

Library, Legislative Assembly OCT. 1, 1905 VICTORIA, B. C.

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

Subscription Price Per Year \$1.00

FROM THE CENTRE OF BIGOTRY

The Seeds of Revolution Sowing Scattered in "Toronto the Good."

Toronto, the only place in Ontario having an organized labor movement...

But despite this rocky soil, the seeds of revolution are sprouting...

Progress is being made in Toronto, though slow, about 200-300 English speaking...

During the recent convention of the Geographical Union in Toronto, the local propaganda committee endeavored...

Max Hayes spoke for about two hours on the evolution of capitalism...

During the printers' convention, the delegate introduced a "socialist" preamble...

ganda is being pushed actively. Literature is distributed freely and capable speakers are engaged frequently.

WESTON WRIGLEY, Toronto, Sept. 14, 1905.

GERMAN MEAT FAMINE.

The meat famine in Germany is exciting the entire country. "Open the frontier to Russian pork" is the cry now being raised by all classes.

But it is not much higher in price owing to a reduction in the number of the cattle.

Germany is, therefore, practically facing a famine, though Herr von Pöhlke calls it just a period of high prices.

Dr. Carol of Chicago hopes that some day physicians "may replace a worn out or wounded human heart with the healthy yucca and strong iron from a living monkey."

IN REVOLUTIONARY THROES

Unhappy Russia Seething With Internal Strife and Turmoil.

It is with the bourgeoisie as with Reynard the Fox, it is never so brimful of morality and idealism as when it has played somebody a nasty trick.

At the same time it is just as hypocritical to outlive Witts for his diplomatic skill. The "skill" in this instance amounts to no more than to a readiness to sacrifice another 100,000 human lives in the hope of saving the "bones" of the autocracy.

CHINESE ON THE RAMP

The latest news from South Africa reveals a very serious state of affairs among the Chinese coolies. Even the "Times" has to admit "wholesale desertions" and that the "Boer farmers have had to be allowed to protect themselves.

It is taking a long time to convince the workers of the world that the strike is not the weapon with which to win economic liberty.

The Chicago Teamsters' strike lasted one hundred and five days, and involved 4,800 men.

Great indignation has been caused in New South Wales by the government offering the services of men who are on the unemployed register, to employers for twelve months without pay.

THE CAPITALIST STRONGHOLD

Bozeman is the bourgeois stronghold of Montana. The metropolis of the Gallatin Valley, the richest and most beautiful farming district in the state, it depends upon the farming industry for support, and not on industrial labor.

As the result Bozeman is the strongest militia headquarters in the state. All the available forces join the militia and feel proud of it.

Where Ryan Reigns. Conditions are ripening at the various proletarian points. Jardin, the richest gold camp in the state, near the town of the Northern Pacific, is already the National Park, is already a little Colorado.

MONTANA NEXT FOR BULL-PENS

Mr. Crouch-Hazlett Writes Intensely of Events in That State.

The following article from the pen of Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett, which appeared in a recent issue of the Socialist, Toledo, is one of the many evidences that our comrades are not only alive to the fight that capitalism is making to perpetuate itself, but that by clearly seeing the underlying causes and forces of the class struggle they are preparing to take their stand in battle line for the emancipation of the world's workers.

That the Colorado outrage performed by the Citizens' Alliance, the operators and those controlling the offices of government, against the workers, the miners and the farmers, was a part of a deliberate formed plan throughout the country to crush union organization and render labor helpless, has been evidenced since in numbers of ways by the attitude of capital in taking toward organized labor.

There are various things that go to corroborate these prognostications. In the first place the stockholders who control the capitalist interests in Colorado are the same as those who control them in Montana.

After the close of the Philippine war Alger recommended to the United States Government that Fort Keogh, near Miles City, be abandoned, as there was no longer any military value in the place. Instead, at the solicitation of the large capitalists of the state, the fort was not only retained, but strengthened.

There is unusual activity among the capitalists in organizing the militia. McCormick, merchant, banker, contractor, one of the men holding the chief business interests in Miles City, advised young men to buy bonds that on social basis he wouldn't have in his house, organized the militia there, and contributed materially to its support.

The Capitalist Stronghold. Bozeman is the bourgeois stronghold of Montana. The metropolis of the Gallatin Valley, the richest and most beautiful farming district in the state, it depends upon the farming industry for support, and not on industrial labor.

As the result Bozeman is the strongest militia headquarters in the state. All the available forces join the militia and feel proud of it. Pictures of the militia adorn almost every home. The workers flaunt their disgraceful constitution, while employers boast over it, and do not even know that they are simply training for the murder of their brother workmen.

Where Ryan Reigns. Conditions are ripening at the various proletarian points. Jardin, the richest gold camp in the state, near the town of the Northern Pacific, is already the National Park, is already a little Colorado.

Discontent is brewing and resentment is bitter. Old union men tell me there is the same spirit that was manifested before the strike of 1894. One workman struck his boss in the Northern Pacific shops and knocked him down. The Socialist Party Organizes Intelligently. The Socialist party of the state is putting forth the most intelligent efforts to get ready to trade the crisis. One of the most serious complications in the Colorado case was that the Socialist party of the state was torn by factions.

with instant dismissal if they rent these homes. The wretched owners are obliged to climb the mountains four miles, where they hang their heads low enough, he have to board away from their homes. He is running everybody out of the camp who is not ardent to his will by refusing work, and he is bringing in as ignorant a class of laborers as possible, whom he can control.

He has also made the union, a local of the Western Federation, subservient. The Montana conditions for mill and smelter men have been eight hours work, and \$4 and \$16 a day. At Jardin they work twelve hours a day \$2.50 and \$1. Some of the outside men stand here to force decent conditions.

