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GREENWOOD SMELTER STRIKE

Employees of the British Columbia Copper Company Quit Work to Enforce Their Demands—as a Result of Negotiations the Company Caves in and the Incident Closes.

Another of those struggles that are an inevitable consequence of the irrepressible conflict of interest between Capital and Wage-slave has broken out at Greenwood, B. C. The smelter of the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, is tied up, the men having refused to longer submit to the exactions of the management in its greed to swell the stream of profit flowing into the company's coffers at the expense of their life-blood. It is unnecessary to recount the events leading up to this revolt upon the part of the men. To do so would be merely to repeat that which always occurs in such cases, exactions and encroachments upon the part of the company until the pressure becomes intoleralbe to the men and the strike is resorted to in the desperate effort to retain at least living conditions for themselves and those dependent upon them. The history of events leading up to any one of these affairs is the history of them all. It might safely be stereotyped and kept in readiness for use in any newspaper office whenever one of these affairs occurs.

The following statement from the men, which we clip from the Greenwood Ledge, gives a clear understanding of their grievances against the company. It will have a familiar sound to many a wage-slave who has met with similar treatment at the hands of employing concerns into whose merciless grip he has fallen.

* * * * * * *

Statement of the Men.

1. In May when agreement was entered into the charge wheelers and coke wheelers presented no grievances, therefore these positions were not considered at that time, and had no place in the agreement.

2. In jobs not specified the committee said they could not arrange for a scale of wages, as they did not know what the duties in connection therewith would be. Mr. McAllister said: "This company will do the fair thing and will pay the same wages as other smelters." This has not been done as the following will show:

Loaders' helpers receive at Grand Forks $3.00 per day; here they are paid $2.70.

In Grand Forks the head loader gets $3.15; here $3.00.

Motermen on feed floor get $3.15 in Grand Forks; here they get $3.00.

Slag men, Grand Forks, $3.60; here $3.00.

In power house, Grand Forks, $3.60; here $3.50. After agreeing to do the fair thing, the smelter here tried to pay the powerhouse men off at $3.00. This the men would not accept, and finally compelled the company to pay $3.50, or 10 cents less per day than at Grand Forks.

Instead of paying all powerhouse men $3.50 as agreed upon, one of the men was paid off this week at $3 per day, or $15 less per month than management agreed to pay.

3. In case furnace "froze," men were to receive $3.00 for 8 hours in clearing it out. Last furnace dug out at rate of $2.70, or 30 cents per day less than agreement. This work requires a new pair of shoes each day, and it can easily be seen how much there is to the good to men even at $3 per day.

4. During construction some men received $3 instead of $2.70 on heavy work, but carpenters' helpers received $2.70 instead of $3.00; masons' helpers $2.70 instead of $3.50. The latter amount paid by contractors.

5. It was understood at time of agreement that feed floor men should receive same wages as is paid for the same work in Grand Forks, but are being paid 30 cents less per day.

* * * * * * *

At the meeting of the Greenwood Miners' Union on Monday, November 19, it was decided that a permanent wage scale should be demanded, and the company was given until the following Wednesday to agree to such a scale or bank or draw their fires. As the company refused to comply, the men went out on strike.

The Ledge says, "Low wages and a general policy of cheapness," has been in vogue at this smelter for some time. That such has been possible rather seems to give the lie to the, of late, often repeated assertion that there is a terrible scarcity of labor in British Columbia.

Now that the men are out, they should stubbornly hold together in support of their demands. Workers of other places should stay away from the scene of trouble, and thus assist the strikers in bringing the Greenwood company to terms. Above everything else, the workers involved in the strike should remain in the locality. An election is to come on soon and they should refrain from leaving, at least until they have exercised their rights of franchise for the purpose of preventing their brutal and conscienceless masters from still further fortifying their position as slave drivers by electing a member to the Provincial House from Greenwood riding. If, perchance, they are to go down in defeat in the present struggle, let them have at least the satisfaction of electing a representative of the working class to the Provincial Parliament, before relinquishing the struggle. By so doing they can deal to the B. C. Copper Company, and kindred piratical gangs, a more deadly blow than by all the wage struggles that ever occurred. The more completely the houses of parliament are filled with representatives of labor, the more impossible will it ebcome for capitalist pirates to perpetrate their impositions and exactions upon the workers, and the nearer the day when master and slave shall be no more. When Labor shall be master of its product. When Labor shall be Free.

The following from "The Ledge," written just before the strike, is trite and to the point. It is especially recommended to the strikers as excellent advice to follow:

"If it is to be a strike, it will probably be a long and bitter one, provided there is not a change of management. Any talking should be done in the union rooms only. Neither the street nor the saloon is the place for expressions of opinion as to how the strike is or should be conducted. The executive committee should do any talking that is done outside the union rooms. Remember that a strike cannot be won by booze except it remains in the bottles. Keep away from the company's property. The farther the better. At any time some foolish or vicious person may, through folly or to injure the union, do damage to property."

The following communications relating to the arranging of a conference between officials of the B. C. Copper Company and its employees, that it is hoped will arrive at a settlemene of the strike at that point, has been forwarded to us by the Greenwood Miners' Union for publication. According to the press dispatches of November 28, the outlook for a settlement was favorable.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov 21, 1906.
Robert Matheson, Esq.
Financial Secretary, Greenwood Miners' Union, Greenwood, B. C.

Dear Sir.—Referring to your communication of the 20th inst. with enclosures we would say that we are always ready to meet our employees or their representatives, who are likewise our employees, to discuss their requests, and will give such requests careful consideration and redress any just grievances.

We have an agreement with our employees for a period of three years, which has still more than two years to run, covering their rates of pay and conditions of service.

We recognize, however, the present business conditions, and we are willing to deal liberally with our employees, and will pay as high wages as any paid for similar service in the Province.

On this account we feel, that in justice to this Company, that during and discussion of rates and conditions, the employees should return to their posts until the outcome of such discussion is known.

In view of the foregoing conditions, we are unable to deal with your organization as such.

Yours very truly,
The British Columbia Copper Co. Ltd.
J. E. McAllister, Manager.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 23, 1906.
Mr. J. E. McAllister.
Manager, B. C. Copper Co.
Greenwood, B. C.

Dear Sir.—We herewith beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Nov. 21st, 1906, and in reply would state that we are pleased to note that you, on behalf of your Company, are willing to concede some portion of the demands of our Union by complying with the wages paid in certain departments of other Companies.

We have appointed the following committee to confer with you or representatives of the B. C. Copper Co., if you are of the opinion that such would facilitate settlement.

We are unable to see our way clear to appoint a committee wholly of your employees on account of discriminations that have been shown by your Company against representatives who have acted in behalf of your employees and members of our Union.

Committee:
R. A. Mathieson, Frank Steel, T. J. Gould, R. Rawlinson, Earnest Mills.
Yours Respectfully
R. A. MATHEISON, Fin.-Sec.

Nov. 24th, 1906

Mr. R. A. Matheison,
Fin. Sec'y Greenwood Miners' Union, Greenwood, B. C.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of November 23 has been received and its contents noted.

We are unable to understand your reference regarding discrimination against representatives who have acted in behalf of our employees but all comment in this respect would be avoided if the personnel of any representation came from our suggestion.

We would therefore, say that we are willing to meet with the following representation on or before next Tuesday, Nov. 27, to discusss matters upon the lines of our letter of Nov. 21st; namely, Mr. D. McMillan, Mr. U. V. Richards, Mr. J. Erwin, Mr. D. Sullivan, Mr. Earnest Mills, Mr. Geo R Naden.

Yours very truly.
The British Columbia Copper Co. Ltd., J. E. McAllister, Manager.

Greenwood, B. C., Nov.25, 1906.
Mr. J. E. McAllister,

Dear Sir.—Your letter of Nov 24th has been received and discussed by our union at regular meeting and I have been directed to write you as follows:

That the Greenwoood Miners' Union has unanimously elected a committee, who are satisfactory to your employees and who are ready to meet with you or representatives of the B. C. C. Co., at any time and place that may be convenient.

Therefore we are unable to entertain the idea of permitting your company the privilege of naming committees to act for us, thus depriving the employees of your company of a just privilege to which they are in all fairness entitled.

In appointing the committee to meet you we have selected men who have aknowledge of the work, wages, and conditions, as well as men who have the respect of the community, the unanimous consent of your employees, and will assure the most courteous treatment to your company and all concerned.

Trustinng that in view of the foregoing, you will see your way clear to treat with such committee.
to treat with such committee, we remain, respectfully yours,
R. A. MATHEISON, Sec'y.

Just before going to press the following dispatch was received, which tells its own story:

Greenwood, B. C.
Nov. 29th, 1906.
Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.
Strike settled. Union won.
PRESS COMMITTEE.

$90,000,000 will be disbursed in New York during December on dividend account, by the various big corporations. This will no doubt be good news to the working plugs. Quite a bunch of them can spend a season in Europe on that ninety million. Hurrah for "free labor" and "prosperity."

THE MISSION OF THE WORKER.

A state, therefore, which is ruled by the idea of the working class, will no longer be driven, as all states hitherto have been driven, unconsciously and against their will by the nature of things, and the force of circumstances, but it will make this moral nature of the state and its missions, with perfect clearness of vision and complete consciousness.

