

### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD

The Morals and Ethics of the Business World

It is only necessary to assert that modern business is utterly unscrupulous and immoral. The proof may be left to the business world itself, with the assurance that it will be forthcoming in volume ample sufficient to convince the most skeptical. While the larger concerns are distorting to the world the shams, speceries and utter rottenness of the business world among its upper crust, the lesser establishments also wish their quota of evidence to show how utterly destructive of every virtue and noble concept of humanity the entire business scheme is.

A correspondent, who resides in a town not outside the boundaries of the Province of British Columbia, sends us some information going to show that the business men and women are developed to about as low a nasty level upon Canadian soil as anywhere else. It seems there is a concern calling itself the International Mercantile Agency of Canada, Limited, with head offices in Toronto. It purports to have a capital of \$250,000. Among its officers are the name of Hon. Robert McKay, Senator, who officiates as president.

The following matter sent out by this concern explains the nature of business in a manner that commands attention.

Exhibit A.

Sir:—We desire to call your attention to a few facts, and if you see accounts, notes or judgments, matter how old on which you have been unable to realize, we can assist you.

In the first place we wish to impress upon you the fact that this agency is a strong financial corporation, organized under the strict Canadian law, charter granted by the Dominion government, under letters patent, and therefore under government supervision. The agency has its officers and directors some of the leading capitalists of the Dominion, and has a paid-up capital of \$250,000. So much for our responsibility.

We have demonstrated, as is evidenced by the experience of thousands of clients in the United States and Canada, that we have the most effective collecting system ever devised. Having connections and representatives in every part of the world where commerce exists, with an unexcelled tracing department, we are prepared to accept claims and make collection in any matter where a debtor is located. Where addresses are unknown we put the matter in tracing department and locate your debtors.

Our agreement carries with it a guarantee based upon conditions of class of contract taken.

Kindly fill in the enclosed postal card, and we will furnish particulars or have our representative in your section call on you in the near future and explain our system, show you what we have done and are doing for others, and explain to you our contract.

In the meantime please look over your books and supposedly uncollectible accounts, notes and judgments, as well as your recent low and doubtful claims, so that our agent may be able to show you the class of contract that fits your case.

The sending us the card of inquiry card, and we will furnish particulars or have our representative in your section call on you in the near future and explain our system, show you what we have done and are doing for others, and explain to you our contract.

Thanking you in advance for consideration of our proposition, and hoping that we may have further business relations, proving long, pleasant and profitable, we are, very truly yours,

International Mercantile Agency of Canada, Limited.

per J. W. T.

Does It Ever Occur to You?

That it is impossible to make men honest by legal process—and, while we cannot dispense with law, it does not mean fills every requirement, even of those who can afford to use it. Many men stretch their consciences to commit an unjust course because they do so legally. To punish such people and prevent the continuance of such practices has been the successful endeavor of the International Mercantile Agency.

That a debt may become barred by the Statute of Limitations, making it legally impossible for the moral obligation to remain, and by a professional presentation of the claim and careful and persistent work, the International Agency has succeeded in recovering thousands of dollars regarded by their rightful owners as irremediably lost.

That the success which has attended the operations of the International Mercantile Agency since its incorporation, is largely due to the able assistance received from the army of representatives, agents and confidential correspondents and reporters, carefully selected for their special aptitude in the various lines of work. No single firm, however large, can command such services, except as a member of this Agency.

That someone today taken a wide range, and it frequently happens that your prompt action will prevent heavy loss. The representative of the International Mercantile Agency on the spot will give careful attention to instructions received from them when he would pay perhaps little heed to the request from a firm whose name he never heard of. Why? The Agency's business is large and continuous, and it is worth while. The only safe test, it is worth his while to work for. The International Mercantile Agency, and the members reap the benefits.

That when a claim from any one of the above sources, has reached the point beyond which the merchant sees no prospect of relief, the International Mercantile Agency will be in a position to take the broken chain of commercial credit.

