisions of capitalist property, Mr. Dynes' complaint will pass unheeded as the frothing of an anarchist disturber, who would undermine society and turn our civilization back to the barbarism of our ancestors who ate their meat, not only raw and fresh, but unseasoned with the delicious tuberculosis, the savory lumpy-jaw, and the toothsome hog cholera. What there may be of either truth or falsehood in Mr. Dynes' communication, we do not know. That may be settled between the parties concerned. So plain and straightforward are Mr. Dynes' statements, however, that they bear the imprint of truth. If true, they furnish a most scathing commentary upon a system of property that makes of wealth production a gamble for profit, and the lives and health of a people merely its instruments.

Capitalist property is essentially an unclean thing, as it is based upon the plunder of the wealth producers. While it is beyond question that it cannot be made pure by any process of legislative jugglery, it is still possible for the common people to ward off some of its more vicious tendencies by concerted and energetic action. The next session of the Provincial House will occupy its time with matters of far less importance to the common people of the Province, than the inauguration of measures looking to a proper inspection of slaughter houses and slaughter house products. If the people of this Province should perchance not relish being fed upon meats from infected cattle, hogs, etc., they could easily kick up an agitation that would compel the local legislature to at least make some attempt to erect proper safe-guards against such evil practices as Mr. Dynes and Mr. McGregor allege to be prevalent.

In publishing Mr. Dynes' letter we do so merely in the interest of the public health. If the practices set forth by him prevail, the sooner they are stopped the better for the victims.

We have no attack to make upon any particular firm or concern.

That which one capitalist or capitalist concern will resort to in order to secure the sacred profit, they will all resort to when opportunity offers and that too, without compunction of conscience or consideration of morals, ethics, health, life or even common decency. All of which vicious tendencies and thousands of others, are inherent in capitalist property, and cannot be eradicated until the wealth producers arise in their might and wipe out the accursed thing and its brood of infamies.

The people of the Boundary as well as other parts of the Province will do well to follow Mr. Dynes' advice and make such emphatic demand upon their representatives in the local legislature that these alleged infamies will be again brought before the next session of the House, and some safe-guard erected to prevent their repetition in the future.

The only safeguard that can be erected to effectually protect human society from the multitude of infamies that flow from capitalist property and its thieving motive of profit, is for the workingclass to return only such representatives as stand for the program that will relegate the rule of capital to oblivion along with the other unsavory and unclean things that have gone before. That is the program upon which Mr. J.H. Hawthornthwaite and Parker Williams have so valiantly fought during the last three sessions of the provincial House. The Socialist program. The program of labor.

When that program has won out, and been incorporated into the life of nations, humanity will emerge from the jungle.

WHAT THEY DESERVE.

The manner in which the committees of Congress are temporizing and trifling with the Employers' Liability and Anti.Injunction Bills—copies of both of which appear in our February issue—is not only disgusting to all fair-minded men, but an affront and insult to the army of railroad employes that handle the great transportation industry of the United States. Notwithstanding that these are administration measures, the principle of which is recommended by the president in his recent message to congress, and that they involve the well-being of hundreds of thousands of wage-earners of high intellectual standard, and occupying positions of the most grave responsibility, certain members of these committees are acting as though neither the measures themselves nor the interest af the men and their families invo,ved are worthy of even respectful consideration.

The above is an extract from an editorial in the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, entitled "Contemptible Trickery." Just where the contemptible trickery comes in we are unable to see. These Employers' Liability and Anti-Injunction Bills are entirely uncalled for from the standpoint of the employing class, and just why their representative in congress should be expected to even treat such ridiculous measures with respect, passeth all understanding.

The ignoring of these proposed measures, even though they are administration measures, by the present congress is by no means an insult to the "army of railroad employees," nor need it appear disgusting to any fair-minded man When an army of workmen, railroad employees, and others, are so devoid of sense and lacking in manhood as to cringe and crawl at the feet of a handful of masters and ask for favors, either legislative or otherwise, they are insult-proof. Though intended insults were hurled at them their thick hides would prove impenetrable.

The representative of capital are justified in treating all such measures with contempt. If the workingmen became convinced that a betterment in their condition may be arrived at by means of certain legislative enactments, let them go about it in a sensible manner, by not only sending to the legislature their own representatives to push through the measures required, but also their own men to the Executive Chambers to see that such measures are enforced when passed. Nothing can be more contemptibly silly and disgusting than to see a lot of workingmen, who are held in economic bondage to capital by the strong arm of the law, appealing to the makers and custodians of the law for relief from the galling yoke of that bondage. As well might the bleating lamb appeal to the hungry lion for prolution as for the wage-slave to appeal to the henchmen and instruments of capital. It would be better if the journals of labor would expend their energy in instilling a little manhood into the rank and file rather than wasting it in childish complaints because the masters will not provide the salve to soothe the wage-slaves' sores.

Joseph Medill Patterson, the son of R. W. Patterson, proprietor of the Chicago Tribune, has resigned the office of commissioner of Public Works in that city, and declares himself an out and out Socialist. His experience since holding office in Chicago has taught him the utter futility of attempting to reform the present system by means of municipal ownership and other patchwork and pallaitives dear to the heart of the feebel minded. While Mr. Patterson confesses to having read scarcely a single book on Socialism, his own reason has taught him that the things upon which all men depend in common for their existence ought to be owned in common, so as to insure to every person that right to use upon which his life depends. Some men like Patterson can arrive at similar conclusions by the exercise of their reasoning faculties; the average workingman, however, has to have it pounded into him through their stomachs.