Nothing is more calculated to impress upon a class a worthy and moral character than the consciousness that it is destined to become the ruling class, that it is called upon to raise the principle of its class to the principle of the entire age, to convert its idea into the leading idea of the whole of society, and thus to form this society by impressing upon it its own character.

The high and world-wide honor of this destiny must occupy all your thoughts. Neither the load of the oppressed, nor the idle dissipation of the thoughtless, nor even the harmless frivolity of the insignificant, is henceforth becoming to you. You are the rock on which the church of the present is to be built.

It is the lofty moral earnestness of this thought which must with devouring exclusiveness possess your spirits, fill your minds, and shape your whole lives, so as to make them conformable to it, and always related to it. It is the moral greatness of this thought which must never leave you, but must be present to your heart in your workshops during the hours of labor, in your leasure hours, during your walks, at your meetings, and even when you stretch your limbs to rest upon your hard couches, it is this thought which must fill and occupy your minds till they lose themselves in dreams.—Lassalle, The Workingman's Programme.

The big railroads are now preparing to take over all of the subsidiary companies, such as refrigerator, sleeping-car and express lines. These subsidiary companies operate under contract with the railroads. When present contracts expire they will not be renewed. All of which is in line with more efficient service and greater economy in operation. It is pleasing to note how excellently capitalist development is getting things in readiness for the hand of the proletariat in the hour of its political triumph. It is commendable and praiseworthy in the extreme.

THE EDUCATIONAL FORCES OF SOCIETY

An Address Delivered in the Socialist Hall at Chilliwack, B. C., by Dr. W. J. Curry.

Chairman, Comrades and Friends: Our subject this evening in its complete sense is great enough to fill the whole horizon of thought.

Ignorance keeps us bowed in fear, with our faces in the dust. Knowledge bids us stand erect, while reason tells us there can be nothing in heaven or earth too sacred to investigate.

It has often occurred to me that we owe a debt of gratitude to that talkative old serpent who advised our first parents to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Had they not obeyed, they would doubtless have still been in that perfect condition of undity and ignorance and we would not be here.

A week ago our subject was "Finance under Socialism," and in order to point out the essential difference between plutocratic and social democratic finance, it was necessary to examine to some extent the financial institutions of today. I showed that they, like all other capitalistic institutions, were based on the ignorance and credulity of the masses, and that the greater part of the money out at interest has no metallic basis; that its creation is simply one of the modern miracles of finance made through those tools by which laws are manufactured and enforced.

It was shown that the Bank of England had, through its powers over legislation, been able to issue notes to the extent of seventy-five million dollars more than its capital, and that in the "sweet land of liberty," according to last year's report of the U. S. treasury department, the law-making instruments have been worked to such an extent that was there a concerted run on all the abnks of the U. S. they would have to face a deficit of over nine billion dollars and could only pay ten cents on the dollar in gold.

Now, it is owing to education, or rather to the systematic suppression of facts, that financial and other capitalistic institutions endure, and so we find that ignorance alone enslaves, and this is why Socialism first of all is an educational force.

It may truly be said that society at this stage of industrial evolution is but capitalized ignorance, for if it were possible to suddenly enlighten the workers as to the extent they were being robbed and to force into their consciousness the knowledge that all their sorrows and sufferings were due to this exploitation, within thirty days a flood of revolt would sweep capitalism off the earth, and probably some members of the ruling class would accompany their system, and this is why we find pulpit and press, platforms and legislatures, courts and police, working overtime to obscure and obstruct the rising tide of social revolution.

The defenders of capitalism, through their refusal to come out and debate the subject of Socialism with the pulbic as a jury, are convicting themselves of base hypocricy and it is a proof that the thing they defend will not bear investigation and that they know it.

What can we say of those who pose as the intellectual and spiritual lights of the world, who from their coward's castles are using the weapons of falschood and slander but who will not allow their opponents a chance to defend themselves?

We can only pity those women of the street who are forced by this thing called civilization to sell an animal function in order to live What shall we say of those individuals who are deliberately prostituting their intellectual powers to perpetuate wage-slavery, and the curses which are its inevitable fruits?

It was asked many years ago if men could gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles, and I will ask you now how you can expect a society based on legalized robbery of the working class, to have an educational system other than false?

True educaion is for freedom, for equal opportunities for all What we have today is for class rule and special privileges, for economic slavery.

The defenders of capitalism tell us that our social evils are not the products of society but because of wilful perversity of individuals. We know that this is untrue. That social evils of today are the inevitable products of the capitalistic and competitive wage system and that when individuals are "bad" it is because of the bad conditions under which their ancestors existed. The prevailing idea of "free will" is one of the creations of the ruling classes by which the burden of responsibility is lifted from

(Continued on page three.)

UNIONISTS AND SOCIALISTS

Running Comment on the Functions and Limitations of the Trade Union Movement and the Inefficiency of the Gomperian Political Policy to Cope With Capitalism.

Last weeek, I endeavored to outline the functions and limitations of the trades union and concluded by pointing out that whilst it was evidence of class antagonism, it was no part of the conscious class struggle, which is, of necessity, political, that is, it becomes political by virtue of the fact that it involves the whole working class.

Retracing the subject for a moment and viewing it from the standpoint of experience we find at the weekly or monthly meeting of the typical union, that the full session is occupied with matters of interest strictly pertaining to the membership, and time, sometimes too scanty to do full justice to these. Politics to such assemblies is an intrusion and as foreign as religion. The objects to be attained and the ends served, are economic and industrial, at most, social, but not political. Projected on their legitimate lines unionism and socialism would never, of necessity, meet. Nor does federation, in either cognate industries, or a conglomerate whole, change the position, and it is doubtful if the federating principle much strengthens the well organized craft union, except in the one particular of extending organization. To point out the limitations of trades unionism, federated or otherwise, does not, however, fall within the scope of my subject. These will reveal themselves to the unionist in due course and be met with the best policy his interests and injenuity demand and suggest.

Things may be mixed without being compounded so as to form a new substance with distinctive properties. Federation mixes, but does not compound unionism into anything new or more efficient; this, because it does not remove, or even modify, the widely differing claims, and even antagonisms, that are included within its pale. In open conflict with capital, craft autonomy is the policy that has been forced upon the leaders, and is no doubt the best and in strict keeping with the principles on which labor is organized. Only within the limits of an individual union do men stand on a common plane or have a common interest. Men are not organized as workers having a common interest with all laborers in the community, but as specialists with special and limited interests. They must fight in companies or batallions, but never as an army on the industrial, or, as it is called, the economic field.

The acrobatic performances of Mr. Gompers and his executive in maintaining even the semblance of cohesion in the masses under his nominal command. are, I think, proof enough of my contention as to the industrial department, and if more were needed, his truly pitiable attempt to cross the Rubicon and become politician-in-chief for his struggling army, would suffice for the most exacting. In this, the only glint of wisdom revealed consists in the fact that he refrains from compiling a political platform for his following. He thus escapes the odium of comparison with his friends in the capitalist parties, and to an extent with the platform of he Socialist party. Pick the best you can out of the motley job-lot! they are of divers colors and shapes, but of one uniform quality, so far as the working class is concerned. You may, however, find a Democratic pants here, out at the knees a bit with praying for favors; there, a Republican umbrella or overshoes, none too good, perhaps, and which the party can well afford to bestow on "faithful friends." Or,perchance, you may find in this wonderful pile of political junk lying loose throughout the length and breadth of the United States, a Populist knobstick, much worn with honest and energetic beating on the hard and scaly hides of that wonderful team Rep' and Dem' that still draw the political band waggon of the state. This stick, now laid aside, has lost some of its lacquer, but it was honestly made. It failed of its purpose because of its light weight, it could not reach the plexus of the animals, or rather, of the system on which they feed.

With such polyglot outfit and armament for his retainers, with a bishop's mitre gleaming on his right hand, a millionaire's bland rotundity on his left, and with the assuring presence of a civic federation banked behind, General Gompers gives the word—"Forward! on to the Legislature! In some respects it's a bad lot; it promised and did not perform; as peaceful citizens we thought to have achieved our ends without this display of our power, but we are betrayed by the professed "friends of labor." Your equipment will last you until the next convention: be valiant, Forward! let the Earth tremble—especially around Washington, D. C."

Political electicism, Gomperism, the American Federation up-to-date.

That the earth did not tremble, at least not much: that the response to this spectacular appeal is in strict keeping with its worth and character is testimony to the good sense and discernment of the men of the A. F. of L.

This result and final test is in conformity with the socialist idea, viz., that trades unions, whilst useful in themselves for their specific purposes, do not furnish a common ground for united action outside of themselves, and especially for political activity.

The statement or suspicion that socialists are opposed to or in any way antagonistic to unionism is not true or well founded, more, it is the reverse or truth. Socialists, more than others, recognize the fact that we cannot today, get outside of the capitalist system; that the worker is complementory to the capitalist and together they constitute the system. They recognize the imperative necessity of the workers making the best terms possible for themselves, and in the way most efficient in their own judgment. It may be that a recruit in the devotee stage, in the first blush of his enthusiasm, may make crude or extreme statements reflecting on unionism, but these must not stand as representing the attitude of the Socialist Party.

Neither is it true that the socialist is indifferent to the struggles of unionists or would cultivate an aloofness. Such aid as socialist organizations can supply are generally forthcoming in a time of real trouble.

