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CORRESPONDENCE.

The following from a correspondent in the Okanagan valley is good, as throwing a little light upon capitalist prosperity, and the capitalist confirmed habit of always skimming as close to the quirk as possible, by cutting wages or over loading the machinery.

Editor, Clarion. Like a good many Socialists in this province, I took great pleasure in seeing the Clarion reviewed, but an "Anonymous" slow in coughing up some of the whine with for the paper's maintenance, a fact that should be deplored, as it is the only voice for Labor in this idyllic "Voice" at Winnipeg. The grand that spoiled ballast at Endrby last fall is pretty well scattered, having been got out and sell their labor power and skill to other masters.

The capitalist gang that took possession of the mill and timber lands in this country came here to make money, and the wage bill was a first thing attacked, as if the 20 per cent and you yourself was too high. After a stiff contest they decided that changing men every day did not pay, and returned the wages to their usual wage and now the "Anonymous" slow good. But board is \$5 per month higher, and the mill cuts double last summer's capacity, with improved machinery. The wage earner's condition is thus worse in spite of 25 cent increase.

You perhaps notice that the glowing accounts of Okanagan prosperity in the latest paper, the "Advertiser". The dry season has played its well, and there are no crops at all either vegetable or grain except in the storage farmer will fare, 10 to 12 per cent, on payments, is more than I can tell. In fact I may be in the swim myself, handling the wage matter, the mills, and the troubles of the capitalist farm with a "stiff" against it.

Ernest Mills needs just to rake up the back good and hard when it starts in, and I think he will get a big vote in this valley, as he is a general lick against the conditions of the gang that live on rent, interest profit, and do no useful work, but always wear white duck pants in hot water.

Our correspondent sent along the money for two subscriptions to the Western Clarion, one of each, which is hereby acknowledged.

Editor Western Clarion:

After the most important matter to be before the consideration of our local at the regular business meeting held on Tuesday evening of this week, was dispatched, it adjourned into a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest Victoria in the Dominion elections now close at hand.

Comrade J. C. Watters, who was nominated by Com. Harper, seconded by Com. Maroon, was the unanimous choice of the convention. So we are still in the ring and will be ready to meet the enemy whenever they may. The capitalist attempt to disfranchise the workers, by putting up a deposit of \$2000 before a candidate is put up to the contrary notwithstanding.

So get husky boys, all along the line. Keep your powder dry and don't let the enemy find you napping, but be up and doing, and insist that "there shall be no Alps."

The result will be then that all deposits will be saved, and those of the working class not yet class conscious receive such an eye-opener that will cause them to never vote a capitalist ticket again, but always cast a solid plumper for the international, revolutionary working class' principle, as defined in the platform of the Socialist party.

Comrade J. Y. Warrow was the speaker last Sunday evening. His subject was "Civilization," and the present system came in for a good round of scoring. Comrade Maroon, our Italian comrade, also addressed the audience, pointing upon the material conception of history, and maintaining that the material interests of

the working class had priority over any assumption or argument that a right or wrong motive predominated. The glaring need of economic freedom was evidence enough without discussing what was the right thing to do in the case. He ruthlessly brushed aside all sentimentalism, and left a pure and simple materialistic plan. Fraternally yours,

HAROLD BURNETT
Victoria, B. C. Aug. 24, 1904.

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

On Monday last the Dominion minister of Marine and Fisheries visited Nanaimo, and with one accord Grits and Tory kow-tow and humbly prostrated that august individual to recognize that Nanaimo was on the map, let us stay there, and that if there was going to be anything left after Senator Cox, of the Toronto Globe-Crow's Nest Coal Company and Grand Trunk Pacific clay one. Why—remember us, oh mighty one. The mighty one looked wise and said we would consider the matter; he all right (as he is known in Japan and Australia), and that we were getting good weather.

An amusing part of the proceedings was the way in which Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., buzzed around the visit for like a bluebottle fly around five cents worth of treacle, and apparently much to the latter's advantage.

A temporary agency has been created in the local labor market by a number of workers being drawn off to fight bush fires in the neighborhood.

James Haddow, a miner well known in the Island coal fields, was killed at Extension on the 18th. He leaves a wife and one child. Another miner received serious injuries the same day.