When I was there, as I was distributing my circulars, he called after me and went through the mill. I wanted to know if he forbade me to go through the mill. He said he did, and I said I would see that the men heard that he didn't want them to have any freedom as to what they did. There are hellions. Every one thought it was a miracle that I could even speak on the street in front of Ryan's hotel. The men make out of the mill and from behind buildings to insult and to throw stones at me. I never saw the badge of fear so unmistakably impressed upon men. Out of probably seventy-five people, were not one dared to stay for the collection, or to buy any books, or to be seen talking to me, but slunk away into the night and their holes. I never had such an experience. Both the Ryan brothers were at the meeting.

There was just one ray of light in the whole incident. The sweet-faced wife of the saloonkeeper, who was keeping the hotel, refused to take any pay for my services. She said that she was a white woman and she wouldn't have her white blouse from the pollution of human degradation.

Cokedale is another miserable trust-controlled town. It and its human lives belong to the Amalgamated. Its people are doing a successful business in the saloons the only life and amusement of the place.

I asked the clerk if the men were compelled to trade at the company's store. He said they were not. I asked him if there was any other store, and he replied that there was not. The interior has that forlorn, cheap, bare look that all company stores have. The contents are the sole compensation of these helpless slaves.

Discontent is brewing and resentment is bitter. Old union men tell me there is the same spirit that was manifested before the strike of 1894. One workman struck his boss in the Northern Pacific shops and knocked him down. The Socialist Party Organizes Intelligently. The Socialist party of the state is putting forth the most intelligent efforts to get ready to trade the crisis. One of the most serious complications in the Colorado case was that the Socialist party of the state was torn by factions.

Discontent is brewing and resentment is bitter. Old union men tell me there is the same spirit that was manifested before the strike of 1894. One workman struck his boss in the Northern Pacific shops and knocked him down. The Socialist Party Organizes Intelligently. The Socialist party of the state is putting forth the most intelligent efforts to get ready to trade the crisis. One of the most serious complications in the Colorado case was that the Socialist party of the state was torn by factions.

Discontent is brewing and resentment is bitter. Old union men tell me there is the same spirit that was manifested before the strike of 1894. One workman struck his boss in the Northern Pacific shops and knocked him down. The Socialist Party Organizes Intelligently. The Socialist party of the state is putting forth the most intelligent efforts to get ready to trade the crisis. One of the most serious complications in the Colorado case was that the Socialist party of the state was torn by factions.

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday in the interests of the Working Class alone at the office of the Western Clarion, 165 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 PER ANNUM
Strictly in Advance.

Yearly subscription cards in lots of six or more, 15c each.
Advertising rates on application.
If you receive this paper it is paid for.

Address all communications to
The WESTERN CLARION
Box 836,
Vancouver, B. C.

341 Watch the label on your paper. If this number is on it, your subscription expires next issue.

SATURDAY, September 30, 1905.

A HUMBBUG STATESMAN.

Smith, Ralph Smith, Statesman and Philosopher, has now blossomed out as an envoy of Peace, entitled, no doubt to rank in the same class with those Japanese and Russian worthies who recently indulged in diplomatic tumbling, at Portsmouth, N. H. This Smith has just returned from Ottawa bringing Deputy Minister of Labor Macdonald King along with him, ostensibly for the purpose of arranging some settlement of the Nanaimo strike trouble.

It seems to be a weakness of the average statesman, philosopher and peace envoy to talk. As a rule they talk upon the slightest provocation, or even with none at all. This apparent weakness may, however, be a clever subterfuge used for the purpose of masking the weightier moves upon the chessboard of statesmanship and diplomacy which make for the upbuilding of empire, and the welfare of the people.

Be that as it may, Smith no sooner landed in Vancouver than he started his gramophone, and according to the World, the following noise issued forth:

"Nanaimo has been sowing seeds of socialism for three years, and is now reaping a rich harvest," was Mr. Smith's pronouncement yesterday. "There has been so much socialism that the laboring men will not recede in a hurry. It would surprise you to have heard some of the doctrines which have been preached on the streets of Nanaimo during the last two or three years."

It would be an insult to the intelligence of even a member of the tribe of Smith to infer that they did not know that the "rich harvest" being reaped by Nanaimo, is a harvest made possible only by the sowing of the seeds of capitalism. It is a capitalist harvest, and Smith will receive more substantial benefits from the crop than will the miners of Nanaimo, whom he succeeded for years in duping.

Webster defines the meaning of the word "recede" as follows: "To go or move back; to take back a claim or pretension; to retire or retreat." In the light of this it is interesting to know that whatever may have been taught in Nanaimo for the past three years has so stiffened the backbone of the "laboring men" that they will not "recede in a hurry."

It is well known that during the Smith regime they were so well instructed and successfully handled by that eminent person, that they would "recede" every time the coal company wished.

The "doctrine" preached upon the streets of Nanaimo for the "past two or three" years, has surprised no one since this thoroughly with-hug was met at the wharf by the miners of Nanaimo, upon his return from the East, and drawn by them through the streets in a carriage. It will be a surprise to many if these same miners do not, in the near future convey him to some point beyond the city limits, astride a rail.

That which has been preached upon the streets of Nanaimo for the "past two or three years," is but the aspirations of an enslaved working-class, to break the chains of wage-slavery, to bind him to the brutal, capitalist. Altogether, too many vultures, triumphant and gloomy and peace-loving, of the Smith type have been allowed to clap the blinkers upon the eyes of the laborer and deliver his body and soul to the shackles of capitalist slaughter.

ful feudal retainers of those days. A bas, Smith, Statesman, Philosopher, Peace Envoy, and all around Humbbug!

SLAVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The mine owners of the Transvaal have at present 50,000 coolies, brought from China, at work in the mines, and contracts have been made for the bringing of 50,000 more. These coolies have been brought in under conditions which they do not understand, and upon terms of servitude that do not materially differ from slavery. Failure by them to turn out the allotted amount of work, was only recently punished by flogging, but new modes of punishment have since been found. One of these is to strip the erring coolies absolutely naked and leave them tied by the pigtail to a stake in the compound for two or three hours, when other coolies gather round and laugh and jeer their countrymen who stand shivering in the intense cold. Another method is to bind the Coolie's left wrist with a piece of fine rope, which is then put through a beam about nine feet from the ground. This rope is then made taut so that the unhappy coolie, with his left arm pulled up perpendicular to his body, is placed on a tripod in this position. He is kept as a tripod for two hours in this position during which time if he tried to get down on his heels he must stand in the air, hanging from his left wrist.