From our confidential reports we gain a thorough knowledge of the debtor's standing, financially and socially, and ultimately acquire ourselves the moral obligation, morals and general status. When advisable we suggest improvement in the conduct of affairs, show him we are ready to help him, and if an employed we secure him a position, and secure a portion of his earnings.

Exhibit C.

This is a sample of the literature sent out to a debtor in a recent account. Your indebtedness of \$1,000.00 has been standing quite a long time, and it seems that you are making no effort to settle same. You were trusted because you were thought to be upright and honest, and that you would not incur a debt that you did not intend to pay promptly, but your delay in settling your debt has caused us to employ a small lawyer who could have paid this debt long ago.

Do you not think you have acted ungratefully and honorably in this matter? Don't you feel that if you had tried to honor yourself, some small lawyer you could have paid this debt long ago?

What would you think of a person who would receive a debt due you, and then go and get it discharged? Is this fair? Would you feel that your confidence and kindness had been abused?

Before taking other steps to make the debtors pay, we last night made you up, kindly pay the debt at once, or, at least, frankly state when you can do so, and in that way show that you are in reality as honest.

### MORE VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

Being Gathered in the Streets by the Workers of Chicago

The situation in Chicago appears less favorable than an early week ago, the strike than a week ago. The prospects are good that a large number of men will be added to the already un-acted. The mounting strikes joining the strike, when once these matters break out it is difficult to estimate just where they will end. One thing is absolutely certain, that when they are over, and matters again assume their normal course, nothing has been settled. Human society rests upon the same old property basis, and the relation of master and slave still remain. A seven employer and employee. What ever concessions the latter may have been able to secure as a result of the struggle, have come to him at a terrible cost. To himself and class, in other words, more favorable conditions, was a permanent one, the state would be well worth fighting for, and although the victory might not finally be secured, the benefits would in time repay it. But the fact remains latent that the gains to labor by these struggles are at best meagre, and cannot be held even for brief periods except at still further cost, and in the end are lost in spite of the heroic efforts of the workers to prevent it.

The loss to the working class resulting from these unfortunate affairs is not measured in time, money and physical injuries alone. A far more serious loss is suffered in the tearing asunder of those ties of solidarity and comradeship that ought to bind all workers together, as the common victims of capitalist rule, into a solid phalanx against their brutal rulers. When a strike breaks out and men quit their employment to strike, the surplus labor in the market should flow in to fill the places made vacant. All of the fierce animosities arising between the workers for customers, spring into action for the purpose of affording un-headed magistrates and job-legged lawyers the pleasure of badgering and browbeating petty debtors, and by so doing demonstrate just how low the scale of being the human animal can descend and still bear the outward semblance of man. The more thoroughly familiar we become with the methods of business as exemplified by the evidence furnished through International Mercantile Agencies, and other capitalist concerns, the more convinced we become that the "scarlet woman" is a much maligned person and one upon whom has been heaped contumely and insult entirely undeserved. Her business should be to make property rights again continue its usual pattern of gorging itself with profits wrung from the hides of slaves, and the slaves still wailing and wailing and gall and chafe under the merciless exactions of a market that is continually full to overflowing of slaves in search of masters.

It is true that untold suffering will fall upon the heads of the workers so long as they persist in this particular line of action. Knowledge can only come through experience, and they must not expect the schooling without paying the price. They who dance must pay the piper. So long as the workers approve of the moral course, and its resultant wage slavery, they must pay for it by entering the misery it entails.

To whatever extent the Chicago affair may be prolonged, the outcome of it may be easily determined. Matters will eventually assume their normal course. Capitalist property will again continue its usual pattern of gorging itself with profits wrung from the hides of slaves, and the slaves still wailing and wailing and gall and chafe under the merciless exactions of a market that is continually full to overflowing of slaves in search of masters.

