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NADIAN PACIFIC DIVIDENDS

Many Millions Coined Out of the Unpaid Sweat of Laboring Men

treal, Aug. 15.—At a meeting Directors of the Canadian Pa- Railway Company on Monday, idend of two per cent. on the rence stock for the half year g June 30th last was declared. idend of three per cent. for the period was also declared on the mon stock. The results for the l year to June 30th last were: oss earnings, $50,381,882; working expenses, $35,000,794; net earnings, $15,175,088; Income from other sources, $1,583,663; total net income, $17,054,751; less fixed charges, $7,951,066; less amount applied ast ocean steamships and pension fund, $230,000; net revenue available for dividends, $8,875,685; after payment of all dividends declared the surplus for the year carried ard is $1,781,553.—Daily Press.

e above should be interesting ing to the army of wage slaves perform the service of carrying freight and passengers, in return which service they get a pittance l wages, while the owners who nothing get the princely sum of seventeen million dollars. As owners (capitalists) perform no l service in connection with the ation of the road, and the workmen perform all such service it is lain as a pike staff that the $17,-000 received by the former has received for doing nothing, and sents the amount taken from the ers for which they got nothing in return. It represents the price that the workers pay for the rule of capital.

The number of employes in the service of the C.P.R., is not known but from such data as is available in regard to railway earnings on this continent, and the wages paid, it is safe to assume that the railway worker is exploited to the extent of at least $1,000 per annum upon the average. If the rule of capitalist property were broken, collective property in the means of wealth production substituted therefore, and production for use established instead of the present production for profit, the equivalent of this $1000 would naturally be added to the present remuneration of labor. To say that this would enable the workers to enjoy and increased comfort and well-being goes without saying. Every workingman should understand the meaning of these dividend reports. They are but the record of the extent of the robbery practiced upon the workers in the various industries at the hands of capitalist property. Once they realize the true significance of capitalist property and its merciless rule, they will be ripe for its overthrow, and the emancipation of labor from wage-bondage.

THE PLAGUE IN BRITISH INDIA

Steady and Alarming Increase in the Death Rate Yearly

hile the loss of life in the battles Manchuria fixes the attention of world and promises to take an portant place in history, a loss of in India that more than equals ry year the total strength of ei- r army is scarcely noticed in our papers. Says a writer in L'Illtration (Paris):

"Since the beginning of the year, mortality by the plague has, in India, such progress that English government has decided suppress the weekly statistics of Moreover, in order to give an of this increase here are some racteristic figures:

ar	No. of Victims
01	275,000
02	580,000
03	850,000
04	1,025,000

The number for the year 1905, ll be still more frightful, as for first four months it already ches 690,000. At this rate, for entire year it will be more than o millions. (a

"It is admitted, it appears, that native population is too numers, and that these are insignificant ile blood-lettings, representing no nomic value. Be it so; but the s must not be shut to the inevitable consequences of solidarity. ough India is very far from us the gue-center of India will finally become so active that, at any given moment, it will no longer be possible for us to escape its attacks. It is England's duty to work with energy to extinguish this center, for, every consideration of humanity laid aside, she is assuming the responsibility of the disasters that are perhaps preparing. What do they expect to do, moreover, with the 700 physicians of the Indian medical service, in defense of a population of 260,000,000 inhabitants?"—Translation made for the Literary Digest.

The plague from which India is suffering and which brings in its wake the frightful death roll recorded above, is the plague of British rule. Under it the Indian people are being so drained of their substance as to be reduced to a condition of semi-starvation that renders them peculiarly susceptible to the inroads of those infectious peculiar to oriental countries. The wholesale plunder of India by the British, is one of the most damnable chapters in the history of fiendish cruelty and unscrupulous marauding ever written. The climax of the story is being told in the ever increasing death-roll of the unhappy victims. The 700 physicians may be multiplied a thousand fold, but the death-roll will continue to draw until the mother plague of all, British rule and its murderous plundering, is stamped out. Whether enough stamina remains with the Indian people to effect this, time alone willl tell.

Does God Know What a Thief is?

This was my dream.

Things were rather slow. Peter had en very busy for quite a spell on count of the Japanese and Russian r. In addition to his regular siness there had been times when ades of warriors had appeared by e thousands before him for guidance into their proper sphere in the spirit world. On rush days the aint did not stop to argue, reason or debate, but as fast as the shades appeared they were railroaded into the doorway that Peter knew to be the right one for them.

But it was different now. There was a lull in the war, and business was rather slow with the saint. He jangled his keys and waited for an opportunity with some hard case to display his acumen just to vary the monotony. At that moment he noticed three shades coming towards him and he instantly prepared for the occasion for he felt the event of his career was now nigh, for he recognized in the spirits John Smith a good Methodist, Jno. D. Feller, the first billionaire, and Taffy Evans, a thief; —all hailing from the United States of America.

Smith was the first to approach the golden gate, closely followed by the others.

"What can I do for you?" asked St. Peter.

"I have tried to live according to the rules," said the spirit of the departed John Smith, "and therefore think I am entitled to get into heaven."

"Tell me," quoth the Saint, "what you think are the essentials for entrance into this realm of bliss," and John replied:

"I tried to bear all my sufferings with great patience; when I was hungry I lifted up my eyes and praised the Lord; when I suffered from the cold I tried to kiss the rod that smote me and always tried to be cheerful and contented with my condition, no matter how hard, and praised his name the oftenest when I suffered the most."

"Did the Lord want that?" asked St. Peter.

"I was told so by his servants," replied John.

"Yet you believe the Lotd made you and gave you a desire for the things to eat, provided plenty with which to fill your stomach, gave you the power to enjoy them all and nevertheless you trusted other men's stories in preference to what your own body said. Frankly, John, if you did not have sense enough to enjoy the good things on earth, did not have energy enough to reach out and get them, when every minute of time your God-made body demanded that you should, you simply are not a fit subject to enjoy higher things. You practically lived in a fool's paradise, but we have no paradise for fools here. You can either go back to earth again and learn your little lesson or pass into oblivion, whichever you like. Stand aside and mak up your mind what you want to do.

The shade of John Feller seemed highly pleased with the conversation and glided forward.

"Well, what do you want?" said St. Peter.

"Judging by all that you have said to Smith, I am fitted for a front seat in heaven, because I am not in the least indebted to my stomach or my back. Never have they asked for anything but they have got it through my efforts, and having done so well on earth for my body, I feel I could do just as well in heaven for my spirit."

"So far, good," replied the Saint. "But let me first remark that since you have nobody to feed or clothe, your material success on earth is of value in heaven. It is merely an indication of your character. But we have here a vast collection of precious stones for educated minds to feast upon, what do you know about them?"

"Frankly, nothing!" was the reply. "I was so busy accumulating wealth that I never had time to study the beauties of mineralogy, though I did have aspirations that way. You see I hired practical men to investigate all these things and I got their results in gold. In fact gold is the limit of my knowledge of natural science and I preferred it when coined."

"Well, in every direction you can see millions upon millions of shining stars. What do you know about them?"

"Nothing, in fact I refused to pay the cost of the observatory in connection with my pet University, because I could see no prospect of ultimate profit."

"We have magnificent choirs in heaven." said St. Peter. "What do you know about them?"

Again, "Nothing, I can only tell you what doubtless you well know, every minute of time was spent in acquiring material things, and much as I frequently desired to study the beauties of nature, I never found time to cultivate my mind in this direction."

"Then," quoth the Saint. "You, also are as much indebted to yourself as John Smith, in not having satisfied your natural desires in the plane below. You simply are unfit to enjoy the higher developments here for you lack the necessary qualifications. Heaven is no place for played-out physical wrecks, but like earth a place for the satisfaction of every God-given desire. So you also must choose whether you return to earth again and learn your proper lesson or pass into oblivion. Stand aside.

"What can I do for you, Taffy?"

Now, Taffy was a thief, and he knew it.

"I suppose the best thing you can do with me is to send me to hell," said Taffy.

"Why?" said Saint Peter.

"Beacuse I was a thief."

The Saint smiled.

"I believe they use some such terms as that on earth. Tell me about it."