With the help of this imported labor, working under such conditions, it is estimated that the gold output of the Transvaal may be increased from a little over \$82,000,000 in 1904 to \$100,000,000 in the near future. But this production is being brought about at a cost which certainly is staggering humanity; at least, it is shocking the conscience of the English-speaking world. The Globe, in commenting on the facts above stated, says that: "Canadian who thought they were fighting for or contributing toward the preservation of British authority in South Africa cannot avoid a feeling of chagrin and disappointment at the results of our rule in the Transvaal. The Chinese immigration, which the Boers would never tolerate, has made the Transvaal a disgrace among the nations. Whatever faults may have grown up under the Boer Government and whatever corruption and officiousness may have developed, there was too much humanity in the rough burghers to tolerate such a condition as now exists. If this is necessary to the payment of dividends, it is better for South Africa, and for the Empire at large, that the dividends be relinquished." The Sun.

The workers of Canada, and the balance of the world are brought up and work under conditions that the majority of them understand as little as do the Chinese coolies in South Africa, and likewise upon terms of servitude that do not "materially differ from slavery." In fact that is the only status of labor possible under anything like well developed capitalism. It is out of such labor conditions that come all dividends, both large and small. It is out of such labor conditions that come the luxurious living of the entire capitalist fraternity and its hordes of retainers and hangers-on. It is out of such labor conditions that every institution of today, that protects and defends capitalist property, draws its sustenance. The civilization that is built upon such labor conditions is a slave civilization, with its vulgar ostentation and arrogant wealth and power upon the one hand, and its equally vulgar, servile and cringing poverty and dependence upon the other, the lot for the individual and for the race.

The commission appointed by the French government to investigate administration affairs in the French Congo, has brought in a report that is replete with illustrations of the humanitarian instincts of capitalist rule as practiced upon the natives of that unhappy land. The report says that natives have been actually flogged to death with "knotted whips." Also that the "Colonial office at Bangui, in May, 1904, imprisoned 53 women and ten children." In order to compel the natives to pay taxes, within five weeks, 47 of these unhappy wretches died of starvation. Thus does Christian capitalism exercise its beneficent away over the destinies of mankind, and under divine sanction the process of "benevolent assimilation" goes merrily on.

The Seattle Manufacturing Co., and Chitt, Peabody & Co., of Troy, New York, have secured from the Supreme Court an injunction forbidding their striking employees from picketing, boycotting and calling out "scab" strikes in the ancient and honorable privilege of the working man to make an use of himself arbitrarily curtailed by brutal and despotic capital.

According to report Rockefeller projects a tremendous plant about \$27,000,000, which a million men will be without employment because of "over-production." This causes Hensar's Chicago American to raise the question and suggest that the government own all the railroads, gas works, and street cars, and pay the workers so well that they would have money to buy and consume the so-called "over-production." This is indeed a happy suggestion. But would it not be just as well to suggest to the present Rockefeller, that they should start a court? As they own the government, or are, in fact, the government, they will no doubt fix that necessary little wage matter at once. At least they will be quite as apt to do so as would their government.

Japanese comrades organized the "State Socialist Party" at Tokyo on August 18th, and the party made its special announcement on the 25th.

THE NANAIMO SITUATION.

At the time the present mine trouble commenced, a committee, representing the whole of the working force was chosen in a mass meeting to deal with the Coal Company and to arrange a settlement of the impending trouble. In a few days the United Mine Workers, at the suggestion of the gentlemen representing the international organization, called their members of this committee and assumed control of the whole situation. This was four months ago. A few days since, Mr. MacKenzie King, of the Ottawa slave trade department arrived in town, and, after interviewing the company called a mass meeting of the men for to-day. The result of this meeting has been the appointment, by the men, of a committee of five, to deal with the company upon behalf of the entire working force.

After four months of strike we have now arrived at the point we occupied on June 1st. Now, if Messrs. Burn and Gibson, of the United Mine Workers, will only repeat their grand spectacular act of four months ago by again calling the members of their union of the committee, there is no reason why they should not once more arrive at the same point at some time in the future.

The writer has sometimes thought it a trifle strange that this good natured little gentleman from Ottawa should have such remarkable success as he does in settling troubles in the slave market, but perhaps the feat is performed by the same method that enabled Gillicuddy to attain such marked success in his famous wrestling match with the bear. The bear had been doted upon atmosphere and water for two weeks previous to the contest.

Roseland workmen will do well to keep an eye on Messrs. Aitken and Thompson, the gentlemen supposed to be responsible for the now "Evening Star." Among the many comments with which we have had to contend with in Nanaimo, those harpists have proven not the least vicious and unscrupulous, more especially Aitken. Mr. J. A. Macdonald will find the support of "The Star" dear at any price.

At the request of a few of the farmers in the vicinity of Sumasport, Albert District, Comrades Williams, Booker and Hawthornthwaite addressed a meeting and took the preliminary steps towards the formation of a Local of the Socialist Party. At that point, on Sunday, Sep. 24. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Oct. 8.

The Nanaimo Fishermen Company, has gone up the creek, and with it quite a little working-class savings.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

C. M. O'B., Combermere, Ont.—Clippings received. Also money. The former we shall use without reservation, but hesitate as to the latter, for fear it may be "tainted." Please advise us. Will forward file of papers on at once.