To me, after some study of the subject and many years of observation, it seems clear that in the absence of any organic connection or community of definite aim, that attempts to mix must result in confusion and loss of efficiency to both.

A man may, and I would suggest, ought to be a good unionist and socialist, this is the best kind of a workingman. But he cannot function in both capacities at the same time. To "join the union of your craft and the political party of your class" is a good formula.

The Socialist Party wants the unionist, to the union it has no claim and for it, would have no use.

The above is written in the light of the present time and the future is forecasted tentatively. Should the evolution of things indicate in the future, or even near future, a modification of attitude, well and good. So long as the clear demands of the Socialist Party are kept in view, it is for the unionist to choose his own weapons.

STONEHENGE.

SOURCE OF CONSUMPTION.

Deputy Meslier, the famous physician, says consumption can only be eraticated by a social revolution.

"We Frenchmen," he asserts in a stirring paper, "bury 300,000 young men and women annually to allow a few hundred industrial barons to accumulate fortunes that benefit no one, not even the accumulators. Just so long as the rich can retain power, just so long the Minotaurus of consumption will devour the poor and weak. Against these breeders of consumption and death there is but one remedy—Revolution. The fabric of society must be destroyed and renewed, lest consumption kill 350,000 people next year, and 400,000 the year after.

"Ninety per cent. of all consumptives die of organic weakness; they must die; there is no help nor medicine for them. If society wants to stamp out consumption it must stamp out poor quarters; it must raze all tenements; it must lay low 75 per cent. of houses for rent. It's the environment that kills people now-a-days — the rich and the powerful brew the deadly poions and wield the knives.

"When I was a student, the favorite seat of consumption was at the top of the left lung. In consequence of the emigration of the provincial poor to the big cities, in consequence of insufficient nourishment and too much care, in consequence, particularly, of poisonous wines and liquors, the seat of consumption has shifted in late years and its progress is the more rapid. It begins now-a-days in the right side of the body and works like a sledge hammer to undermine the constitution of the afflicted.

"As the principal criminals, I accuse the industrial barons that poison families by wholesale by alcohol, and by unhygienic food. They do it in all countries."—Solidaritat.

RULE OF THE CAPITALIST.

The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers.

The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.—Communist Manifesto.

It is the easiest thing in the world to become rich. All you need to do is work for wages and save your money.

The Western Clarion

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Saturday, December 1, 1906.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

In frantic headlines the papers of Pittsburg, Pennsylvannia, proclaim to the world that a perfect carnival of crime is on in that city and its vicinity. "A Wave of Crime and Death Sweeps the Counry," Red Mist of Crime Envelops the Greater Pittsburg District," are typical headlines appearing in the press of that locality from day to day. This particular frenzy bordering upon the hysterical has been caused by the fact that a somewhat increased number of robberies and burglaries have occurred, and rather more than the usual number of citizens been murdered during the past month.

Still there is nothing to get excited about, nor is it of enough consequence to justify anything in the nature of hysteria or frenzy. That which is occurring in Pittsburg is of like kidney with that which is at the same time occurring throughout the domain of capitalist production. Wherever the flag of capital floats there exists a carnival of crime; a continuous performance that never stops so long as there remains a drop of juice to be sucked from the quivering flesh of the victims that are offered for sacrifice upon its accursed altar of profit. Capital spells crime. In itself it is the modern expression of human slavery. Human slavery is the Alma Mater of all the lesser crimes, from cold-blooded murder down to stealing crusts from a scavenger's cart. From her prolific womb issues forth every type of criminal from the sneak thief to the "captain of industry. At her breast is nursed the meanest, most contemptible, conscienceless, unscrupulous, vulgar and obscene civilization that has ever cursed the earth since time began. Under that civilization every form of vice, crime and degeneracy conceivable by man flourishes like "a green bay tree." Ample evidence of the truth of this can be found by reading the accounts of the world's doings as recorded in the daily press.

That congested industrial centers like Pittsburg are veritable plague spots of crime is by no means surprising. It is in such centers that capital is enabled to most ruthlessly exploit its victims and surround them with a moral atmosphere so completely poisoned as to insure the ready development of so-called criminal tendencies, a development that is still further hastened by the tension and strain of a narrow and uncertain existence. To these centers flock the multitude of human harpies and buzzards that hover like flesh flies around a carcass, resorting to every device known to cunning or crime to hold their own in the struggle over the spoils resulting from the robbery of enslaved labor. That an epidemic of crime should come from such a mess need surprise no one. Such conditions are inevitable crime breeders, as they in turn are bred by the parent crime of capitalism itself.

The finger of scorn need not be pointed at Pittsburg, however. Ulcers do not break out simultaneously on all parts of the human body though disease may be firmly planted in the system. They make their appearance at those parts where local conditions are the most favorable. Same with the social ulcers that break forth as surface indications of the slavery poison flowing in the veins of capitalist civilization. These surface indications break out at points where local conditions are the most favorable. Not long since it was at New York that the pus was flowing from the ulcer opened up by the insurance exposures. Later on Packingtown and the meat industry scandals afforded an outlet for copious quantities of the poison. The Pittsburg case is merely one of local irritation and inflamation a shade above the normal. Nothing alarming about it. A few police club poultices will quiet the inflamation and drive the poison back into the system for the tme being. Later on it will break out, perhaps somewhere else, into something more violent than a pimple or a few blackheads.

This Pittsburg ebullition amounts to nothing. It is the rule of capital that is "a carnival of crime" par excellence.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Capitalists are a suspicious lot, Like all criminals, tney are ever on the alert to protect themselves against the onslaught of those who would bring their criminal practices to an end. Their nostrils, rendered exceeding keen through long practice in sniffing, enables them to scent danger oftentimes at extremely long range. Through their press and from the platform they have accused the Socialists of expecting to usher in the millenium. The very thought of the advent of that thousand years mentioned in the twentieth chapter of Revelations, during which "holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world," is enough to throw any capitalist worthy of the profession into the "jim-jams." Capitalism being merely a gold brick swindle, a low down sneak thief game, would mighty soon wither in an atmosphlere of holiness, unless, perchance, such "holiness" was of the particular brand in vogue to-day.

The Socialists, however, disclaim all intention of ushering in any millen ium, either with or without "holiness" trimmings. As the capitalists themselves are born liars, it is beyond reason to expect them to place any particular confidence in the Socialists assertion regarding this millenium matter. They will still have their suspicions. Their craven hearts will continue to palpitate with fear. They will shy at the approach of every old millenium, either holy or profane.

Fortunately, however, from the capitalist standpoint, the millenial designs of the Socialists have been temporarily thwarted, or perhaps more properly speaking, indefinitely postponed. An enormous increase in wages has been voluntarily made by such gigantic and well known eleemosynary institutions as the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Standard Oil Company. The paternal Amalgamated Copper Company and the benevolent United States Steel Corporation are credited with similar intentions. In fact a perfect epidemic of philanthropic solicitude for the welfare of the humble toiler in the vineyard of capitalism, seems to be spreading among those noble souls whom an all-wise Providence has appointed to act as his shepherd and guide in regard to temporal things.

The increase in fodder given to its employees by the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to actually amount to an average of $6 per month. True this sounds incredible. It is almost beyond belief. If it be true, then indeed is "truth stranger than fiction." and the country editor's account of the size of the cabbage raised by farmer Smith becomes a more thrilling tale than Jules Verne's "Trip to the Moon," or a patent medicine circular.

Six dollars per month, $72 per year. Just think of it. This sudden rise of 165,000 employees, from frugal living and the simple life to the affluence measured by $6 per month, is something phenomenal in the world's history. Individuals, it is true, have become suddenly rich, but never before has such a large body of men been at once lifted from penury to affluence.

Henceforth the Pennsylvania employee will ride to and from his work in an automobile with liveried attendants. Engineer, fireman, brakeman and switchman will perform their duties clad in broadcloth and with shirt-front immaculate. They will wear kid gloves. "Jerry" on the track will drive spikes in a top hat and "swallow-tail" coat. The haughty housewife, clad in silk and satin, with bejewelled hand, will imperiously wave the impudent millenium peddler from the estate, while a $700 bulldog will follow menacingly at his heels to emphasize his going.

In reference to these wage-increases, the Literary Digest notes that "among the reasons brought forward by the press for this remarkable tendency on the part of corporations to advance wage-rates voluntarily are the increased cost of living, the prosperity of the industry corporations, and their desire to checkmate the growing tide of antagonism revealed during the recent political campaign." If the papers have been guilty of giving away the true reasons for these wage advances they should be severely reprimanded. The increased cost of living has nothing to do with it, and should be left out of the account. The main thing is to impress upon the wage-slave the fact of an increase of wages and that this has been made voluntarily by the employers. Under no circumstances should his attention be called to anything that might tend to offset or nullify the raise. If anything is to be accomplished to "checkmate the growing tide of antagonism revealed during the recent campaign," it is of the utmost importance that the wage-plug be not allowed to study the wrong side of the shield. The trouble, however, is that he is getting wise to the capitalist game. He is not so easily fooled as of yore. He is doing a little thinking for himself. Noting that this wage-increase has been thrown him in the hope that it would quiet him, he is more than likely to accentuate his demands in the expectation of forcing a greater increase in the future. The more sops thrown to an awakened working class the more its appetite is whetted.