"Well," said Taffy. "Men like Feller got hold of a vast amount of good things on earth, said that the Lord gave it to them, and therefore, I and a host of others had to do without. I did not see it that way, so when I was hungry I took what I needed, if I could not get it any other way and that is why I am a thief."

"You are all right, Taffy," said St. Peter, "You are the kind of a fellow God made heaven for. He makes men hungry, he gives them a stomach to enjoy good things, and provided plenty to satisfy their longings. That is the law written in their members and is the revelation he gives to everybody without an intermediary. Any man who does not get his share down below is simply a fool. Step right in and if you are as energetic in getting your share of the good things inside you will be all the better liked."

Taffy started through the golden gate, then he turned back and asked:

"But is there not a hell?"

"Oh, yes," said St. Peter.

"Well, who are in it?"

St. Peter smiled.

It is inhabited by those who made it of course—the preachers."—Dundas Todd, in International Socialist Review.

MORE SCANDAL.

And now there comes the news that more scandals have cropped up in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. There has been such a prolific crop of this particular capitalist fruit of late that it has been impossible to keep the various brands from getting mixed. However, it seems that the June report of the tobacco crop which was sent out by the department was glaringly incorrect. The increase of acreage was given as 20 per cent. when in truth it should have been but 1 per cent. Those who understand the speculative nature of all business can realize what effect a report of such an increase of acreage would have upon prices. The tobacco growers got the worst of it of course, and some there are who are unkind enough to declare the report to have been purposely falsified, in the interest of the dealers. As this particular break followed close upon the heels of a similar one in relation to the cotton crop, it tends to confirm the suspicion. This "doctoring" and selling of information in advance of official publication, has evidently been carried on quite extensively at Washington of late. Nothing strange about it, however, as the particular characteristic of the age is bargain and sale.

Of course there will be a seven days' hub-bub about the matter as these scandals are exposed, but that will be the end of the matter. Each successive scandal is soon eclipsed by the advent of a greater. This is a glorious age. In fact it would be hard to beat as a scandal producer.

As J. G. Morgan, secretary of the Dominion Executive Committee is out of the hospital, and D. P. Mills, secretary of Local Vancouver, has returned from the fishing on the Fraser River, the machinery of the party will be again set in motion, and party affairs once more assume their wonted activity.

COMMENT ON CURRENT EVENTS

Spartacus Deals Wilth One Thing and Ano her in Winnipeg Voice

The daily press informed us recently that King Oscar od Sweden had been obliged to quit his onerous duties for a period and take a rest. The poor old man has been greatly affected by the defection of his Norwegian subjects, but that is nothing to what his feelings would have been if they had rendered it impossible for him to live on the fruits of other people's labor. Instead of having a rest he would, in that case, have had to get down to work and realize in his own royal person what work means. The workers of Sweden, as of elsewhere, obtain no rest save in the grave, though even there, their chances are slim according to the theologians. The workers squirm under the lash of their masters and many are their complaints, but they refuse to employ the only remedy. They believe that the interests of the men that oppress them are identical with their own. As long as this belief is held by them, so long will their degraded condition continue.

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The small storekeeper in this city believes, like his confrere in other growing places, that he is helping to build up the city he lives in, and because of this fancied virtue on his part he believes himself entitled to every consideration. Just now he is objecting to the push cart vendors who have become quite numerous this summer. These men are doing their best to do what we are always told is so easy under our glorious institutions, viz., to lift themselves out of an overstocked labor market and make an independent living by the exercise of sobriety, industry and thrift. Unfortunately they are cutting into the business of the storekeeper, and instead of being an object of admiration to him as "self-made" men in embryo and an example of the truth of capitalist teaching, an attempt is made to banish the push carts from the streets and so abolish this form of competition. When material interest steps in, principle steps out.

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A few days since the "tenderloin" district of Philadelphia was raided by the police and those there present, male and female, were gathered in. Much sad surprise has been caused by the fact that members of the "best families" were found in the bunch. The unctious upholders of the "sanctity of the home" would have us believe that houses of ill-fame know them not, and to be shown up in their true colors is indeed a sad surprise. Capitalism breeds hypocricy.

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The Winnipeg telegram is a staunch upholder of capitalism and all its institutions. Whatever the opinions of its editorial writers may be as to Manitoba railway deals and Ottawa salary grabs they must defend them to the utmost of their ability or seek other jobs. It is strange indeed to find a paper of this stamp publishing in its columns such a work as "The Plum Tree" by David Graham Phillips. Though in the garb of fiction the statements made by the author are bound to impress many of the Telegram's readers in favor of a change to a better order of things. The power of the written word is great. The work deals with political methods in the States, and below is a quotation from last Monday's installment. Every word is applicable to this side of the line as proven by the G. T. P. autonomy bill and other iniquitions legislation:

We hear much of many wonders of combination and concentration of industrial power which railway and telegraph have wrought. But nothing is said about what seems to me the greatest wonder of them all—how these forces have resulted in the concentration of the political power of upwards of twelve millions of our fifteen million voters; how the few can impose their ideas and their will upon widening circles, out and out, until all are included. The people are scattered; the powers confer, man to man, day by day. The people are divided by partisan and other prejudices, the powers are bound together by the one self-interest. The people must accept such political organizations as are provided for them; the powers pay for, and their agents make and direct, those organizations. The people are poor; the powers are rich. The people have not even offices to bestow; the powers have offices to give and lucrative employment of all kinds, and material and social advancement—everything that vanity or the appetite of man craves. The people punish but feebly—usually the wrong persons—and soon forget; the powers relentlessly and surely pursue those who oppose them, forgive only after the offender has surrendered unconditionally, and they never forget where it is to their interest to remember. The powers know both what they want and how to get it; the people know neither.

These things are well known to exist, but one hardly expects the confession to be endorsed by an organ of "the powers."

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The Toronto Telegram recently published a cartoon, "Our politics is a 'fake' fight." The cartoon represents Laurier and Borden indulging in a sham fight amid the cheers of the onlookers. Apparently the Toronto Telegram has only just discovered that the so-called fight amid the cheers of onlookers is gallery play. This fact has been known and taught by Socialists these many years. Parliament represents the capitalist class and no other; how can there be any serious difference between those in and those out of the government seats when both factions represent the same class? How can the working class expect favorable legislation from their enemies? Parliamentary fights will be real enough when there is a goodly number of Socialists in parliament. Then the fictitious differences between grit and tory will disappear and they will oppose a solid front to the Socialists. Then the fight will be between the capitalist class and the working class, and it will be a fight to the death. Then shall we get one reform after another in the hope of preventing or at least indefinitely postponing the fall of capitalism. —Spartacus in Winnipeg Voice.

A CLEAR REVOLUTIONARY NOTE

As Understood by a Well Versed California Comrade

What is the clear revolutionary note? It is the note that sounds a clearly defined recognition of the fact that men have always acted and do now act in accordance with their material interests, that these material interests gather men into classes which come into inevitable and irreconcilable conflict because their interests are antagonistic. Always the stronger class seizes the powers of government and uses them to further its ends and to fix and perpetuate its dominance. The evolution of society has now divided the people into two distinct classes —the owners of the machinery of production and those who own nothing but their labor power and must live by selling it in a competitive market. The owners of the means of life—the capitalist class—are in control of the government, and use all the powers of government to uphold the present system of production. So long as the capitalist class can retain its hold upon the government, the working class need not expect no radical or permanent improvement in its condition. Only by making its own constitution (if one is needed), its own laws, and interpreting them in its own court houses, and enforcing them with its own power of police and army can the working class ever obtain the ownership of the tools with which it must work. It must own these tools with which it must work. It must own these tools in order to own the product of its labor. As long as the capitalist class own the tools it will own the product and the workers will get only the small portion which the cost of living forces in competition, and this living will not take into consideration sickness, accident or old age. Out of the race you must go to the scrap heap. Ownership is settled by law. Law is the rule of a class. The only law that will sanction the ownership of the means of life by the working class is the law made by the working class. The working class can only make its laws through the agency of government. It will get only what it is able to take. It will keep only what it is able to hold. It can get control of government and bring about the ends it seeks only by class conscious organization.