The Nanaimo Farmers' Market has moved to opposite the City Hall, on Station street, and is well worthy a call from householders. The whole-souled mariners, a bunch of Grits and Tories are crapping for a certain job in the neighborhood. The government is out of keeping with their direction to a plan of government by which we could all secure a government job, so they say, destroy incentive, and everything else. The question then made of these old party gentlemen would not be so affected, or are they a bunch of traitors to completely go to the devil that their desertion of the party would tend towards their conservation? Will some old party voter kindly explain.

LOCALS TAKE NOTICE.

The address delivered, before Local Vancouver and Victoria, by Comrade Mrs. B. M. Burns, is published in the last two issues of the Clarion under the caption "The Woman in the Case," it will in type. Request has been made that it be run off in leaflet or pamphlet form for general distribution. It has been decided to run same in pamphlet form, of 1 inch page, without cover, at the price of 6 cents per hundred copies.

The article will be held in type until September 10, and if sufficient orders warrant publication reach this office by that date the pamphlet will be issued.

It will make an effective propaganda pamphlet for general distribution, more especially among the women folk, as it sets forth in a clear and concise manner the relation of woman to the Socialist movement, and from a woman's point of view.

All orders must be accompanied by cash. Should publication not occur because of lack of sufficient orders the money will be returned.

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Locals and individuals please take notice.

THE WESTERN CLARION, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

George Hannay, of Ladysmith, B. C., is the duly authorized agent of the Western Clarion, at that point. He wishes to receive subscription information as to advertising rates, and to receive copies of all kinds of job printing. See him or drop him a line and he will call on you.

From a letter written to La Petite Republique, by S. Y. Katayama, we clip the following: "At Tokio there are many Socialists, and there are also many non-Socialists. The latter organization is defective, being more in the nature of a club. There are many sympathizers, who, however, for various reasons, are afraid of openly joining our party. There is some sympathy from the public; our ideas spread in the community by means of the reports in the papers. The public try to suppress us, but up to now the capitalists have not tried to crush us. Socialists ideas are penetrating among the more intelligent class, and this is a course of lectures on Socialism given at the University of Tokio."

Mulock's Alien Labor Bill has put our business by the senate. Viable senate.

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The fact of labor being merchandise in the market, and its owners forced by their necessities to find safe for it in order to maintain their existence affords the opportunity for practising unnumbered impositions upon the workers, out of which those who practice them reap more or less of a harvest. The employment agency is a case in point which has been called to our attention recently. A firm in Vancouver which has an office in the centre of the city, is engaged in prosecuting some work just a few miles outside of town. On this work are being used quite a number of workmen, and presumably these workmen come and go as is usually the case where the conditions of labor are not of the best and the pay none too large. To obtain a supply of labor the company acts through the agency of the employment offices. These latter put out a sign reading, men wanted, at so much per day, etc. Each applicant upon payment of one dollar is given, not a job, but a recommendation for one, which is directed to take to the office of the employing company a few blocks distant. If he is willing to take the sort of work offered he is sent out to the job. In case he does not get the job 75 cents is returnable to him by the employment office, but if he purchased the recommendation. In this case the employment office gets 25 cents for its recommendation, which proved to be no good.

That this petty imposition could not be practical without the connivance of employers goes without saying, and it is well known fact that employers seldom connive unless there is something in it for them.

The lot of the worker is already hard enough without being forced to give a dollar or more for a chance to get a job. While labor remains merchandise it is no doubt a convenience to both buyer and seller that the shape of an employment office be maintained. Many cities have long since established public markets for the sale of potatoes, onions, cabbage and other farm and garden truck, thus enabling the seller to avoid many impositions and inconveniences from which they formerly suffered. It is high time that every city of consequence had a public market so that the seller of labor power might avoid at least some of the impositions now practised upon him. The next session of the provincial windmill at Victoria might make the necessary provisions without serious danger to the foundations of the British Empire. At any rate it would be less harmful than much that has been done in the past.

QUEEN ANNIE.

Miss Annie Carel of this city, has been elected as queen of the Labor Carnival, to be held in Seattle during the next three weeks.

Just why it becomes necessary to apply in these matters we do not know, but Queen Annie at least comes to her throne with no presumptions claim of divine right, but by the suffrage of her people. Added to this fact may arise from the fact that her blood is undoubtedly red, there being no reasonable suspicion of any taint which would tend to give it the peculiar blue tinge usually attributed to that of the ordinary royalist. Prior to her elevation to the throne Queen Annie fulfilled the somewhat plebeian role of waitress in a local restaurant, where she served the succulent steak, and the gaudy "ham and," with an easy grace that showed her well qualified to do credit to those court functions over which she was destined to preside later on. She thus enjoyed the peculiar distinction of having at least performed some useful service during her lifetime, something almost unheard of in the history of Queens before.