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### THE VOICE FROM THE PULPIT

prominent Boston Clergyman Denounces Wage Slavery

MINENT BOSTONIANS GREATLY DISTURBED

The Rev. W. H. Van Allen, of the church of the Advent, one of the wealthiest churches in Boston, raised a storm of a tempest in the Boston pulpit by a sermon preached on May 7, to which he said that the wage system is a slave system and should be abolished. Many eminent and respectable Bostonians have been deeply pained by this impious declaration.

Van Allen's address: The hiring death because he is hiring and careth not for the poor. I read here Christ's condemnation of the wage system: not that it never had its place in the history of man, but that it is a finality, that we cannot rest with it, and that we must turn toward its eventual abolition and order of society which shall know no hirings and where men all work together for the common end of fellow-heirs of a common inheritance.

Some of you are thinking, I know, am getting to know you so well, that your sweet conversation, mingled with a moderate reduction at outlets anything in America, we can get on without wages, but how can any system be based which will do away with the hiring of other men and the taking of the larger share of the product for our profit?

Wages, according to the wage theory, is a commodity. The workers take it to the market and sell it under economic conditions of supply and demand. The buyer of it is bound by what men buy at the lowest price possible. He can demand, they have not. He can demand, because he can afford to

wait a little. They, having no money, cannot wait.

The employer has a second great advantage. There are more men needing work than there are places to be filled. Then again, it is found that, secondly, he has less to give the single man is a better man to employ than the man with a wife and child, because he can live cheaper. Still, and consequently can afford to work cheaper.

The man who can live on least and do the work sets the standard rate of wages in the work that he is competent to do, and the economist has faith from this what he calls the law of supply and demand. Some of the ways to the lowest point upon which the workman can maintain his life and strength to do the work.

Some of them support themselves by their labor. Others go out to work to earn pin money, and not being dependent upon their own earnings, they can afford to work for much less than those who are working for a living. Therefore, they are cheaper for the employer, and they set the standard of wages in their particular line of work. Do you wonder how it comes that at long last we have, then, an enormous sacrifice to Mammon to Venus, a long procession of those who are unable to support themselves by their own labor, and who therefore turn to that trade, the only one, I think, where novices are better paid than experts?

For every cause of poverty caused by the fact of possessing too much manhood and courage to be forced into slavery when his conclusions prompted him to proclaim the truth. May strength be given to all men, and may they be able to stand up and fight for their rights and dignity.

### THE VOICE FROM THE PULPIT

cheap Liberal Politician Gets a Jolt From Hawthornthwaite

AN UNSAVORY AND ABOMINABLE RECORD

Editor Free Press:—In common with a number of people I welcomed at Ralph Smith's last visit to Nanaimo in the midst of a busy season at Ottawa. We have not had long to wait for an explanation. He has now here, and he is ready to get between the operators. Donism, Stockett et al, and the miners over the eight-hour law. This is the first indication that the "settlement" has not been a mere "settlement" but a real one. The miners have not been notified, so far as I am aware, that the Island companies do not intend to operate under the law, nor that they require any "settlement." Mr. Smith assists the companies by breaking it to the public for them, that they do not intend to grant the men common justice, they must have their full pound of flesh, in other words they require a "settlement."

Let me inform him and the operators behind him that there is no settlement to be made. The eight-hour law is "clumsy and inconsistent" according to this great authority, who made himself the laughing stock of the House of Commons by his clumsy and inconsistent efforts to have enacted a certain Bill which would have the effect of making the eight-hour political legislation.

The eight-hour law for coal miners is just the "clumsy and inconsistent" that neither labor skippers nor industrialists can find a legal way to beat it, hence the necessity of a "settlement" and Ralph Smith's presence here.

The coal miners of B. C., unlike Smith, do not require much time to consider the eight-hour question, and have no desire to straddle the fence. They have for years decried an eight-hour day from bank to bank and they have secured it without any aid from the famous "miners' agent" who is so anxious to be in at the "settlement."