Which paper in the United States best sounds this clear revolutionary note?

The Socialist paper, as a matter of course, represents the present status of the movement. Whenever a party attains sufficient numerical strength to become a factor in politics it seems inevitable that it must become more or less involved in the every day tactics of political warfare, and find itself drawn away from the more radical insistence upon its fundamental principles. This has been the history of the Socialist movement in Germany. It is the danger everywhere. The paper, other things being equal, that most strenuously and consistently urges upon the working class the necessity of organization—class conscious party organization—and keeps always in the foreground that reform without revolution is not only of questionable advantage to the working class but in the very nature of class government is impossible, is the power of most service to the Socialist movement.—Walter V. Holloway, in Socialist Voice.

WISE MASTERS AND STUPID SLAVES

The Former Protect Themselves Against Vicious Legislation

On the letterheads used by the manufacturers] association appears the following significant line. "We protect you from vicious legislation." Vicious legislation in this case can only be interpreted to mean legislation that is not in accord with the views of the association. How this protection is furnished is not made plain. It has come to a pretty pass when an association of a few manufacturers can thus advertise the fact that they furnish "protection"—that is to say, can influence legislation at will.—Typographical Journal.

And why should not the manufacturers' association protect its members from vicious legislation to the full extent of its power to do so? What is wrong about it anyway?

Most assuredly "vicious legislation," from the standpoint of employers, would be such as tended to injure their material interests. It would appear to be the very acme of wisdom and good judgment upon their part, to guard against all such legislation. The evils against which all workers protest arise from the fact that employers safe-guard their economic interests by controlling legislation in their own behalf and the employes do not.

All legislation is class legislation, and government is purely a class instrument. Unless the capitalist class controls government, and thus shapes legislation in its own behalf, it could not maintain its position of mastery over its slaves—the working men. With the workers outnumbering their masters (capitalists) many to one, it speaks volumes for their ignorance when they will persist in allowing the masters to remain masters, by refraining from stripping them of the power to control government and shape its acts.

The action of the manufacturers' association in protecting its members from "vicious legislation" is commendable in the extreme. That so-called labor leaders and journals, do not stir the workers to take similar action, for similar purpose in their own behalf, speaks volumes, either for their ignorance or their pernicious proclivities.

It may be true that things have come to a "pretty pass when an association of a few manufacturers can thus advertise the fact that they furnish "protection"—that is to say—can influence legislation at will. But that which makes of it a "pretty-pass," is nothing short of the stupendous asininity of the working men themselves, who, by giving their support to the political parties of the employing class, entrench their masters in a position where they can protect themselves against "vicious legislation," by using all the powers of government to more securely rivet upon the limbs of the workers the chains of wage-slavery.

If there is one thing for which labor leaders and journals are especially noted, it is for their careful avoidance of anything that would tend to awaken the rank and file to an understanding of the true location of the seat of capitalist power.

Whether this propensity is due to cowardice, ignorance or design, must be left to the leader to judge. One thing is certain. That, which from the standpoint of the employers, is "vicious legislation," is from the standpoint of the employes, its very opposite, and vice versa. Therefore, if the workess are to protect themselves from "vicious legislation" they must follow in the footsteps of the employers, and seize the reins of power so that they may shape legislation to suit their purpose. It is high time that labor journals dispensed with the bombastic rot that now, in so many cases, fills their columns, and devoted the space to teaching some wholesome truth regarding matters economic and political as affecting the welfare of they who make up the only useful class in human society, — the working class.

Cease complaining, oh, ye wage-slaves, because your masters exercise due wisdom in seizing and wielding every power in order to protect their material interests. Go, ye, and do likewise!

From late despatches it appeareth that our Uncle Samuel proposes to land goods at the Chinese ports in spite of the boycott even if it becomes necessary to do so under the guns of warships. Bully for you, Uncle; Bully for you. Make the pig-tailed scalawags respect your ancient and honorable bargain counter reputation.

Comrade Harry Sibble continues to send in the subs. He has been working in the vicinity of Blaine and Bellingham, and is now at Everett, Wash. He reports an interesting discussion between Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis, of California, and John Z. White, the Chicago single-taxer, at Everett, on Sunday night, Aug. 14th.

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ARBITRATION.

The system of industrial arbitration in New Zealand, which was fondly hoped would put an end to strikes is now a pronounced failure. The judges, seeing it is a wreck, refuse to administer it any more. We must all be sorry to see the failure of an attempt, launched with high hopes, to put an end to industrial war. Not only an end of strikes was promised but a complete system of industrial law. Such, however, was the inevitable result. So long as the market was rising and the court had only to register the fair demands of the artisan and the ready consent of the employer, all went very well. But as soon as the market turned and contention commenced, trouble was sure to begin. It is impossible to enforce an award. No power can compel an employer to carry on his trade at a loss or the employee to take arbitration wages when higher wages are to be had elsewhere. Friendly mediation might do something. It may at all events give the contestants time to cool. But in good sense and good temper on both sides, combined with increased knowledge of the simple facts and rules of industrial economy, must be our chief reliance. If the Bystander presumed to propose an expedient it would be that when a division is taken on a strike it should always be by ballot, and each married man should have two votes.—Bystander, in Weekly Sun.

Thus another bubble blown by hot-air artists is burst, and things are found to be taking their regular course just as though it had never been blown. The advocates of arbitration should make a note of the success of their favorite scheme in the Antipodes, and they may make sure it will work as well here as there.

That this arbitration scheme of nonsense fails, is by no means strange for the reason that between employer and employe, master and slave, there is nothing to arbitrate or that can be arbitrated except by the exercise of sheer force. So long as the relationship of master and slave exists, a conflict of interest remains that will admit of no arbitration or compromise short of complete subjection on the one side and equally complete mastery upon the other.

It is a jolly good confession made by the writer above quoted, that so long as the market was "rising" everything "went well," but when the contrary was the case, arbitration was of no avail. This is equivalent to confessing that arbitration worked all right when it was not needed. When it was needed, it would not work at all. "No power can compel an employer to carry on trade at a loss, or the employed to take arbitration wages when higher wages are to be had elsewhere," says Bystander, all of which is equivalent to saying that the conditions and circumstances of the market determine the price of the commodity, labor-power, as well as all others and that arbitration tribunals are utterly useless and without power. The friction between employer and employe will not only remain but will increase in intensity so long as the wage system stands. The competition among the workers is continually becoming fiercer. This enables the employers to skin the workers close to the quick, which in turn compels them to recognize the skinning process of which they are the victims. As they more clearly recognize the skinning that is being practiced upon them under the wage system, the more pronounced will become their desire and determination to abolish the system, and the less liable will they be to be led astray in pursuit of arbitration and other silly schemes.

There is but one sort of arbitration that will apply to the conflict of interest between master and slave, and that is the arbitration that will destroy the former by freeing the latter. The sooner this be accomplished, the sooner will peace reign upon earth.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

It is reported that John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, gave utterance to the following words at the recent district convention of his organization at Dunmore, Pennsylvania:

"Never in my life have I felt more concerned about the entire mining situation than now. I don't know whether you fully realize what confronts us on April 1 next year. Every miner will be without a contract. Every miner will be in a position to demand what he wants. There will be no agreement or board of arbitration to deter you. But, while we have the liberty to make demands, the operators will also be at freedom to make demands on us. There are external evidences that they will have some. On every hand stockades and fences are being built, places are being filled with every available pound of coal. They are not doing it for pleasure. Indications are that they are preparing to resist your demands or make demands on you."

The wily John has made a most remarkable discovery, and that is that his organization is slated to go up against the real thing in the near future, in a manner that is liable to shatter its prestige and jeopardize John's fat snap. That the conditions of the labor market are fast getting rotten-ripe for the delivery of solar plexus blows to these so-called labor organizations, has been known to every one who does not ostrich-like thrust his head in the sand and refuse to note the trend of things. Just how John came to break away from civic federation banquets, etc., long enough to discover the approaching storm-cloud, is a mystery. But then, if it comes to the worst and John's graft plays out, he can tide over a period of famine by soaking some of the jewelry that Robbins and his gang of Pittsburg coal pirates, donated to him at that famous banquet given in his honor just before he left on his European junket.