We feel sure her reign will be a gentle one, unmarred by a single act of cruelty towards her subjects of the male persuasion. It would of course be too much to expect such gentle rule to extend to the femininity of her kingdom. It will distinctly be within her prerogative to deal as harshly with her female subjects as the opportunity may warrant. Being a woman, she will no doubt take advantage of her opportunity, knowing full well that with the end of her reign and "return to plebeian life" it will be her duty to return to the kitchen at Vancouver, at the end of her reign, and resume her usual avocation with the every-day queasily suds and articles of toilet which in howlingly exaggerated, or enlarged upon. Even as it is when we sneak into a hash emporium and are confronted by one of the "see, of whom we meekly and modestly demand coffee and chicken, we feel ourselves to be exceedingly diminutive "suds."

Whenever it becomes necessary to have a Queen, let such be selected from the ranks of the women of the working class. Long live the queen of the "suds!"

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the Sanitary Inspector of Glasgow, at the recent Sanitary Congress, reported having examined a large number of beds such as used by the "respectable poor" and found them to be stuffed with what is termed "common-flock," a compound made of "cast-off clothing obtained from all ranks of the population." The disease breeding qualities of such vile truck may be easily realized. As some of the cast-off clothing which likely comes from Glasgow's blue-blooded fraternity, and filthy, tattered, and loathsome diseases which mar its conduct and give its blood the peculiarly blue tinge are well known, it should be a standing warning to the poor, either respectable or otherwise, to avoid sleeping on anything stuffed with their cast-off duds. Better to sleep hanging on a hook.



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Incidents of the Labor Day Celebration at the Provincial Capital

PARADE OF COMMODITIES DISPLAY OF TOADYISM

Labor Day was celebrated in Victoria on Monday, September 5th, the usual street parade of trade and labor organizations interspersed with different commodity firms doing business, but also different kinds of labor for sale in the great labor market. Among the legends inscribed on the various floats were: "Labor Omnia Vincit" and "We Respect Our Employers as We Respect Ourselves," but the legend which astonished the writer of this most was one carried by the Journeymen Barbers, "What We Have We'll Hold." From our experience of the average "hold-ings" of barbers and other members of the working tribe, we venture to assert that this bold stand will not be readily attacked. A program of sports and contests was carried out in the afternoon and pronounced a great success.

was tendered Lord and Lady Minto at the annual dinner for a brief period the company here, mostly at this great mart. Not more than thirty minutes after the appointed time the rattle and clank of the military drawn up in the billiard and the freering into staterooms stiffness of the guard along the aisle and entrance on the inside of the hall, gave notice of the approach of the royal party, and when the band struck up the delightful "God Save the King," we knew that the momentous time had come. In another instant a very ordinary looking man with a tolerably good looking woman appeared, accompanied by two other ladies, and made for the high seats, where a noble array of nobles interspersed with sky-pilots and be-gewgawed officers were already entrenched, so we assumed that this was His Our cars were decorated with "The Maple Leaf" by a brass band, as their excellencies got into position on what was evidently intended for a throne. Then the well-dressed representatives of the bourgeoisie appeared and read an address alleged to be from the people of Victoria, which after reciting a yard of titles, began with "My dear Excellency," and accompanied it with a smirk, a bow and gesture that truly represented the historic characteristics of that class. While the only flow of honeyed sycophantic flattery continued in the address was being poured out, somebody whispered that the person who had been named mayor of Victoria, and after its delivery and His Excellency was pleased to reply our impression was confirmed by his Excellency addressing himself to the other fellow as "Your Worship." His Excellency said in effect how glad he was that Canadians would still stand for this sort of thing. Then he delivered a basket of flowers in front of Her Excellency and received a kiss, after which the companion of "His Worship" called for the "Excellencies." "Their Excellencies," which was responded to by three of the weakest little squeaks it was ever our pleasure to listen to, and the reception so far

as concerned the common herd, was a success. A luncheon in honor of their Excellencies was afterwards served, but we were not invited. The Trades Council also tendered a luncheon to visitors and guests, at which about 200 sat down and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. In the Evening: The mass meeting in the City hall in the evening was the only feature of the day worthy of serious consideration by workmen, and unfortunately was badly confined, being addressed in several different places, so that many did not get to it who otherwise would. However, the somewhat limited capacity of the hall was taxed to accommodate the many who came to hear the addresses relative to the labor problem.

