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GETS WHAT IS COMING TO HIM

In an open letter William Scott of Winnipeg, Controverts Official Statements and points out that Standard Oil Stops at nothing to gain its ends.

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth,
Postmaster-General.

Sir,—Your letter of 16th inst. was duly received and I take the liberty of hereby conveying my thanks for same; for although you have not seen fit to grant my petition you afford me an opportunity of laying before you some arguments, which, if you have the patience to consider them, may, together with others urged by numerous correspondents on the subject, induce you to revoke your decision relative to the American publication called Appeal to Reason. I am constrained the more again to address you on the subject inasmuch as since writing my previous letter the powers of the customs Department have been utilised to stop the importation of the paper by express, making the stand of the Canadian Government against the paper one "a outrance."

The first result is the creation of a fued that will not die, between the 14,000 Canadian subscribers to the paper and their rulers, in which the former will be supported by all who are jealous of the liberty of the press without having any sympathy with the policy of the paper in question. As these subscribers are thinking men who take a keen interest in politics and have great influence in the electorate, such a result from your point of view is not to be lightly regarded.

Second, the paper is in the enjoyment of mailing privileges in the U. S. which is exclusively concerned in its utterances, as well as in Great Britain. The "holler than thou" spirit displayed by Canada can only merit the derision of all who are at all conversant with the standard of morality in Canadian politics generally. It is admitted the attacks of the paper on political corruption are exceedingly fierce. Is Canada more vulnerable than other branches of Anglo-Saxon peoples? A good many Canadians would answer, yes, and to refuse to remove the veto on this paper is virtually to plead guilty of the charge.

Third, You say you have found it "openly advocating the assassination of those who do not happen to agree with its peculiar views." I am glad you have made this statement for it is so contrary to fact that it proves you arrived at your decision without due consideration and on insufficient evidence. The paper contends, and always has, that a revolution is inevitable, but it has reiterated, to satiety almost, that it must be by "ballots, not bullets." Because of the insistency with which it has urged this policy its circulation in Canada should be fostered instead of being suppressed, for I would not have you ignorant that in this western country the electors have not such implicit faith in the ballot as the Appeal to Reason has. I have heard over and over again, not labor agitators, who have nothing to risk, but peaceable farmers, men of great substance, with all they have staked in the country, say in public assembly that redress of grievances by means of the ballot is a chimera, and that the time has come when they must reach for their guns. The reason for this is that the exercise of the franchise, instead of being guarded by the state as the apple of its eye, has been exposed to the vilest chicanery, which they believe the powers that be could prevent if so inclined. The peculiar geographical configuration of this Dominion, rendering as it does organisation difficult, has been the best protection of the beneficiaries of electoral corruption. It may not always be effective. The teaching, therefore, of the Appeal to Reason—"ballots, not bullets"—is much needed at the present time in the North-West.

If a chattel slave, in the course of being flogged to death, retaliates and cleaves his master's head with a hoe, that would be rebellion, but not the result of a failure on the master's part to agree with the slave's peculiar views. The case taken up by the Appeal to Reason is analogous. It is not a question of views, peculiar or otherwise, but of cold facts. What are these facts? I sincerely hope you will read what follows, though it is expressed very incompetently and all too briefly.

For two years past the Western Mine Owners' Association alias the Standard Oil Trust has been engaged in crushing the Western Federation of Miners. The methods of the Standard Oil Trust are matter of public notoriety. Geo. L. Lane testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 25th of this present month that previous to 1901 he was engaged by the Standard Oil Trust to kill off independent oil concerns, and was told if he did not do the job another would be found to do it.

Recent investigation has proved that this Trust has not hesitated to resort to perjury, incendiarism and murder to accomplish its object. The same methods have been resorted to in its conflict with the miners. Within the last two years three terrible criminal outrages have been committed in Colorado, the scene of the struggle.

In all three instances members and officers of the Miners' Union were prosecuted for the crimes. Not only were they acquitted in every case, but the evidence went to show that the outrages had been instigated by the spies and agents of the Trust. It will take too much space to give details of all three cases, but one is a fair sample of the others. Of this one I will make no ex parte statement, or any statement of an irresponsible writer to a Socialist paper but will give the words of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, under the U. S. Government, as contained in one of his reports to the President. "One of them (the three outrages referred to) was the pulling out of some spikes which held the rails of a railroad track in place, apparently for the purpose of wrecking a train. Curiously enough, the engineer of the next train that came along had a suspicion that something was wrong, and stopped his train. A number of union men were arrested and charged with pulling the spikes, because a man by the name of McKinney and another man had confessed to having pulled the spikes at the investigation of the officers of the union. On the trial, under cross-examination both these accusers confessed that they were lying. McKinney himself said that he had been told by a representative of the Mine Owners that if he would lay that charge to the officers of the union they would give him one thousand dollars in cash, immunity from punishment and transportation for himself and family to any part of the world he wanted to go." Although subjected to deportation prosecutions and almost continuous imprisonment for two years, no charge of misdemeanor was proved against Moyer and Haywood, President and Secretary of the Mines' Union, for whom a gallows is now erected in Idaho.

In the end of last year these men were arrested on the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg, haled from their homes at midnight, carried off to a foreign state and placed in solitary confinement. The only evidence so far produced in support of the charge is a confession of one Orchard, the actual perpetrator of the deed, who claims that he was instigated to this and thirty other murders by the officers of the Miners' Union. The confession, so far as some of these so-called murders are concerned, has subsequently been proved to be absolutely false.

Because these men were denied the protection of the local courts and the usual extradition proceedings to which they were entitled even if takes red-handed—because the evidence is such that no bench of unprejudiced judges on the continent would admit, and because of other circumstances surrounding the case, a million men in the U. S. and Canada believe the charge is a repetition of the one in which McKinney figured, only of much graver character.

Such, sir, are the facts as they appear to us. Eugene V. Debs, voicing the sentiments of the workers, has announced if the tragedy which we believe is being enacted in Idaho cannot be prevented by publicity it should be prevented by force. For publishing that announcement the Appeal to Reason has been suppressed in Canada. Why, sir, should you make Canada contributory to this tragedy by preventing the fullest light being thrown on the proceedings as the Appeal to Reason is endeavoring to do? With respect to Debs' appeal I may say the enslavement of a people is absolute and their degradation complete when the extremest degree of injustice fails to incite them to rebel. Thank Heaven! the people of this continent have not yet sunk so low.

With respect to your accusation of "advocating force" against the Appeal to Reason, and through that paper against the Socialist movement, I wish to say: Force is the fundamental law of the competitive system, and it will be resorted to so long as the system exists, but I find in the Socialist programme, what is found nowhere else, viz., the substitution of reason for force in the adjustment of all differences, civil and international.

You complain of the language habitually used in the paper. I admit it is not always as dignified and polished as, for example, the language used in the correspondence of a government department. This is due no doubt to a natural Yankee brusqueness of style which sounds strange in our Canadian ears, and it may be that the writers on the paper have no time, still less the disposition, to "wash the outside of the cup and platter."

In the end of your letter you call attention to the difficulty of your position in having to administer laws, "which other people, many years ago, have prescribed." The situation is perfectly intelligible, and I for one believe the responsibility far too heavy for one pair of shoulders. We have too much government by dead men. You are a lawyer standing at the head of your profession, and in a position to have a better law enacted forthwith.

Let any publication accused of indecency, etc., be cited before a public tribunal and stand trial same as for any other misdemeanor. We are not sanguine enough to suppose that even then we would get justice, but we would at least have the appearance of it. By recalling your ukase against the Appeal to Reason and enacting such a law as suggested you would remove a sword of Damocles which hangs over the head of every publisher, and which so often falls without sufficient cause—you would dispel the morning cloud which this Appeal to Reason matter has cast over your political career, and you would raise Canada in this respect above the rank of such nations as Spain under the Inquisition and Russia of to-day.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
369 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg.
—Winnipeg Voice.

The agrarian movement in the Province of Tula, Russia, is said to be spreading in such a manner as to assume a very threatening phase. Threatening to who?

In some parts of Russia peasants are engaged in the unholy purpose of annexing unto themselves lands belonging to proprietors. In one locality it is claimed they actually killed two guards who interfered with their sinful proceedings. Such lack of reverence for landlordism is indeed deplorable. The killing of guards would appear like adding insult to injury. It is all very sad, very sad.