It is more than probable that next season will be marked by sweeping wage reductions, in spite of stubborn efforts upon the part of the workers to prevent them. The conditions are rapidly becoming such as to warrant no other prediction. The labor market is hopelessly glutted with labor power, and the conditions are becoming more aggravated each day. It may not be a comforting assurance but it is as certain as that the sun will rise and set on the morrow that no power on earth can offset the adverse conditions of the labor market, i.e., adverse from the standpoint of the laborers. The United Mine Workers and other organizations no doubt will put forth superhuman efforts, but it must prove in vain so long as the conditions of the market are against them.

The next few years are fraught with peril and disaster to so-called labor organizations whose field of action is limited to the narrow confines of a labor market.

Well may the wily Mitchell be alarmed. The signs he sees are portentous of a coming storm of such severity as to ensure the foundering of his, and all similar economic (?) craft.

It is a most remarkable discovery that Mitchell has made. Most remarkable, indeed.

THAT CHINESE BOYCOTT

The Chinese boycott of goods from the United States still looms portentous before the vision of the festive Yankee labor skinning fraternity. And right well may they be frightened by it. The Chinese market has afforded most alluring possibilities for the disposition of the plunder stolen from the working class at home, and once these possibilities are closed there is every reason why the thieves should become terror-stricken.

If the modern highwayman (capitalist) cannot dispose of his stolen goods, so as to convert their value into new capital, i.e., additional means of robbery, his thieving career would be brought to a close at once. What is true in this respect of an individual, is true of the class. There would be neither zest or other motive in stealing things that could not be used, and the only use that the plunder of modern capital can be put to is to sell it, so that the thieving beneficiaries may convert it into the things needful to satisfy their luxurious appetites, and into additional capital, or means of robbery. It is shown in the press dispatches that there was a difference between the amount of goods exchanged between the United States and China, during the past year, of nearly twenty million dollars in favor of the former country. This means that Yankee labor skinners in one year succeeded in fastening their blood-sucking tentacles, in the form of capital, upon the Chinese people to the extent of twenty million dollars. It is needless to add that Chinese workers will have to pay through the nose for their investment just as their white wage slave contemporaries are doing in the United States and elsewhere. In other words they will be forced to surrender their hides to capitalist property in order that they may be tanned into the sacred and juicy profit so dear to the thieves' palate.

It also appears from the dispatches that the boycott has been inaugurated because of the discourteous treatment accorded to the "sons of influential Chinese officials," at the hands of some of Uncle Sam's "immigration officials," at San Francisco. The mistake made by the latter was that they did not exercise proper discrimination in dispensing their discourteous treatment. Had they dished it out to "Chinese working plugs," it would have passed unnoticed and unresented. Dealt out to "sons of influential officials," however, it was bound to be resented, and quite properly so. Being a shrewd fellow, the offended "Chink" knew how to properly resent the insult to his official dignity, by striking back at the only tender spot in the capitalist anatomy. By the boycott he has cut off some of the profit, erstwhile accruing to the Yankee capitalist, and a howl has gone up that reverberates around the earth. This shows that the "Chink" landed on the tender spot. May the pig-tailed heathen continue to deliver the blows. It is none of the working man's fight anyway, as he has no stolen goods to sell either in China or elsewhere. All of the goods he has to sell is his labor power and it is so plentiful and consequently cheap, that it is hardly worth stealing, and cannot, in many cases, be even given away.

The governor of Niu-Chwang has notified the boycotters "that their action is punishable by death." The governor is up-to-date. From the standpoint of capital, anyone who refuses to purchase is too dangerous a character to be allowed to live. The governor is quite right in the matter. They ought to be killed.

RAILWAY PROPERTY.

According to a bulletin of the Census Bureau the commercial value of the railroad property of the United States is $11,244,852,000.— News Item.

* * *

In its corporate form alone is the character of capital disclosed, and its real significance laid bare. In its most highly developed corporate form, such as the railways, the purpose and true meaning of capitalist property is so clearly expressed that it would appear to be akin to a miracle that anyone should fail to observe it. Commercial rating is given to property according to the profit that may be realized from its operation. If the railways are commercially rated as worth eleven billion dollars, it arises from the fact that the normal or average rate of profit in the capitalist world, can be paid upon that sum, out of the earnings of the roads after all the expenses have been paid. Such being the case the railways are worth that stupendous sum as an investment. Should the volume of profit increase the valuation would increase in like ratio. Should the volume of profit decrease so would the valuation. As the fundamental purpose of capital is profit, the commercial rating of railways and other forms of capitalist property must be determined by that factor alone.

If the railways are worth the sum mentioned above it means that out of the earnings there is enough left, after all expenses are paid, to pay the average rate of profit upon that sum. From whence comes the earnings of the roads? From the pockets of those who make up that ordinarily erratic and more or less stupid conglomeration commonly known as the public. Such earnings are paid in return for services performed, in the way of freight and passenger transportation, by an army of men known as railway employees. This army in the United States numbers about one million men. These workmen and their fellows have builded and equipped the roads, maintain and keep them in repair and operate them. In these ways do they alone perform the services for which the aforesaid public pays. Out of the amount received by the railroads in payment for the service rendered by the workmen the latter's wages are paid and the balance appropriated by the owners as profit upon the huge sums at which the roads are commercially rated.

This enormous profit comes to the owners of the railways, not because they have performed any service in the way of carrying freight or passengers, but because they occupy a position whereby they can command the labor of the workers who do perform such services. In other words the owners derive their profit because they occupy the point of vantage that enables them to collect payment for the service, and settle with the workmen upon the basis determined by the merciless conditions of a competitive labor market.

Railway property then becomes merely the means whereby the owners are enabled to plunder the workers and the extent of the plunder determines the commercial rating or value of their holdings. As the workers must labor in order to provide the means of living, capitalist property in railways becomes the instrument whereby its beneficiaries, (capitalists) appropriate the product and retain for themselves all in excess of that pittance doled out to the workman under the guise of wages.

What is it then that furnishes the basis of this value or commercial rating? The labor of the vast army of men who build the roads, keep them in repair and operate them. Then, in the last analysis this value of over eleven billion dollars rests in the bodies of the million or more men who function as railway employees. As railway property, like all capitalist property in fact, depends for its profits upon the productive power of working people and its valuation or commercial rating is solely determined by this, it will be readily seen that such a form of property is merely the instrument whereby human beings in the form of workmen are held in subjection to masters. In still plainer language, capitalist property functions merely as a title deed to human slaves. Were the slaves to vanish, capitalist property would be no more.

Whatever the sum of profit may be per annum that renders the valuation of eleven billion dollars possible that profit represents what the railway slaves earn during the year but do not get. It represents the price they pay for their slavery. Like all good things it comes high, and so long as they are stupid enough to believe that it must continue they will be compelled to pay the price.

If the average rate of capitalist profit be ten per cent., then the profit accruing to the railroads of the United States must amount to over one billion dollars. With one million employees this would mean an average of $1,000 profit per man. $1,000 per annum is quite a reasonable sum for a workman to pay for being an ass. That he is the long-eared ass that packs capitalist civilization upon his back, and pays its enormous expense, ought to have long since been discovered by the most stupid.

What is true of the railway worker is true of them in all industries. Just what fabulous sums are wrung from their slavish toil, by the beneficiaries of capitalist property is beyond reach of computation. But, whatever it is, it is safe to assert if it were retained by themselves and added to their present wage pittance it would enable them to live at least a life approaching to comfort and decency.

Not a journal of the various railway brotherhoods will, however, point out to its readers the significance of these commercial values and capitalist profits. They are far more apt to waste space upon laudatory comment upon the prosperity of railway companies, or fulsome flattery of some smooth railway official who has blown a little sweet-scented "hot-air" over his employers at some belly-crawling banquet.

These railway valuations and profits should be analysed by every journal pretending to speak for the employees, so that they might become familiar with the swindle that is practiced upon them and discover means to bring it to an end.

THE EAGLE "HONKS."