While these astute corporations may for the time being solace themselves with the thought that they are postponing something to the far distant future, they will soon realize that their efforts are as futile as were old Mother Partington's when she tried to "sweep back the tide with a broom."

THE WAGE SLAVE.

The vicissitudes of the wage slave's life are sufficient to keep him at all times in a state of activity. He has to keep busy in order to maintain his existence. Like the proverbial weasel he must be ever wakeful in order that the opportunities of to-day may not slip away, and he may be able to attain a foothold for the morrow. Sometimes his wages, expressed in dollars and cents, may rise. Again they may fall. Whichever way they go, for some mysterious reason, he seldom more than plays even as the result of a season's struggle. Even under the most favorable circumstances he finds himself in possession of but little to tide him over a period of adverity arising from lack of employment, whether such comes to him through physical incapacity or a lack of demand for his services.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of the wage slave is his unassuming modesty. In his own opinion he is the most inconsequential cuss on earth. He very rarely forces himself into the limelight of publicity, preferring rather to remain in the dim background, while the brainy ones of the genius homo occupy the center of the stage in the farce-comedy of modern civilization. He has great reverence for brains, especially if they are in juxtaposition to a brassy countenance, faultless apparel and a resonant tongue.

When off duty, his corporeal substance encased in a $9 hand-me-down suit and with a 5-cent cigar between his teeth, he cuts no particular slouch of a figure as he perambulates the street or gazes at things in the shop windows, that he cannot purchase with the two nickles he has in his pocket. At the approach of bourgeois corpulency, with a red nose and immaculate shirt-front, however, his usual modesty asserts itself and he shrinks into the shadows, and becomes once more the unassuming beast of burden that feels uncomfortable with the load even temporarily off his back.

One possession the wage slave has that none have yet been able to take from him, and that is his gullibility. Although it has been worn threadbare by long and hard usage, it is still serviceable, and he clings tenaciously to it. It is a mighty good thing for the rulers of all lands, along with their host of hangers-on, boosters, apologists, cutthroats, thugs, ruffians and confidence operators, that his gullibility still retains its elasticity and consequent usability. Were it otherwise the whole unsufferable gang would find themselves in the ditch.

The wage slave, and his congener, the working farmer, carry upon their backs the entire burden of capitalist civilization. The difference between the position of the small farmer, who owns his own land and tools, and that of the outright wage slave is that of appearance only. This arises from the fact that the farmer is still masked within the folds of the antenatal envelope of the wage slave. That envelope is the ownership by himself of his means of labor. When he loses that he becomes a wage slave pure and simple. In spite of the fact of his ownership of his own means of employment the farmer's recompense for his labor is but equivalent to wages anyhow. In either case the slavery is absolute and complete. Both wage slave and farmer are compelled to surrender their labor-power to the capitalists. That is all that any slave ever had to do for his master. That is all there is to slavery.

So long as the gullibility of the slave is sufficiently robust to allow of his being repeatedly led into the political camp of capital, his continued economic bondage is assured.

The wage slave is a most interesting specimen. He is an amusing cuss. He is short on gall, but long on work. Everybody works him. He is a good thing.

The function of the dairy cow is to turn the minimum amount of feed into the maximum amount of milk for her owner. The function of the wage slave is to turn the minimum amount of grub into the maximum amount of surplus value for his employer. An undue amount of meat on the cow's bones, or fat on the wage slave's ribs is an unnecessary waste.

A wealthy New York woman recently refused an offer of $750,000 for a small plot of ground adjoining her residence, preferring to retain it as a playground for her little "Trixie." At first glance this would appear to be a noteworthy display of maternal affection in these days of dull, sordid and callous materialism. As the good dame is a spinster and little "Trixie" is just plain dog, the affection must spring from other causes. Perhaps from compatibility of temper and similarity of tastes. A sort of intellectual affinity as it were.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who is said to be the richest female financier in the world says: "the nation (United States) is on the verge of a political upheaval that may end in revolution, if legislators do not hearken to the voice of the people in their demands for the curbing of the money power." Legislators will no doubt "hearken" now that the old woman has called their attention to the danger of not doing so. As the ancient dame is about one of the biggest money sharks in existence, she might be able to give excellent advice as to how to do the "curbing" act so as to make it both effective and lasting. As her reputation as a philanthropic old bat is world-wide, she would, no doubt, be willing to sacrifice much (advice) in so glorious a cause.

An exchange says: "Most trees have moss on their trunks, and it grows thickest towards the north. A traveller who has any idea of the direction of his objective can easily find it by taking notice of the position of the trees." In the prairie districts the moss grows thickest on the Liberal or Conservative farmer's back. This, however, affords no guide to the traveller, unless he be a dealer in capitalist gold bricks.

One hundred and fifty million dollars is to be divided among the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway as a result of the recent huge ore transactions with the United States Steel Corporation. 'Tis thus that "thrift and industry receive their reward and the "wages of abstinence are paid.

John D. Rockefeller says that by gifts and charity in various directions he is now laying up treasures for himself in heaven. This should be a warning to "Independent" refiners and other small fry business people to steer clear of the place. Their mundane experience should teach them that they can gather neither pleasure or profit from any territory covered by John D.'s pipe lines.

It is feared that the fabulous wages now being voluntarily paid to their employees by the great employing concerns of the United States will destroy among American youth the incentive to become capitalists.

The graft revelations being made in connection with the administration of labor Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco shows that his famous "Labor Party" did the best it could, but the members being somewhat new at the business they inadvertently violated the ethics of graft by being so coarse in their work as to be caught with the goods. Their blunders should be a warning to other fake "labor parties" against assuming the reins of office without first having mastered the science of capitalist political economy. It is the only way to work the graft without danger of either falling into ill-repute or into jail.

SOCIALISM.

H. M. Hyndmen in Johnson's Encyclopedia.

Socialism is a conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for existence in place of the present anarchical competition for existence, or the system of social organization calculated to bring this about. hTis definition, though it gives, perhaps, adequate expression to the active and practical side of Socialism, leaves out of account altogether its theoretical basis. From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall enable mankind, by thoroughly understanding their past and present, to comprehend, and thus, within limits, to control the movement and development of their own society in the near future. Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspiration for a better state of society, still less only a series of proposals to mitigate the evils arising from the present social arrangements.

Modern scientific Socialism essays to give an intelligible explanation of the growth of human society and to show that as each step in the long course of development from the institution of private property, through chattel slavery, serfdom and wage-dom, was inevitable, so the next step from capitalism to Socialism is also inevitable.

The object which Socialists have in view is that this, the final transformation, should be made consciously by an organized, educated, and intelligent people, instead of unconsciously, and therefore tempestuously, by groups of discontented, embittered and ignorant workers. Agitation against the injustice of the present system of production, therefore, is only valuable so far as it educates men and women to appreciate the tendency of the time, and leads them to organize for the attainment of the definite end which the evolution of economic forms has made ready. Whether the great change will be brought peaceably or forcibly has no bearing upon Socialism in itself, but depends upon the stage of development which has been reached in each civilized country, and the attitude which the dominant class may adopt in relation to the demands which the economic situation impels the producing class to make. . . . . .

With the establishment of national and eventually of international Socialism, mankind resumes the definite control of the means and instruments of production and masters them henceforward for all time instead of being mastered by them. By such co-operative industry whose power over nature is increased by each fresh invention and discovery, a carapace of repression is lifted from the faculties of each individual, and wealth being made as plentiful as water by light, wholesome labor, all freely contribute to increase their own happiness as well as that of their fellows. Human nature assumes a new and higher character in a society in which the surroundings are such that life is not, as today, a constant struggle against the pressure of want and the temptations of misery. Instead of the personal, introspective, individual ethic is the social, altruistic, broad ethic in which the duty toward society necessarily involves the highest duty toward a man's self. Woman, relieved of economic and social subugation, will assume her place as the social equal of man.

So far, therefore, from individual initiative and personal freedom in the highest sense being limited and stunted, human beings will have the opportunity for attaining to a level of physical, moral and mental development such as the world has never seen. The golden age of society is, indeed, not in the past, but in the future.

SACRIFICIAL COOK STOVE.

There is a good description of the life led by most wives of the present day in a little book entitled "Marginal Notes to the Book of Life," by Gerhard von Amyntor. The author remarks, among other things, in the chapter on "Fatal Gnat-bites":

"It is not the great misfortunes which spare none, such as the loss of her husband, the moral ruin of a beloved child, severe illness, the failure of a cherished plan, that undermine the strength and freshness of a housewife, but the little daily cares that eat out bone and marrow. . . . . How many millions of good housemothers have cooked and scrubbed away their vital energy, their rosy cheeks and roguish dimples in the service of household cares, till they become wrinkled, broken-down, dried-up mummies. The everlasting question, "What shall we have for dinner today?" the perpetual necessity of sweeping and beating and brushing and dusting is a constantly falling drop, that slowly but surely wears out body and mind. The kitchen fire is the place where the saddest debtor and creditor accounts are drawn up, where the most depressing reflections are made on the rising price of food and the growing difficulty of obtaining the necessary means of purchase. At the flaming altar on which the sop pot boils, youth and candor, beauty and good humor, are offered up in sacrifice, and who recognizes in the aged, decrepit, hollow-eyed cook the once blooming, high-spirited, chastely coquettish bride in her myrtle crown?