O. R., Los Angeles, Cal.—Have already seen the editorials mentioned, and place the same value upon them as you do. Those worthy persons who are so solicitous in regard to connecting some scheme whereby the workers may be organized to take over the industries upon occasion, overlook the very obvious fact that the machinery of production is the factor that organizes the working-man. It alone is the power that binds them together and compels them to act in unison, and along the line it dictates. The workmen in the factories, shops, railroads, etc., are, at this moment, held in organization by this compelling force. The cannot break away from it: no matter how frequently the ownership of industry may change hands. Against this organization the forces of capital can make no assault, because the very sustenance of capital depends upon its remaining intact. When the moment comes for the Revolution to strike its decisive blow the organizing powers of the machinery of production will still have the hosts of labor ready at hand to attend to the demands of capitalism. The S.

L.P. organizer Bohm, of whom you inquire, did not create any pronounced furor in this city. His arrival, his stay and his departure were alike practically unnoticed by any one outside of the local contingent of his fellow fanatics. These are happy for themselves and others, very few in number.

Anxious Enquirer, Skookum, Mo.—You are much mistaken. The letters I.W.W. do not contain an infantile rant, as you state. The letters "Industrial Workers of the World," an organization caused by the coming together of an irresistible force known as the S. T. & L. A., and an immovable body known as the A. L. U., at Chicago not long since. As the former possessed an impulse known as the latter, the latter of impulse to the extent of 1400 the impact was sufficient to raise the pressure on the wind-gauge "to over 140,000," with the wind still blowing. You should remember that the "Industrial Workers of the World" are not affiliated with the non-Industrial Workers of the same place.

THE CENTURY OF CAPITALISM.

The nineteenth century was the century of capitalism. Capitalism filled that century to overflowing with its commerce, its industry, its manners, its science, its philosophy, its art, its politics and its civil code, more universal than the laws imposed by Rome upon the nations of the ancient world. It has shaken the foundations of Europe and of the world. It has forced the old feudal monarchies of Austria and Germany to despatch an expedition of Russia to put themselves in line; and in these last days it has gone into the extreme east, into Japan, where it has overturned the feudal system and implanted the industry and the politics of capitalism.

Capitalism has taken possession of our planet; its fleets bring together the continents which oceans had separated; its railroads, spanning oceans, and its electric wires, the nervous system of the globe, bind all nations together, and their pulsations reverberate in the great center of population. Now, for the first time there is a contemporary history of the world. Events in Australia, the Transvaal, China, are known in London, Paris, New York, at the moment they occur. The world is as if they happened in the outskirts of the city where the news is published.

Civilized nations live off the products of the whole earth. Egypt, India, Louisiana, furnish the cotton, Australia the wool, Japan the silk, China the tea, Brazil coffee, New Zealand and the United States the meat and grain. The capitalist carries in his stomach on his back the spoils of the universe.

The study of natural phenomena has undergone an unprecedented, an unheard-of, development. New sciences, geology, climatology, physics, have arisen. The industrial application of the forces of nature and of the discoveries of science has taken on a still more startling development; some of the railroads, spanning oceans, and the ancients of Alexandria, two thousand years old, have for the first time been utilized.

The production of machine industry has spread to the four corners of the globe. The mechanical application of the forces of nature has increased man's productive forces tenfold, a hundredfold. A few hours' daily labor, furnished by a man, can produce enough to satisfy the material and intellectual needs of all. But what has come of the colossal and wonderful development of science, industry and commerce in the nineteenth century? Has it made humanity stronger, healthier, happier? Has it given leisure to the producers? Has it brought comfort and contentment to the workers? Never has work been so prolonged, so exhausting, so injurious to man's body and so fatal to his intelligence. Never has the material laborer, who underlines mines health, shortens life and starves the intellect been so general, been imposed on such ever-growing masses of laborers. The men, women and children of the nineteenth century are worn, and the iron yoke of machine industry, poverty in their reward when they work, starvation when they lose their jobs. The men, women and children, famine appear only when the early refuse harvests. In capitalist society, famine sits at the hearth of the working man when granaries and cellars burst under the fruits of the earth, and when the market is gorged with the products of industry.

All the toil, all the production, all the suffering of the working class has but served to hasten the march of material destitution, to drag it down from poverty into wretchedness. Capitalism, controlling the means of production and directing the economic and political life of a century of science and industry, has become bankrupt. The capitalists have not even proved competent, like the owners of chattel slaves, to control the laboring work to provide their miserable livelihood; capitalism massacred them when they dared demand the right to work.

The capitalist class has also made a failure of itself. It has helped upon the social wealth to enjoy it, and never will it be able to dispense of enjoyment. The newly-rich, who have built up their fortunes by accumulating the filth from labor; the millionaires in the midst of luxury and material treatment, who surround themselves through a foolish vanity, to pay homage to their millions. The leading capitalists, the millionaires and billionaires, are sad specimens of degeneracy and materialism. The mark of degeneracy is upon them. Their stony offspring are old at birth. Their organs are sapped with disease. Exquisite meats and wines are laid out before them, but the stomach refuses to digest them. Women expert in love perfume their couches with youth and beauty, but their

Socialist Directory

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

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.
Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C.
Executive Committee:
A. R. Stebbings, John E. Duberley, Ernest Burns, C. Peters, A. L. Leah, A. J. Wilkinson, treasurer; J. G. Kerrigan, secretary, 551 Barard St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 1, S.P. of Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Hotel, Ingleside Block, 813 Cambie Street, (room 1, second floor.) Educational meetings every Sunday at 8 o'clock p.m. in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street.
D. P. MILLS, Secretary.
Box 836, Vancouver B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 2, S.P. of C. H. J. B. Harper, secretary, Rock Bay Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

LOCAL REVELSTOCK, No. 7, H. Seifried, secretary, P.O. box 308, Revelstok, B. C.

LOCAL NANAIMO, No. 3, Daniel Delagrange, secretary, Box 452, Nanaimo, B. C.