In South Russia the landlords are said to be hastily selling their lands for any price they can get, owing to the agitaton among the peasants. This is something awful. To be sure these wicked and misguided peasants may succeed in getting hold of some land of their own but whatever slight advantage might be gained thereby would be more than offset by the loss of that paternal oversight and care which the landlord has for so long and unselfishly bestowed upon them. And besides this these peasants are doubly foolish in trying to establish conditions under which they will be denied the ineffable pleasure of paying rent. Foolish peasants.

In many places in Russia the rural guards are in sympathy with the peasants and refuse to obey the orders of their "superiors," according to the despatches. "Superiors" is good.

A workingman in British Columbia who could have anything but contempt for the "law," as administered by the ruling class, in the light of recent events, must indeed be a block-head.

Let no dastard hand be raised against the masters of the slaughtering and packing industry because of the disclosure of their filthy practices. A race of beings so devoid of sense as to allow their means of living to be held as the instruments of their own robbery, ought to be smothered in their own nastiness and poisoned by their own filth. In the light of these recent investigations and exposures it looks as though they not only ought to be, but are bound to be. So mote it be.

Scientists now claim that food and clothing may be produced direct from the air, and assert that the result of research goes to show that in the not distant future our supplies of such will be drawn from the atmosphere instead of from terra firma as at present. This does not mean, however, that the working man is to obtain his supplies by any "hot air" process. He is expected to continue working for wages as becomes a decent, self-respecting, self-supporting slave. The "hot air" process will remain as now, the privilege of the master class.

"Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir!"
'Nuf sed.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER FROM SPARTACUS

The Free Press in an editorial on 15th May, quoted the Toronto Globe on the undesirable nature of the precedent created by the Postmaster-General in prohibiting the use of the mails to the Appeal to Reason, and in commenting thereon said in part as follows:

"The protest does not go far enough, however. The power of an official to debar a publication from the mails—thereby destroying the property—with no redress, is one that should not be recognised in democracy. If publications are unfit for the mails their unfitness should be defined by statutory enactments, and the enforcement of the law should involve a judgment by a competent court."

Whether the Free Press is sincere in protesting against the exercise of an arbitrary press censorship or not the writer has no means of knowing, but one naturally suspects the sincerity of any favorable utterance emanating from the enemy. However, whether sincere or not, the remedy proposed is absolutely worthless where working class papers are concerned. The courts being as much the creatures of the money power as are the Postmaster-General and his colleagues, we need not look to them for justice. If the powers that be decide a publication is dangerous to their interests it will be prohibited, and the courts, if appealed to, will place the mantle of legality upon the act. Freedom of the press never has existed in Canada. This has been the contention of the writer and many others. The suppression of the Appeal to Reason is proof that we knew whereof we spoke. We cannot expect freedom to exist in a community of slaves too abject to use the power lying in their hand, whose only idea of obtaining legislation in their favor is to beg for it, hat in hand. It is a loathsome spectacle.

* * *

The Appeal to Reason has been circulating in Canada for many years yet Mr. Aylesworth discovered that it was immoral, etc., only some two months ago. It would be decidedly interesting to know the inside history of this insult to the working class.

* * *

Socialists owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Upton Sinclair for his book, "The Jungle." It is a tremendous indictment of the capitalist system, besides throwing light on the dark places in the packing houses. To read of the manufacture of potted meat, sausages, etc., in the home of the Beef Trust is to forswear these dainties forever. It is a powerful word picture of the life of a proletarian family in Packingtown. The author does not mince matters in describing some of the vice rampant there and in other parts of Chicago, and gives the cause of it all—the ownership by the few of the means by which the many must live. For daring to show how the "sanctity of the home" is kept inviolate and the "integrity of the family" maintained under the capitalist system, the book has been declared immoral by the authorities of the Chicago Public Library and excluded therefrom. No doubt the works of William Shakespeare have an honored place in the same library, though full of "immorality," while the work of Upton Sinclair, who mentions "immorality" only to show the cause and the remedy for the evil is excluded, but then, "The Jungle" preaches Socialism, and that makes all the difference.

* * *

Mr. Sinclair has met the "worker with the capitalist mind," as what Socialist has not? He thus describes him:

"You would begin talking to some poor devil who had worked in one shop for the last thirty years, and had never been able to save a penny; who left home every morning at six o'clock, to go tend a machine, and come back at night too tired to take his clothes off; who had never had a week's vacation in his life, had never travelled, never had an adventure, never learned anything, never hoped anything—and when you started to tell him anything about Socialism he would sniff and say, "I'm not interested in that—I'm an individualist!' And then he would go on to tell you that Socialism was 'Paternalism,' and that if ever it had its way the world would stop progressing. It was enough to make a mule laugh to hear arguments like that; and yet it was no laughing matter, as you found out—for how many millions of such poor deluded wretches there were whose lives have been so stunted by captialism that they no longer knew what freedom was! And they really thought that it was 'Individualism' for tens of thousands of them to herd together and obey the orders of a steel magnate, and produce hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth for him, and then let him give them libraries; while for them to take the industry, and run it to suit themselves, and build their own libraries—that would have been 'Paternalism!'"

* * *

A law making voting compulsory has been proposed at Ottawa. This causes many to be uneasy. As long as voting is done by secret ballots a compulsory voting law need have no terrors for the Socialist. It is as easy to spoil a ballot by writing Socialism across it as it is to put a cross on it for one of the candidates. The law may compel us all to go to the polling booth, but it cannot compel us to vote for a candidate as long as the voting is by ballot. Doubtless the next step would be to abolish the ballot and institute open voting.

* * *

A female advocate of woman suffrage in England has refused to pay taxes, claiming that taxation without representation is monstrous. This good lady and others like her should have the franchise extended to them, for they are of conservatives the most conservative, the very pillars and props of the capitalist system, and their votes would cancel many cast by the workingmen, fast becoming class conscious; but true to tradition and blind to their interests the British capitalists shy at doing what is so plainly to their advantage. The indignant Lady Hampden would object as strenuously to extending the franchise to the proletarian women as any male creature of them all.

* * *

The lady in question is living upon wealth which has been filched from the working class. She makes strenuous objections to parting with a fraction of the stolen goods in taxes, which taxes she knows will be mainly used to protect her own property and that of her fellow robbers, because she has no say as to how these taxes will be expended. If this lady has a grievance how much more of a grievance has the workingman? The propertied lady pays a small fraction of her wealth for taxes which she cannot control, but retains much the greater part for herself, the propertyless workingman, on the other hand, retains only a small fraction, about one-fifth, of the wealth which should belong to him, the rest is taxed away from him in the shape of surplus value in the expenditure of which he has absolutely nothing to say. Surplus value is the tax or tribute which the capitalist class levies upon the working class and which the vast majority of workers think it quite right they should pay. It is the mission of Socialists to enlighten these workers. Circumstances are helping us. The day of enlightenment, the dawn of better days is at hand. Let us keep hammering away.

SPARTACUS.

A CRITICISM OF UNIVERSITIES

Some Extracts from a lecture on "Socialism in the Universities", delivered in the Grand Theatre, Vancouver, Sunday, June 3rd, by Austin Lewis

The capitalists are employing the university for the purpose of making skilled servants for the capitalist class. In fact education in the United States is for the purpose of attracting all the brains in the country to the universities so that as many experts as possible can be manufactured for them, and the services of these experts are then bought up by the great capitalist concerns, so that your capitalist controls all the brains of the community and then sets these brains fighting against each other so as to reduce the rewards of intellect to the lowest possible limit. The capitalist is using the university to make skilled intellectual slaves for himself at the lowest possible price. The university is not a university, it is a gladiatorial school, in which young men are taught to sharpen their brains and then go down into the arena of modern competitive life and fight each other for the benefit of capitalists. It is precisely the tactics of the oligarchy of the old Roman Republic who bought slaves for whatever purposes it needed. It went to Britain and bought horse traders and dog fanciers. It went to Greece and bought philosophers. You could buy philosophers in the slave market of Rome just as easily as you could buy a man to do the meanest manual occupation, and you can buy brains in the market of the modern world just as you can buy and work a machine. They are all for sale, and the only object of the capitalist is to buy them as cheaply as he can. This object he can realise by means of what he calls free education, by giving these few slaves the opportunity of perfecting themselves as far as possible and then compelling them to compete against each other for the sale of their services in the market. That is the present condition. The university is producing a set of highly specialised individuals trained for the services of the owners of capital, and for sale in the modern market, and it is to the great credit of the American capitalist that he has put the universities to this use.