"The ancients regarded the hearth as sacred, and placed their idols and guardian deities beside it; let our hearth, too, be sacred on which the dutcous German housewife slowly dies a sacrificial death to make the house comfortable, to spread the table and keep the family well."

That is all the comfort which the bourgeois world has to offer the unhappy victims of the present order of things.

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.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Local No. 97, meets in Labor Hall, first and third Friday of the month at 8 p. m. H. J. Parker, Recording Secretary, Room 9, 66 Cordova Street W.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 6, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. John McInnis, President. Walter Morrison, Secretary.

Socialist Directory

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

British Columbia Provincial Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets 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. Frederic Perry, 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 every Sunday, in Trades Hall, at 2:30 p. m. J. Coxon, Secretary, 218 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Local Nelson, S. P. of C.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m., at Miners' Union Hall, Nelson B. C. A. W. Harrod, Organizer.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack
Geo. E. McCrossan.
BIRD, BRYDON-JACK & McCROSSAN
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Tel. 829. P.O. Box, 932.
324 Hastings St. . . Vancouver, B.C.

In the case of women whose pecuniary and social position affords them more liberty, a false, one-sided, and superficial education, acting on the hereditary peculiarities of the female character, has the most injurious results. These women only care for mere externals, only trouble about dress and ornament, and seek occupation and satisfaction only in the cultivation of degenerate tastes and in the gratification of wanton passions. They take but little personal interest in the education of their children, whom they leave as much as possible to the care of the nurse and the servants, and later on the boarding school.

We see that many and various causes combine to trouble and destroy marriage, and in an enormous majority of cases render it incomplete or nullify it altogether. It is impossible to ascertain the extent to which this takes place, because every married couple is anxious to draw a veil over its mutual relations, and as a rule, especially in the upper classes, succeeds admirably in doing so.—August Bebel.

Capitalist production, * * * * * of itself reproduces the seperation between labor-power and the means of labor. It thereby reproduces and perpetuates the conditions for exploiting the laborer. It incessantly forces him to sell his labor-power in order to live, and enables the capitalist to purchase labor-power in order that he may enrich himself. It is no longer a mere accident, that capitalist and laborer confront each other in the market as buyer and seller. It is the process itself that incessantly hurls back the laborer on to the market as a vendor of his labor-power and that incessantly converts his own product into a means whereby another man can purchase him. In reality, the laborer belongs to capital before he has sold himself to capital. His economical bondage is both brought about and concealed by the periodic sale of himself, by his change of master, and by the oscillations in the market price of labor-power.

Capitalist production, therefore, under its aspect of a continuous connected process, of a process of reproduction, produces not only commodities, not only surplus-value, but it also produces and reproduces the capitalist relation; on the one side the capitalist, on the other the wage-laborer.—Marx

PARTY MATTERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

These columns have been placed at the disposal of the Party. Secretaries of Locals are requested to take advantage of them in, at intervals, reporting conditions in their respective localities. Communications under this head should be addressed to the Dominion or Provincial Secretaries. Local secretaries are further requested to look to these columns for announcements from the Executive Committees. By this means the business of the Party will be facilitated and the Dominion and Provincial secretaries relieved of a little of the increasing burden of correspondence.

TO STUDENTS OF SOCIALISM.

In order to afford comrades an easy access to standard works on Socialism, the committee has decided to lay in a stock of literature. The following are on hand and will be sent post-paid to any address at prices quoted. Two-cent stamps will be accepted for sums not exceeding 25 cents:

The Origin of the Family, (F. Engels)	.50
The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky)	.50
The World's Revolutions (Ernest Untermann)	.50
The Socialists, who they are and what they stand for, (John Spargo)	$ .50
The Evolution of Man (Bolsche)	.50
Modern Socialism (Chas. H. Vail)	.25
Class Struggles in America (A. M. Simons)	.10
The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx	10 cents
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Marx & Engels	10 cents
Wage, Labor and Capital, Karl Marx	5 cents
The Mission of the Working Class, Chas. Vail	.05
Socialism and Farmers, A. M. Simons	5 cents

Other works procured to order.

Address the Literature Agent, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

TO SECRETARIES OF LOCALS LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, per dozen	$ .35
Membership cards, each	.01
Application blanks (with platform) per 100	.25

The committee being a stockholder in the co-operative publishing house of Chas. Kerr & Co., can procure literature for the locals at cost.

Campaign fund receipt books are now ready and will be furnished to locals at 10 cents each.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged	$134.80
J. H. Burrough	2.50
L. White	2.50
Total	$139.80

CENTRAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

It has been decided by the Provincial Executive to build up a central fund to be used in generally assisting in the coming campaign and more especially for the purpose of printing and distributing campaign literature.

All comrades wishing to collect for this fund should at once apply to the provincial secretary for a receipt book. No effort should be spared in building up this fund.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged	$39.50
M. Halliday	2.00
Total	$41.50

Forward all contributions to Provincial Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Regular business meeting Monday, Nov. 26. Com. Stebbings in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved; J. McVety admitted to membership.

Warrants authorized for the following sums:

Rent, Oddfellows Hall	$ 3.50
Rent, Headquarters	10.00
Cleaning Headquarters	50
Literature Agent	1.00

For McGrady's Meeting.

McGrady's expenses	$25.00
City Halll	16.00
Advertising	22.50

Program Committee reported on McGrady's meeting.

Expenditures	$63.50
Receipts	$80.50
Balance	$17.00

Headquarters Decorating Committee reported.

Receipts	$12.20
Expenditures	11.70
Balance	50

The Platform and Constitution as amended in convention was adopted by a vote of 23 to 2.

Program Committee instructed to engage the Grand Theatre for Com. Kingsley's meeting next Sunday. Com. Pritchard appointed chairman for the said meeting.

Receipts.

Collection Sunday	$ 5.00
McGrady's meeting receipts	80.50
Contributions to assessment	33.50
Literature sales	1.00
Dues	1.00
Total	$121.00

Comrades Burns, McKenzie, Pettypiece, Pritchard, Stebbings and Stephens appointed a Provincial Campaign Committee.

FREDERIC PERRY, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grand Forks, B. C. Nov. 27th, 1906.

D. J. McKenzie, Vancouver, B. C.

My Dear Bro. and Comrade: Long ere this, I guess you have been wondering what we were doing re our charter for Local.

But we truly mean business from now on, and are starting out full of determination to spread the gospel and educate all the people hereabouts to their economic needs. Especially now, with a provincial election in view in the near future.

Enclosed please find charter application form with 20 names on it, also the necessary fee of $5 and the first month's dues of 10c. each; total $2. $7 in all. Awaiting your reply, yours for the Revolution,

WALTER E. HADDEN.

Ymir, B. C. Nov. 28th, 1906.

Provincial Secretary.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find application for charter for a Socialist Party Local in Ymir, also P. O. order for $5 for charter fee, etc. We have a membership of 25 and expect to have 50 by next meeting.

Meeting nights to be first and third Saturday in each month. If you wish rest of names let me know. Please give me all the pointers you can and let me know if $5 is enough.

Yours fraternally,

W. B. McISAAC, Sec.

THE EDUCATIONAL FORCES OF SOCIETY

(Continued from Page One.)

their shoulders and added to the other burdens of their slaves.

A true education can only proceed from a just order of society and the basis of that education would be a study of man in his relations. It would illuminate; what we have today obscure.

Class education is necessarily based on faith in authority, not on reason, because reason is democratic. It has been well said that colleges are places where diamonds are dimmed and pebbles polished. They are places where brains are used to a great extent as phonographic cylinders. They are to take records, whereas they should be as plants in a fertile garden, which with sunshine and flowers blossom with beauty and a free individuality.

Much of our so-called education deals especially with dead languages and other subjects which should really be left with our intellectual corpses, instead of being used to stupify the brain of youth. Probably next to suppression, the diversion of attention from live issues is the function of our schools and colleges and at the same time they form that gulf fixed between the heaven of the redeemed through cash, and the dammed through toil and poverty. Our education like all class rule institutions is autocratic. The cloak worn by the masters of chattel slaves and feudal serfs fits with few changes the shoulders of plutocracy, and today the Socialist finds that rebellion against the powers ordained by Mammon will be scowled upon almost as savagely as were the rebels of old when the self-appointed agents of Jehovah were the chief economic powers and the sole dispensers and suppressers of knowledge.

(Continued next week).

PEASANT AND MASTER.

A small island in the ocean was inhabited by two men; the first, a lord, who pretended ownership of the island, and the other a peasant, who was earnestly working this tract of land. "It is I who am supporting you," uttered the proud lord to the peasant. The latter, a narrow-minded man, who was working as hard as a buffalo from dawn to twilight, eating only bad corn, flour, and raw onions, and cultivating vegetables, wines and fruits, and providing chickens and meat for the lord, gratefully answered, while taking off his hat and wiping the perspiration from his brow, "You are right, my lord; how could I live if you were not here?"

But it occurred taht the lord died. What happened to the peasant then? This country worker, alone on the small island, soon began to understand, not without great surprise, that he could eat bread and meat and drink wine that were previously consumed by his lord. He worked less and ate better. Then he became convinced that it was he who was supporing and feeding his lord, while he had always thought that it was his master who was supporting him, and striking his hand against his forehead, he exclaimed, "How foolish I was!"