LOCAL VANANDA, No. 23, Edward Dutton, secretary, Vananda, Tenada Island, B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Temperance Hall, 41 Henry street, W. G. Gribble, organizer, 130 Hogarth Ave.

sees are benumbed. They own palatial dwellings in enchanting sites, and they have no eyes, no feeling, no intellect, no soul, no conscience, and no heart. Sated and disgusted with every thing, they are followed everywhere by their shadows. They yawn at rising, and when they go to bed, they yawn at their feasts and at their orgies. They began yawning in their childhood, and it has become a habit. The pessimism which, in the wake of capitalist property, made its appearance in ancient Greece six centuries before the birth of Jesus Christ, and which has since found its way into the hearts of the moral and religious philosophy of the capitalist class, became the leading characteristic of the philosophy of the second half of the nineteenth century. The pessimism of Thogias arose from the uncertainties and vicissitudes of life in the Greek cities, torn by the perpetual wars between rich and poor; the pessimism of the capitalist class is the bitter fruit of satiety, enul and the impoverishment of the blood.

The capitalist class is falling into its second childhood. Its development appears in its literature, now returning to its starting point. Romantic literature, the literary form proper to the capitalist class, which started out with the romantic Christianity of Chateaubriand, is returning to the same point, after passing through the historical novel and the character novel. (Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and "Ben Hur" and its imitators—Translator.) Capitalism, which in its virile and combative youth in the eighteenth century had attempted to emancipate itself from Christianity, resigns itself in its old age to practices of the grossest superstition.

Capitalism, which in its youth was a man, bankrupt, old, useless and hateful, has entered its historic misalliance; it persists as ruling class only through its acquired momentum. The proletariat of the twentieth century will execute the decree of history; will carry the immense weight of social control. Then the stupendous work in science and industry accomplished by civilized humanity, at the price of such toil and suffering, will engender peace and happiness; then will this vale of tears be transformed into an earthly paradise.

PAUL LAFARGUE.
"BURNED" BY GOLD.
Intense cold, as is well known, burns if we may use the term—like heat. If a quantity of air at a temperature of 150 degrees below zero is blown upon the hand it would have the same effect as would the same quantity of molten steel or lead. Every one who has ever suffered from rheumatism knows the pain inflicted by placing a frosted bit in a horse's mouth. It burns like hot iron.

TWO UNIQUE RAILROADS.
The rails of the Mexican Gulf railroad are laid on the mahogany sleepers, and the bridges built of white marble. The West Gambia is a line with ebony sleepers and mahogany rails. The engineers constructing these railroads had no other material on the ground, and found it cheaper to use these seeming extravaganzas, than to import the ordinary material.

MILLIONS OF JEWS.
According to Jewish year-book published in the United States, 5,189,401. Out of these Russia has 1,189,401, 770. Out of these Russia has 1,189,401, 770. Out of these Russia has 1,189,401, 770. Out of these Russia has 1,189,401, 770.

Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

Every Labor Union in the province should place a card under this head. \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

Phoenix Trades and Labor Council. Meets every alternate Monday. John Riddan, president; J. H. B. Harper, vice-president; P. H. B. Harper, secretary-treasurer; W. H. B. Harper, secretary-treasurer. P. O. Box 106, Phoenix, B. C.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 1. W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Miner's hall. Francis Knott, president; John P. Berry, secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1894
The VOICE
The Oldest Labor Paper in Canada.
Always a fearless exponent in the cause of labor.
For one dollar the paper will be sent to any address for one year. Workingmen of all countries will soon recognize the fact that they must support I read their labor papers.
Issued every Friday.

The Voice Publishing Co., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. EDWARD BIRD, A. C. HAYWARD, G. H. McCORMACK.
BIRD, BRYDON-JACK & MCCORMACK
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Railway Block, Tel. 722. P. O. Box 22.
324 Hudson Street - Vancouver, B. C.

Miners' Magazine
Published Weekly by the
Western Federation of Miners
A Vigorous Advocate of Labor's Cause.
Clear-Cut and Aggressive.
Per Year \$1.00. Six Months, 50c.
Address:
MINERS' MAGAZINE,
Denver, Colorado.

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker
Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Resisting promptly and accurately. No delay in ready made shoes.
8456 Grandview Ave. West Point.

SMOKE
Kurtz's Own
Kurtz's Pioneers
Spanish Blossoms

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL.
By KARI MARX.
Single copies 5 cents. 6 copies 25 cents. 12 copies 50 cents. 25 copies \$1.00. 50 copies and over 2 cents per copy.
These rates include postage to any part of Canada or the United States.

Printed in the Office of
The Western Clarion
165 Hastings Street
Box 836 Vancouver, B. C.
Per year, \$1.00. Six months, 50c. Strictly in advance.
Headlines of 25 or more 1 cent per copy.

The Western Clarion is an uncompromising advocate of the revolutionary aspirations of the working class in the abolition of capitalist property and its complement, the wage system.

TAKE YOUR HAT TO THE HAT HOSPITAL
155 Cordova Street
And have it rejuvenated with new life. Old Hats Cleaned, Pressed and Made as Good as New by workmen and at moderate cost.
Elijah Lead.
THESE MODERN HAT RESTORERS.

United Hatters of North America

When you are buying a FUR HAT to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a hat has these labels in its possession and you do not patronize him. Labels in retail stores are counterfeit. The Genuine Union Label is perforated, on four edges, each edge with a postage stamp. Counterfeit labels are not perforated on three edges, and so time money is lost in non-sale cases.
JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
MARTIN LAWLER, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

Socialist Party of Canada

DOMINION EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS
J. G. MORGAN, Secretary.
Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1.

The regular weekly business meeting of the Vancouver Local, was held at the headquarters on Monday evening, Sept. 25th, Comrade Pritchard presiding.

The Literary agent reported the purchase of new literature to the value of \$10.80.

The financial report showed \$5.50 received for dues during the week.

Comrade L. T. English will speak at Sullivan Hall, Cordova street on Sunday evening next.

DAVID F. MILLS,
Secretary.

WHY?