A New York judge has recently rendered a decision which gives judicial sanction to the principle of the "closed shop." This is a decided victory for union labor, provided some higher court does not reverse the decision.

The Dominion Executive Committee has received application for a charter from Comrades of Red Lodge Alberta. Thus the good work goes on. The leaven is working even in what are usually considered as out of the way places in this broad land.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B.C., Mar. 13.— Present—Comrades Stebbings, Pritchard, Wilkinson, Flowers, Org. Kingsley and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Red Lodge, Alta., enclosing application for Charter for Local Innisfail, Alta, and enclosing $6.10 for Charter and supplies. The Charter was granted.

From Montreal concerning organization work in that city. Received and filed.

From Com. O. Rayner, Los Angeles, enclosing $1.00 for Dominion Organizing Fund. Received and complied with.

From Fredericton, N. B. Local enclosing monthly reports. Received and filed.

From the International Socialist Bureau acknowledging receipt of $40 remitted from this party to the Russian Revolutionary Fund.

Receipts.

Innisfail, Alta, Local	$6.10
Com Rayner, Org. Fund	1.00
Total	$7.10

A warrant was ordered drawn for $2.00 to the Western Clarion for advertising.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B. C., Mar. 13.— Present—Comrades Stebbings, Pritchard, Wilkinson, Morgan, Organizer Kingsley and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting wrer read and approved.

The following communications were dealt with:

From Revelstoke; monthly report.

From Penticton, re resolutions concerning Party matters.

From Squamish, re receipt of supplies.

A warrant was ordered drawn for $2.00 for February advertising.

W. H. FLOWERS, Sec.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION FUND.

Calls are coming in from various parts of the Province for speakers and organizers. The Provincial Executive desires to arrange for complying with these demands during the coming summer months. If the necessary funds can be provided several tours can be arranged for speakers whose services have already been promised. It is confidently expected that such tours, if prudently managed can be made to largely pay their own expenses through sales of literature, collections, and contributions along the route. It is, however, absolutely necessary that funds be provided in advance to enable the committee to outfit speakers so that they may not be compelled to go forth empty handed. Such fund can be easily obtained if every person interested will do his little share towards such end. It was decided at the last meeting of the Committee to issue a call for contributions to an "Organizing Fund" through the columns of the Western Clarion, such call to remain standing in its columns. Acknowledgement of all moneys received will be made through the same medium, either by publication of the donor's name, or such nom de plume as he may choose. Moneys contributed to this fund are to be used for the purpose above stated only. Contributions should be sent to

W. H. FLOWERS, Sec.
Room 3, 222 Prior St.
Vancouver, B.C.

The following sums have been received:

O. Rayner	$1.00
C. O. D. Penticton	1.00
Dr. Curry, Chilliwack	2.00

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

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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.

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

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

Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

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

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. V. Ingram, president; W. A. Pickard, secretary.

Socialist Directory

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

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

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

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S.P. of Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at headquarters, Ingleside Block, 313 Cambie Street, (room 1, second floor.) Educational meetings every Sunday at 8 o'clock p.m., in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street.
D. P. MILLS, Secretary.
Box 836, Vancouver B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Socialist Headquarters, 185½ Queen St., West. F. Dale, Sec., 41 Henry St. Jewish branch every Sunday night, same Hall.

LOCAL WINNIPEG—Meets first and third Sunday in Maccabee Hall, corner King and Pacific Ave., at 2.30 p.m. Secretary J. Coxon, 226 Princess St., Winnipeg.

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ESTABLISHED 1894.

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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.)

premises. Such a system prevails in Denmark, and disease among swine is almost unknown. No doubt similar results could be obtained by its application here in British Columbia By reading this letter you can easily see the danger you may be at any time exposed to unless some change is brought about. You can never feel certain that you may not again be made victims of conditions which I have outlined. But, by taking prompt action you may be able to have the present evil conditions remedied. Write to your local parliamentary representative and demand that he take some action when the British Columbia house meets next month in Victoria. Demand that he take some steps to have a law providing for a systematic inspection of all dressed meat and likewise all slaughter-house premises placed upon the statue books of our province to the end that the public in no part of the province may ever again be made the victims of capitalistic greed in this way.