Some of the miners have a vivid recollection of his own eight-hour record and the settlements therewith, both in

parliament and out. It is fully realized what a narrow escape that conference had. Had Smith not been gifted with sufficient restraint to control himself and close his remarks before getting into the "fighting parliamentary attitude," the result to the conference would have been something terrible. Hawthornthwaite should be careful how he stirs the lion up.

Whatever it may be that called Smith to Nanaimo while the Ottawa House is still in session, the miners may rest assured it was not in their interest. The influences that have been responsible for his political career will continue to dominate his actions, and use him to perform their dirty work so long as he can deliver the goods. When he can no longer deliver, he will be as good as cast aside like a squeezed lemon. It is extremely doubtful if he will be able to secure as soft a haven of refuge as he has often played out in misleading the workers. Their power is on the wane, and the time is far distant when they will no longer be tolerated in the presence of decent people. Their reputation has already become a stench in the nostrils of men.

ROSSLAND'S HOLIDAY RECORD.

Two men killed and three wounded in the Rossland mines is the record for May 23, which is supposed to be a holiday. Hugh Bennett, a young miner, was killed by falling from a ladder. Steve Fulk, another miner, was severely cut about the head and face. Levi Handback, a shoveler in the Le Roi mine, was caught by a cave-in, and his left leg so badly battered that it had to be amputated at the knee.

While Hopley, who stole \$3,000.00 from the Mullan mine is the record of which he was president, is denounced as a criminal, still he is far short of being as bad as he might be. He is not a Socialist.

upright and honorable as it was thought you were when this credit was given you.

Respectfully,  
Per T. O.  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Presumably the Hon. Senator and his fellow worthies are good, Christian gentlemen of standing in their respective neighborhoods. But to conceive of anything more low, vulgar and contemptible than the service offered in the above would seriously impair the stretchability of the most elastic imagination.

Among all the low types to be found in the sections of the red-light district it would be difficult to find a specimen that would with such unblushing abandon flaunt his degeneracy as does this respectable business concern in the above circulars, and more especially in the last paragraph of exhibit B. The staff of this agency will worm its way into the confidence of the debtor, and by all the wily subtleties attributed to the snake tribe since the days when Eve was involved in scandal, lean of his "frailties, capabilities, morals, and general status," for the implied purpose of using such knowledge to blackmail him into satisfying the demands of his hungry creditor. If unemployed he is to be secured a position so that a portion of his earnings may be siphoned off. He has always been taught that it was unmanly to betray the confidence or take advantage of the weakness or frailties of another. Julius has not as yet been held up as a particularly high type of human kind, but here we find a business concern composed of presumably Christian gentlemen and honorable senators, in the most unblushing manner offering to do all of these supposedly dishonorable acts for gain. Debits may "have become barred by the Statute of Limitations," but the moral obligation remains. Moral obligation is good, coming as it does from such a source. It is quite as appropriate for the devil to wash his hoofs in the water.

At least some provinces of Canada have rent laws, small debts courts, and a few other inequities that would not be tolerated among a tribe of half-cent African negroes. In some of the provinces it is alleged that small debts courts are maintained



Lighter Vein Humor, Wit and Satire from Poets, Scissors and Brush.

ANTHEM. prano-Behold my new hat. attete-her now hat, her now hat, her new hat.

A REAL GOOD JOKE. There is a lot of humor in the idea of getting things so arranged that one can annually share the harvest of a great joy of diligent producers without being constrained to share their labor.

THE VANDERBILT HORSES. The Vanderbilt horses have nighties. The automobile dogs wear glasses. And the millionaire's cats now wear cute little hats.

WHAT A SON! Thomas W. Lawson said the other day of a stock speculator whose method he proposed to expose: "He is like a Paint Rock farmer, and I shall be like the farmer's son. Only I shall be a speculator, whereas the son was blundering."

SCHOOLROOM HUMOR. Why did you stay away yesterday, Jimmy? said the teacher to the boy who replied, "Please, sir, my mother."