"Just now," says Jerome K. Jerome, in London Opinion, "just now we are having an exciting correspondence in the Times on the subject of charity. Indignant ladies and gentlemen are demanding that the poor shall be at once abolished. The middle-class stock and share holder is growing tired of the poor—the laboring classes generally. He complains that the working classes are claiming to be his equals; and points out, very logically, that if that be so he ought not to be expected to pay for the education of their children, for the maintenance of themselves when old and worn out. Why should he be expected to subscribe to hospitals and fresh air funds? If the working classes are his equals, why do they come begging to him? The argument is unanswerable." So we think, Jerome continues, "One thinks of the middle-class Dilemma for his plain speaking. It is time the working classes gave up this everlasting begging. They ought to be ashamed to accept charity. Capital does not subscribe. Capital should be asked the state to maintain it when infirm and incapable. Why should labor? The laboring classes remain so lazy, so stupid, one begins to despise them. They ought to be fit for more than whining and grumbling. I get letters from young clerks dreaming of absurd marriages—whining to be given, in exchange for twelve hours a week a day, a sum for wages to enable one to enjoy the private rights of common manhood. Your laboring man cannot pay for his children's schooling; they are taking no part of providing, children with the means of education. The farm laborer is whining for a roof to his head. One is tired of his whining, especially when one reflects that if he has a little less whining, and a little more plain thinking, he would do away with the need for whining one and for all. Capital does not whine. Capital has made the laws, and is content with them. Has it not caused labor to invent the whole law-making apparatus of every civilized state is entirely in its own hands?" No comment seems required.—London Justice.

REVOLUTIONARY RESULTS OF VICTORY UPON JAPAN.

The riots in Japan give point to a remarkable article in the European (Paris) by the editor of Tokyo, Mr. Shinbun. This editor, who is a deputy in the Japanese parliament, declares that the war has inspired his people with the spirit of democracy. He says that for the first time in the history of the Japanese have found themselves and recognized their responsibilities as a nation, and adds that the idea of equality among men has superseded that of aristocratic exclusiveness and plebeian subordination. Every man, rich or poor, feels himself on the same footing in the eyes of the nation. He goes on to draw a parallel between Japan and England. After England's great struggle with France, which ended with the battle of Waterloo, the spirit of reform, the sense of personal responsibility, was introduced into Great Britain. So in Japan the personal patriotism of the Mikado's subjects has been proved and exhibited at Mukden and Liao-shan. After the victories, and the arrival of peace, will survive in a new feeling of political and civil independence. To the success of Japanese arms he says, every person in the country, young or old, contributed by his self-sacrifice. To quote: "This people, who has sacrificed its money, to the extent of millions of personal clothing for the benefit of the national war fund, and which has generously the life-blood of its children, occupies no privileged position in the state and enjoys no pension as the nobles do. Without denying the ability and devotion of the military leaders, it must be allowed that but for the heroic spirit displayed by the rank and file success in any great degree would have been impossible." The writer proceeds to show that war has filled the mind of the Japanese with a sense of democratic equality. Those who fought for peace and independence must enjoy the same rights as those who land the continental victories of Wellington paved the way for the reforms of 1832, so Japanese victories will result from the political privileges will result from the victories gained in Manchuria. He proposes, accordingly, something like a national suffrage in Japan. In his own words: "It is ill advised, or rather unbecomingly, to devote those who have devoted themselves to the service of their country, and are conspicuous for their loyalty, that because they do not pay high taxes they therefore have no right of interference in the affairs of the nation. By extending the franchise to a large scale, each deputy will have a chance of being elected as a really representative of the people, and are more interested in relieving social distress than in projects of fresh taxation. In this way the people will be interested and powerful in the nation."

SOCIALISM AND THE FUTURE COMMONWEALTH.

Socialism is the science which treats of the principles and forces involved in the evolution of society and in the organization of a rational system of society based upon justice to all of its members.

Many Socialist writers and speakers confound Socialism with the Socialist state or co-operative commonwealth. This is a serious mistake. Socialism is the science of the commonwealth or co-operative commonwealth are two entirely different things. The co-operative commonwealth, when it shall have been inaugurated, will be the art of reducing to practice the principles of Socialism. It will not be Socialism. The co-operative commonwealth is a thing of the future, but Socialism is the science of the present. It has Socialism now, and have had it, ever since Karl Marx discovered it, and gave it to the world. When Socialist-writers and speakers use such expressions as "Socialism is a commonwealth," etc., they refer to the Socialist state.

There are two kinds of Socialism, scientific and ideal. A scientific Socialist is one who understands scientific Socialism. An ideal Socialist is one who does not understand scientific Socialism, but who is completely charmed by the beauties of and the advantages to be derived from the Socialist state, or co-operative commonwealth. He is prone to speak of Socialism as a science, when Socialism does not exist! Thus, we see one of the fruits of the mistake of confounding Socialism with the co-operative commonwealth.

The fundamental principle of Socialism is termed "The Economic Interpretation of History, or Economic Determinism." By this is meant that the prevailing method of production and distribution of the means of life during any given epoch in human history form the basis of all social institutions, moral standards, etc., during that epoch, and that these social institutions, moral standards, etc., change with the change in the method of production and distribution.

According to this principle of Socialism the thought or idea of Socialism did not come into the world by chance or accident, but as the legitimate result of the development of the present method of production and distribution.

The change from the competitive to the co-operative method of production and distribution is now taking place so rapidly that it is not the result of Socialism, but the present method of production and distribution is the cause of the thought or idea of Socialism. The thought of Socialism or on any other subject do not evolve from people's brains accidentally or spontaneously, but as a very thought is the legitimate and inevitable effect, of an adequate cause, and could not otherwise exist.

The reason why Marx wrote his treatise on Socialism, and why he did it is because the evolution of industry had reached that stage of development which forced the thought of Socialism to germinate in his brain. And the same thing is true of all other nations to think along the same lines. Thus, how common it is to see Socialism explained for the first time: "Why, I have been thinking along those same lines all the time. I have been a Socialist all the time."