Mr. C. A. Coldwell, president of Victoria Trades and Labor Council, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were on the platform to speak: Joseph Martin and E. T. Kingsley, Vancouver; J. B. McEwen, M.L.A., Victoria; and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.L.A., Nanaimo. Mr. George Downey, Vancouver, also chairman of the Trades Council. The first address was made by Mr. Kingsley, expressed himself as being well pleased with the successful celebration which organized labor in Victoria had that day participated in, and wished to express his thanks and the thanks of organized labor to the business men who had so kindly granted this holiday to labor and had even helped celebrate it. He wished that organized labor would become better acquainted with the business world, and that better relations might come about between organized labor and the business world. He then introduced Mr. Joseph Martin, who delivered an address on "Labor Legislation."

Mr. Joe Martin. Mr. Martin complimented organized labor on its showing, and expressed himself pleased to be able to speak to them on the subject he had in mind. During the last few years there had been most important cases, especially in England, dealing with labor brought before the courts. A labor deal of divergent opinion had been raised in the minds of men in connection with these. The first importance was Allen vs. Flood. This was in connection with shipbuilding. In this case the picture was drawn in another yard some work usually done by iron workers. When they came to the new yard the subject of these men to work on the subject of their previous record arose. The employers were finally given warning by the London delegate, that there would be trouble if they were employed. The employers therefore refused the two men work. The case was then taken against Flood, the highest tribunal in England, the judicial committee of the house of lords. In this case the opinion of judges was

asked to be submitted. There was a great error of judgment. The decision though not unanimous, was in Flood had not done a legal wrong in giving the opinion to the iron committee that there would be trouble if these two men were employed. It was held by Lord Watson that if the men themselves and not the London delegate had gone and threatened a strike that a wrong would have been done. The principle was established that no labor men shall have the power to go and work a legal wrong against any man. The next case alluded to was one which had its application to all. This was the Mogul case, in which the Mogul Ship Company opposed McGregor. The agents of the Mogul company were instructed to act for the combination only in the hope of securing the trade. Another rule was that shippers who sell all their freight by the line should get a rebate of 5 per cent. from regular rates. It was manifestly intended that the combination of the longshoremen should all the trade. It was held, however, that the combination was doing nothing except to advance its own interest. The longshoremen were not doing an illegal act although the acts were clearly intended to injure other shippers. This was a case which was always cited in labor circles.

Another case, Quinn vs. Latham, was usually regarded as against labor men, but he thought this construction should not be put on it. As soon as labor men or any class of laborers to do something to advance their own cause against other classes which some man who worked for the employer had made himself obnoxious. The fellow-employers went to Quinn, the fisher, and threatened if this man was not discharged Quinn would be put on an unfair list or something. Quinn refused to do this and the union men went to a retail dealer who had been accustomed to purchase from Quinn and threatened to stop buying from him if he dealt with Quinn. The case was also carried to the house of lords, and the opinion of Quinn, holding that no combination of men could legally deprive a man of his means of livelihood. This, after the fact, was a fair decision if workmen did not seek to get privileges not enjoyed by other portions of the community.

The last case was that of the Tascott Railway Company vs. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a case of taking action against an incorporated labor union was established.

Labor unions had been organized to get redress from class privileges. If labor men sought to get privileges not accorded to others then they would become obnoxious to the law. In the case of Giblin vs. the National Union of Labor of Ireland, the officers of a union were held to be responsible for the acts of the union. In this particular case a man expelled from the union, but practically declared not to be allowed to earn living on the earth. It was decided against the union, but holding that the union had gone too far.

The Glenmorag Coal Company vs. South West Miners' Federation was also cited. Referring to two late cases in British Columbia courts, he held that the first case before the courts he would not go into them to the same extent. These were the cases of the

Centre Star vs. Rossland Miners' Union, and Mitchell vs. Wood. In the latter it was held the case of Quinn vs. Latham applied, and he had argued in his presentation of the case. It differed only in that it was argued that employers combined to work injury to a workman by means of a black list.