NO CHANGE. They had been engaged three years, but there seemed no indications that the good ship Matrimony was hovering in the offing.

WOULD CHANGE HER MIND. Two passengers traveling north, according to the London Globe, got into conversation, and one was most attentive to the other, pressing cigars, papers and refreshments upon him.

MOVING DAYS. Cold was she and very proud; Very proud and very fair. I refused a duke or two. Favored noble and noble.

A PERILOUS TOWN. rney Offield, the automobilist, talking about a trip that he had made through Marlinton.

MUDDER STILL WORKIN'. "Me fadder struck, away last June, an hasn't turned a lick."

SATIATED. First a woman gets in trouble, then a man is in a fix. Then divorcees and lawyers have a lovely little mix.

MARK TWAIN WAS VISITING H. H. ROGERS, who led the humorist into his library. "There," he said, as he pointed to a book of white marble, "what do you think of that?"

NO NEED OF THANKS. An elderly clergyman who attended a Baptist minister's meeting in Philadelphia last week told of an occasion during the past winter when he was on his way to a church.

AMERICAN HUMOR. Prof. H. G. Lord, of Columbia, was talking in Philadelphia about American Humor.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the Socialist Party of Canada.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING. WE ARE MAKING a specialty of newspaper publishing, and are prepared to give estimates on printing all kinds of weekly or monthly publications.

Our Victoria Advertisers. HAROLD BURNETT, News Agt. Victoria General Agent for The Herald. SCOTT & PEDEN FLOUR, FEED HAY AND GRAIN. Rock Bay Hotel. Colonial Bakery. Patronize Clarion Advertisers.

AS A WORKING TOOL for the student and the writer, as an authoritative reference book for schools, teachers, families, business and professional men.

LET US SEND YOU FREE "A Test in Penmanship" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment.

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The Western Clarion. 165 HASTINGS STREET VANCOUVER, B. C. P.O. BOX 836. Particularly equipped for just such work. Also anything in the way of office stationery, business cards and advertising matter handled with neatness and dispatch.

# A Chapter from "Capital"

The Buying and Selling of Labor-Power

In order to modify the human organism, so that it may acquire skill and dexterity in a given branch of industry, and become labor-power of a special kind, a special education or training is requisite, and this, on its part, costs an equivalent in commodities of a greater or less amount. This amount varies according to the more or less complicated character of the labor-power. The expense of this (excessively small in the case of ordinary labor-power), enter pro tanto into the total value spent in its production.

The value of labor-power resolves itself into the value of a definite quantity of the means of subsistence. It therefore varies with the value of these means, or with the quantity of labor requisite for their production. Some of the means of subsistence, such as food and fuel, are consumed daily. Others, such as clothes and furniture last for longer periods and require to be replaced only at longer intervals. One article must be bought or paid for daily, another weekly, another quarterly, and so on. But in whatever way the sum total of these outlays may be spread over the year, they must be covered by the average income, taking one day with another. If the total of the commodities required daily for the production of labor-power equal A, and those required weekly equal B, and those required quarterly equal C, and so on, the daily average of these commodities equals 25A plus 52B plus 4C, divided by 365. Suppose that in this mass of commodities requisite for the average day there are embodied 10 hours of social labor, then there is incorporated daily in labor-power half a day's average social labor, in other words, half a day's labor is requisite for the daily production of labor-power. This quantity of labor forms the value of a day's labor-power or the value of the labor-power daily reproduced. If half a day's average social labor is incorporated in three shillings, then three shillings is the price corresponding to the value of a day's labor-power. If its owner, therefore, offers it for sale at three shillings a day, its selling price is equal to its value, and according to our supposition, our friend Moneybags, who is intent upon converting his three shillings into capital, pays this value.

The minimum limit of the value of labor-power is determined by the value of commodities, without the daily supply of which the laborer cannot renew his vital energy, consequently by the value of those means of subsistence that are physically indispensable. If the price of labor-power fall to this minimum, it falls below its value, since under such circumstances it can be maintained and developed only in a crippled state. But the value of every commodity is determined by the labor requisite to turn it out so as to be of normal quality.