We wage-earners, who are giving the best of our work to our masters, when we understand that we are giving all we produce to a class of parasites, that we are supporting our masters instead of they supporting us, we will do just like that peasant on the small island—we will work less and live better.—Emancipation.

AND NOW NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 18. 93 Gower Street.

Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.

Comrades: The first Socialist Local in New foundland was formed a few weeks ago in this city. We have ten comrades. At the last regular meeting the secretary was requested to write the Clarion notifying it of the formation of same. It was thought that by doing so its appearance in the Clarion would arrest the attention of some comrades who may be coming to Newfoundland to spend a vacation or on business and who could render us some help in popularizing the movement by giving us a lecture or in any other way.

It was also thought that as we are all wage workers and our knowledge of Socialism limited and particularly our means, that by making you acquainted of same, you would render us help be it ever so small. I am sure it would be greatly appreciated by the comraues here and who would be greatly encouraged to extend the influence of that grand ideal, the liberation of the working class and the ushering in of the Brotherhood of Man.

Yours for its success,

GEO. F. GRIMES, Corresponding Secretary.

The officers of the local are as follows:

Financial and Corresponding Secretary—Geo. F. Grimes.

Recording Secretary — George W. Soper.

Treasurer—John Stowe.

Organizer—Robert E. Scott.

Introducer—J. Kirkland.

TREAT THEM AS PARIAHS.

The simple fact that the birth of a human being, the image of God, as religious people say, is in so many cases regarded as of very much less importance than that of a domestic animal, proves the degraded condition in which we live. And here again, it is chiefly the female sex that suffers. In many respects there is little difference between our ideas and those of ancient and modern barbarians. The barbarians put their superfluous girls to death, and most girls were superfluous, in times when wars of extermination were the order of the day. We are too civilized to kill our daughters, ut we mostly treat them as pariahs in society and in the family. Man, as the stronger, drives them back everywhere in the struggle for existence, and when, nevertheless, the instinct of self-preservation forces them to compete, they only too often meet the hate and persecution of the more powerful sex, which fears their competition. In this respect all trades and professions are alike. When short-sighted workmen seek to forbid the employment of women altogether—the demand was made, for instance, in 1877 at the Congress of French Workingmen, but rejected by a large majority—their narrow-mindedness is excusable, for they support their demands by pointing to the undeniable fact that the increasing employment of female labor is entirely destroying the family life of the workmen, and that a consequent degeneration of the race is inevitable. But prohibition is impossible. Hundreds and thousands of women are compelled to seek work in factories and in many otner branches in order to keep soul and body together. Even married women are forced to take part in the competitive struggle, to supplement the earnings of the husband, who is more often than not unable to support the family alone. — Bebel.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The signs upon the social horizon portentious of the coming of a new order of society are becoming so pronounced that even an occasional preacher is enabled to correctly interpret them. The following clipped from the news dispatches is a case in point:

London, Nov. 10.—At the Baptist Union Assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, held at Huddersfield, the president of the assembly, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, reviewed the signs of the times.

There was no need, he said, to argue that human society was passing through one of the greatest revolutions of history. It was a remarkable fact that the movement was not identified with the leadership of any one man. It was a movement of the people. Government by party was becoming more difficult. Men were becoming imbued with the idea of social unity.

Collectivism was looking over the shoulder of Individualism; competition was being set aside by co-operation; the spirit of social service was asserting itself on all sides, and while the people of the smart set were driveling their lives away in self-indulgence and extravagance, a new world was coming into being in which they at the one end and the trade classes at the other end would find no place.

The church that was needed today must bear a swift witness against the palmists of Regent street and the extravagance of Mayfair; against the midnight orgies of Picadilly and the perpetual sacrifice of young lives

R. I. P.

Sad indeed was the fate of that attenuated band of would-be political adventurers who recently set out to explore this province in quest of fame and fortune. Under the leadership of an Australian Moses who was unfamiliar with the political topography of the regicn, they fell into a political prospect hole that never showed a color. To add to the discomforts of their predicament and render their rescue impossible, the Vancouver World "cast in its lot with them." No flowers.

"DECLINE OF SOCIALISM."

Judging from the editorial convulsions of the Seattle dailies, concerning the Socialists there in the municipal and school trustee campaign, another "Decline of Socialism"—vide "the paper that prints the facts" — and other things — is imminent.

Sam Gompers was re-elected as president of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of that body recently held at Minneapolis, Minn. This will be the unctuous Samuel's twenty-fifth term of office. The name of the organization should be changed to the American Federation of Gompers.

PAINFUL REMINDER.

To change the foulest of filth into the sweetest of food — that is the ever-present miracle which the plant performs.—Toronto Weekly Sun. Certainly. But what's the use of recalling those exposures at Packingtown? We are trying to forget them.

A RUSSIAN FABLE.

A story is told of the peasants in a Russian village that when the taxes did not seem satisfactory to the local officials they would put the entire population inside a stockade, and give them whips with which they were ordered to beat one another. When at last they fell down with exhaustion, they finally agree to pay the extra burden.

One year a revolutionist was cast into the stockade, and as the whip fell upon his back he cried cut: "If we do not whip ourselves, who will whip us?" All dropped their whips and there was a fall off in the tax receipts that year.

MORAL: Anybody that needs to be told the moral would not know enough to stop whipping himself. — Exchange.

TRIAL OF WORKMEN'S DELEGATES.

At the trial of members of the Council of Workmen's Delegates during October in St. Petersburg, M. Krustaleff, their president, asked to be allowed to address the court on the aims of the body. Permission being granted, M. Krustaleff rose and spoke for two hours without interruption. The trial, he said, was not that of the committee of the council but of 200,000 workmen of St. Petersburg whom it represented and who had striven for political and economic reforms by pacific means. It was the government that had caused the revolution, and it was the government that should be brought to trial. The workmen had been forced to revolution, and in revolution they would continue.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after 60 days we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Rupert District:

No. 1—Commencing at the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 23, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

No. 2—Commencing at the N. W. Cor. of Sec. 14, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 3.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 15, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 4.—Commencing at the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 22, Township 14, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains.

No. 5.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 26, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 6—Commencing at the N. W. corner of Sec. 25, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 7.—Commencing near the S. W. Cor. Sec. 36, Township 14, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 8—Commencing at post half a mile south of the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 31, Township 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 9.—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. Cor. of No. 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted near the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 17, Township 15, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north.

No. 11—Commencing at a post near the N. E. Cor. of No. 10 thence west 160 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 26, 1906.

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Editor Western Clarion:

Please acknowledge through the columns of the Clarion the following contributions to the Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$53.50
Nov. 14, No. 16	1.00
" 20, No. 17	2.50
" 26, No. 18	1.50
" 26, No. 19	1.00
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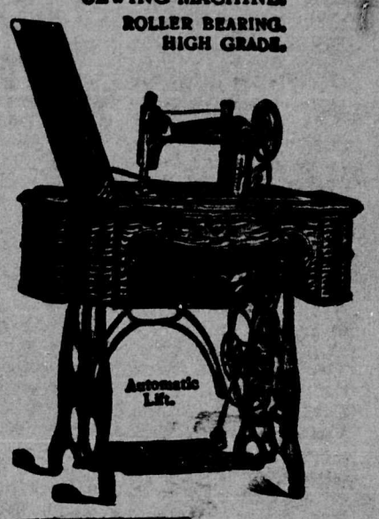

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For the Campaign Fund.

Having been authorized by the publishers of the Western Clarion to receive subs at the regular rate—$1.00 per year and apply one half of all money received to the Central Campaign Fund, you are earnestly requested to assist in swelling this fund by sending your subs direct to me. Either renewals or new subs. to be taken for a period of not less than one year.

Yours for a generous Campaign Fund which means a vigorous campaign.

D. G. McKENZIE, Prov. Secy.

Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

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.

"MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS!"

Says Com. James Simpson, Vice-President of Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.—The Campaign in the Cent-Belt.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Permit me to extend to the British Columbia comrades of the Socialist Party my heartfelt congratulations in their splendid achievement for Socialism at the recent convention called by the chairman of the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The clear-cut declaration for the abolition of the wage system and the notice of discharge to the unnecessary capitalist class reflects credit upon the intelligence of the wage-workers of British Columbia and, I hope, the death-knell of the mixed-pickle brand of labor politics has been sounded.

The stand taken by the trades unionists of British Columbia and the immense growth of the Socialist vote in the United States at the recent elections are satisfactory indications of the growing solidarity of the wage-workers.

Even the labor press is adopting the tactics of the capitalist press in its effort to impede the growth of Socialism. Gross misrepresentation, wilful deception and in some cases unscrupulous lying is being resorted to in an effort to build up a labor party at the expense of the Socialist Party. The reports of the deliberations of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in the capitalist press of Victoria were reproduced in the Winnipeg Voice and were accepted by a large number of labor papers as being correct. Of course the Socialists were misrepresented by the Victoria papers and some of the labor papers were only too glad to ape the defenders of the capitalist system.

It is a healthy sign to see the rapid development of the Socialist press.