* * *

The American capitalist has only been able to push forward his great improvements so far because he has recognised the value of brains and free competition for brains in his employment. So that in the University of California to-day they have every branch of science specially represented. Do you know that one of the greatest hardships resulting from the earthquake in the State of California was the destruction of the little insects which were imported under the auspices of the State's University to fight the pests among vines. They had pests in prunes, pests in raisins, and these little insects were trained to fight these pests, and the farmers set them loose in their orchards, and these little insects have been burned in the fire, and consequently we are afraid that the various pests are making headway. This is a case where the capitalist farmer has employed the State University and the public money and the brains of the whole department for the production of something to serve his own private and personal needs.

* * *

But not only is the university a failure as a means of culture among the speculators, but it is a failure as a means of culture among the students, of the citizens themselves. Thus a professor said: Education in the big American institutions is not improving in the least. On the contrary I think it is deteriorating, etc.

* * *

In British universities education is confined to a comparative few. All of the great diplomatic positions, all of the great offices of state, all of the great judicial positions, and even the bishops on the bench come from a body of people who attended great universities. So that you can hardly put your finger on a Cabinet Minister or anyone of that sort who has not come from the great universities or the public schools. So that one reason why the empire is in such a critical position is because the class from which they come is too narrow and to incompetent to fulfill the duties which the greatness of the empire requires from it. But those are the sons of rich men and of powerful nobles, and your young American rich man wants to imitate the luxury of the rich men of Great Britain, so he makes of the universities luxurious clubs, and like every parvenu and every jumped up man he does not make the real thing, but he makes a gross and a vulgar imitation of the real thing, and the same, you will find out, may be said of the whole of American society, that it is simply an imitation of the grosser side of British society. Thus your luxury in your American universities is but the aping of the grosser and more ridiculous side of the English university, and the American student at the university has become infected with the idea that he is an aristocrat.

* * *

The American university fails as a means of culture, first: Because the capitalists are simply creating experience for their own advantage; and, secondly, because the great wealth of the country has developed a set of arrant young snobs. Now what I say applies equally to Canada. You will have a newy wealthy class here just as they have in the United States, and you wil find that the newly wealthy class will be just as snobbish, just as selfish and just as subservient as the wealthy class of the United State. I have not been here long enough, still I dare make the statement that there is a certain section of Vancouver society that is not at all above aping the ridiculous antics of a certain section of society in the old country. It is only natural that it should be so.

* * *

My next charge is that the universities are subservient to the monied power. The capitalists of the United States distinctly subsidised the universities of that country in order to prevent the teaching of any other form of political economy than that which suits the greater portion of the greater capitalists. A well known writer says he heard this conversation between the president of a university and a great capitalist. The president of the university said: "Why don't you endow a chair in economics at our university?" and the capitalist said: "Well, I suppose it might be because I have not much respect for the kind of economics the university is teaching." To which the president of the university replied: "Oh, that might easily be arranged." Again I quote a great professor who se'd "Teaching costs money. Modern university teaching costs more per capita because the public wishes a university to make scientific researches, and to make scientific researches is extremely expensive." The university is more likely to obtain this money if vested rights are not interfered with. In other words, your capitalist is an economic power, and he is the political power, and he can make the professors teach just what he wants, and if your working man gets the economic power and gets the political power, he, in his turn, can make the university professors teach the economics which he wants. It is simply a question of who has the power. Then again the universities are snobbish to a degree. One university the other day conferred a degree upon Mr. Carnegie. Now that is the eleventh or twelfth university of which Mr. Carnegie holds a degree of doctor of laws, or doctor of civil law. What Mr. Carnegie knows about law, or what he knows about culture is not worth mentioning, and that he is anything but a coarse-minded successful business man I utterly deny. That is all Mr. Carnegie is, a very coarse-minded successful head of a great corporation, and a man whose hands are red with the blood of his workmen. Even John Burns refused to shake hands with him, and said that he would not shake hands with a man like Carnegie.

When Carnegie sent money to the Labor Party in England to assist them in their work, and to get friendly with the working class, they promptly made a bundle of the money and sent it to Mr. Carnegie's working men at Homestead. In Mr. Carnegie we have a prosperous vulgarian with more money than he knows what to do with, and who finds a crowd of educated, I hate to say it, crawling people who will fall at his feet and confer degrees of merit on him in order that they may share the money that he scatters as he goes on his way. This conferring of degrees upon rich men who have done nothing to deserve them, is one of the disgusting instances of the United States universities of to-day, and can only be compared with the degradation of the English Church in the days of the Stuart kings.

* * *

Your young man when he has gone through the university, if your professors have done their duty, will have lost every generous impulse, every feeling of sympathy for a struggling class. He will have lost every interest in the political movement and victory of the working class, and he will have grown into a nasty-minded little snob, who wants to associate with the society of those who have money and at the same time get the credit of being a reformer. Now the interesting part of that is that it is an exact picture of our president. But if you want to understand President Roosevelt, and he is worth understanding, you must know that he is the product par excellence of the American university. He is so well recognised as a university production that he is to be president of the Harvard University when he retires from the presidency of the United States.

* * *

And President Roosevelt's whole object in life is to talk reform and to serve the dominant capitalists. His words are the words of an earnest-minded, warm-hearted believer in his kind, and his deeds are the deeds which at the present time assists the trusts to dominate the republic, and that is what makes President Roosevelt so unsatisfactory. The capitalists don't like him because they cannot trust him because they do not know what he will say. The people are ceasing to trust him, because they do not know what he will do. It is a fact, and by the time his term of office has expired you will find that no president of the United States will ever have retired from his office under a greater cloud of failure and inability than the president who now occupies that exalted position. President Roosevelt is un-

(Continued on Page Three.)

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BRITISH JUSTICE.

By every loyal Briton at least, "British Justice" is alleged to be a very superior article. Any doubts that may have existed as to its superlative quality should be removed in the light of recent happenings in this particular part of "Johnny Bull's" domain.

Not long since a C. P. R. train was held up by bandits near Kamloops, B. C., and His Majesty's mail was rifled of the sum of $15.60. The bandits were speedily captured and brought to the bar of justice. The first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. A second trial was speedily brought on, and a conviction secured, two of the culprits receiving life sentences and the third a lesser term. This prompt arrest and conviction of the robbers was hailed by the local press as a triumph of "British justice," and much editorial bombast and gush was indulged in laudatory of the brand ground out in the British judicial mill, and commending to the world at large its superlative excellence. It was compared to the United States article, especially by the Province of this city, in such a manner as to clearly show the utterly base and spurious character of the latter.

Just as this triumph of "British justice" was being emblazoned to the world and the achievement recorded upon the annals of time, there was released from the penitentiary at New Westminster a Frenchman by the name of Desire Brothier, who was tried and convicted but little more than two years ago, upon three counts, perjury, theft and procuring. Although there were numerous other charges of a similar nature pending against him, he was tried upon but the three mentioned, found guilty and received a sentence of seven years. Laying aside the matter of perjury and theft, the evidence brought out in the trial in regard to the charge of procuring showed Brothier to be one of the most debased and unspeakably vile creatures that capitalist civilisation in all of its nastiness is capable of producing. In connection with an equally debased and filthy female who passed as his wife, Brothier had been for years engaged in procuring French girls for purposes of prostitution. Among those who had fallen victims to his business sagacity was his own sister, whom he had not only compelled to engage in illicit intercourse with himself, but whom he had also schooled in all those disgusting and unmentionable practices for less than which Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed. From this vile business of procuring and holding his victims in subjection and pocketing their miserable earnings, this wretch had accumulated some thousands of dollars. At the time of his arrest the sister in question was still in his clutches, and, being young and handsome, she was proving an asset worth some thousands of dollars per annum to him.

If punishment is to be meted out according to the enormity of the offence, Brothier's seven years should have been seven times seventy thousand at least. But "British justice" made it the seven years, and obligingly turned him loose at the end of two years and one month. Upon the charges of procuring and theft he received but two years, the other five being given him for perjury. Alongside the crime of Brothier, that of the bandits who held up the C. P. R. train was an act of high-minded, noble and honorable men. Theirs was a crime against property to the extent of the trifling sum of $15.60. They injured no one. They debauched no one. But with them "British justice" was swift, stern and terrible. Brothier violates every canon of the moral law. He was so low, base, vile and unspeakble in his crime that even hardened sinners cannot go into the details without the blush of shame mantling their cheeks. In dealing with this beast, however, "British justice" winks the other eye. Brothier goes free after serving barely two years of his seven years' sentence, not because of any extenuating circumstances; not because of any demands of justice in any true sense of the word; but because of some pull that can at best be only surmised at present.