It is a very cheap sort of sentimentality which declares this method of determining the value of labor-power, a method prescribed by the very nature of the case, and which results with Russell that, "to comprehend capacity for labor at the same time that we make abstraction from the means of subsistence of the laborers during the process of production, is to comprehend a phantom. When we speak of labor, or capacity for labor, we speak at the same time of the laborer and his means of subsistence, of laborer and wages." When we speak of capacity for labor, we do not speak of labor, any more than when we speak of capacity for digestion, we speak of digestion. The latter process requires nothing more than a good stomach. When we speak of capacity for labor, we do not abstract from the necessary means of subsistence. On the contrary, their value is expressed in its value. If his capacity for labor remains unsold, the laborer derives no benefit from it, but rather he will feel it to be a cruel natural-imposed necessity that this capacity has cost for its production a definite amount of the means of subsistence, and that it will continue to do so for its reproduction. He will then agree with Samson: "that capacity for labor

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# SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA VANCOUVER LOCAL

## MEETINGS

are held every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

In SULLIVAN HALL, CORDOVA ST.

ALL ARE INVITED!

Headquarters: 313 Cambie Street, Room 1

### AMERICAN-BUILT STEAMSHIP.

The steamship "Da-ota," now loading at New York for her maiden voyage, is the second of the gigantic vessels constructed by the Eastern Shipping Company, New London, Conn., for the Great Northern Steamship Company. She is in practically every respect a duplicate of her sister ship the "Miamoto," which is now making her first home-ward voyage from the Orient. The dimensions of the "Da-ota" are Length over all 470 feet, beam 52 feet, 2 1/2 feet, and depth from upper platform to bottom of the keel, 38 feet 1 inch, which is equal to the height of an ordinary eight-story building. When fully laden, the displacement of the "Da-ota" is 33,000 tons, and with her full cargo and she has a gross tonnage of 24,718 tons; she can make 15 knots over in heavy seas. In order to carry such an enormous cargo at the speed mentioned, and in all kinds of weather, the "Da-ota" is built to withstand extraordinary strains, such as 2 1/2 inches thick. The stem and stern post are of cast steel and the greatest weight ever used in naval construction, the stem post alone weighing 55 tons. The total accommodations are for about three-hundred first-class passengers, while the lower deck is occupied by carrying thirteen hundred troops or twenty-four hundred third-class passengers.

The ship is driven by twin-screw triple-expansion engines of about 11,000 horse-power furnished with steam at 250 pounds pressure by water-tube boilers of the Newcastle type. Each engine is located in a separate water-tight compartment, and the boilers are also divided into two similar compartments, accessible only by the other engine. The stern and bow doors, thus in case one engine room should be flooded, the other could drive the ship on her course. A novel feature of these ships is that some of the boilers are fitted with mechanical stokers—an improvement which will, it is believed, in time become general in the merchant marine.

A wonderful windlass is placed at the bow for raising the anchors, each of 8 1/2 tons, and the anchor

chain, which weighs over 80 tons, is heavily over built. The full equipment of life-saving appliances as prescribed by the United States government is carried on board, and for pumping out flames a patent fire-extinguishing system is installed, by means of which any compartment of the ship may be immediately filled with gas in which a fire cannot possibly burn. For handling the cargo in and out of the numerous hatches, no less than thirty-two electric winches are placed on the deck.—Scientific American.

The Minister of Inland Revenue has had a second analysis of pepper, sold throughout Canada, and finds the adulteration is just as bad as last summer, when warning was given to the trade that the present scandalous practice must cease. It will accordingly take measures to enforce the provisions of the pure food law against shoddy dealers, including retailers, wholesalers and importers.—Daily Press.