In concluding, he pointed out that the way for labor men to advance their interests was not to form an other party but to throw their weight into one party when they believed this party would advance their interests. But the labor men should be just as ready to throw their influence with the other party when they deemed they could profit by it. Labor representatives were elected to parliament, but they did not remain as such. The workmen should take a lesson from the farmers. They had wanted to elect Patrons of Industry. Now the farmers swung their influence with individual men. In Canada there was a great bulk of null votes. The labor men should be like the farmer who was always a Grit or always a Tory? These men went up to vote like sheep. A small independent band of labor men should be organized. Conservative just as they were the better for the time being, thus controlled the election. That was the interest of the labor men would best serve their interests—by giving up on a party which went back on them, until they got a party which would give them what they wanted.

E. T. Kingsley.

E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, was the next speaker. He wished that the workmen understood all the schemes worked upon them by the business world. It was the toil and the business men all they had. They did not need to thank the business men for any presents. They could not give back to labor all they got. He acknowledged that the laws and the decisions—some of the last speaker were good according to the law. But the decisions were given from the standpoint of property. The workingmen must be considered as an owner of property. The property of the workingmen was labor power. The capitalists did not sell labor power but bought it. They sold the products of all that workingmen had above a living wage went to swell the coffers of the capitalist. The capitalists controlled the reins of government, and the law was made to give them the control of the instruments of industry. How long would it take for the wage earning class to get satisfaction by swerving from one party to another, both of whom stood for the perpetuation of capitalist property? They would never get satisfaction in that way. The only way was the overthrow of the capitalist system.

Profit was the motive power of industry today. As soon as profit ceased, the workers would be free. What slaves were robbed every day of the products of their toil. Labor Day was given by the government. It was not like the First of May in Old Land, when the workmen went out asking permission, got out, gathered their leaders and speakers and listened to a doctrine of the day. They walked the streets as MEN who asked

PROMINENT SPEAKERS DISCUSS LABOR ISSUES

no one for the privilege, and not as commodities advertising themselves for sale. Within these same 24 hours while a splendid banquet was spread for the wage earners, and another spread of rich wands, and the class which did not notice any workmen were down to it never did a useful thing in all their lives. At the banquet which attended given by Victoria workmen he noticed that all present were desirous to see that everyone else enjoyed themselves, and shared in all the good things provided. He did not notice any workmen present who manifested any disposition to hog all the good things to himself. This was an object lesson to the working class in general who created all the good things in this world, work and act together to the end that labor alone shared in what was produced when that time came they could truthfully hold up their heads as became a nation of free men.

J. D. McEwen.

J. D. McEwen, M.L.A., read an address saying he had confidence in the good judgment of the labor people. He had every confidence that the good judgment would lead up their thoughts. As years went by there was shown a marked improvement in the quality of legislation, although the houses of legislation, and yet he could not see where the condition of the working people had been materially bettered. The whole root of the poverty of the working people lay in the fact that labor was a commodity subject to the laws of supply and demand in some sort of market, and as long as labor was held as a commodity in the market only men bent on deceiving would hold out any hope in the way of palliative legislation. I know a man here in the local home who voted against an eight-hour law for engineers in coal mines, and gave as his reason that such a law would mean an eight-hour day for his own class of going about it. (A voice, "McEwen.") He was satisfied that anything he could do or any bunch of individuals could do could not disturb the ironclad exactions of the labor market. While trades unions may have increased the wages to some extent, but he was satisfied that such increase was offset by worse conditions for the rest of the working class. The wages of labor do not ever grow better as asserted; on the contrary was ever getting worse, and it was only a matter of time when the wage market in British Columbia would be in the same condition as the more thickly populated and highly capitalized communities of the east.

The remedy lay in the united political action of workmen along the lines of their class interests, which demanded the abolition of the labor market and the instruments and tools of production, which were to be made working class property. The meeting all through loudly applauded the Socialist speakers, the position contained in Joseph Martin's address and the miserable showing made by their proclaimed advocate, J. B. McEwen, no doubt tending to swing the class struggle toward stronger and more intelligent action for workmen than the trade union movement could possibly hold out.

VIGILANT POLICEMEN

Their Tender Solitude for Traffic is Highly Commendable. The Vancouver police are earning fame as the great conservators of traffic. Their tender solicitude for the traffic that thrives in the city volume past the corner of Cordova and Carrall streets is touching in the extreme, and shows them far from being the hard-boiled and unfeeling evil disposed persons have painted them. This is the particular corner from which the "Salvation Army" peddlers trade their wares to the majesty by means of the big drum and other loud noise producers, and the mild-eyed Socialist "chances shadow" and "dear" who "dear" that comfort his despairs in "dear". The traffic during the evening hours when such commodities are being peddled consists principally of pedestrians passing to and from going nowhere in particular, and because they have nowhere else to go, and going there for no other purpose than to interrupt such traffic, so it often-times becomes congested around the army's "big drum" and "dear" "top-box." To illustrate the almost infallible weakness of the easily interrupted traffic, it is only necessary to note that the times of pedestrian interruption is an acute complaint at its interruption. In the light of such help-