The four stages in the evolution of industry from slavery to the co-operative commonwealth may be briefly summarized as follows: 1. Slavery; 2. Feudalism; 3. Capitalism; 4. Socialism.

The different stages in the evolution of industry are just as natural as the evolution of the human mind. This being true, the scientific Socialist recognizes the fact that it is as absurd to blame the thought of Socialism, as it is to blame the thought of the capitalist, or the individual capitalist for the deplorable state of affairs in society today as it would be to condemn the youth for the present natural imperfect physical and intellectual development.

There was a time in the memory of many now living when it was just as absurd to blame the thought of Socialism, as it is to blame the thought of the capitalist, or the individual capitalist for the deplorable state of affairs in society today as it would be to condemn the youth for the present natural imperfect physical and intellectual development.

Another serious and very common mistake made by Socialists is that they teach that the collective ownership and democratic management of the means of industry is Socialism. This is not true. Socialism is the scientific and democratic management of the means of industry is the basic principle of the co-operative commonwealth.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NESS.

Travellers who have returned from the heart of Africa and the Australian continent tell wonderful stories of the wild people who inhabit the wilds of those countries. In the bush men of Australia we find, perhaps, the lowest order of men that is known.

THE WORLD'S OCEAN CABLES.

There are 252,496 miles of ocean cable in operation to-day, and only \$2,771,000,000 worth of cable is in the hands of British cables, which connect London with all parts of the world, have a total mileage of 164,000.

In consequence of the execution on Friday of Ivan Karpovich, a Socialist leader who was condemned by a court martial for inciting political murders, all the factories in Warsaw struck on Sept. 11. Communist and infantry are patrolling the streets.

A large number of arrests were made in a theatre at Lodz last night. An incident in the present government has been reported by the press. The house with revolutionary documents whereupon the police surrounded the theatre and arrested about 200 of the occupants.

It is asserted that the "Coal Trust" has stored 600,000 tons of coal in anticipation of a strike of the unions. The present agreement expires next spring and that the miners have accumulated a fund of \$5,000,000 for the same purpose. As 400,000 tons of coal is worth \$2,000,000, so if the strength of the miners. This is however still a small sum, and is not sufficient to meet the former are few in numbers while there are many thousands of the latter. It might not be difficult to figure out beforehand which side will come out victor should the expected contest occur.

LENGTH OF LIFE IN EUROPE.

Of European nations, the Norwegians and Swedes are the longest lived, the French the shortest. According to the foreign statistical return recently issued, the average duration of life is as follows: Sweden and Norway, fifty for three months; Belgium, forty-four years and eleven months; Switzerland, forty-four years and four months; Denmark, thirty-nine years and eight months; Austria, thirty-nine years and eight months; Bavaria, thirty-six years and eight months; Prussia, thirty-two years and four months.

A TRIP TO SEATTLE.

Having been booked by Local Seattle, to speak at two public meetings in that city on Sunday, Sept. 24th, I boarded the C.P.R. steamer Princess Victoria, Saturday, September 23, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of keeping the engagement. Both gull and sound were as placid as a mill-pond, and the weather being pleasant, the trip proved a delightful one. While passing the mouth of the Fraser River, the scene was enlivened by the jumping of innumerable salmon, and the last but graceful antics of a school of whales as they would come to the surface to "blow," before again sinking to the depths below.

The steamer stopped at Victoria one hour and forty-five minutes, which was taken advantage of by a hearty visit to Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Stott, late of Winnipeg, Man., but who have recently pitched their tent in the Capital City. Leaving Victoria at 6:15 p.m., the lights of Seattle were sighted shortly before 11 o'clock, and soon after, the steamer was fast to her dock. The brilliant illumination of the leading light, and other prominent buildings of Seattle afforded a pleasing sight when viewed from an approaching vessel.

Upon landing, I was fortunate in securing a pilot in the person of Comrade J. N. Routt, recently of Vancouver who succeeded in piloting me through as noisy a band of boaters as it ever was my bad for to encounter, who with just lung extended to the wayfarer to freedom of the city and vociferous besought him to partake of her bounty as offered for his delinquency by the various hostesses for which they respectively raised their formal din.

Successfully escaping their good-will offerings, however, I at last caught up in a humble First Avenue inn, where I secured the paltry sum of nine dollars I secured a fair sized and amply furnished room for the night. The proprietor kindly allowed me the privilege of fighting my quitoes until breakfast time the next morning without extra charge. During my occupancy of these quarters, I truly led the "strenuous life."

When daylight flooded my boudoir, it showed the premises well littered with the mortal remains of defunct "sneakers," and the bed linen looked as though it might have served as bandages at the Battle of Mukden.

The expected parts of my anatomy especially the top of my head where I wear my hair short, was as covered with red blotches as though I was suffering from hog cholera.

Seattle is a good town to strike on Sunday and other dry days. The way-farer with perked and rusty throat will find no Lord's Day All-peace barring his approach to the soothing food for which his gullet hankers.

If he desires to fumigate his nostrils and circumlocutory amuse, he can provide himself with the necessary equipment without being compelled to purchase a meal. All this is quite a relief to one who has lived for any length of time among the God-fearing and hypocritical lumpheads that rule Vancouver.

I found the Seattle Comrades comfortably quartered in a commodious headquarters and reading room at 406 Pine Street. The reading-room is on the ground floor of the building and therefore easy to locate. It appeared to be well patronized by a earnest and well-balanced lot of workmen.

The propaganda meetings are held in a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated hall in the second afternoon meeting was attended by about 200 people and the evening meeting by about 100. Some attention was given to the arguments offered, and the general tone of the questions put to the speaker showed the audience to be composed largely of persons familiar with the phenomena of capitalism, and by no means unacquainted with the revolutionary impulse that is compelling the workers to break the chains of wage-bondage. While an occasional feeble wail is heard from some poor unfortunate grievously afflicted with the "industrial microbe," the movement in Seattle in the main appears to be forging ahead upon a straight and clean-cut line. It seems to be in the hands of the proletarian element, the "intellectual would-be's" and their bad influences relegated to the background. The program made during the last few years, towards clearing away conditions, and

RED CROSS UNION DRUG STORE.