If John Chinaman gets too gay over on the other side touching Americans and the Star Spangled Banner, President Roosevelt will send a few ships of war over there that will make "Johnny" think h—l has broken loose! "Johnny Chinaman" had better not monkey with the buzz saw. It wouldn't take Uncle Sam over forty-eight hours after the Pacific fleet reached the Asiatic waters to knock that boycott off American goods higher than Gilderoy's kite.— Seattle Times.

The "Times" is not an anarchist sheet. It is not even a socialist sheet, that believes in "destroying the home," in pillage, arson and murder. It is just a real good, ordinary, every-day advocate of "law and order," and the rights of property." In fact, it is a really great "moral engine," and molder of public opinion.

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

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LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 1, S. P. of C. Business meetings every Wednesday evening in the headquarters, Ingleside block (room 1, second floor), 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Sullivan Hall, Cordova street. D. P. Mills, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The contracts which the coal miners of the States have with the coal owners, expire on April 1, 1906. Report says that the production of coal in the anthracite district is being pushed to the maximum and immense quantities are being piled up in storage. It is considered more than probable that this is being done with a view to crushing the unions and forcing downward the scale for mining at the expiration of the present contracts. Another glorious contest may confidently be looked for a year hence between organized empty-bellies and organized economic power.

According to the New York Tribune, Admiral Togo is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Vice-Admiral Uriu is a Presbyterian elder. Generals Kuroki and Oku, are also Presbyterians, and Field Marshal Oyama is either a Presbyterian or a Congregationalist. It is a comfort to know that these past masters in the art of human butchery are neither Pagans, Heathens nor Infidels. As the leaders on both sides are Christian followers of the Prince of Peace, let the glorious war go on right merrily.

Let ready Christian broadsword
Deal pious Christian cuts,
And never be by Christian sheathed
Except in Christian—er—insides.

Down in Kansas City, it seems the people have for years been accustomed to use the court house yard as a park. Some upstart city officials have now discovered them to be loafers and have issued orders forbidding further use of the grounds for such purpose. The court house grounds in Vancouver have been used to a limited extent during the late hot weather for a similar purpose. At times, as many as half a dozen persons might have been seen reclining upon the grass. According to the News-Advertiser, Aug. 15, complaint has been made about these "loafers," upon the plea that the grounds become littered up with "paper and rubbish," and the "turf damaged." It is safe to say that the complaint comes from some lazy city official who is paid to remove the rubbish and care for the turf. Either that or some west end loafer who has, by the exercise of thrift, industry and the gentle art of business acquired possession of grounds of his own in which to loaf. At any rate, this reclining upon the grass or in any manner enjoying the narrow pleasures afforded by these penurious little public parks and breathing places, ought to be stopped. Such reprehensible conduct upon the part of the people who pay for them and are supposed to own them, is clearly unconstitutional.

Union Directory

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Phoenix Trades and Labor C... Meets every alternate ... John Riordan, president; ... Brown, vice-president; P. ... caste sergeant-at-arms; W. R. ... bury, secretary treasurer, P. O. ... 198, Phoenix, B. C.

Phoenix Miners' Union, ... W. F. M. Meets every ... evening at 7.30 o'clock in ... hall. Wm. Barnett, president; ... chie F. Berry, secretary.

Nanaimo Miners' Union, No. ... F. M. meets every third ... from July 2. Alfred Asher..., ...ident; Jonathan Isherwood, ... Box 259, Nanaimo, B. C., ... ing secretary.

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A Chapter From Marx

GENESIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CAPITALIST.

The genesis of the industrial capitalist did not proceed in such a gradual way as that of the farmer. Doubtless, many small guild-masters and yet more independent small artisans, or even wage-laborers, transformed themselves into small capitalists, and (by gradually extending exploitation of wage-labor and corresponding accumulation) into full blown capitalists. In the infancy of capitalist production, things often happened as in the infancy of mediaeval towns, where the question, which of the escaped serfs should be master and which servant was in great part decided by the earlier or later date of their flight. The snail's pace of this method corresponded in no wise with the commercial requirements of the new world market that the great discoveries of the end of the 15th century created. But the middle ages had handed down two distinct forms of capital, which mature, in the most different economic social formations, and which, before the era of the capitalist mode of production, are considered as capital quand meme—usurer's capital and merchant's capital.

* * *

The money capital formed by means of usury and commerce was prevented from turning into industrial capital in the country by the feudal constitution, in the towns by the guild organization. These fetters vanished with the dissolution of feudal society, with the expropriation and partial eviction of the country population. The new manufactures were established at sea-ports, or at inland points beyond the control of the old municipalities and their guilds. Hence in England an embittered struggle of the corporate towns against these new industrial nurseries.

The discovery of gold and silver in America, the extirpation, enslavement and entombment in the mines of the aboriginal population, the beginning of the conquest and looting of the East Indies, the turning of Africa into a warren for the commercial hunting of black skins, signalized the rosy dawn of the era of capitalist production. These idyllic proceedings are the chief momenta of primitive accumulation. On their heels treads the commercial war of the European nations, with the globe for a theatre. It begins with the revolt of the Netherlands from Spain, assumes giant dimensions in England's anti-jacobin war, and is still going on in the opium wars against China, etc.

The different momenta of primitive accumulation distribute themselves now, more or less, in chronological order, particularly over Spain, Portugal, Holland, France and England. In England at the end of the 17th century, they arrive at a systematical combination, embracing the colonies, the national debt, the mode of taxation, and the protectionist system. But they all employ the power of the State, the concentrated and organized force of society, to hasten, hothouse fashion, the process of transformation of the feudal mode of production into the capitalist mode, and to shorten the transition. Force is the mid-wife of every old society pregnant with a new one. It is itself an economic power.

Of the Christian colonial system, W. Howitt, a man who makes a specialty of Christianity, says: "The barbarities and desperate outrages of the so-called Christian race throughout every region of the world, and upon every people they have been able to subdue, are not to be paralleled by those of any other race, however fierce, however untaught, and however reckless of mercy and shame, in any age of the earth." The history of the colonial administration of Holland—and Holland was the head capitalist nation of the 17th century—"is one of the most extraordinary relations of treachery, bribery, massacre, and meanness." Nothing is more characteristic than their system of stealing men, to get slaves for Java. The men-stealers were trained for this purpose. The thief, the interpreter, and the seller, were the chief agents in this trade native princes the chief sellers. The young people stolen were thrown into the secret dungeons of Celebes, until they were ready for sending to the slave-ships. An official report says: "This one town of Macassar, e.g., is full of secret prisons, one more horrible than the other, crammed with unfortunates, victims of greed and tyranny fettered in chains, forcibly torn from their families." To secure Malacca, the Dutch corrupted the Portugese governor. He let them into the town in 1641. They hurried at once to his house and assassinated him, to "abstain" from the payment of £21,875, the price of his treason. Wherever they set foot, devastation and depopulation followed. Banjuwangi, a province of Java, in 1750 numbered over 80,000 inhabitants, in 1811, only 18,000. Sweet commerce!

The English East India Company, as is well known, obtained, besides the political rule in India, the exclusive monopoly of the tea trade, as well as of the Chinese trade in general, and of the transport of goods to and from Europe. But the coasting trade of India and between the islands, as well as the internal trade of India, were the monopoly of the higher employes of the company. The monopolies of salt, opium, betel and other commodities, were inexhaustible mines of wealth. The employes themselves fixed the price and plundered at will the unhappy Hindus. The governor general took part in this private traffic. His favorites received contracts under conditions whereby they, cleverer than the alchemists, made gold out of nothing. Great fortunes sprang up like mushrooms in a day; primitive accumulation went on without the advance of a shilling. The trial of Warren Hastings swarms with such cases. Here is an instance. A contract for opium was given to a certain Sullivan at the moment of his departure on an official mission to a part of India far removed from the opium district. Sullivan sold his contract to one, Binn for £40,000; Binn sold it the same day for £60,000, and the ultimate purchaser who carried out the contract declared, that after all he realized an enormous gain. According to one of the lists laid before parliament, the company and its employes from 1757 to 1766, got £6,000,000 from the Indians as gifts. Between 1769 and 1770, the English manufactured a famine by buying up all the rice and refusing to sell it again, except at fabulous prices.