There are a few incidents connected with this tale of exposure that I would like to have related, but for lack of space I am compelled to leave out. However, it might not be uninteresting to you were I to make some mention of an interview Mr. J. Erlich sought with me about three months after I left the employ of the company of which he is manager. I gathered from his introductory remarks that in the meantime he had become cognizant of what I was attempting in the way of exposure, and had in some way become familiar with the contents of the open letter which I had sent to Phoenix Pioneer for publication. In deeply affected tones he proclaimed his sorrow at having done as he had in selling diseased meat and promised better treatment of the public in future. He begged me to desist in my campaign of exposure, adding that if the facts ever got to the ears of the public he would, in all probability lose his job. He seemed to foresee that as far as P. Burns & Co., are concerned the blame would all be put upon his shoulders. But what a sordid motive. The thought of the wrong he had done does not appear to have afflicted him with remorse. The thought uppermost was that he might lose his position in the event of exposure. Let us, as citizens rise above such a low selfish plane. Let us remember that the good of one is the good of all. And with this thought in mind let us take some action and attempt to have legislation put through that will safe-guard our interests in this regard. May everyone take a firm stand to the end that future days may be better than these. I might say, in conclusion, that it may appear to some a late hour for the publication of these facts, but was unable earlier to find a medium whereby they might be made known. Hoping you will accept this letter in the spirit in which it is written. I remain, yours sincerely,

EDGAR W. DYNES.

December, 2, 1905.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite explained that the writer had himself worked in the slaughter houses so that he should know what he was talking about. It showed that something should be done in the province to guarantee the public against the sale of diseased meat. If a system of thorough inspection prevailed, conditions might be materially improved, and he thought it was the duty of the Government of the day to take this matter into consideration, and see that inspectors did thrit duty.

So far as the member for Greenwood went he had no wish to reflect on him in this matter at all. He had done his duty and taken considerable trouble to bring this matter before the department. Still, if these statements he had read were correct, and there was no reason to suppose that they were not, the Department had been very lax in these matters and something should be done to put a stop to this awful state of things.

Hon. Mr. Fulton assured Mr. Hawthornthwaite that there was no objection to such a resolution on the part of the Government. The Department had already made some investigation in this matter, and he would do all he could to have a thorough investigation made in the near future.

Mr. JF R. Browo, the member for Greenwood, said there was no doubt that the statements made by the member for Nanaimo were borne out by facts. At the same time he did not think that Dr. Fagan, the Provincial Health Officer, was to blame. He (Mr. Brown) had brought the matter to his attention, and he had done all in his power to remedy it.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Parker Williams' Resolution in Favor of Old Age and Accident Pensions Ruled out of Order.

On Saturday last in the Legislature, Mr. Williams moved the following resolution:

Whereas, owing to economic conditions, a large number of the citizens of British Columbia are unable to provide for their old age; and

Whereas many workmen are through permanent injury, prevented from providing for themselves;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Government should take into consideration the matter of providing for such persons.

Mr. Williams said he had already intimated that he meant to move this resolution. In British Columbia where so many people worked in mines, a large number were incapacitated every year by accident, and it was also only right to provide for the old age of those who had spent their lives working in the province.

The Speaker said he was afraid the amendment was out of order. To provide the pensions spoken of would necessitate a re-arrangement of the revenues of the province, and the resolution as such could only be introduced by a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Williams said he would of course, have to bow to the Speaker's decision, and consent to have the resolution struck off.

The fotegoing resolution was the result of a motion of Mr. J. N. Evans, of Cowichan, to strike out the Civil Service Superannuation list, on the ground that it did not work out evenly. W. S. Gore, who was Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, who had earned $200 per month was now drawing $100 per month pension, while others who had earned a larger salary only got $20 a month pension.

Mr. Williams said he was sorry he could not line up with his countryman from Cowichan in this matter. He thought a man who had been earning $200 a month should be better able to do without a pension than the workingman who had been earning $50 a month, and he did not see why a distinction should be made because one was working directly for the Government and the other indirectly for the country. He certainly did not understand why Mr. Gore, in his idleness should earn a larger sum of money than others who were working hard. He would not vote for the resolution, but would follow it up with another resolution to give a pension to every old person who had passed the age of usefulness, and was not in a position to maintain himself, because his egrnings had been exploited by his employers.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT.

Another Measure for the Benefit of The Laboring Class Strangled In Committee.

The House went into committee of the whole on Parker Williams' Master and Servant Act on Thursday last, Stuart Henderson in the chair. The chairman read section two and its sub-sections as follows:

2. The "Master and Servant Act" being chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, is hereby amended by adding thereto, after section 7, the following section:

"7a. (1.) Every workman, employee or servant, where the rate of wages does not exceed four dollars per day, shall be paid at intervals not exceeding two weeks.

"(2.) In case of a workman, employee or servant ceasing to work or being discharged, all wages due such person shall be paid forthwith.

"3.) No contract for wages shall be entered into that provides for payment of wages at longer intervals than once in two weeks.

"(4.) Any employer, or agent of any employer, who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars."

Evans, of Cowichan, moved that sub-section 1 be struck out. It might work with big industries near banking centres, but would never work on logging camps and farms.

Mr. Macdonald said he had an amendment that would cover that objection. He moved to exclude from the Act all except persons at present in receipt of monthly salaries. This would cover the objections in the case of logging camps and farms where men were paid at long intervals.

Mr. Paterson said that in logging camps, the work had to be measured at the end of the month, and it took nearly two weeks to do that alone.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said there might be something in the objections raised, and to meet them he would move in amendment, that "Section 2 of this Act shall only apply to mines, smelters and sawmills in or within five miles of incorporated towns." He thought that should be sufficient to remove all objections.

Paterson, quite oblivious to the amendment, still objected that on farms people had to get returns from their crops before they could pay and it would never work in logging camps. At present arrangements were made to suit cases everyone was satisfied and he did not see why it should be changed. This proposed measure would disarrange nearly every industry in the country.