lessness the tender and almost maternal solicitude of the police is commendable in the extreme. It has been alleged that persons are in the habit of standing around those corners and decorating the sidewalks with land-crope and other pictures of a nature with the tenets of the noble art of copious expropriation. This spitting upon the sidewalk is a most disgusting and filthy practice, and in the interest of ordinary decency should not be indulged in. The intent of the city ordinance prohibiting it is good, and should meet with the approval of every cleanly disposed person, though no city ordinance prohibits spitting upon editors or policemen, who are slaves to the expropriating trade. When the spitting upon the sidewalk is so common, and yet appear to be entirely of the male persuasion. This is at least one industry not yet invaded by woman.

The frequency of holdups in that city has led the Chief of Police at Portland, Ore., to advise all respectable citizens to be on their feet and shoot on sight. The other element, including the police, are quite in the habit of doing so without advice. It is a pity that the police are not doing much to develop the "straw-on-their-back" element.

BEEF TRUST WINS HUNGRY MEN LOSE

From the very first the gigantic meat strike was a contest between the dollars of the beef trust and the stomachs of the laborers and their families. It took but six weeks to starve the workers into submission, and with their families clamoring for the necessities of life the men are falling over each other to get back to work. The union officials are endeavoring to secure some sort of terms with the packers, but the employers, seeing the wild clamor of the men for work, refuse absolutely to treat with the union officials. Meanwhile the struggle for prices increases. It is thought the strike will be declared off and thus remove all restraint on the union men.

The above from the Saturday Blade of Chicago under date of Sept. 3, presumably throws some light upon the situation at Packing Town in connection with the meat workers' strike. Whether the outlook is bright or dark, it is a pity that such a result should be reached, if not already attained.

As the Clarion has already remarked in a previous issue these men were

beaten from the moment they went out on strike. Their resistance to the labor market and its conditions had not been sufficient to point out to any sensible person the futility of striking.

The day of the strike and boycott against a W.A. officer who never is passed, never to return. The time for the overthrow of the wage system through class action by the workers is at hand. Let the workers be no longer led into the bogs and quicksands of attempting to buck an overstocked labor market, but on to the solid rock of the class struggle for the abolition of the wage system.

As we go to press word comes that the strike has been declared off. Two months of stubborn resistance to the "merciless dictum" of an overstocked labor market has proven of no avail and the men are forced to acknowledge that they will be allowed to return to work at their old jobs or not will rest entirely with the packers. Their experience has been, however, that the packers are not sincerely to be hoped they may

SHUT DOWN AT NANAIMO

The Press Neglected to Chronicle Temporary Closing of Mine. We learn that the mines of the Western Fuel Co. at Nanaimo, have been closed down temporarily. The shut-down is expected to cover a period of several weeks. The why and wherefore can best be determined when work is resumed. There is often found to be method in that which first glance might be taken for madness upon the part of the modern capitalist concern. As he has already learned from it enough of fact to preclude any further attempts to accomplish the impossible, they become awakened to a realization of the class struggle, and become an active part of it to the end of, at the earliest possible moment, winning out the capitalist system and its labor market that he deal so harshly and brutally with them.

The professed Socialists who include themselves in the belief that trade unionism and Socialism are in some peculiar manner akin to each other, should be able to draw useful lessons from the disasters in the "economic field." In the light of these continued defeats they who are loud in their denunciation of the "too scientific" Socialism.

Who is not scientific, that is, equipped with the cold indisputable facts, is unqualified to promulgate the doctrine of working class emancipation. He will prove a shadow class leader, a follower of will-o'-the-wisps. Knowledge, science, fact, is the only compass by which to steer true to the line of the class struggle.

The attitude of the Socialist Party of British Columbia has met with some criticism at the hands of those who have seen other things. And yet the outcome of each such conflict in the industrial field emphatically confirms its attitude to be the correct one. It is therefore the only one that can be considered as having the respect and confidence of organized and unorganized workers.

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CREDIT SHOULD BE GIVEN. No One Should Steal the Products of Mr. Gompers' Genius.