It is not stated whether the affidavits of liberals or conservatives, Christians or heathens. It is quite evident that they are not the children of their infancy would be blazoned to the world. By a thorough and effective enforcement of the pure food law, the minister will refute the assertions of those would-be wise gey who are continually telling us that people cannot be made good by law. We hope the minister will pepper the adulterators, cooks and plenty.

In referring to the Chicago tamers' strike the Cincinnati Times says: "The Chicago tamers' strike stands as an object lesson of Socialism in action. One sees it as it stands stripped of its philosophy and its rhetoric. It is an object lesson in action. And a lot of us have been thinking that the little pleasures and festivities being indulged in by the denizens of Chicago are a mere mockery of the moral and ethical training the aforesaid denizens have received at the hands of capitalism. So that is Socialism, this strike. The tamers' strike have been all the time. After this we'll read nothing but the Times-Star and keep posted."

## SEASON'S GREETINGS

"STILENFIT"

J. DANAHER & CO. Corner Granville and Pender Streets

SOLE AGENTS FOR "STILENFIT" CLOTHES  
Samples and blank measurements sent on application.

### A MODERN SLAVE

Time was, in our Childhood's days, when we were moved to pity and indignation by the stories of the pitiable slaves, and kidnappers, who in those dark times were sold into slavery. It was abolished in the British dominions, used to enslave or capture youths and children of any race or color, to sell into slavery—"apprentice," as it was euphemistically termed—in his Britannic Majesty's colonies overseas. Many are the bright tears that have been shed over the woe of this unhappy class, torn from their humble homes to toil in far-off lands, to whose capture and into bondage were devoted, and who formed a lucrative staple of trade as many a worthy, God-fearing British merchant, as well as many a bold buccaner. These things are managed of very many nowadays, however. Everything is done up to date, no longer kidnapped by bloodthirsty pirates, who get good gold in exchange for their booty. They are gently persuaded by kind (Christian) ladies and gentlemen that it is for their good that they should be transported for to work on a plantation of bondage thousands of miles away. It is so much nicer. The slavery is just the same, only it is more alluring, and more of a genteelship. Still survives in many guises. But all the discreditable have departed. Those engaged in the trade are not mere vulgar, vulgar philanthropists, who derive quite a halo of glory from what used to cast discredit and shame on their predecessors. And, above all, it is so much cheaper, too. In the old days a white boy would cost a Carolina planter from \$20 to \$40—a slave, however, would cost only \$10, and it paid everybody concerned to take some little care of so valuable a commodity. But the shipments were their keep, they were not their own. —Justice.

## B.C. Provincial Executive

Socialist Party of Canada.

Executive, B. C., May 25, 1905.  
(HONORABLE) President—President Comrades Storbings (chairman), Wilkinson, Leub, Organizer Kingeely and the secretary.  
Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.  
The following correspondence was dealt with:  
From Vancouver Local enclosing pas paspas "advertis" on 10/25/05 complied with.  
From a letter from W. Haven concerning a lecturing tour in B. C. Received and filed.  
Receipts.  
Vancouver Local, due stamps \$2.50 Adjustment.

### SUSPENDED.

The board of directors of the Comrade Co-operative Co., have decided to discontinue the publication of the Comrade with the April issue on account of insufficient support. The unpaid subscriptions will be filled by the International Socialist Review. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. will exchange share certificates of their company for that of the Comrade Co-operative Co. upon payment of \$5.00.  
The Comrade Co-operative Co. will sell its stock of literature on hand at reduced rates during the next few weeks. Send for price list to 11 Cooper square, New York.  
Please publish this notice in the next issue of your valued paper.  
Fraternally yours,  
COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO.  
August F. Wegener.

A chap named Thomas Reddy, who claims to have served with the fifth Maryland Regiment of the United States army, while on his way from Ottawa, Canada, to the Washington house for old soldiers recently was stopped at the United States line and denied permission to land on the boat he had bought for. Anyone so devoid of sense as to fight for soil or anything else not his own, is too stupid to be allowed to land anywhere on this side of oblivion. No wonder the United States authorities refused to allow him to enter. There are next to no persons of sound mind and sane persons there ready to meet reasonable requirements. It is, however, a hardship to Canada not to be able to get rid of this one. That is the benefit of the case viewed from this side of the line.