Mr. Williams said that under ordinary conditions it was impossible to bring in any new reforms without some inconvenience, and it would be the same if they reduced it from two months to one month. About the only real argument against it as it stood was that it would cause a little extra expense to big firms by the employment of an extra clerk to check the accounts. This was a small thing compared with the good of the great mass of the working people. As far as the objections raised by Mr. Paterson about logging camps and farms went, the amendment proposed by the member for Nanaimo eliminated that, and with the two amendments that were now before the committee he did not see how there could be any further objection to the Bill. Mr. Paterson said there was no demand for it, but as the senior member for Victoria (Mr. Cameron) had pointed out in discussing the tramway Bill, it was sometimes dangerous for workingmen to come to the House and ask for this kind of legislation, it was as much as their places were worth.

Mr. Paterson said he wanted to be shown that there was some necessity for such a bill, or whether it was only brought forward for the sake of making a little political capital. The trouble with the member for Newcastle was that they had only mixed with workingmen in coal mines, but he himself had mixed with workingmen of all kinds all over Canada, and knew that there was no demand among them for legislation of this kind. At present 30 days' credit was as good as cash, and the Bill would not save the workingmen anything.

Mr. Williams said the member for the Islands must know perfectly well that it was not possible for the workingmen of the province to come to the House and make demands for this sort of legislation. But he knew that there was a demand because he had mingled actively with the workingmen day after day, and it was from knowing their wants in this way that he had been induced to bring up this measure. It was no wonder that the member for the Islands never had this brought home to him; but he (Mr. Williams) knew workingmen who were afraid even to sign their names to a petition asking for legislation of this kind. Except where there was a strong Trades Union it was not safe to make these demands at any time. As for 30 days' credit being as good as cash, the member for the Islands would find that out if someone had a claim against him for which he had to provide the cash. He had himself had to leave his work twice last Fall in order to get security for a $10 claim against him. When you had a bill pressing and it was 30 days till pay-day, it was a long time to wait. He claimed that he had a better knowledge of the wants of the workingmen than had the member for the Islands, because his knowledge was of later date. There had been a great many changes in the condition of the working people within the past ten years.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it was strong to say there was no demand for this Bill, when every Trades Union in the Province had asked for it, and a delegation had been sent down in favor of it. He agreed that if the Bill passed in its present form would create great disturbance, but the amendment he proposed restricted it so that it could do no harm. It was not altogether new to the country, because he remembered the in Nanaimo two years ago the Coal Company paid its men every two weeks' but since the others did not follow suit it had swung back to the old custom . It was all very well for the member for the Islands to speak against legislation of this kind, no doubt he viewed it from the standpoint of the class he represented in that House, but it was just as much their duty to look at it from the view point of the class they represented. This Bill was a very small portion indeed of the demands of the Socialists, and much less than the House would have to accede to in future, for he felt sure that in two terms from now they would control the House.

Mr. Murphy—You do it now.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it would be a good thing for the country if they did, but anyhow they might be sure that the time was rapidly approaching when the Socialists would be in full control and the House would be compelled to grant demands far more drastic than these.

Hon. Carter-Cotton said that while it was true that the system of paying every two weeks had been tried in Nanaimo two years ago, it worked neither to the satisfaction of the employers or the men and had been abolished for that reason. Trade was prosperous in the Province now because conditions were settled, but he thought the Bill before the House would bring about a bad state of things.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Don't yo pay weekly yourself?

Hon. Mr. Corron admitted that it was true, but because that suited him it did not follow that it would suit everybody else. Take sawmills and smelters where a great deal of machinery was running. As it was a number of men were absent every month after pay-day, and this would bring about this state of things twice a month instead of once. When their engines were going, the owners could not allow their plants to remain idle for this reason.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he could well understand that legislation of this kind was disagreeable to a great many gentlemen on the floor of the House because they represent a class that for generations have been privileged to treat the workingmen just as they liked. He could tell the member for the Islands that there was a demand for legislation of this kind, and this demand would not decrease till they came to be the demands of the rights of workingmen the world over. They could absolutely rely upon that, and if they did not yield to them now the day would come when they would be forced to.

Mr. Paterson—We wont live to see it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Yes you will live to see it, and you will hear the most discordant squawk from the capitalist class when it comes to pass that you ever heard. He added that one clause in the Bill compelling the payment of wages on dismissal had been characterized as unnecessary, but in reality most of the people of the country were ignorant of that, and this would make it plain to them. As proof of this he read a telegram from Fernie, stating that Mr. Drinan, the manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., had stated that if a man was dischasged before pay-day he could not claim his wages until pay-day came round, and if the company gave it, it was only as an accommodation. On account of this general ignorance of the law this clause should be allowed to remain in the Bill.

Mr. Paterson said it was absurd to re-enact legislation already on the Statute book. He did not believe that many of the members knew what they were voting for when the Bill passed second reading, and to test the true feeling of the House now, he moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he considered that motion quite unfair. They had been discussing this matter in a quiet and moderate manner. The amendments he had offered were a liberal concession to the views of those who had opposed the Bill at first, and he would ask the member for the Islands to withdraw his motion and let the Bill take its course through committee. A comparatively short time of the legislative session had been taken up in the discussion of these matters that were all important to the working people, and it was very little to ask that the committee should discuss all the sections of the Bill and they could vote on it afterwards.