The rank and file of the organized labor movement are beginning to think for themselves and despite the combined efforts of the capitalist press and some of our alleged labor papers, the leaven of Socialism is working.

It is amusing to a Socialist in the East to see how enthusiastically the old party organs are supporting the labor party that has been foisted upon British Columbia. It is not difficult to see the significance of this enthusiasm. The capitalist press would have merited the everlasting thanks of capitalist exploiters if they could divide the wage-working forces on the political field.

This is clearly the game they are playing, and a few short-sighted labor men are their ready, if unconscious, tools.

If the wage-workers of British Columbia are true to themselves, they will stand together in support of the candidates of the Socialist Party at the coming elecions.

The capialist press will urge them to do otherwise because it serves their interests to do so.

The Western Clarion, however, knows the game that is being played by the capitalist press and can expose it to the advantage of the Socialist movement.

The Toronto Local of the Socialist Party are organizing for an aggressive winter's campaign. At our next meeting we will nominate candidates for the municipal elections and expect to increase our vote. In referring to your criticism of the Toronto Local's appointment of a committee to advise me in my work on the Board of Education, I would like to bear testimony to the value of such a committee. The meetings of the committee every two weeks have been the means of developing valuable ideas in the interests of the wage-workers of the city and it has been my privilege from time to time to introduce measures on the Board of Education that have been developed by the conference of Socialist comrades. At first the committee was inclined to instruct rather than advise, but they have not insisted upon taking that position.

Yours for the Revolution,
JAMES SIMPSON.

FOR REAL ESTATE SHARKS.

"The circulation or exchange of commodities creates no value."

How much would property be worth, in Vancouver or anywhere else, if all the two-legged wage-slaves were to skin out and no more came to take their place?

Nothing, of course!

Why, the capitalist property-owners, for the most part, would starve to death; they couldn't even provide for their own personal necessities.

Reduced to its last analysis, then, the real value of all capitalist property is being packed around in the hides of wage-slaves who daily surrender the product of their toil to the master job-owning class — the same thing all other preceding slaves did.

Property, bonds, deeds and chattels are merely evidence of the legal right to rule and rob propertyless labor—from whence all value springs.

DON'T WANT ASIATICS.

Box 277, Vancouver, B. C.
Nov. 28th, 1906.

Editor of Western Clarion:

Dear Sir: I have been requested by the members of Britannia Miners' Union, No. 216, W. F. M., to send you the resolutions herewith enclosed for publication in your paper.

Yours, etc.,
F. B. SHEARME,
Fin. Sec. No. 216.

Resolution.

Whereas, it has come to the notice of Britannia Miners' Union, No. 216, W. F. M., that British Columbia is now receiving a big influx of Hindoos, who are a very undesirable class of people for this country, as are all Asiatics, and whereas these people in a great many cases appear to be paupers and in their great stress for food have broken into houses and frightened women whose husbands were away.

And whereas, all Asiatics have a tendency to degenerate and demoralize our white children.

Therefore be it resolved: That this union does urge the immediate passing of a bill by the Dominion Legislature at Ottawa which will come into effect at once, that will stop for ever the influx of Asiatics of all kinds into this country, thus making it possible for Canada to be peopled with white people, who will develop the resources of the country and keep the wealth in the country.

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa and for publication in "The Miners' Magazine," "Western Clarion" and "Slocan Mining Review."

MEETING AT MT. SICKER.

Mount Sicker, B. C.
Nov. 26th, 1906.

Editor Western Clarion:

Jas. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., spoke here yesterday to the citizens of Mount Sicker on the subject of Socialism. A fairly good crowd for this camp came to hear "Our Jim," and gave him their every attention. This camp has the usual gang who "can see nothing in Socialism," and they kept still while the meeting was going on. Perhaps they thought it would attract some attention towards themselves if they took a stand opposite the majority.

But in spite of that, fifty-four expectant faces greeted Comrade Hawthornthwaite when Chairman Hlorel introduced him. The lecture started at 1:30 p. m. and lasted for two hours. Every moment of that time was evidently a treat to the crowd. After Comrade Hawthornthwaite came Thos. Hardy, of Nanaimo, who laid down the law from a strictly material point of view.

Very few questions were asked the speakers, but a very generous collection proved that their efforts had not been in vain. After the meeting a few of the comrades and the speakers of the day got together and talked on ways and means of keeping the good work going. An attempt will be made to get another speaker here at some future date.

On the whole this first attempt of getting a Socialist speaker to address the good people of Mount Sicker has proved a success, and it is hoped that more will follow. There is lots to do in the propaganda line and it is no more than right that every one of those who heard last Sunday's lecture should lend their aid in this matter. Maybe next month will see a local of the S. P. of C. doing business here. It is not impossible. So get in and dig, boys. YOU have to do it for the other fellow WON'T.

Quite a few ladies were present, so it is safe to say that they will lend a willing hand towards carrying on the work of propaganda.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN WOODRIFF.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE POOR.

Nothing could be more nauseous than the homilies on thrift preached by the economic parasite to the poor on whom he preys. Here is a choice, up-to-date fable (from "The Game of Life," by Bolton Hall), which admirably illustrates the irony of the whole thing.

A bandit used to rob the peasantry, so that when they began to starve, they used to appeal to him for charity.

Said the Bandit: "I will give you nothing; you are poor because you are thriftless. If you were industrious and honest," said he (as he lifted a sheep), "the country would be richer (and I could make more). You waste your goods (so that there is nothing to steal). My Associated Charities inform me that you waste even the bones of your meat; and then we all suffer hard times."

"But, sir," replied the Peasants, "you yourself throw away even the legs, and eat nothing but the tender underloins."

"I can afford it," said the Bandit, because I do not have to work for my living; you Lower Classes would better pray to heaven for prosperity, instead of troubling me with your preposterous discontent." — The Worker.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Some of the Beauties of State Capitalism Respectfully Recommended to the Consideration of Shallow Pates Who Mistake it for Socialism.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.—It is deemed essential to the proper administration of public business that officers and employees of this office shall maintain respectful official relations with railroad companies and other carrying companies, as well as with their superior officers. Railway postal clerks must not engage in controversies with or criticisms of railroad officials involving the administration of the postal service by furnishing information to the newspapers or publicly discussing or denouncing the acts or ommissions of such officials as affecting the postal service. Clerks violating this instruction will be subject to discipline and possible removal from the service. All information, criticism or complaint which clerks or officials can give from personal knowledge or obtain from credible sources looking to the betterment of the postal service and the comfort and safety of their persons while officially employed should be forwarded through their superior officers in order that prompt investigation and proper action may be taken.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster Gen.

Officials of the United States postoffice department have taken it upon themselves to protect grafting railroad companies from being exposed to public view by employees in the railroad mail service.

On July 23 a mail train was wrecked at Diamond Lake, near Camden, Wash., in which a mail clerk lost his life.

During the official investigation into the cause of the wreck it was shown by witnesses that the wreck was the result of an old, worn out, defective road bed.

In the face of this evidence Mr. Kennedy, assistant general superintendent of the Great Northern railroad, wrote to the Spokane Review that the track at the scene of the wreck was as good as any in the United States and that all ties have been renewed since 1901.

Mail Clerk Replies.

William Danaghy, a railway mail clerk on the Great Northern road, replied to the statement made by Superintendent Kennedy in a letter printed in the Spokane Review. In this letter Clerk Danaghy depicted in clear language the dangerous condition of a great portion of the road over the 1,500 miles covered by his run.

"Some of the road,' he wrote, "is good, but most of it is by far the poorest track in the country."

He then described the actual conditions of the track and declared that the ties in many places have been in use for fifteen years and are rotting. Then he asks, is it necessary for me to state what has been, and what reasonably may be expected to be the result?"

"Over this rotten track train crews are expected to make the fastest time."

Why This Suicidal Speed?

Following is the clerk's letter in part:

"Then why this suicidal speed? Because the schedule calls for it, and engine drivers are expected to make it. Not only are they expected to make it, but they are continually and eternally 'pounded on the back' until they do make it or go in the ditch.

"Occasionally an engine driver, through regard for his own and other human lives, refuses to take such desperate chances.

"What is the result? He is 'called up on the carpet' and not very politely informed that unless he can make the time a man will be found who will. The man has spent the best years of his life working up to a position which enables him to begin to clothe and feed his family, and can not afford to begin life anew. He becomes desperate.

"He says to himself: 'I will make the time or die trying.' He tries — and his last run, the fireman's last run, the postal clerk's last run, the messenger's last run and, incidentally the last ride of a few passengers ends in Diamond Lake."

This Letter Moved Washington.

It was this letter that moved the postal authorities to issue imperative orders to all employees connected with the railroad mail service, a copy of which leads this story.

More Clerks Killed.

Since the Danaghy letter was written several more railroad mail clerks have been killed in railroad wrecks. Two of them at Catlin, Ill., where C. L. Flower and Edward Harding, mail clerks, lost their lives.

The Appeal to Reason isued a special edition of that paper in which it printed all the facts and correspondence relating to this question and mailed one to each of the 10000 railroad mail clerks.

When those which were intended for the mail service men running into Chicago arrived at the Chicago postoffice they were promptly dumped in the corner and no attempt made to deliver them.—Chicago Socialist.