The treatment of the aborigines was, naturally, most frightful in plantation colonies destined for export trade only, such as the West Indies, and in rich and well populated countries such as Mexico and India, that were given over to plunder. But even in the colonies properly so-called, the Christian character of primitive accumulation did not better itself. Those sober virtuosi of Protestantism, the Puritans of new England, in 1703, by decrees of their assembly set a premium of £40 on every Indian scalp and every captured red-skin; in 1720, a premium of £100 on every scalp; in 1744 after Massachusetts Bay had declared a certain tribe as rebels, the following prices: for a male scalp of 12 years and upwards, £100, (new currency); for a male prisoner, £105, for women and children prisoners, £50; for scalps of women and children, £50. Some decades later, the colonial system took its revenge on the descendants of the pious pilgrim fathers, who had grown seditious in the meantime. At English instigation and for English pay, they were tomahawked by red-skins. The British parliament proclaimed bloodhounds and scalping as "means that God and Nature had given into its hand.

The colonial system ripened, like a hot-house, trade and navigation. The "societies monopolia" of Luther, were powerful levers for concentration of capital. The colonies secured a market for the budding manufactures, and through the monopoly of the market, an increased accumulation. The treasures captured outside of Europe by undisguised looting, enslavement and murder, floated back to the mother-country and were there turned into capital. Holland, which first fully developed the colonial system, in 1648 stood already in the acme of its commercial greatness. It was "in almost exclusive possession of the East Indian trade, and the commerce between the south-east and north-west of Europe. Its fisheries, marine, manufactures, surpassed those of any other country. The total capital of the Republic was probably more important than that of all the rest of Europe put together."

Gulich forgets to add that by 1648 the people of Holland were more overworked, poorer and more brutally oppressed than those of all the rest of Europe put together.

(To be Continued.)

ANOTHER DON QUIXOTE

Attorney General Jerome, of New York City, purposes to go before the people for re-election, not as a party nominee, but as a sort of "free lance," whose chief ambition shall be to give battle to what he terms the "one man power" in politics. If the astute Attorney General were really astute, he would realize that the political "boss" is quite a logical production, and one not to be dispensed with so long as capitalist production rules the economic field. The political "boss" is but the reflex of the economic boss. As industry becomes more completely organized and its management concentrated into fewer hands, likewise, with the management of its political reflex. The political protection that is vital to capital must of necessity express itself just as that of which it is a reflex, expresses itself in the domain of wealth production. While capitalist production is still primitive and carried on by numerous small and scattered concerns, its political affairs will be conducted in a similar haphazard fashion. As it becomes more completely developed and organized into gigantic establishments under one directing head its political expression in order to be effective and accomplish its purpose, will of necessity follow out the same line of organization. As the economic master arises on the economic field, his reflex and agent, the political "boss" rises on the field political. It will try the mettle of Jerome to knock the one down without howling the other over. Jerome is another Don Quixote.

There is no subject more widely discussed at the present time than Socialism; and yet, but a few years ago it was a subject almost unknown, and scarcely ever mentioned. Whatever vagaries may be lodged in the heads of many who call themselves socialists, and whatever crude notions may be entertained by numerous ones as to the purpose and object of the Socialist movement, one thing is clear enough and that is that its followers are becoming as numerous as the sands upon the seashore, and the time is, beyond doubt, within measurable distance when the age-long aspirations of the working class will, through this Socialist movement, be woven into the web and woof of the life of nations. The next ten years will see more history written by the hand of labor than has been written during the centuries of the past.

CHILDREN FOR CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Smart Inspects London Orphanages.

A meeting organized by the Fulham Board of Guardians, says a recent despatch, was held in London at the offices of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Thames Embankment to give members of their own and other boards of guardians an opportunity of meeting Mr. Boyne Smart, the Dominion of Canada government inspector of British children sent to Canada. The Rev. S. P. J. Propert, M.A., (chairman of the Fulham Board of Guardians), took the chair.

Mr. Smart said his visit to Great Britain was not primarily to promote a large emigration to Canada of the homeless and needy in this country, but to look into the system and training in workhouses and orphanages here, and especially to visit institutions which were sending out children to Canada.

The conditions of successful emigration were high character, health, and previous training. It was obvious that a boy picked up in the street and sent straight to Canada could not do as well as one trained in a home here before being sent over.

From 1899 to 1901 the number of children sent to Canada through the various agencies was 8,415 and during that period there were 51,740 bona-fide applications, or practically seven applications for each child.

The children were well distributed over the different parts of Canada, where, as a rule, the British juveniles were treated by the Canadian farmers to whom they were indentured as members of the family, and though the farmers were democratic they held that "Jack is not as good as his master."

Many poor children drawn from the slums of the country had become prosperous citizens of Canada, some being clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and teachers. There were 13 centres in Canada where Children from Great Britain were received and distributed —Daily Press.

The shipping of wage-slaves in embryo to Canada and other parts from the British Isles, seems to constitute no small part of the export trade of that country. The careful selection of the stock to be shipped, as described in the above, is commendable indeed and speaks volumes for the business integrity of the British trading class.

That the demand from 1899 to 1901, greatly exceeded the supply is indisputable evidence of the excellent quality of the goods as well as their cheapness. The hankering of the Canadian farmer for this sort of merchandise arises purely from philanthropic motives, and should not be attributed to any disposition to drive a good bargain. That these youngsters, the "flotsam and jetsam" of British capitalism, are "indentured" to Canadian farmers, is especially good. The very word "indentured" hath a most pleasing sound, highly suggestive of the continued round of pleasure which no doubt falls to the lot of the youngster who is fortunate enough to get his neck into that delightful yoke.

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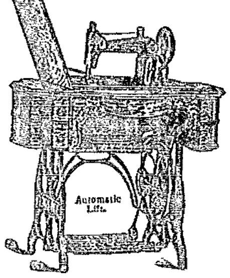

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PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and program of the international revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and to labor it should justly belong. To the owners of the means of wealth production belongs the product of labor. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production; therefore all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is master; the worker is slave.

So long as the capitalists remain in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the state will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the working class, as follows:

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railways, etc.,) into the collective property of the working class.

2. Thorough and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in ....

Local.................... ....Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political supremacy, i. e. possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organization of the workers into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

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

Applicant ....

Address ....

Occupation ....

Age.............................. Citizen..............................

Admitted to Local..............................19........

..............................Chairman ....Rec.-Sec.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Socialists of Vancouver:

Comrades. — The time was never more propitious for propaganda than it is at present. Go where you will you will hardly find anyone who will attempt to put up an argument against the Socialist platform and constitution, though a few still appear to derive some satisfaction from bickering over the short comings of some individual who is, (or what is more often the case, only thinks he is) a Socialist.

This being so, it behooves all good Socialists in the vicinity of Vancouver, (which may be truly called the Cradle of Socialism in Canada, though the honor of birth-place must always be accorded to the little City of Nanaimo) to take a renewed interest in the welfare of their "local" and by making the most of the legitimate fruits of their past labor and sacrifice, expended at a time "when to be known to have socialist ideas, was to be looked upon as a social monstrosity," to again line up and do some active propaganda in conjunction with the efforts of the earnest workers of our sister locals, until there is not an individual in this broad Dominion still retaining a modicum of intelligence with which they were originally endowed by their Creator, who will have any excuse for misunderstanding, misinterpreting or misrepresenting the aims of the Socialist party.

This action is even more incumbent on the Socialists of Vancouver than on any of the sister locals, for this being the largest center of population west of Winnipeg, as well as being the seat of the Dominion and Provincial Executive—for the time being at least—all eyes are directed towards us, not only in our own Dominion, but also from the sister States of Washington, Oregon and California. And this being so, you must surely agree with me, that it would be nothing short of shameful on our part to let any of the sister locals existing in smaller communities, and struggling under greater disadvantages, out-do us in that progressive organization and propaganda, which, in the face of all kinds of calumny and misrepresentation is fast bringing the party to that most high and respected position in human affairs to which it is so justly entitled.