Mr. Paterson said he was not going to withdraw it. If this Bill was passed, it would mean that big industries would be disarranged twice a month instead of once. The reason why so many Orientals were employed in the mills was not altogether on account of smaller wages, but because they could be relied on to be there after pay-day.

Mr. Davidson said the experience of workingmen in presenting petitions to the house for legislation of this kind were not encouraging, and that no petition had been received from the working en protesting against, it was a pretty strong influence that they wanted it. It would put the workingmen in such a position that he could not lose more than two weeks of his wages anyhow, and as workingman himself, he was in favor of it.

Mr. Macdonald said except for the fact that the Bill prevented a man from entering into a contract for longer than two weeks, and imposed a penalty of $50 for infraction of the Act, it was a good one. The penalty clause was a reactionary step, as it reverted to imprisonment for debt, something they had prided themselves they were rid of.

Mr. McNiven said he knew that as a workingman the laboring people were in favor of short pay days. If it was proposed to raise the time to two months there would be a rebellion. Even members of that legislature could not wait till it closed before drawing on their salaries, and how could they expect workingmen to do so.

Mr. Paterson said a gregt many employers were less able to meet their obligations than the men themselves.

Mr. Macdonald said that the Bill might be good for the employers in that respect as they would have to pay oftener and would not run so much in debt.

A division was called on Mr. Paterson's motion that the committee rise, and the Bill was strangled on a mixed vote of 13 to 12. Premier McBride and a number of others who had voted for the second reading being absent.

PROTECTS SQUATTERS' RIGHTS

Hawthornthwaite's Amendment To The Columbia and Western Bill Carried.

One of the most contentious Bills of the past session was the Columbia and Western Land Subsidy Bill, to confirm a land grant given to that company some years ago. Though the Bill itself was a matter of little interest to labor representatives, Mr. Hawthornthwaite improved the chance to protect rights of squatters who had settled on and made improvements on the land. In committee of the whole, he moved as follows: "Provided, always, that where any settler or squatter has occupied continuously, or improved to a reasonable extent, or made written application for, prior to the year 1906, a portion of land not exceeding 160 acres in extent, situated within the Crown land granted by the said Act, he shall be entitled to receive from the said company a a grant for same in accordance with the existing regulations governing the disposal of pre-emption of Crown lands."

Mr. Oliver, who usually opposes all of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motions, objected that by law these settlers were entitled to 320 acres, and this would simply reduce them to 160 acres. He accused the Government of instructing their agents to override the statute laws of the province.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not see how the member for Delta, who pretended to be a friend of the farmer and poor settler, could consistently oppose this motion. If a settler had done some work on his pre-emption, it would allow him to take out a Crown grant, and was simply intended to protect the settlers' rights.

Mr. Oliver then launched into an attack on the Government for its treatment of the settlers. He was replied to by Hon. Mr. Green, who showed him that he was all at sea, since he was talking about land that was open for pre-emption, when these lands were under reserve. He thought the amendment of the member for Nanaimo a good one.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was satisfied that these settlers had not complied with certain strict requirements of the law, and the object of his motion was to do away with those requirements. He considered the terms generous. All that was required was that they should make a written application, and they could then have the land defined and enter into possession of it.

Mr. Macdonald said he did not see why these settlers should not be given the rights they were entitled to under the old pre-emption laws. He would move that the committee rise and take time to consider the matter, as he had an amendment of his own to offer along the same lines.

Mr. Paterson wished to know why the Governmeot had not introduced this amendment instead of leaving it to the member for Nanaimo.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he believed the Government should have made the amendment or at least the Leader of the Opposition should have done so, but as neither side had done it, he undertook to do it for the protection of the settlers.

Mr. Macdonald's motion to rise was defeated on vote, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment carried.

Mr. Macdonald then tried a new move by the introduction of an amendment to compel the Columbia and Western Railway Co. to give away and sell its lands on the same terms as if they belonged to the Government.

Mr. Oliver in support of the mo-

(Continued on Page Four.)

SWISS SOCIALISTS AND THE ARMY.

The Swiss Socialists' congress held at Altenau last month passed a resolution protesting against the employment of troops against workmen during strikes. It was also resolved to urge the soldiers to refuse to obey in the event of their being ordered to act against strikers. The congress promised that measures would be taken by the party to prevent summary punishment of the soldiers in case of such disobedience. The congress passed a further resolution demanding a decrease in the army appropriations.—N. Y. Worker.

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Owing to the supply exceeding the demand, the price of wheat is reported from Tacoma, Wash., to be 20 cents lower than it was a year ago, at this time. The farmers have raised so much wheat that they will be unable to sell it for a price sufficient to cover the cost of production. If he has not already done so to the limit, the farmer can, however, mortgage his farm to tide over the deficit. Crazy system. Foolish farmers and wage-slaves who support it.

The March number of Wilshire's is not up to its usual standard of excellence. It does not contain Mr. Wilshire's picture. Probably an over-sight.

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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.