The first Socialist elected to office in Kansas is M. R. Smith, who has just been elected as Park Commissioner at Kansas City, in that state. Smith is a native born of fugitive slave parents in the early sixties. By dint of persistent application, he acquired an education, graduating finally from Warsaw semi-nary, Warsaw, Illinois. He is spoken of as a thoroughly revolutionary Socialist, forceful and eloquent speaker, and ready to fault in the cause of awakening the workers, regardless of color, to a realization of the position they occupy in present-day society, and the task to be accomplished if they would be free.

When Spence, cashier of the Ohio bank which Mrs. Chadwick swindled, was sent to jail for his part in the robbery for complicity in the swindling, his friends requested that he be given a clerical position inside the walls. This could not be done, however, as there were so many bankers already there that all the easy jobs had long since been filled.

## Get in on a Good Thing

Buy a \$1 Ticket  
Which Entitles You to One Chance in 150 on a \$150 Lot in Vancouver.

Tickets to be had at Headquarters evenings or at 138 Cordova St., east.

## Drawing on June 7th

IN WATCH REPAIRING  
GREAT CARE IS EXPENDED, AS WE CONTRIBUTE TO REPAIR TO EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ONLY, AND NOT TO APPRENTICES OR AMATEURS.

SPROTT & Co.  
THE ARCADE JEWELRY STORE.

## Adam and Eve

Cooked with a wood fire.  
No wonder there was trouble in that Family

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Largest and cheapest stock of Cook Stoves in the City.  
Boom Chains, Augers, Log Gears, Jacks, Etc.

We have moved into our new and commodious premises.  
138 Cordova St., East  
Phone 1570 Vancouver, B. C.

Indiana, Nebraska and Wisconsin legislatures have enacted legislation which, by the way, this borders closely upon the old purpose to include in the state constitution. However, the organizing business man has been the occasion in a manner calculated to save the country from the effects of the meddling parliamentarians. These state legislatures, especially the Nebraska legislature, are appearing on the market as cigars, thus verifying the old adage "there is more than one way to skin a cat."

Eight hundred pupils of one of Chicago schools, it is reported, on strike because a non-union teacher delivered a long of school building. The police called in are all right to join their clubs on more than one occasion. The clubs should have been used to the thick skulls of those who are responsible for instituting the minds of children the international strife and hatred that is so terribly destructive of the industry upon which the success of the labor movement depends.

It seems that the New York legislature has made some rather reduction in the price of gas and electricity the New York City corporations are to be allowed to the consumers. This will be a benefit to the wage earners as it will enable them to buy cheaper or pay more rent.

Should any subscriber fail to receive a copy of the paper if they kindly notify this office, the copies will be forwarded.

## Negligee Shirt

Not Too Early to Look  
Exclusive patterns are now being made, and some of the designs cannot be duplicated. If you appreciate unusual styles it will interest you to come promptly.

## Flatiron Hats

The Smartest Soft Hat of the Season  
These Hats have been enthusiastically received by young men for the very first day we brought them out. Neither trouble nor expense has been saved in the production of these goods, as you will appreciate upon examination.

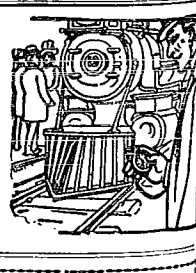
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Meals 25 cents and up.  
Beds, 25 cents per night.  
Rooms \$1.50 per week and up.  
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The way to have power, comfort and cleanliness in the home is to do away with the drafty fire and dirt of cooking with wood or coal, by using a Gas Stove  
We have them in up-to-date patterns, cheap and efficient and they are always glad to show them. Give us a call.

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