"British justice" overtook the train robbers. The self-same "British justice" released Brothier. In the first instance it disapproved of an offence against capitalist property; in the last it set the seal of its approval upon procuring and the debauching of women. This probably arises from the fact that Brothier's undertaking was so closely akin to business, pure, unadulterated and undefiled. The act of the bandits may probably not be considered in good form. They may, in a sense, have transgressed the moral law. But compared to Brothier, and those responsible for the "British justice" which has whitewashed his offence, their reputation for honor and decency should be considered as pure and spotless as an angel's undershirt.

In the light of this Brothier business, the less we boast about "British justice" the better.

BE UP AND DOING.

That a provincial election may occur before the end of the present year is by no means an impossibility. It has been noticed of late that there is a suspicious activity being displayed by the members of the present administration in the way of repairing and strengthening their political fences in the various ridings. The Socialists of the province should not allow themselves to be caught napping in the event of an election being called off at short notice.

The trip throughout the interior now being made by our Comrade Austin Lewis, of California, is a fitting preliminary to an active campaign that should be persistently pushed from now until the next election, whether such event occurs within the next twelve-month or not. Lewis is to be followed a few weeks hence by Comrade Hawthornthwaite, who will spend more than a month in the Boundary, Kootenay and the Crow's Nest country. If sufficient interest is manifested and the necessary financial assistance is afforded the Provincial Executive Committee of the Party, the work of these two comrades will be supplemented by that of others later on. There is no logical reason why a speaker should not be sent out at least once a month for the purpose of thoroughly awakening the workers of the province to the vital needs of the hour from the working class stand point. To do this requires funds, but the amount needed is by no means beyond the power of those interested to raise if each will but do his full share. The call of the Provincial Executive for funds to be used for this purpose has not been altogether made in vain. Still the amount forthcoming so far falls far short of the amount needed.

Not only should speakers be constantly kept upon the road, but a systematic and thorough distribution of literature should be made. The cost of getting out a leaflet each month for general distribution would be but trifling, and the good to be accomplished by such method of propaganda would be incalculable.

That an understanding of our movement is becoming daily more widespread throughout the province and the Dominion is everywhere apparent. Now is the time for everyone at all interested to show his interest by taking a more active part in the work of preparing for the next contest at the polls.

Be up and doing. Communicate at once with the Provincial Executive Committee, giving an outline of the conditions prevailing in your locality as relating to the movement, and state what you will do to assist in the work that must be done. Let the Committee know at once what financial assistance you can give as well as what you can do in the way of active work in your district in the way of distributing literature and arranging for meetings. A trifling monthly contribution from each locality will easily enable the Committee to prepare and furnish for distribution leaflets and other matter setting forth to the workers the reasons for that line of action that is being taken up by the proletarians of all lands. Do not wait for a committee to originate and carry out plans. Get into harness yourself, furnish the sinews of war and such suggestions as you may have to offer, and you may rest assured that your committees will do all in their power to further your cause. The Province of British Columbia has so far taken the lead in the Socialist movement in Canada. The comrades of other provinces look to, and expect us to maintain that lead. With two men already in the house and the field rapidly ripening for the harvest, nothing short of criminal negligence upon our part can prevent the revolutionary proletariat of this province invading the next legislature in numbers sufficient to herald the rapid approach of the day when the workers shall be able to successfully call a halt upon the brutal exploitation now practised upon them.

Let there be renewed activity all along the line. Assert yourselves in such a manner as to show to the master class that from now on there is to be political warfare to the knife, and "the knife to the hilt" is to be the order of the day between the producers of wealth and their profit-mongering rulers, and that the purpose of that warfare is to secure to yourselves complete mastery over your means of living and your own labor. Shake off your apathy. Cease waiting for some one else to deliver you from bondage. United for a purpose you are invincible. Get in and save yourselves. The hour for human liberty is at hand.

IN ITS OWN MIRROR.

Now that the commission of inquiry appointed by Roosevelt to inquire into the condition of affairs in the great Chicago packing plants has rendered its report, fully ronfirming the serious charges made by Upton Sinclair in his book, "The Jungle," the columns of tht capitalist press are full to overflowing with sensational accounts of the vile practices therein disclosed. An awful hubbub is raised because the packers have resorted to the most filthy practices in order to throw to profitable account everything which came within their reach, utterly regardless of the consequences to health, morality or even what is usually termed common decency. True it is that the slaughtering of diseased animals and selling the products for human food: the carrying on of such operations amid conditions filthy enough to turn the stomach of a stoic; the converting of workmen who have accidentally fallen into the vats into "pure leaf lard," or in case they fell into the sausage machines, into wienerwurst or bologna; the converting of diseased cow udders into choice "potted ham," and "bob veal" into "potted chicken," and the transformation of dead rats, decayed meats and floor sweepings into choice table delicacies, may throw people of weak stomachs into fits of vomiting, but just why these inevitable incidents of capitalist production should cause its beneficiaries, apologists, spokesmen and hangers-on to be afflicted with nausea, is inexplicable. The exposure that has betn wrought by Sinclair and confirmed by the president's commission, has resulted only in enabling capitalist society to view its own reflection in its own mirror. That which has been laid bare in packinghouses is but an epitome of capitalism itself. Here upon a comparatively small scale is practiced the one fundamental crime from which is bred all of the iniquities that afflict civilisation to-day and make of the present era one of the foulest blots upon the pages of human history. That fundamental crime is the enslavement and exploitation of labor under the wage system. The filthy and disgusting practices complained of are the mere ordinary incidents of this criminal process, and are as logically consequent to it as are vile odors to a festering carcass. In its mad quest of profit it is ridiculous to even suppose that capital can or will hesitate at any crime or balk at any filthy practice. In working out the details of its profit-mongering process, it can stoop to no crime more base, or practice more vile, than that enslavement of labor upon which its whole thieving scheme is based. That these filthy practices will continue until the enslaved workers have taken on the conduct of men and stricken the chains from their limbs by assuming collective control of the social means of production is so self-evident as to admit of no dispute. To accomplish this is the purpose of the Socialist movement, the world-wide movement of the enslaved workers. In the meantime capitalist society should bear itself with fortitude, and if possible refrain from crying out, through the medium of its paid apologists and servitors, against that which is revealed by the packing house and similar investigations, lest it be guilty of the silly performance of making faces at its own hideous reflection in its own mirror.

PURITY BY LAW.

Roosevelt is now calling upon Congress for the passage of legislation in regard to slaughtering establishments and the inspection of their products for the purpose of doing away with the abuses and filthy practices disclosed through the recent investigations. Often is the Socialist accused of harboring the delusion that people can be made good by law, and the alleged critics of Socialism take no end of pains to point out the futility of such expectations. Evidently there are some silly ones still who believe that not only goodliness but cleanliness can be established by legal enactment. The President of the United States seems to be one of them. As well expect to purify capitalist property by legal enactment as expect to prevent a hog from wallowing in his own filth by reading him a scientific treatise on sanitation. The disgustingly filthy practices complained of are inherent in the present system of property, and will continue to find expression so long as the means of production wear the garb of capital. The incentive of profit will break down all the barriers that surface skimming reformers and patchwork politicians may erect in the way of its acquisition. Until the workers assert their manhood by taking collective possession of the industries and operating them for the purpose of producing things for use and not for profit, human society must continue to take its medicine in the shape of shoddy, poison and filth.

FROM OVER THE SEAS

RUSSIAN NEWS.

On May 24th, Rev. Green, pastor of the German Church at Evalen, Courland, was shot by a band of revolutionists.

At Ykatirinoslav, on May 24th, a convoy of political prisoners to the number of 107 started for Siberia.

At Kursk on May 23rd, the soldiers of the Obayan Regiment who were sent into the agricultural districts to suppress threatened outbreaks, refused to carry ball cartridges.

At St. Petersburg on May 25th, the government published its official programme for submission to the Duma. In this document it is declared that a general amnesty is out of the question. The continuation of terrorist crimes is given as the principal reason for this refusal of general amnesty and abrogation of the exceptions laws, but it admits the possibility of a partial abolition of martial law and of extreme measures, and of pardon for those arrested by administrative orders, remarking, however, that a large number of the latter are already relatively at liberty. The government declares that it cannot accept the Duma's solution of the agrarian problem. The ministry acceded to the passage in the address of the Duma referring to universal suffrage, including women. This decision seems based on the belief that a Duma so elected would have less advanced ideas.

The individual who attempted the assassination of Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, Governor-General of Moscow, turns out to be a naval lieutenant, Holschevnikoff by name, formerly attached to the Black Sea fleet.