"Changing conditions in the printing business, the introduction of more and more complicated machinery of production, the gradual elimination of "skilled" labor, and other modern forces at work, necessitate everchanging tactics on the part of organized printerdom. Financial success is not necessarily success. Conventions, banquets and the "entertaining" of delegates will lead to no solution of the problem that confronts labor. Our union may protect us, in a measure, when we have jobs, but no union can guarantee a job to any one.

In view of these and other circumstances it behooves the members to make sure that they can analyze and better understand the problems before them—and likewise their solution.—R. P. Pettipiece, in Typographical Journal for March.

AMONG THE WORKERS.

TENINO, WASH.

Editor News and Views:

Dear Sir,—At the earnest request of a few of us who are interested in Social Economy, our political So-Socialist friend, Noremac Dunbar, gave a thirty minute talk last evening on the different forms of robbery Following is a brief resume of the interesting speech:

"Labor expended on the natural resources, on raw material is the only method of producing wealth. The motive underlying men's actions in general, is the private possession of wealth, since it puts its owner in possession of the means to live—food, clothing, etc."

"Going back to our savage ancestors he pointed out the methods employed by them, the chattel slave owners and the feudal lords, to secure possession of wealth, the means necessary to live. Coming to our own times, the present day, he said:

"The means employed to rob the producers of all wealth is hidden from the view of the majority of them by the intricate system of production and distribution itself.

Let us look at the insurance scandals. Lawson and other would-be reformers of his ilk, are simply pointing out the robbery of the robbers. You say the term 'robbers' does not apply to policy holders? Let us see.

"I pay into the funds $100, and take out $105 or $110, as the case may be. I have done absolutely nothing for that $5 or $10. I have not produced wealth to that value, therefore, some one has produced wealth to that amount which they have not received or of which they have been relieved, and since I am in possession of that which by right ought to belong to another, I am guilty of having robbed that one. Again, I place $100 in a bank and at the end of a year draw out $103. I am in possession of $3 for which I have done nothing, consequently I have robbed someone of that amount, since some one has produced that sum and not received it or has been relieved of it.

"Do not understand me to attach any blame to the bank depositor or insurance policy holder, for since our whole system is based on robbery they must of necessity conform to environment.

"How and from whom is the wealth stolen which I receive as a bank depositor or insurance policy holder? Let us take the bank for an example and use a very simple illustration. A manufacturer borrows a certain amount from a bank, agreeing to pay interest at 10 per cent.. The money is used to purchase machinery, raw material, and labor power to put the machinery in motion and from the raw material produce the finished commodity. The machinery can only add its own value to the raw material in making the finished product; in other words, when the machinery has been worn out its value has entered into the finished commodities. The sum total of wealth has not been changed by this process, it has simple assumed a different form. But the manufacturer also buys labor power, and this is the only commodity on the market which adds more than its own value to any commodity. By reason of the expenditure of labor power, the sum total of wealth has been increased. How? The manufacturer buys labor power, energy, at its value, its cost of production, i.e., the cost of the workman's living, and sells the result of its expenditure at its value, also, which, according to Carrol D. Wright is 4 times greater than the value of labor power itself. To use Wright's figures, the average wealth production by each worker in the United States is $10 per day, the average wage $1.37 per day. The value created by every useful worker is measured by $10 per day, but he only receives $1.37 per day, leaving a surplus of something over $8.00, which he does not receive, in other words is stolen from him. Out of this surplus comes the 10 per cent. interest the bank receives and of which the depositor receives his 3 per cent. The same law applies to insurance companies. The investments made by insurance companies and banks, traced to its ultimate analysis, is simply investments made in the means of wealth production, that is, the means employed by which the worker, wealth producer, is robbed of 4-5 of the wealth his labor has created. The fundamental robbery then, the robbery on which all other forms of robbery is based, is the robbery of the useful worker, the wealth producer, and this system of robbery is made possible and is constanrly being propagated through the private ownership by an individual, a firm or corporation of the means of wealth production, the ownership of the means by which the worker lives. To stop then, this fundamental robbery should and must be the only consideration of the robbed—the working class. To illustrate: What estimate would you place on the intelligence of a trainful of passengers, who, after bein' "held up" and relieved of their valuables by three masked train robbers, and who fell to quarrelling among themselves for possession of the lion's share of the plunder—should take sides for and against the different robbers, the majority taking sides with he who had received the smallest share, believing that by doing so they would get some share of the spoils or the robbery itself even after it had been committed would be lessened. Yet, that is precisely what the majority of workers are doing; they submit to the robbery process and them imagine that by the proceeds finding its way into the pockets of the -little fellow," the small independent manufacturer instead of the "big fellow," the trust, the robbery will not be so great. It could make no difference to those who had been "held up" in what proportion the spoils had been divided amongst the "hold ups." Their interest was to prevent the robbery in the first place. So with the working class; it can make no difference to them in what proportion the proceeds of what has been stolen from their labor is divided amongst employers, bankers, insurance companies, political grafters, etc., their interest is to prevent the robbery in the first place.

"But,," interjected one of the listeners, who has been reading Ernest Crosby's articles in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, "Rockefeller accumulates his enormous riches by overcharging the cansumers of oil by reason of his monopoly."