Owing to the allurements of nature at her best, as exemplified in the fine long evenings of the past few weeks, and my own unavoidable absence during the same period in search of sock-eye salmon and an appetite, both of which I got a share of, especially the latter, the regular meetings have been allowed to lapse for the time. But while Socialists especially, may be excused for taking advantage of all the legitimate recreation which the beauties of nature afford, they should, nevertheless always remember the great mission entrusted to them at this momentous period of the world's history. They should remember the great privilege which is theirs; the great opportunities they may now take advantage of in the noble fight which is now being waged the world over, for the dethronement of anarchy and spoliation; the emancipation of the necessary part of society and the regeneration of the whole human race. And they should remember that with whatever zeal they now work the same shall be the measure of honor, accruing to themselves and their posterity in the very near future, when the school children will be loath to believe their histories which shall teach that their grand-fathers, yes, even their fathers, existed under a non-sensical regime of chaos, more selfish, more cruel, more treacherous and more crafty than ever governed the wild beasts of the jungles; where men and women went unclothed because they produced more clothes than a foreign people could be compelled to take from their masters; went hungry while the food they produced from mother earth was decaying in their master's warehouses; worked harder because they invented devices for overcoming the obstacles of nature; and what shall appear most incomprehensible of all, is why four-fifths of the world should have stood all this for so long a time.

In conclusion I wish to earnestly request all Socialists in Vancouver and vicinity to attend the business meetings which will recommence on Wednesday evening, Aug. 23, and continue every Wednesday thereafter, and I would further request that as many as possible put themselves in good standing in the local, so that at the end of the month I may be able to make a report that we need not feel ashamed to publish.

Trusting that you will be prompted to respond by a sense of that duty which you owe yourselves, your families, your fellow workers and humanity in general, I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,

DAVID P. MILLS,

Secretary Vancouver Local, No. 1, S. P. of C. P. O. Box 836.

LIKE A HORSE IN A MILL.

But whatever the land owner desires to do with his land is his own affair, his right in the era of "sacred" private property. What does the community and its welfare concern him? He has to attend to himself—so clear the way. The manufacturer acts on the same principle, when he makes obscene pictures and immoral books, or builds whole factories for the adulteration of food. These and many other employments are injurious to society; they undermine morality and feed corruption. But what does it matter? There is more money to be made by them than by moral pictures, scientific books, or the honest sale of unadulterated goods. The manufacturer wants to make money, and as long as he can avoid detention by the keen eye of the police, he may carry on his disreputable trade in peace, with an assurance that he will be envied and respected by society on account of the money thus earned.

Nothing characterizes the Mammon Worship of our age in this direction better than the Exchange and the business carried on there. The produce of the soil, manufactures, means of transport, the condition of the weather and of politics, want and superfluity, the destitution of the mass, accidents, public debts, inventions and discoveries, the health sickness and death of influential persons, wars and rumors of wars, often invented solely for this purpose, all this, and a great deal more is made the object of speculation, of exploitation, of mutual fraud and extortion. The matadores of capital here gain a decisive influence on the well-being of the entire community, and heap up enormous riches, thanks to their powerful connections and the pecuniary means at their disposal. Ministers and governments become puppets in their hands, and must dance when the wires are pulled behind the scenes. It is not the State that controls the Exchange, but the Exchange that controls the State. Against his will, the minister must water the poison-tree that he would rather tear up by the root.

All the things, which daily become more obvious as the evil increases daily, cry to heaven, to use a common expression, and demand a speedy and radical reform. But modern society is impotent to help; it stands before the question as certain animals before the mountains, it keeps going round in a circle like a horse in a mill, hopeless, idealess, a picture of wretchedness and imbecility. Those who want to help are still too weak, those who ought to help do not comprehend the situation, those who might help will not; they put their trust in force and think, if the worst comes to the worst, with Madame Pompadour, "after us the deluge." But what if the deluge come in their time?

People answer us with the exclamation: "Propose something; show us what we must do to be saved!" That would be very unnecessary trouble. The best proposals we could make would be more vehemently opposed than any others, for nothing can be done till privileges and monopolies of all kinds are sent down to Orcus, and this is exactly what people refuse to do, in spite of all their fine phrases. Yes, it would be well if we could cure a sick world with sentiments and assurances.—Bebel.

ELECTRICITY IN EGYPT.

The German Consul at Alexandria gives some information as to the use of electricity for various purposes in Egypt. In Cairo we find that lighting current is generated by a station which the gas company controls but the public lighting is not developed as yet and only private lighting is operated at present. A tramway system is working in the city. It is owned by a Brussels company. Alexandria is using current for private lighting, but Cairo, has no public system. The tramway lines are controlled by an Egyptian company. To connect Alexandria with its eastern suburbs, a concession has been granted to the Alexandria and Ramleh railway, which has lately adopted electric traction on the lines. The same English company are now operating the city tramway lines. Port Said now has an electric lighting system, which is newly installed, but there are no electric tramways. At Mansourah, the public and private lighting is conceded to an English company for twenty years dated from 1899. At Suez the concession for the electric lighting in the town and also at Port Tewfik was given to H. Betys & Co. in 1902, but has now passed into the hands of the Ismailiah Electric Company. It seems that gas engines are to be used to a considerable extent in Egypt in the future. Motive power is employed almost exclusively for irrigation. The most common type of machine is the portable locomotive, of English construction, but it takes a great quantity of coal, and this is very expensive in a country like Egypt. It seems that these machines can be very advantageously replaced by gas engines, which are much more economical, especially the latest forms, which are well adapted for use here, and consume only 1-3 pound of anthracite coal per horse-power-hour. Transport of force would be a great advantage in Egypt for operating the small irrigating machines. It will no doubt come into use soon, and a start has been made by a French engineer. He employs the engines of a cotton factory which is not always running, to operate dynamos and send current for working electric pumps to carry out the irrigation. On one plantation a Siemens-Schuckert electric plant gives power for motors. Prince Djemil Tussum has also adopted a German electric station on his property for the same purpose. It will be remembered that the gates of the celebrated Asswam dam are operated by Siemens-Schuckert electric motors. There is some question of using the cataracts of the Nile as a source of hydraulic power to operate plants and distribute current throughout a region which is now a desert, but which would be flourishing could the Nile water be taken through it. Thus the river would give the irrigation water and also the motive power. But this project is one which remains for the future to solve.—Scientific American.

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LAST OF THE DANDIES.

Bequeathes His Son 365 sets of False Teeth to Chew Insults.

There has just died at Yarinsk, in Vologda, Mikhail Stepanoff (says a telegram from St. Petersburg), the vainest man in the world. Stepanoff, although nearly 90 years of age, was a dandy until the day of his death. He delighted in the company of young ladies, read all the fashion papers sent direct to him from Paris, London, Berlin and New York, and maintained a tailor of his own, who was employed all the year in inventing for him new creations. It was popularly believed that the Russian Anglesey was only half human. He wore artificial teeth, of which he had 365 sets, and he changed the color of his hair whenever fashion demanded it. Even his legs were made to order, for it was one of his weaknesses to wear knee breeches, which admirably set off a pair of shapely calves, modelled for him by a "physical culture school" in New York.

By his will Stepanoff left the sum of 400,000 roubles "to found a school of physical beauty for Aged Gentlemen." To his son, who is a solicitor in Moscow, he bequeathed only his collection of false teeth. "My son has insulted me often," ran a passage in the dead man's last testament. "I leave him my collection of false teeth, in the hope that they may induce him to chew his false words."

Stepanoff's son will attempt to upset the will, alleging that his father, at the time of his death, was of unsound mind.

$602,799.21 in gold weighs one ton. This is too much weight to have in the Clarion office at once. Kindly make remittances for subs in bills of small denominations. We will knock off the 21 cents.

A FISH IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Purser Bendall, of the Australian line steamer Manuka, has in his possession, a curious photograph, which was taken from the Captain's deck of a steamer. It is a picture of Pelorous Jack, the well-known pilot-fish that is so familiar to every navigator in Australasian waters. People in this country who have not yet heard of this funny pilot, we can now enlighten. He is a white fish, fourteen feet long, and shaped something like a shark or porpoise, and is the only fish of his kind yet discovered.