There comes to hand a circular from the American Federation of Labor's official monthly magazine... The request is made in the circular that publishing or re-publishing of this matter 'give credit for the same to the American Federationist.'

SPECIMEN 1. Just, Sawing Wood.

Q. Mr. Gompers, do you think that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt has been received or will be received enthusiastically in labor circles throughout the country?

Q. Do you believe that the promises of the "full-dinner pail" made by the Republicans four years ago have been fulfilled?

A. I prefer not to answer your question unless arranged in trying to organize the workers of the country for the purpose of protecting and promoting their industrial and their economic interests.

The success of the labor movement does not depend upon a political party or a political campaign. Its work is not confined to a brief period every four years, but it carries on day after day and year after year.

If the workmen were fully exercising their political privileges and rights will free themselves from partisan domination and adhere more closely to the movement for the maintenance of the rights which they have achieved, and the attainment of further rights to which they are entitled, the better it will be for them and the country at large, and these can be best secured by the American Federation of Labor, as such, abstaining from partisan political action.

"I prefer" and "I am engaged" should leave no doubt in any person's mind as to who, at least in his own opinion, cuts some "ice" along about the present time, but just why the "I" should be changed to "we" when it comes to referring to the policy of keeping the trade union movement out of politics, and attaining permanency and success is altogether clear. The more successful "I" may be in accomplishing this, the more "permanent and successful" do "I" become.

Just what those "further rights" are to which workmen are entitled "I" fails to state. That none may fall into error the courts have been busily engaged for some time in defining the rights already "achieved," and the executive arm of government has been equally busy in giving emphasis to them. "I" could not have put his foot in it much worse had he answered the questions instead of "fuming."

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No Labor Day reference to the progress of the American labor movement is complete which does not recognize the invaluable services of its president, whose "earliest leadership, unimpeachable and rugged integrity, mark every step of its progress for the past twenty years, and whose life has been dedicated to righting the wrongs of the workers."

This blast will no doubt cause a vibration of the tympanum of the hard of hearing, and will not fail to give attention to the great "I" and acknowledge him to be par excellence as a fighter of wrongs while the workers are asleep.

The fame of the mighty one thus made secure and heralded forth, along comes the advocate of a "higher harmony" in the person of Prof. John Basson, who furnishes as follows:

The satisfied workman is more generous of effort than the unsatisfied one. Workmen, as well as employers, need to grow into a higher harmony. If they do not, they are at doubt on the entire method pursued by them.

This is so decidedly true, sharp and to the point, that its meaning will be grasped by the most obtuse, and employers and employees will no doubt begin to grow into a "higher harmony." It acts as a great tonic, as soon as they hear about it. It is to be hoped that Prof. John may establish colleges of the cult for the purpose of enjoining it.

To prevent any tendency towards pessimism one A. F. Liebig comes along with a most happy and consoling position in the shape of the following, which is offered as:

Even though judges grant injunctions, even though a state is placed under military rule through the tyrannical combination of a governor and the legislature, the passage of the eight-hour bill, and men are deported from their homes, yet the potency of organized labor is unimpaired. Some doubt arises as to whether this was intended as a joke, or it has been made to appear as one because of a printer's mistake. Should it have read "injunctions" instead of "injunctions"? If so it would have a serious meaning. Otherwise it is positively laughable.

Again we give credit to the Federation. We should feel united to associate with honorable sleep thieves, were we so lost to self-respect as to print such stuff without telling where we got it.

IN SUNNY FRANCE.

Dastardly Outrage on the Working People Meets With Resentment.

At Keiz, France, the workmen in the various factories were on strike during the months of June and July. The cause of the strike was the discharge of revolutionaries in connection with the capitalist system of robbery of the workers. Quiet and good order was maintained by the strikers during the entire period of their strike. In the latter part of July some sort of settlement was made and the men were to return to work. A huge demonstration and parade was indulged in as a sort of justification over the conclusion of the strike. The workmen carrying red flags marched through the streets, and were passing the largest factory in the city were suddenly fired upon from the factory windows. Three men were killed, and fifty children, including some women and children. This, of course, drove the workmen almost to a frenzy, and they proceeded to demolish and burn the factory and adjoining houses also belonging to the same concern. Troops were at once called and order restored. Four sons of factory proprietors were found in the basement of the factory, along with a large amount of ammunition. These men were promptly placed under arrest. One of the killed was but 18 years of age, the son of a widowed mother. The mother fell in a faint when informed of his death and afterwards became insane.