"Yes," resumed the speaker, "but how is the value or worth of any commodity in the market determined? Evidently there must be a common basis on which the exchange of one commodity for another is carried on. By the exchange of commodities I mean that, whether in exchange for my labor power I receive food, clothing, shelter, etc., direct from my employer, its buyer, or whether I receive the same in the form of money, my labor power is exchanged at its value for another, or other commodities at its or their value. So with oil. When a certain quantity of oil exchanges with a certain quantity of wheat, or if dollar purchases a certain amount of oil, and a do,lar purchases a certain amount of wheat, it necessarily follows that the given quantity of wheat and the given quantity of oil have equal value. And on what basis are their respective values determined?

"The only creative agency of wealth being the expenditure of energy, labor power, it consequently follows that the measure of value is the amount or quantity of energy or labor contained in a commodity. The exchange of commodities then on the market, is based on the labor time necessary to their production. The prices of commodities, or the ratio of their exchange may and does vary according to the condition of the market, however. An excess of supply over demand will tend to lower the price of a commadity below its real value, just as an excess of demand over supply will raise the price above its real value, but these variations cancel each other. On the market then, I purchase oil at its value, the value it receives from the labor time necessary to its production, just as I do all other commodities. Hence, Rockefeller cannot accumulate riches by overcharging or charging me more than its value; but his riches are extracted from the difference between the value of oil and the calue of labor power used in its production. In other words, the difference between the wealth produced by his workmen and the wages paid them.

"To again use Carrol D. Wright's figures: The amount of oil produced per man per day is measured by ten dollars; the amount per man per day received in return as wages is measured by one dollar and thirty seven cents. The difference between $1.37 and $10 is the amount extracted by Rockefeller and which builds up his enormous wealth, and is taken absolutely and from nowhere else than his workmen.

"It is positively necessary to know the nature of a disease before an intelligent remedy can be applied, and it is just as imperatively necessary to understand the cause of a disease to prevent a recurrence. Let us clearly understand the cause and nature of the disease from which humanity is suffering, not the monopolizing of markets by trusts to enable them to overcharge, nor the dishonesty of insurance ifficials or political grafters, but the fundamental robbery underlying all the ills by which humanity is afflicted—the robbery of the useful workers of 4-5 the value the expenditure of their labor produces. To cure the disease, to prevent the fundamental robbery it is necessary to deprive the robbers of the means by which the plunder is obtained. To abolish chattel slavery, the chattel slaves were freed; to abolish feudalism the serfs were freed, and to abolish capitalism—the most refined method of robbery practiced by any people of any time—the wage-slaves must be freed. And the only method of emancipation which makes for human progress, to be pursued, is to deprive one class in human society of the power to rob another class in human society. This can only be accomplished by depriving the robbing class of the means they employ, i.e., the private ownership of the means of wealth production, and placing it in the hands and under the control of the robbed class. This the robbed class, the useful workers, must themselves accomplish, since history records no instance wherein the beneficiaries of any system of wealth production has, out of altruistic regard for the less fortunate, the oppressed, the robbed, given up an advantage possessed."

We will endeavor to have Mr. Dunbar give us another talk sometime in the near future when I will send you an outline of the burden of his speech, if you think it will be of any interest to Clarion readers.

DOUGLAS CAMERON.

Tenino, March 10, 1906.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page Three)

tion said it would only give the settlers the rights they were entitled to under the Land Act.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said if the settlers were guaranteed their rights, he saw no reason for the amentment.

Mr. Oliver accused the member for Nanaimo of putting words into his mouth.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite reminded the member for Delta that his mouth was open so often that he was bound to let something slip through sometimes. In passing the Bill the House had admitted that the Railway Company had earned the land, and therefore what further right had the Government to interfere. There was no need for it anyhow because there was 200,000 acres of land in the province yet to dispose of, and the law as it stood allowed a man to pre-empt 160 acres which was enough for any man.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was defeated.

WEST KOOTENAY POWER COMPANY ACT.

The above proved a very contentious act. It resulted from the quarrel of two large companies, the West Kootenay and the Cascade, as to whether the former should have power to operate in the county of Yale, the latter claiming that it had exclusive rights. Mr. Hawthornthwaite took the position that the Bill being only the result of a squabble between two rival capitalistic companies, it could not interest the woekingmen whichever won, and the Socialists would not vote on it. The Bill was killed by a little strategic move at the last sitting of the House after a great deal of bandying one way or the other by the parliamentary champions of the rival companies. At the last sitting of the House, the Bill still had two stages to pass, and Harry Wright, of Ymir, objected to the third reading, thus killing it effectually.

PARKER WILLIAMS ON COUNTRY ROADS.

When the estimates for public works for the year were being passed, Mr. Williams took occasion to complain of the reduction of the amount allowed for the constituency of Newcastle. He said that if the Government kept cutting down expenses for that district as they had done, all that would be left of it very soon would be its name on the map. The roads had got into such a state that he would like to put the Chief Commissioner down on one of them for five miles, and he would bet that it would take him five weeks to get back again. (Laughter.) Even where they had a road as level as the floor of the Legislative Chamber, they had a skid road that would break your neck crossing over it every nine feet, and what with trees and stumps, if a man bought a horse rake, he had to take it in sections before he could get it into his farm.