During a meeting of revolutionary workers, held in the woods near Moscow, recently, two members of the secret police were discovered among the audience. The meeting promptly tried them and sentenced them to death. They were immediately tied to a tree and shot.

The unemployed here are showing considerable restlessness. Clashes between them and the military are frequent.

At Odessa the strike of sailors, firemen and engineers, which was recently declared, has now become general. All the navigation companies are affected, and no vessels were able to leave the port on May 25th. The demands of the strikers include a general amnesty for those of their comrades imprisoned through last year's disturbances.

Mr. Belkine, director of tobacco manufacturers at Vitbsk, was assassinated recently. The crime is attributed to political motives. The assassin made good his escape.

Professor Radetski, director of the high school at Tula, was killed on the street by a fifteen-year-old boy. Prof. Radetski's efforts to suppress the propagation of revolutionary ideas in the school led to his assassination. The youthful assassin escaped.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections to the Chamber of Deputies reduces the government's majojrity from 20 to 12. The new Chamber is composed of 89 supporters of the government and 77 of the opposition.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Latest reports show that the new Chamber of Deputies is composed as follows: 246 Radicals and Socialist-Radicals; 77 Republicans of the Left; 7 Republicans (dissident); 22 Independent Socialists; 53 Socialists; 64 Progressives; 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Liberals, and 23 Nationalists. The Bloc gains 56 seats.

The Chamber meets on June 1st to elect its provisional president. The Radicals and Socialist-Radicals will support the candidature of Henri Brisson.

—Trans. from L'Union des Travailleurs by D. G. McKensie.

There would be more sense in barring the War Cry from the mails than the Appeal to Reason. Of all mentally debauched literary nightmares that flutter in the ozone, the War Cry is certainly entitled to the first position. The stuff it contains would drive a Plute to drink if he could read it, and if Jesus ever saw a copy He would blush with shame at the way in which His name is used in order to rake in the pennies for a lot of cadgers, under the guise of the Salvation Army.—Lowery's Claim.

Yes, but the War Cry and other Salvation Army drivel has no tendency to "arouse" the slaves, but, on the contrary, to sink them into that somnolent condition that renders secure the grip of their masters upon their throats. As for Jesus, He is out of business in these glorious profit-mongering days. It is to be hoped the War Cry is not circulated in heaven, else it would cause every decent angel to throw a fit. It is just about the proper thing for the majority of mundane mortals though. It's just about their size and calibre.

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 organization of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

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

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

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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.

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324 Hastings St. . . Vancouver, B.C.

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 every alternate Tuesday, D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday. J. G. Morgan, Secretary, 551 Barnard 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 p. m., in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street. D. P. Mills, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Toronto, S. P. of C.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Socialist Headquarters, 185½ Queen Street West. F. Dale, Secretary, 41 Henry Street. Jewish Branch meets every Sunday night, same hall.

Local Winnipeg, S. P. of C.—Meets first and third Sunday in Maccabee Hall, corner King and Pacific Avenues, at 2:30 p. m. J. Coxon, Secretary, 226 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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O'BRIEN SIZES THINGS UP

MAY 24TH IN INGERSOLL, ONT.

This is a quaint old town of limited population. A few small factories are located at this point. Upon this occasion the streets, shops and private dwellings were decorated with red, white and blue bunting. British flags were flying in all directions, and the words "Welcome Old Boys," were inscribed on windows and banners. Just what offence the "old girls" had committed that debarred them from the general welcome is not known. One evil-minded person with whom I spoke remarked that in backward places like this the girls, both old and young, had little or no money, which doubtless accounted for the fact that no welcome was extended to them. This brought to my mind the old jingle "dollars and dimes, dollars and dimes, an empty pocket is the worst of crimes."

Hundreds of beardless youths from 8 and 10 years up, were strutting about dressed in Mufti or Khaki, which strongly reminded one of the late strike at the C. P. R. coal mines in Alberta, or the Winnipeg street car strike, when such beardless youths were ordered to load with ball and cartridge and shoot their fellow countrymen if they too loudly protested against the conditions under which they had to toil. Poorly dressed and dirty-looking urchins rushed through the crowd selling souvenir buttons. In answer to my query as to what they were for one lad said: "Why, the Queen's birthday." When I asked where she was, he replied, "She is dead," and when I inquired what she worked at while living, the reply was scornfully given that "she never worked."

It is unnecessary to remark that his mufti, khaki and souvenir button business was but a part of the ceremony pretending to celebrate the birthday of she who, by the mere chance of circumstances, became the medium, or more properly speaking, the figure-head, through which the capitalist class of Great Britain expressed title of ownership in the means of wealth production and distribution, thereby enabling them to command the labor-power of that vast army known as Britain's working class, whose skill and power to produce the necessaries and comforts of life are said to be second to none. The history of Great Britain, like that of all other countries, will reveal the fact that the working class has never enjoyed these comforts of their own creation. On the contrary they have usually suffered from want and privation because of a lack of them, and their poverty and degradation has increased as their power to produce wealth has increased.

The real object of these celebrations is to amuse and pacify the working class, just as the circus was used in the days of the decadence of the Roman empire, and at the same time to enthuse or instill into them respect for, and loyalty to, such figure-heads of capitalist property as may, for the time being, be of use. All such figure-heads are, of course, paraded as very "goody good" persons, while the attention of the workers is thus taken the real people behind the throne are tightening the screws of oppression and strengthening and fortifying their position in order to still further command the services of their ignorant slaves and squeeze the last ounce of energy out of them.

Of course such celebrations serve many other good purposes. For instance, there are those surface-skimmers, who, themselves unsuccessful in playing the capitalist game, are still valuable aids in keeping the workers in ignorance, and are consequently allowed to make a living either on the fringe of capitalist property, or by occupying the most favorable spots in the wage market, by the sneaking, petty thieving, hypocritical and deceitful methods known to the small business fry, the politicians, the parsons and the professors. These affairs enable them to pick up many of the loose dimes that may perchance escape the big capitalist net, much to their own satisfaction, and it is to be hoped to the greater glory of the big thieves who really engineer the whole scheme.

Then again, these cheap circuses serve the eminently useful purpose of acting as straws to show which way the wind blows. If the slaves are interested in such affairs, all well and good. The masters feel easy. If, however, they show a disposition to look upon them with contempt for such tomfoolery, it serves as an indication to the masters that they had better "get busy" devising new tactics and methods of befuddlement.

These occasions also afford excellent opportunities for the dealer in wares to display his goods while ostensibly engaged in commemorating some great deed, or emphasising his loyalty to some mighty figure-head. The two-legged mule, who lives by peddling chunks of his life in the market for wages has been especially prone to take advantage of these opportunities to display before the admiring gaze of his prospective masters the excellence of the particular ware that he has for sale (labor-power) thus enabling the masters upon these gala days to locate the choicest specimens for purchase when the holiday is over and the thread of practical and serious labor-skinning is once more taken up. One of these dear employers recently said to me, "I want a good man." I asked him if he was putting on an extra man, and he replied "No; but if I can get a better one I would let one of my men go." These celebrations, wherein wage-mules take part afford excellent opportunities for employers to locate possible better ones.

The celebration at Ingersoll was a grand success, the crowd much larger than was expected. The harvest of stray dimes was bountiful. That the celebration was not really in honor of the Queen's birthday, or the King's either, for that matter, was shown by the fact that the parade was nothing but a vulgar display of commodities, the most vulgar of all being the display of the commodity labor-power. It is a lesson in vulgarity that cannot be duplicated, to see a lot of slaves parade their skill and art before a lot of smug bosses, as much as to say: "Look; oh masters; look! See how skilful are thy slaves. Smile kindly upon us, for by these tokens are we not worthy of our hire?"

Conspicuous among the paraders were those mufti and khaki-clad youths, both thoughtless and beardless, carrying their rifles and bayonets. And these callow youngsters are not without use in the present order of things. The master class has become so utterly useless that they can no longer feed, dress or even wash themselves. Such critters could not well be expected to fight their own battles. They could not if they would, and they would not if they could, so long as they can find silly fools to do the job for them. That there are fools "a plenty" who, for the sake of wearing a ridiculous uniform and the privilege of manipulating fire-arms and bayonets, will enlist in the cause of murder, ready to slay their fellows for a few pennies tossed them by the cowardly crew of profit-mongers who take mighty good care to keep their precious carcasses far enough from the firing line to be out of danger's reach, was amply demonstrated by the military display at Ingersoll on May 24th. The master class may rest assured that their henchmen have the situation well in hand. There is no cause for alarm. Should their precious vested interests be threatened by rebellious slaves, the military is ready to convince the rebels of the error of their ways. The politicians who have arranged the machinery of murder, the pettifoggers who have given it legal sanction and the parsons who have called the Divine blessing down upon it, are assuredly entitled to the richest crumbs that can be induced to fall from the pie-counter of the ruling class. Even the schoolboys of Ingersoll were paraded in the streets and an exhibition of their skill in military drill and their competency to engage in practising the art of murder, was made, all of which was, of course, for the glory of God and the Empire.