CLEARING DECKS FOR ACTION

Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of C., is preparing for the coming general provincial elections. While other B. C. Locals may be just as active, interest will necessarily centre on this point, since a full ticket of five will be in the field—to fight and win for the workers of this Oriental dumping-ground.

At last Monday evening's bumper business meeting the following central campaign committee was elected: Coms. McKenzie, chairman; Stephens, treasurer; Pettipiece, secretary; Dales, Stebbings, Burns and Pritchard.

This committee will meet at headquarters every Wednesday evening, and oftener if found necessary.

Sub-committees, to do Ward work, collect funds, distribute campaign literature, etc., will be named, these in turn to report to the Central Committee.

Receipt books will be provided for campaign fund hustlers and there should be at least $1,000 turned in to the Treasurer before January 1st.

The election deposit of $500, hall rent, outside speakers, literature, etc., make provision for payment necessary.

A published statement will be made by the Central Campaign Committee of every dollar received and expended.

A nomination convention will be held Monday evening, December 17th, at headquarters, Ingleside Block, Cambie Street.

LADYSMITH, B. C.

Editor Clarion:

Dear Comrade,—I have read with considerable interest the truthful accounts of the conditions of Vancouver Island workers contributed to your paper by "Islander" and "Lumberjack." Subsequently there appeared in the "Ladysmith Ledger" a letter signed "J. H." copied from the Vancouver "World," wherein the writer attempted to show that the conditions around the mines were not as "Islander" describes them. As the "Ledger" has always boasted that its columns were open to all matters of interest to the people, I took occasion to answer "J. H.'s" letter. As might have been expected, my letter did not see the light. Is it possible that the "Ledger's" people do not include the workers, though it is to them that they have to look for the paper's support.

The following is the substance of the letter:

Editor Ledger:

Dear Sir,—Would you kindly allow me space in your columns to express my opinions regarding a letter signed "J. H." appearing in your last issue as copied from the Vancouver "World."

I do not as a rule take any particular notice of letters written by any of James Dunsmuir's numerous private detectives, but this one does touch me, and with me, I am sure, over 75 per cent. of the miners in Ladysmith who have to undergo the daily agony of riding to and from their work in those disease-breeders which "J. H." is pleased to call comfortable cars.

I might say the same are now supplied with fires since "Islander" showed the public how Dunsmuir's miners are treated. "J. H." never has to ride on these cars. After reading his letter I undertook the task of seeing just how these comfortable cars are fitted up. There is supposed to be seating capacity for 500 men. That morning after the shower of the preceding night, I counted dry seats for 82 men, and not one fire was burning. If the men want a fire they have to supply and carry over their own fuel. There were two stoves for six cars. (Thank you, "Islander," on the approach of an election for four more stoves.)

It is only grim necessity that compels us to endure such conditions, and to travel on these cars and pay an exorbitant rent in Ladysmith when we have homes going to rot at Extension. James Dunsmuir said: "The mines are mine; can I not do as I please with my own property?" He certainly can. And with his slaves, too. From place to place he has moved us like so many cattle. From South Wellington to Wellington New Townsite. Thence to Extension, Extension to Ladysmith. Soon we will have to put wheels under our houses and move to Nanoose Bay and get ready for the next move. "J. H." says Mr. Dunsmuir has provided nice homes for the miners at a rental of $12 per month, the same to become our own after a certain time. Yes, that time is when Extension is about worked out. In less than a year there will be nothing here but pillar work and half the pillars will be lost. Then Dunsmuir will have a nice new townsite for sale, and we will have homes on the old. Can he not do as he wills with his own? Yes, always. When the workers awaken they will do what they please with THEIR OWN. Dunsmuir and his kind won't have much in the way of property to bother themselves about.

MINER.

SHOOTING IN NANAIMO.

"What is a parasite?" asked a Nanaimo school teacher of a benchful of young ideas under her tuterage. "A capitalist," came the prompt reply from one of them. The Nanaimo jungle evidently affords an excellent field of practice for the young idea desirious of obtaining proficiency in marksmanship.

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HOW CAN FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS BE OF BENEFIT?

By Firmers Entering the Political Arena.

Editor Farm and Ranch Review:

With regard to farmers' organizations, its is difficult to realize what benefit they will be to the workers of the nation.

Will they not in the long run defeat their own aims? While I am fully in sympathy with the tendency of the times as it manifests itself in unrest, discontent and a desire to organize on all sides with a view to self protection and preservation, is it not the present capitalist system based on the making of profit and the exploitation of labor that we must turn our attention toward? Therefore, we must enter the political field and wrest the political and economic power from the drones who now possess it. It seems ridiculous to send delegates to beg at the throne of capitalism for that which is ours. The same is the case of making terms with the captains of industry as to how much they are to rob us of. No honest and sane person wants any more than the full value of his labor, nor will he continue to take less as at present. If we notice the industrial development of the present day, we will see that a man can produce several times more than he can buy. Who is going to buy the surplus? Every new machine and invention enables the captains of industry to increase the products of their plants with less labor, hence they will reduce the number of employees, and consequently the competition among the laboring classes will be keener and wages lower. The ability to consume will be restricted combining to raise the price of any commodity will necessarily limit its consumption.

What will Alberta's farmers do with their granaries full when no one can afford to pay them the fixed price they demand?

Don't blame P. Burns and others, as they are only a direct result of the social and economic condition that you yourself have so long been an upholder of. But their welfare only represents your ruin, and no man should admire the object of his own ruin unless it be from a feeling of thankfulness for having finally had his eyes opened. In an editorial, "Farming as a Business," etc. the following occurs in the September issue of Farm and Ranch Review: "Examples are held up of men who have made small fortunes out of products of the soil. But the reasons given only show one side of the case. I believe that very few of those evidently well satisfied ones can say that their prosperity represents the results of their own labor alone, and if it does not, let those who did the work, and whose receipt for same is perhaps a bent back finish the sentence. In many cases an over-worked and uneducated family of children is one phase of it not mentioned."

PETER F. OLSEN.

Red Deer, Alta.

TAKE NOTICE.

Word has come to this office that J. M. Cameron, late of Victoria, has been taking subscriptions for the Western Clarion at Portland, Oregon, and vicinity. As no such subscriptions have been turned in to this office by him, it is evident that he has engaged in such business merely for the purpose of raising revenue for his own use. All persons are hereby notified that said Cameron is not authorized to receive money for any purpose whatever, on account of the Western Clarion. The only authorized travelling agents of the Clarion at the present time are Harry Sibble, who looks after the paper's interests in the interior of the province and adjacent districts, and A. J. Arnason, who looks after Vancouver Island and the city of Vancouver and vicinity. These comrades are supplied with subscription cards or regular receipt forms issued by this office. Their transactions on behalf of the Clarion will be honored by this office. Pay no money on account of the Western Clarion to any persons you do not know unless they can show credentials authorizing them to receive same.

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TURKEY WITH HINDU SAUCE.

Dear Uncle Sam:

We have been pained to hear that you have been mighty short of the necessary labor to harvest your crops, milk your cows and turn the crank of your cider mill. We are aware of your well known reticence about making your troubles known, and your splendid diffidence about asking help from your neighbors. But we recognize the perplexing difficulty of trying to run a ranch short-handed. In fact, we have been in a similar fix ourselves. In truth we are a trifle short of hired men even now. But as true Christians our hearts ever throb in sympathy with those in trouble and we could not, in this hour of your distress, refrain from offering you such poor assistance as lies in our power without doing serious violence to our religious scruples and Christian training.

Kind providence, and the C. P. R., has brought to our midst during recent months a large number of Hindus. They are our fellow-subjects. We welcomed them with open arms and sold them raincoats at a very reasonable price. After that they didn't have much money left, so work will be pretty slack hereabouts during the next few months, we fully intended to provide for their wants out of our own meagre store until the herring crop was again ready for the sickle and the canned dog salmon hung ripe upon the bush.

Hearing of your distress because of lack of labor, we determined to forego the exquisite pleasure of ministering to the temporary wants of our Hindu brethren, and, though it wrung our hearts like a hobo might wring a chickens neck, send them over to you to do the odd jobs about your ranch, and thus lift the burden from your heart that comes from seeing your vineyard undeveloped because the laborers are few.

We have learned that your cranberry crop this year is short. You will thus be shy of sauce for your Thanksgiving turkey. Each of these Hindus has $2. Your hired men at the line fence will nail the fit. This will no doubt go far towards making the absence of the red berry at the Thanksgiving feast at least bearable.

True, these Hindus are a bit thin in the legs, flat in the chest, and wear upon their physiogs a rather lean and hungry look. Don't mind that. You would look that way yourself had you lived under British rule as long as they have. In fact, according to your pictures as displayed in the daily press, you look that way now, barring the "billy-goat" whiskers. And besides they are probably much more corpulent and inclined to fatty degeneration now than they will be when you get through with them.

We will be sending them over to you right along, Uncle. Your kind man down here on Cordova street, immigration agent he calls himself, takes a squint at them and says they are physically all right for your ranch. There is another shipload of them coming. We will try and get them over to you by Christmas. A sort of a Christmas box as it were. We will see that they are provided with raincoats as we've got a few more on hand yet. Under no circumstances will we get away with the $2, although it must be admitted the temptation is great.

VAN. COCKROACH CLUB.

P. S.—For God's sake don't send them back before next spring.

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