Hon. Mr. Green said he had not been through the Newcastle district, but he promised the member that if things were as bad as he reported, he would see that pains were taken to make them better.

KAIEN ISLAND INVESTIGATION

One of the bitterest debates of the session was that on the adoption of the Kaien Island report. Macdonald opened by accusing the Government of making false statements and sheltering themselves behind the skirts of a woman.

Bowser replied in his swashbuckler style, accusing the Opposition of trying to poison the minds of the people by dirty inuendoes.

McBride followed in the same strain and there were one or two warm scenes and a good deal of calling to order. Paterson, Young and a host of others followed, and Oliver talked against time from half past two till 4.30 in the morning, when in spite of the bitterness of the opposition, the report was adopted by a substantial majority of 20 to 12.

LOCAL OPTION.

On Saturday last Mr. J. N. Evans, of Cowichan, proposed a number of amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act to introduce local option in Municipalities. The Socialists opposed it for the reasons given by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. He said they had been trying to do away with the liquor traffic for the past 200 years, but it was increasing all the time, and would continue to do so as long as there was profit in it. People did not engage in business for love of it, but because under present economic conditions, many were almost forced into the trades that yielded the largest profits. He knew one man himself who, with nothing else to do, was simply forced into this business although he detested it. If the member for Cowichan wanted to abolish the liquor traffic, let him vote for the abolition of the profit system, and he would soon destroy the liquor system.

Mr. Evans' amendments were lost on a vote of 15 to 10.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT.

The amended Public Schools Act, introduces several important changes, chief among them being that which places all the schools in any one municipality under one School Board. Hawthornthwaite was successful in introducing an amendment to give City Councils power to reduce the salaries of City Superintendants, which is really equivalent to the power to discharge for which he asked at first, since if a man were not wanted, his salary could be reduced to such a point that he would be compelled to resign his situation.

SOCIALISTS ON LAND GRANTS.

Various attempts have been made during the session to drag the Socialist members into committin themselves to following one party or the other. On the last day of the session an attempt of this kind was made by the Liberals who introduced a vote of censure on the Government for failing to tax C.P.R. lands in the province. Henderson, of Yale, and Oliver, talked on this question at considerable length, the latter gentleman declaring that the Government had given the land scot free to the railway company, and was now exempting them from taxation to secuse their support. He also accused the Government of making false statements in regard to the situation.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the member for Delta with his usual glibness talked about false statements, and yet he said the Government had given the land to the railway company, when he knew quite well that the land had been earned. The motion they had moved to the effect that the Government was not worthy of the confidence of the House, simply meant that the Opposition was worthy of that confidence. The question of land grants, as represented by the workers of B. C., had nothing to do with it. This land did not belong to the prople of B.C., anyhow, but was held by the capitalist class, and was held for them by their representatives in that House, and the only struggl was as to which particular compr was to get possession of that land. The position of the wage earner was this. He was robbed at the point of production, and this question of land taxation did not affect the working class. If the member for Delta was so anxious for the welfare of the farmers, why had he not voted for his, (Mr. Hawthornthwaite's) motion to exempt from taxation farmers whose income was under $1000 a year. If he talked as much and accomplished as little as the member for Delta, he would spend his sessional indemnity in buying a muzzle for himself. (Laughter.) An hon. gentleman on that side of the House, who was at present the purist Governor of the Yukon, sat on the floor of the House in the Government of the day some years ago and he had never attempted to tax these lands, and it was safe to that if these gentlemen got into power tomorrow they would not tax them. They were simply using this cry in an attempt to hoodwink and delude the people of B.C., and he refused to support a motion that meant that these gentlemen were worthy of support, any more than the present Government. So far as he was concerned he had no confidence in either party.

Mr. Williams said he had been very quiet in the House for the past two weeks, but he had heard so much about railways and land grants that it gave him a pain in the head. Last year the gentlemen of the Opposition were crying out to the Government to bring in a railway policy, and now they were charging the Government far having introduced some proposals looking towards a railway policy in their caucus, for after all a railway policy meant nothing but giving aids to railways in the shape of land grants or money bonuses. Last year the Opposition condemned the Government for having no railway policy, and this year they condemned the Government for proposing such a thing. He was glad to see them making such rapid advancement in enlightenment.

As far as the resolution before the House went, he agreed with the member for Nanaimo that its adoption meant nothing less than the endorsation of the Liberal party. His opinion was that they were no better to be trusted—and perhaps not as good—as the Conservative Party. Some time ago the Government had given a land grant to the B. C. Southern Railway Co., and the Dominion Government had reserved 50,000 acres which was given the Provincial Government as a coal reserve. They found out since then that the Dominion Government had relieved the Crow's Nest Company of a tract of 5,000 acres, consisting mostly of barren, inaccessable mountain tops. This land would become taxable in a few years, and the railway company had to thank the Dominion Government for relieving them of it before it became taxable. For his part, before he voted for such a motion as that before the House, he wanted to see whether this party was made of the same timber as the Liberal party at Ottawa. If a condemnation of the Government meant a blind endorsation of the Liberal party, he was going to vote it down.

The vote of censure was defeated on a division of 20 to 12.

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