The workers of Ingersoll are still so completely befuddled that they seemed neither to realise the vulgarity of their own display of skill and art in labor, nor the sinister threat that lay behind the display of the machinery of murder.

There are a few workers in Ingersoll who have looked sufficiently beneath the surface of things to realise the meaning of all of these displays. These took no part in the proceedings other than as mere observers. A large number of visitors arrived in the city on the evening of the 23rd. The crowd so filled the streets that it was well nigh impassable. As Comrade Wilkinson and myself were looking up other comrades, we met the police, who were all smiles as they wiggled their way through the crowd. Had it been the socialists who were thus blocking the street there would be a different story to tell. Noticing a banner which read, "Welcome boys, the town is yours during the celebration," we decided to hold a street meeting on the evening of the 24th, while the "better element" were enjoying the big concert. The police stopped us, however, which showed clearly that the words upon the aforesaid banner were a delusion and a snare. Henceforth we shall have little faith in banners unless we inscribe the words thereon ourselves. We went into a side street and had a quiet meeting of our own.

The picture of Teddy Roosevelt hung on the verandah of the hotel where I put up, presumably because he occupies the same position as the crowned head of England. He is the figure-head of that institution known as the government of the Unittd States, through which the capitalist class confirms its title to the means of wealth production and establishes and maintains its command of the services of the working class. When I first noticed this picture of Roosevelt I mistook it for that of good old John Brown, not John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, though, but another John Brown altogether.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 25th, 1906.

A CRITICISM OF UNIVERSITIES

(Continued from Page One.)

satisfactory to all of us. We could understand President McKinley when we knew what he knew, and we knew what he was. The capitalists knew that McKinley was a man who could take orders. They knew that he would take orders, but they do not know what President Roosevelt will do, and he drives the capitalists to desperation, then falls down on his own bill, and he will bring measure after measure and push it, and the great capitalists will be angry about it, and the senate will fume, and when the crucial moment comes the president backs down. He is a composite man; a man with a strong voice and a weak backbone. I am not saying this to criticise the president, because there would be nothing to gain in doing so before an audience on this side of the line. I am saying it because President Roosevelt is a typical university man. He is the man that the American university is producing, and you can define him better as being a man of much promise and small performance; a man that talks big and sells out his soul like the commonest thinker. That is the production of your American university at the present time.

AUSTIN LEWIS IN VICTORIA.

By H. Burnett.

Austin Lewis is a most pleasing talented speaker. We hope we shall have the pleasure of hearing him in Victoria again, and upon the great social problem of the day. His lecture last Friday evening should have packed our largest hall to the doors, but it takes considerable coaxing and advertising to rouse Victoria people to turn out to listen to a literary treat. A circus, a minstrel show, a dog fight or merry-go-round will make 'em come scrambling, helter-skelter, for front seats, but an evening's profitable intellectual enjoyment! Oh, no. I regret to say they are not built that way, or "it don't concern us." While there are many grand souls who grasp the Socialist philosophy without any difficulty, there are, on the other hand, very many who will only see it through stern economic pressure, and still very many more who will need to be starved into it before they begin to "tumble" to the proposition. There are many Victoria workingmen, I am thinking, in the latter category. Like the Irishman and his pups, they need to "have their brains dashed out before they can see."

Comrade Lewis took for his subject "The San Francisco Earthquake and Fire." Graphically he portrayed the sudden awful wrenching, twisting, snarling natural upheaval, and its resultant scenes of chaotic horror, devastation and destitution. Worse than the great Chicago fire of 1871, or the Baltimore, Galveston, St. Louis and Seattle calamities. He predicted a greater and even more beautiful San Francisco to arise from these ruins. With the Chicago and Seattle spirit the city by the Golden Gate shall, in spite of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, scale the imaginary Alps and come out triumphant.

But one fact must not be lost sight of. The city will be re-built, but at the expense of the worker, for the capitalists in control of the situation will compel the worker to work for his board alone.

Who said "Free Country! Home of the Brave and Land of the Free!"

Say! Tell that to the marines!

Comrade Lewis said the earthquake did only five per cent. of the damage, and but for the reckless, greedy methods of the water corporation, much of the city could have been saved from the fire.

Mayor Schmitz had betrayed the Union Labor Party, who elected him to office. Not one union man or worker was put on any of the committees, so Schmitz was shown up in his true colors, thus demonstrating that labor must emancipate itself and place no reliance upon its so-called "friends."

There seemed to be more loss of life in the working districts, due largely to the flimsy character of the buildings in which the workers were domiciled.

Should Comrade Lewis pay Victoria another visit a bumper house will be assured.

TO "CLARION" READERS.

The publishers of the Western Clar- they be guilty of nothing worse. performance of their duties, even if ion that postal employees are often guilty of reprehensible laxity in the tinually in type and the mailing list printed therefrom each week, after all corrections, alterations and additions are made up to date, the frequency of these complaints justifies the suspic-

Many complaints are reaching this office from subscribers who fail to get their papers. In some instances there are several complaints from the same locality. As every subscriber's name and the number of paper with which his subscription expires are kept con- ion earnestly request any subscriber who does not receive his paper to promptly notify this office. Missing copies will be supplied at once and necessary steps taken to locate the reason for such non-delivery and to avoid its repetition in the future.

FOR THE SINEWS OF WAR

ORGANIZATION 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:

Previously acknowledged..	$40.50
C. F. Lowrie..	1.00
Total..	$41.50

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION FUND.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged..	$55.00
Local Fernie..	8.00
J. L. B., Vancouver..	.50
Total..	$63.50

Forward all contributions to
J. G. MORGAN, Sec.,
551 Barnard St.
Vancouver, B. C.

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL

BY KARL MARX.

Single copies, 5 cents; 6 copies, 25 cents; 15 copies, 50 cents; 40 copies, $1.00; 100 copies and over, 2 cents per copy.

These rates include postage to any part of Canada of the United Kingdom.

"The Western Clarion"

THE WESTERN CLARION

P. O. DRAWER 836.

TELEPHONE 824.

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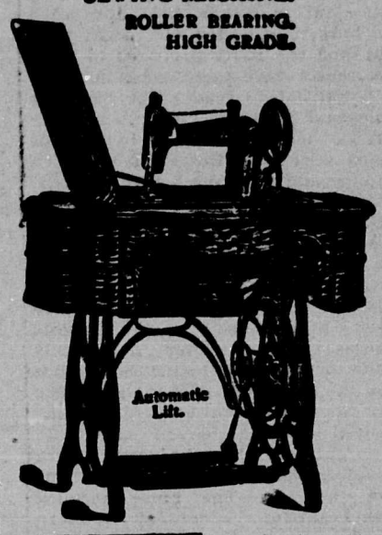

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NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

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

CENT-BELT RUMBLINGS.

AN INTERESTING TRIP.

Com. Robinson, who spent a day or two in Vancouver, on his way from 'Frisco to Toronto, writes "News and Views," in part: "* * * I had an interesting trip and gathered a great deal of information by observation and conversation. Only met one defender of capitalism and he was a workingman. He butted into a conversation I was having with a railroad engineer by remarking, upon seeing the mention of socialism in the "Clarion" which I had handed to the engineer, that socialism was all tommyrot because if we all 'divided up' equally it would not be long before one would have more than the other because of his more frugal habits. I, at the time, felt as tho' I was wasting my time with this working mule, but afterwards I remembered that there were two other younger men listening intently, besides the nearby passengers had been sitting up and taking notice (at mid-night too) and when the brakeman called out 'Swift Current' and the party prepared to leave the train I gave them some 'A B C's of Socialism' to read. The 'working mule' said he would put it in his pocket; no doubt the place where his brains were; but the engineer called me over and gave me a cordial handshake and wished me good-bye.

On the way I noticed the abodes of those who are 'prior to and independent of capital,' because they have not got any. These abodes were dug-outs, mud huts, log huts with sod roofs, and tents. At one place on the desolate prairies I saw a settler and family about to settle, while the cold winds blew the snow and sleet around. The only immediate protection for the children being the lee side of a C. P. R. freight car, while the parents were unloading their few household effects from the car. The scene recalled those beautiful posters of Western Canada with a sturdy farmer surrounded by bags of coin with a field of golden grain in the distance (?).