Demonstrations in Paris and elsewhere were attended by thousands of workmen, who voiced their protests against such brutal acts by resolution and otherwise. That such brutality will continue to be practised upon workmen so long as the present system of property ownership in the means of wealth production lasts goes without saying. That the French workmen are rapidly awakening to the need of revolutionary action that will put the capitalist class from control of their means of subsistence, is evident to who takes any notice of events occurring in that country. Already the Socialist vote has assumed enormous proportions, and considerable numbers of men have been elected to the national parliament, and the movement of the workers of this line is becoming more intensely revolutionary each day.

On September 7, the striking butchers at St. Louis decided to abandon the strike, by a vote of 1,760 to 511. The condition of the market was too much for them.

Labor Day was celebrated by 3,000 "Independent Workmen" at Cripple Creek, Colorado. They were ably assisted by army officials and the local militia.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING. Large Audience Greets George H. Goebel at City Hall.

Fully four hundred people gathered in City Hall, Vancouver, on Monday evening, August 29, to listen to Comrade George H. Goebel of Newark, N.J. Comrade Goebel is one of the National Organizers of the Socialist Party of the United States, and is a ready and fluent speaker. He possesses a happy faculty of being able to intersperse his arguments with story and anecdote in such manner as to entertain his audience and hold its attention to the end.

The following account of the meeting we clip from the Vancouver World, of August 31: The City Hall was well filled last night for the first practical meeting of the season. The Socialist Party, while not yet having nominated a candidate to contest the approaching Dominion election, has commenced an educational and propaganda campaign that will keep its members busy for the next few months.

Comrade George H. Goebel, organizer and lecturer for the United States Socialist Party, was the speaker, and proved an entertaining and effective champion of the political faith he represents. The chair was occupied by E. T. Kingsley, editor of the Western Clarion, while R. P. Petrusse, T. Matthews, J. R. Johnson, Chas. Vincent, L. T. English and others occupied seats on the platform.

In opening his address, the speaker arraigned the present industrial system on several charges, the first of which was that it had taken him when a child of nine, along with thousands more, from the school-room and placed him in the workshop, thus cutting him off from educational facilities that are provided for the more fortunate children of the land.

Another charge against "the system" was the division of the working class into warring factions, thereby dividing the eyes of its members to their real interest or to the real issues of the day. The common interest of the working class is learned by crossing the line. There is no such thing as nationality in the final analysis of the working class movement," he declared.

Briefly and pungently he dealt successively with those opponents of Socialism, who he variously labelled "The can't-do-it fellows," "Socialism-anarchy idiots," and the "It's anti-religious crowd," showing the ignorance and misconception upon which each fallacy is based.

Coming down to the political issues of the hour, the lecturer stated that the Socialist Party did not promise "to do things" for the working class, because until that class was intelligent enough and brave enough to win its own freedom, it was not intelligent enough or brave enough to keep it when once it had won.

From the fact that the battle between Labor and Capital had never been so bitter, so fierce as today, he argued that the victory was in sight, and the method of producing wealth had been completely revolutionized; its method of distribution must be changed along in order to produce harmonious relations between man and man.

Labor-saving machinery, the trust, with its giant productive capacity, is not wrong, but right—not a menace to society, but a safeguard. Its only objection is not within itself, but its ownership. What men must use together in order to live, must be owned in still life.

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together. The preparatory work of Socialism was being accomplished by the trust. The industries that were centralized and concentrated need to become the property of the government, and the working class to gain control of that government and the trust would fulfill its mission of usefulness to mankind and become the liberator of the people.

The corporations do not break the law," said Mr. Goebel. "On the contrary they hire the slickest lawyers to keep them within the law. If they find this is danger of encroachment they just move the law out a little to one side."

In passing the lecturer paid a high tribute to Prof. Walter Thomas Mills, who is the next speaker in this series of meetings, declaring it had been said that Prof. Mills was one of the five greatest orators in the world today. He did not mention the other four.

The company owning a certain mine in the States issued orders on July 2 that all underground workers would be obliged to go stark naked between the change room and boiler, going on and off shifts. The men would not stand for it and went on strike. It is painful to note how arrogant and unreasonable these working men are getting any way. The militia should have been called out at once and these slaves taught to comply with such a manifestly reasonable request upon the part of their masters. When workers can have their bread and butter cut off for refusing to go naked it clearly establishes the fact of master and slave.

Things are reported dull at Greenwood. The Boundary Falls smelter is still idle.

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