Pelorous Jack has been a subject for many Magazine writers, as well as the study of wise professors, not only for his physical peculiarities, but also for the work which he performs. This notorious fish lives in the waters in and around French pass, which is situated north of what is known as the South Island, New Zealand.

All coastwise steamers and steamers from American ports navigate this pass on their way to New Zealand. The pass is much narrower that the pass opening into Burrard Inlet, but the captains are assisted in finding their way through by Pelorous Jack, who meets every boat and leads the way through. He never fails to present himself in front of a boat as it nears the pass, and swimming along at the surface keeps a few feet ahead, and a little to the left of the bow of the steamer. Sometimes he gets too close, and as a consequence, his sides are marked with many scars, from coming in contact with the keels of many steamers. Pelorous Jack has been performing this peculiar mission for over 28 years, and during the past fifteen years has been under the protection of the New Zealand government, and a heavy penalty is attached to the offence of taking a shot at him.

The photograph owned by Purser Bendall is a good one. It shows the interested passengers lined along the railing of the steamer, watching Pelorous Jack, who swims unconcernedly along, attending to his business as he has done for so many years.

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THE ASTUTE LION.

John Burroughs, the naturalist was laughing about the story, widely published not long since, of a wild duck that got a salt water mussel caught on its tongue, and had intelligence enough to fly from the salt to the fresh water, where it dipped the mussel sickening it through osmosis and thus causing it to loosen its firm grip.

"I believe that story of the duck that understood the theory of osmosis," said Mr. Burroughs. "I believe it as implicity as I believe the story of the crippled lion and the young lieutenant.

"Perhaps you have heard this story? No! Well, then:

"A young lieutenant, during an African campaign, came one day upon a badly crippled lion. The great brute limped over the tawny sand on three paws, holding its fourth paw in the air. And every now and then with a kind of groan, it would pause and lick the injured paw piteously.

"When the lion saw the young lieutenant, it came slowly towards him. He stood his ground, rifle in hand. But the beast meant no harm. It drew close to him; it rubbed against him with soft feline purrs; it extended its hurt paw.

"The lieutenant examined the paw, and found that there was a large thorn in it. He extracted the thorn, the lion roaring with pain, and he bound up the wound with his handkerchief. Then, with every manifestation of relief and gratitude, the animal withdrew.

"But it remembered its benefactor. It was grateful. And in a practical way it rewarded the young man.

"This lion ran over the regiment's list of officers, and ate all who were the lieutenant's superior in rank. Thus, in a few weeks, the young man, thanks to the astute animal, became a colonel."

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

The Dog sued the Sheep for a debt; the Kite and the Wolf were the judges, and the Fox and the Vulture gave evidence. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, and debt, costs, and expenses of witnesses were all paid out of the body of the poor Sheep.—Rachel Fardon.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The readers of the Western Clarion are requested to take particular notice of the number upon the address slip on their paper. A considerable number of subscriptions will expire during the forthcoming two months. This holds especially true in regard to subs. taken by Comrade Walsh during his trip through the interior during the fall of 1903. Those who wish to continue receiving the paper should be careful to renew before expiration of present sub. in order to avoid any break in the regular issues. It should be borne in mind that all names are stricken from the list upon expiration of the number for which payment has been made. This is number 331. If that number is on your address slip your sub. expires with this issue. While the publishers of the Western Clarion do not beg for subs or renewals, nor push forward any schemes to obtain such, they will take pleasure in forwarding to any address 5 yearly sub. cards for $3.75. Each card will be accepted as payment in full for one year's subscription to the Western Clarion when returned to this office.

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THE ASS AND THE HEDGEHOG.

A pure and simple Ass, who had long been floundering in a wage-swamp, sank deeper and deeper in the mire as his struggles became more violent. To add to his misfortunes a swarm of leeches, cockroaches, grafters, decoys, and other similar vermin, settled upon him and stung and plagued him grievously. An "Industrial" Hedgehog, who happened to come near, offered to drive away the vermin that molested and teased him in that sad manner. "Nay, nay," cried the pure and simple Ass, "pray let them alone. Those that are now upon me are already full almost to bursting with my blood. If you drive them away, a fresh swarm of hungry rascals will take their places, and I shall not have a drop of blood left in my body."—Dedicated to ex-Father Hagerty and the rest of them, by the shade of Esop.

The superior fighting qualities of the Canadian soldiers was beautifully illustrated at Halifax recently, when four members of the Royal Canadian regiment, got loaded with the military ardour which lurks in Canadian booze and went upon the warpath. The military police were called into activity, and a general mix-up occurred. A sergeant of the police got his head split open by a blow from a belt buckle, wielded by one of the valorous warriors. A number of lesser casualties occurred. Take it all around the affair was one greatly to the credit of our gallant military heroes, and brave defenders. Long live the Canadian soldier and Canadian booze. It affords a combination that could whip the world.

In commenting upon some action of the Chief of Police of that city, the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald, winds up with these words: "The public employs the Chief of Police, but which class does he serve?"

We are not posted as to Milwaukee, but here in Vancouver and numerous cities which we have honored with our August presence, the public—which by the way has been likened to a long-eared donkey—in no sense of the word employs the police force. It is employed by the ruling class, through its political agencies and right well does it serve its employer. All that somewhat indefinite thing called the public has to do with it is to submit to its insulting treatment and be d——d.

Does any one doubt that we are prosperous? If so, let him listen and be convinced. The Steel Trust made "net earnings" of $30,300,000 last quarter—seven millions more than in the preceding quarter, eleven millions more than in the corresponding quarter of 1904. After setting aside six millions for depreciation, replacement and special improvements, $7,500,000 for enlargement of plant and purchase of new properties, and three millions for general reserve, there was still fourteen millions to be divided among the owners of bonds and preferred stocks. Yes, indeed, we bondholders and preferred stockholders are doing very well, thank you. As for the 165,000 men who work in the Trust mines, furnaces, foundries and mills and produce all this—well they are getting almost as big wages as they were five years ago and doing considerably more work. Hurrah for prosperity.—The Worker.

As in the 18th century the American War of Independence sounded the tocsin for the European middle-class so in the 19th century the American civil war sounded it for the European working class. In England the progress of social disintegration is palpable. When it has reached a certain point it must re-act on the continent. There it will take a form more brutal or humane, according to the degree of development of the working class itself. Apart from higher motives, therefore, their own most important interests dictate to the classes that are for the nonce the ruling ones, the removal of all legally removable hindrances to the free development of the working class.—Marx.

The ruling classes, however, failing to realize this, busy themselves with placing every possible obstacle in the way of that "free development." This tends to create a condition that will undoubtedly mark the day of reckoning with the ruling class, with much of brutality at the hands of its hereditary enemy, the enslaved working class.

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Medicine was introduced ... from Greece, 200 years B. C. ... before that, however, the ... mules were compelled to take ... during these many centuries, ... bit has become so firmly fixed ... them that they now swallow ... dope with no more serious ... than a wry face.

An exchange says, "prosperity ... the mother of graft." This ... mistake; a serious mistake. ... is the mother of prosperity. ... is this known around the ... office that every one, from the ... down to the editor, is trying ... the child by working the mother.

What has become of the ... enmity that was at least ... to exist between the Liberals ... Conservatives? Barring an ... ional pitiful squeak from some ... nificant penny-a-liner, one would ... cy these two old political ... fast asleep in each other's arms ... suspicion is rapidly gaining ... that their professed enmity, and ... ference of policy is all a sham ... how, just merely put on for the ... pose of masking some ulterior ... tive.

We have received a circular ... Bellingham, Wash., setting forth ... particulars of some sort of a ... ble that has occurred because ... thur Morrow Lewis, of California ... indulged in some adverse criticism ... to Comrade Mrs. Irene Smith's ... ifications as a member of the ... al Committee of the Socialist ... of the United States. The comrades ... might as well save postage by ... forwarding their tales of woe ... office. We have more trouble ... our own than we can handle.

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Exclusive patterns are now ... some of the choice ones will be ... early, and some of the designs ... cannot duplicate. If you appreciate ... unusual styles it will interest you ... come promptly.

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