A Postmaster informed me that the C. P. R. Co. was given 25 million dollars by the people of Canada to build the C. P. R., besides 25 million acres of land which they are now selling at $8 to $10 an acre and also other valuable privileges.

At Fort William I heard that about 800 deaths had occurred recently from typhoid fever because the privately-owned water company had failed to repair the broken mains crossing the river.

On the boat to Owen Sound a commercial traveller was complaining about the T. Eaton Company. Since establishing a branch store in Winnipeg they had been the cause of six merchants, to his personal knowledge, discontinuing business there.

On the boat I obtained an insight into how the capitalist class is waited upon at the table. The waiter does practically everything but put the spoon in one's mouth. It occurred to me that the working class some day will put the spoon and the fullness thereof into the mouth, but the mouth they put it into will be their own, instead of that of some over-fed bum.

I arrived in Toronto last Sunday and on Tuesday I attended a meeting of the Local here. It was a pleasure to see the progress Local Toronto has made since two years ago. The sentimentalist, etc., has about disappeared and the majority are clear, class conscious socialists.

While waiting for a street car transfer, near the Woodbine race course, last Monday, I had the pleasure, with a few others of witnessing the passing of the horse followed by His Excellency the Governor-General. He had evidently overlooked the gold braid and cocked hat as he looked so much like any other human being that a well-dressed 15-year-old boy remarked, in disgust, to his companion: 'Taint nothin' to see that guy!'

I might add some further remarks, but I am afraid that if you made them public in the "Clarion" that 'Comrade' Aylesworth might prevent Com. Kingsley from circulating his ideas in Canada, altho' they are both 'interested in Idaho.'

We are looking for those leaflets, 'Arouse Ye Slaves,' as there are lots of them to arouse in the jungle here.

Again thanking you and all the rest of the folks for the kindness shown to me while in Vancouver, and wishing success to the "Western Clarion," I remain,

Yours for the revolution,
G. H. ROBINSON.
226 Brunswick Ave.
Toronto, May 25, 1906.

PROPAGANDISTS, ATTENTION!

Send "News and Views" a report of the next discussion you enter into with a non-socialist. It will serve to express argumentative individuality, and prove helpful to many workers in securing a firmer grasp of the historical basis of our movement, and a better knowledge of how to present the result of our observations and and slave-market experience.

Write the report in the form of a conversation, giving the "other fellow" a fair report.

The International Typographical Union 10 per cent. assessment, which has been levied upon its members for some months past, in aid of the 8-hour day campaign, is to be declared off at the annual convention of the Typos at Colorado Springs, in August.

TYPOS. JARRING LOOSE

Printers Suggest That Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Clear Its Decks for Action.

The Executive Committee of Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226, have taken the initiative in a movement calculated to promote the interest of unionists in this City. The following recommendation was introduced and endorsed at the Typo's regular meeting on Sunday last:

"Believing that the time has arrived in the labor movement in Vancouver when the Trades and Labor Council should become more of a legislative organisation than at present; and feeling that it is hampered in what should be its true mission by its property interests; we recommend to the members of Typographical Union, No. 226, that our delegates to the Trades and Labor Council be instructed to take such action as will lead to the separation of its legislative function and financial affairs, by bringing into existence a joint stock company for the purpose of taking over its realty interests, the present shareholders to be issued shares in pro rata to their present holdings, under such terms and arrangements as may be necessary to safeguard their interests—and the welfare of the labor movement in this City. This action would place the Trades and Labor Council in the same relation to the hall, etc., as other labor organisations, leaving it a purely legislative body; free to take such action as may be deemed necessary to promote and defend the interests of its affiliated wage-earners in this City."

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS."

Some of the Petty Vancouver Bourgeoise Turn An Honest Penny.

The wage-earner, as such need not be at all disturbed concerning such matters as the following excerpt, but it serves as an illustration of the beautiful jungle of capitalism, as exemplified in the diversion of the stolen products of labor. The clipping is taken from the Montreal "Gazette," but no doubt the Government Blue Books were the source of the information.

"The Kestrel is a saucy looking little vessel of the gun-boat type, which is engaged in the fishery protection service on the British Columbia coast. Her chief distinction, however, lies in the food consuming ability of her crew. It is not a large crew, but in th year ended June 30th, 1905, it managed to consume almost $7,500 worth of provisions, or, to be more exact, each man disposed of $1.05 worth of raw provisions per day. And they lived well. In 300 days they consumed no less than 250 cases of preserved fruits, to say nothing of fruit which was not preserved. In order that the impression may not be created that the crew lived upon canned stuff, for in addition to these 250 cass of cannd fruits, 125 cases of other delicacies, clams, oysters, shrimps, ox-tail and chicken soups, asparagus, etc., were consumed, it may be as well to mention that 2 3-4 pounds of meat was required per man per day. The prices charged appear reasonable. The appetites were not. No man, not even a seaman, has any legitimate right to eat $1.05 worth of raw food per day.

PROPERTY VS. HUMAN LIFE.

The Procurer of His Own Sister is Pardoned; the Robber of $15.60 Gets Life Sentence.

The unsuspecting innocents in this portion of the jungle must have had their abiding faith in "British justice" rudely shocked during the past week. The Socialists' contention that laws are made to protect property, and not human life, is amply manifested by two decisions of "Blind Justice" given in British Columbia this week. Two train-robbers got life, and the third 25 years for illegally divorcing $15.60 from the sacred precincts of capitalist property. Desire Brothier, a French whore-master, pimp, procurer and debaucher of all that's human, convicted and lightly sentenced to seven years, was pardoned and let loose in society once again, to supplant the major portion of his ill-gotten $30,000 or $40,000, expended in buying his release. Who on earth would ever breathe a suggestion of "British justice" being anything but the real article.

Hush! Perish the thought!

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B. C., June 5th, 1906.

Present, Comrades Pritchard, McKenzie, Leah, Org, Kingsley and the secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From A. W. Harrod, Nelson; Fernie Local, Revelstoke Local, Comrades A. J. Arnason and Burnett, of Victoria; J. J. Caulfield, of Greenwood; Squamish Local; Chilliwack Local; Angus McLeod, Rossland; J. C. Harkness, Northport concerning party matters.

Receipts—

Fernie Local, organising fund	$8.00
Fernie Local, stamps	5.00
C. H. Lake, organising fund	1.00
"Penitent Longshoreman," organising fund	1.00
J. L. B., organising fund	1.00
Total	$16.00

A warrant was ordered drawn for $2 to Western Clarion for advt. space.

Re Comrade Hawthornthwaite's lecture tour, it was decided to charge locals 50 per cent. of the collections at meetings held under the auspices of such locals, this committee to pay his expenses and supply certain advertising matter to be got out. The locals to pay hall rent, etc. In places where no local exists the whole collection to be turned over to the organiser on behalf of this committee, he to pay all expenses.

Comrade McKenzie was appointed Provincial Secretary.

The secretary was instructed to order 1,000 blank posters and 3,000 blank dodgers for Comrade Hawthornthwaite's tour.

The secretary was instructed to arrange with Comrade Hawthornthwaite to speak in Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, before coming to the mainland.

Adjournment.

D. G. McKENZIE,
Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B. C., June 6th, 1906.

Present Comrades Pritchard, McKenzie, Leah, Stebbings, Org, Kingsley and the secretary.

Minutes read and approved.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Toronto, Claresholm, Dawson and Fredericton Locals, re party matters.

An application for a charter was received from Berlin, Ont. The charter was granted.

The sum of $20 was granted from the organising fund to defray expenses of Organiser O'Brien in Ontario.

A warrant was ordered drawn for $2 to the Western Clarion for advt. space.

Receipts—

Toronto Local, supplies	$1.65
Claresholm Local, stamps	1.00
Com. Lowrie, org. fund	1.00
Berlin Local, charter fee and stamps	6.20
Total	$9.85

J. G. MORGAN, Secretary.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1.

The regular business meeting was held at the headquarters on Monday evening, June 4th, Comrade Perry in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted, and warrants drawn authorising payment of the following amounts:

For light	$1.28
For sign-painting	1.00
For due stamps	2.50
For distributing dodgers	1.25
For rent of theatre	15.00
For local advertisements	5.00
For literature	1.55
For San Francisco comrades	80.00
Total	$107.58

Reports were received from the organiser and the programme committee. Comrade Kingsley is to be the speaker at the Sullivan Hall on next Sunday evening. Subject "Class War."