Establishing the movement upon sound lines, is particularly noticeable in Seattle. The comrades are to be congratulated upon the good work done. It will be unnecessary to urge them to continue, as in the make-up of the Socialist no provision has been made for stopping his machinery. It is bound to keep on going.

Carrying, with me the fraternal greetings of the Seattle comrades to those of British Columbia, I boarded the steamer at midnight for the return trip, and once more cast anchor for the daily grind in the Clarion office at 11 a.m. on Monday the 25th, fully conscious, not only of having had an enjoyable trip, but that the movement of the proletariat along the pathway leading to labor's emancipation is forging ahead in other lands as well as British Columbia.—E. T. Kingsley.

Japanese exchanges report an increasing demand for female laborers in Tokio. Female clerks are gradually being substituted for men in office work.

IT HAPPENS SO OFTEN.

This store has calls for things not carried by most drugstores. We aim to never disappoint. If you have a difficult prescription, bring it here. Dr. Carl's Pile and Hemorrhoid Remedy, 75c per bottle. Dr. Park's Antiseptic Tooth Wash, 25c per bottle. Dr. Koch's Kidney Cure, 75c per bottle. Eucalypti Balm, \$1 per bottle. Soda Phosphate, 1 lb tins, 50c. Foot powder, 25c per box for 100. Stewart's Kidney Pills, 50c per box for 100. Fly Paper, per package, 50c. Witch Hazel Cream, 25c per bottle. Castoria, per bottle, 25c. Dr. Quidley's Iron Tonic Pills, 50c per box, 10c. Shaving soap, 10c per cake for 50. Absorbent Cotton, 60c per pound box, 10c. Etc., etc., etc.

You can save from 25 to 40 per cent. on your prescriptions here.

WATCH REPAIRING.

GREAT CARE IS EXERCISED, AS WITH THESE REPAIRS TO EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ONLY AND NOT TO APPRENTICES OR AMATEURS.

SPROTT & Co.
2 Cordova St. next to Harvey's.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

There are still a number of houses within the radius of our Electric Lighting system that are using coal oil lamps. This should not be.

The Electric Light is the modern light, the safe light, the convenient light, the cheap light. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED; that is why we ask you to try it.

Call and see the Chief of our Lighting Department and talk over the matter with us.

B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

BIRDSON'S BAKERY.

Pywell Street, Cedar Cove
TRY OUR BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

Mounting Large Game Birds a Specialty
JOHN COOPER
Taxidermist and Fur Dresser
800 Pender St. Opp. People's Theatre
VANCOUVER, B. C.

BURNS & Co.

HARDWARE and Second Hand Dealers
Largest and cheapest stock of Cook Stoves in the City.
Booms Chains, Augers, Loggers' Jacks, Etc.
We have moved into our new and commodious premises:
138 Cordova St., East
Phone 1579 Vancouver, B. C.

Cedar Cove Meat Market
J. A. HAMILBY, Prop.
Fresh and Salt Meats
Vegetables

An Opportune Time for Reading
Keep in and see our splendid assortment of reading matter. Try our large catalogue. Return two old papers and receive one new one.

E. GALLOWAY
VANCOUVER, B. C.
526 Abbott Street Vancouver, B. C.
Mail orders promptly filled.

BURBACHS TAKE NOTICE
This issue is No. 310. If the number upon your address for your subscription expires with this number. If further copies are desired, renewal should be made at once. If care is taken to renew before expiration of the old subscription, you will greatly simplify matters in our office as well as avoid any break receipt of papers.

THE WESTERN CLAIMS
Box 836,
Vancouver B. C.

Negligee Shirt.

Exclusive patterns are now being made of the choice ones will be early, and some of the designs cannot duplicate. 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 from the very first day we brought them out. Neither trouble nor expense has been saved in the production of these goods, as you will cheerfully acknowledge upon examination.

KILROY, MORGAN CO., LTD.
78 Cordova Street

S. T. WALLACE'S Cash Grocery Store.

We also carry a full line of Patent, on easy payments, at a price that cannot be duplicated. Kindly inspect our stock.

Cor Westminster Ave and Harris Street
VANCOUVER, B. C.

RED CROSS UNION DRUG STORE.

Prescription + Druggists
68 Cordova St., opp. P. Burns & Co.

WATCH REPAIRING.

GREAT CARE IS EXERCISED, AS WITH THESE REPAIRS TO EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ONLY AND NOT TO APPRENTICES OR AMATEURS.

SPROTT & Co.
2 Cordova St. next to Harvey's.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

There are still a number of houses within the radius of our Electric Lighting system that are using coal oil lamps. This should not be.

The Electric Light is the modern light, the safe light, the convenient light, the cheap light. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED; that is why we ask you to try it.

Call and see the Chief of our Lighting Department and talk over the matter with us.

B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

RED CROSS UNION DRUG STORE.

Prescription + Druggists
68 Cordova St., opp. P. Burns & Co.

WATCH REPAIRING.

GREAT CARE IS EXERCISED, AS WITH THESE REPAIRS TO EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ONLY AND NOT TO APPRENTICES OR AMATEURS.

SPROTT & Co.
2 Cordova St. next to Harvey's.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

There are still a number of houses within the radius of our Electric Lighting system that are using coal oil lamps. This should not be.

The Electric Light is the modern light, the safe light, the convenient light, the cheap light. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED; that is why we ask you to try it.

Call and see the Chief of our Lighting Department and talk over the matter with us.

B.C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

PATENTS PROMPTLY OBTAINED.

By the Patent Office, Ottawa, Canada.

For information and particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. H. BROWN,
Patent Attorney,
100 Water Street, Vancouver, B. C.