The financial report showed receipts for the week as follows:

Collection at Grand Theatre	$63.25
Donated on Local List	15.00
Literature Sales	1.55
On Dues Account	3.00
Total	$82.80

A further amount of $16 was taken up for the San Francisco Comrades at a special meeting of the Local held on Sunday evening immediately after Comrade Lewis's lecture at the Grand Theatre. The item will appear in the next financial report. The gross receipts for this relief fund are as follows:

Collected at City Hall on May 28th	$26.50
Collected at Grand Theatre on June 3rd	63.25
Collected after Grand Theatre meeting	16.00
Collected on Local subscription list	15.00
Total	$120.75

The expenditure amounted to:

Rent of City Hall	$16.00
Rent of Grand Theatre	15.00
Advertising and other incidentals	9.75
Total	$40.75

Net proceeds turned over to Comrade Lewis, $80.00.

N. B.—Owing to lack of leisure the secretary was unable to put in report of last week's Local meeting in time for publication.

The subscriptions to the Local list for San Francisco comrades are: Previously acknowledged in columns of Western Clarion, $11; Ernest Welsby, $1; R. McLaughlin, $1; A Longshoreman, $1; J. L. B. (City), $1; total, $15.

D. P. MILLS, Secretary.

Since the above report was handed in, $1 was contributed by Comrade Johnson of this city, thus making the total California fund $81.—Ed. Clarion.

THE DOGES OF AMERICA.

Recently the railroads have been gathered into fewer and fewer hands until it is now estimated by John Moody that 95 per cent. of the profitable railway mileage of the United States is dominated and controlled by the Standard Oil interests. This is an extent of railroads almost equal to all that of Western Europe. These same Standard Oil interests have gathered beneath their protecting wing nearly all the "public service corporations" of the larger cities. Some idea of what this means is gained by the fact that in the single city of New York their holdings are estimated to amount to $800,000,000. They also control the banking interests, dominate the great life insurance companies with assets amounting to over two billions more, the use of which has enabled them to control the entire financial interests of America. Steel and coal are enmeshed to a large degree in the same net, and through these great basic industries they can control practically the entire competitive field, and easily crush any who might dare to arouse their displeasure.

This tremendous concentration of power has practically created an industrial oligarchy, not much more numerous and infinitely more powerful than any "Council of Ten" that ever ruled on the shores of the Mediterranean.—A. M. Simons.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY DEMANDED.

Local Typo Union Committee Are Determined to Probe Into Shanghaiing Scandal at This Port.

No sooner had the local typos taken the initiative in demanding of the Ottawa authorities that shanghaiing be cut out at this port, than one victim—Michael Keating—was released, even the usual routine of "signing off" being dispensed with. As promised by the Marine Department, its Victoria departmental agent, Capt. Gaudin, an old sea-dog himself, was sent to Vancouver to do a little nose-poking on his own account. This was not what the public nor the Typo Union Committee demanded; and the Committee promptly said so by wire. The reply of Mr. Macpherson follows: "Gaudin not appointed. Only preliminary. An investigation satisfactory to your Committee and myself is the only investigation I will stand for." If a judicial inquiry is granted, and the witnesses that will be subpoenaled, tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," there should be enough evidence produced to warrant the Marine Department in putting an end to this peculiar phenomena of the wage-slave market known as "shaghaiing" and "illegal shipping." As to the cause, effect and remedy for the evil only the person armed with a knowledge of present-day economics can explain. But that's another subject.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE'S TOUR.

The attention of the Provincial Socialists is called to Comrade Hawthornthwaite's organising tour through the interior, commencing on June 23rd. Comrade Hawthornthwaite will go by way of Revelstoke and Nelson to the Crow's Nest Pass. All points along his route, not having already applied for a date, should immediately notify the Provincial Secretary if they wish a visit from Comrade Hawthornthwaite. The provincial organising fund not being large enough to bear the entire expense of the tour, the following course has been decided upon: Where Comrade Hawthornthwaite speaks under the auspices of a local of the S. P. of Canada, half the collection shall be turned over to him on behalf of the provincial organising fund, the fund to bear the speaker's expenses and furnish certain advertising. The other half of the collection to go to the aforesaid local, the local to pay for hall rent and such other advertising as they may deem necessary. Where no local exists the entire collection shall be turned over to the speaker on behalf of the provincial organising fund, the fund to bear all necessary expenses. It is left to the discretion of Comrade Hawthornthwaite and the provincial secretary to make other arrangements when deemed necessary. For points outside B. C. arrangements are to be made with the secretary of the Dominion Executive Committee. The Executive Committees intend to spare no effort to make the tour a success, and the active and energetic co-operation of comrades and friends throughout the province is earnestly solicited. Should the finances of the organising fund warrant, an attempt will be made to follow up Comrade Hawthornthwaite's present tour with another one later. Indications are not wanting of an election this fall, so gird up your loins and get busy.

D. G. McKENZIE, Prov. Secy.,
Box 836, Vancouver.

Out of all these disclosures in regard to rotten meat products, and the filthy practices indulged in in their preparation, it would look as though the vegetarian might cull some wholesome argument in support of his peculiar ideas as to the proper food for human beings.

Thousands of pounds of the products of the Chicago packing establishments, which were shipped to Japan for army consumption during the recent war, were returned by the Japanese government as unfit for use. It was all subsequently sold to, and consumed by, the sovereign American citizen, whose sense of discrimination is altogether too well cultivated to allow such choice delicacies to escape his stomach.

"Let us not forget, while throwing stones at the Americans, that we ourselves live in glass houses. If the truth were known about the proper condition of much of the food eaten in this country, the British public would have an unpleasant shock." The above remarks are credited to a British member of Parliament in a recent letter to a London journal. It would be unreasonable to expect the "British public" to be supplied with food prepared under any different conditions as to cleanliness, adulteration, etc., than the people of any other country. It is prepared by the same process and for the same purpose. That process is the capitalist process, and the purpose is profit. Only he who stands for the overthrow of capitalist production for profit, and the establishment of production for use is justified in throwing stones.

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THE S. P. AND THE I. W. W.

A number of members of the S. P. of Canada (the writer not excluded), having failed to perceive the "necessity for and advantages of the I. W. W.," and having therefore declined to hail it as the saviour and liberator of mankind in general, and the working class in particular, certain raucous-voiced remnants of the Arm and Hammer cult, once famed in song and story, have taken upon themselves, from purely disinterested motives of course, to proclaim to the world at large in their well known luminous lingo, that the S. P. is opposed to the I. W. W. So far as the writer is able to discover, the S. P. has made no pronouncement on the subject, and can make none for reasons well understood. It should be remembered that the utterances of individual members, however illustrious, by no means constitute any official expression of the attitude of the party. The I. W. W. announces that it is not affiliated with any political party, therefore for any political party to attempt to affiliate with it would be to court a well merited rebuff. Furthermore the S. P. standing for the abolition of capitalism, represents the interests of the working class as a whole, and not the particular interests of any section of the working class, whether it be I. W. W., A. F. of L., or the unorganised. Were the S. P. to endorse or condemn any of these it would thereby cease to represent the working class, and would become merely the political expression of the particular section it endorsed. Again, individual members of the S. P., holding varying opinions on various subjects are amicably agreed to differ on those subjects, and the party has no right, by an official pronouncement, to trespass on the liberty of its membership by committing them to endorsation or condemnation of any brand of unionism, any more than it has any right to commit them to an endorsation or condemnation of any brand of religion. It is by a strict adherence to just such inquisitorial and heresy-hunting methods that the once vigorous S. L. P. has succeeded in attaining to its present ingloriously anaemic and invertebrate condition, from which it is now seeking to rescue itself by climbing upon the somewhat tissuey fabric of the I. W. W. The S. P. of Canada imposes upon its members a pledge to support no candidate not endorsed by the party. Beyond this it allows its membership perfect freedom of thought and action. The wisdom of this policy is confirmed by the steady and solid growth of the party. There can be no question that in adopting an attitude of neutrality towards the I. W. W., the S. P. of Canada has adopted an attitude in all respects thoroughly correct and logical.

Mc—.

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After a hard day's work there is nothing so refreshing as a Hot Bath. During the warm weather one reluctantly builds a hot fire in the range and consequently the bath is often neglected.

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If you intend buying a new boiler, you should see the Combination "Deasy" before making a purchase. If you don't, you will be sorry after you have seen one in operation that you had not taken our advice.

Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.