



# The Western Clarion

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SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1906

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The conflict of interest between the purchaser of labor-power (capitalist) and the seller (wage-earner) is the same as that arising between the buyer and the seller of any other commodity. The purchaser wishes to buy as cheaply as possible, while the seller's interest demands the highest price obtainable. The buyer in one case becomes the seller in the next, and thus his interest lies in a direction quite contrary to that, in the first instance. Take for instance the workman who finds a purchaser for his commodity labor-power. He quite naturally secures the highest possible price obtainable under the circumstances surrounding the transaction. Having sold and received payment (wages) he enters the market this time as a purchaser of food, clothing, etc. His interest now demands, not high prices, as when selling his labor-power, but low prices. He wishes to obtain the largest quantity of goods possible for his money. As he sells his labor-power to some capitalist or capitalist concern, so does he likewise purchase his food, clothing, etc. In dealing, therefore, with the capitalist, first as seller, then as buyer, he finds himself alternately upon the two sides of the one proposition out of which an inevitable conflict of interest arises. In the first case, his interests demand high prices and the second one low prices. And yet he is dealing in both cases with capitalists, with members of the one economic class—the capitalist class.

It ought to be easily seen that while out of these conditions an uncompromising class conflict, or class war, might arise, it cannot arise over the differences that crop up between buyers and sellers, because of the fact that the buyer in one instance becomes the seller in the next without having left the ranks of the economic class to which he belongs by virtue of the way in which he makes his living. A man without property rights in the means of production, depends for his living upon the sale of his labor-power. This fact is not altered although he does upon occasion enter the market as a purchaser of commodities instead of a seller. As a seller of labor-power, the workman's interests demand a high price. As a purchaser of food, clothing, etc., his interests demand a low price. A high price for labor-power inevitably implies, under any normal conditions, a correspondingly high price for the things produced, consequently a high price for the things the workman must purchase. His interests can therefore be conceived upon the one hand only by being correspondingly crippled upon the other.

Over the differences arising between buyers and sellers no class struggle can develop. Open buyers always remain buyers and sellers always remain sellers, such a struggle would be possible. As the buyer in one case becomes the seller in the next, and vice versa, the possibility of a class struggle over the conflict of interest between them is preemptorily negatived. Economic class lines are not drawn between buyer and seller, and cannot be for the reasons stated. The disputes arising between workmen and their employers over wages, hours, etc., are of the same character as those arising between shipper and transportation lines, small merchants and the big combine, farmers and the commission men, and so on, all along the line. These disputes which often culminate in more

or less violent outbreaks in no way threaten the economic mastery of capital over labor. However stubbornly the wage-earners may battle for higher prices for their labor-power, or the farmer for higher prices for his products, or the shipper for lower rates, capital remains absolute economic master. The capitalists still retain their ownership of the means of production and the products of industry.

The evils that so persistently manifest themselves upon the surface of human society do not appear because buying and selling are imprudently carried on. They do not arise because capitalists will not pay what they ought for the things they purchase or compel others to pay too much for the things they need most have. They spring from a cause that lies deep in the foundations of present civilization, a cause of which low wages, poverty, bankruptcy, crime, prostitution and a thousand other evils are but the surface indications, as pimples, sores and ulcers of the human body are evidences of disease lurking within the system. The disease that is eating the heart out of present day civilization is the form of property upon which its structure is reared. With the means of production functioning as capital, labor-power and all of its products are thrown into the melotrom of a world's market as commodities to be bought and sold in a mad scramble among men to see who can get the most out of the brutal scurmage. The quarrels and disputes between buyers and sellers need not be considered as matters of surprise. A little observation will demonstrate that they are unavoidable under conditions where all men must depend upon buying and selling for their existence.

Capitalist ownership of the means of production implies the economic servitude of labor. That is that the workman shall remain a slave in wealth production. He shall surrender his power of labor to his capitalist masters, so that they may obtain possession of the products brought forth by his labor. Out of this comes that tornado of buying, selling, lying, cheating, swindling, grafting, chicanery, fraud, thieving, murder, etc., that makes out boasted civilization an unromantic cesspool of iniquity.

Buyer and seller, and the differences that may arise between them are made possible by the present system of property. All of these rest upon the fundamental robbery of labor at the hands of capital. The conflict of interest between the capitalists and the workers is determined by this one fact alone. Whatever disputes may occur later on over the price of labor power, of food, of clothing, etc., are merely incidental to the robbery and the carrying of it on.

While class war, or a class struggle, cannot occur over the price of things—labor-power included with the rest—a class war can and will develop and be fought to a finish over the robbery itself. The capitalists will struggle to maintain their hold upon the means of production thus containing their economic mastery over the workers. The latter will struggle to free that hold and place themselves in position of mastery over the products of their labor. By so doing they will effect their freedom.

The class struggle cannot be fought in the shop, the factory, the mill as the purpose of the struggle, that for which the struggle is carried on, lies outside. Production is carried on, of course, in the industrial field, the shop, etc. The ownership of the shop and its products is determined elsewhere. Through the machinery of the State titled of ownership to both shop and product is vested in those who, in the opinion of the State, are entitled to possess them, and much titles are defended by all the powers at its command.

As the class struggle is of necessity waged over the control of the means of production, the shop, factory, etc., and the organized State in the power also sufficient to assert where that control should lie, and to secure that control should lie, in the hands of the owners their property rights, it logically follows that the struggle lies outside the shop, although the center of production is the point at issue. The class struggle then becomes a political struggle between those who would perpetuate the present system of property and those who would overthrow it. The capitalists struggling to retain possession of the machinery of the State in order that they may continue as the instrument whereby their property rights in the shop, factory, etc., may be held intact. The workers struggling to obtain for themselves possession of the machinery of the State for the purpose of using it as the instrument with which to oust the capitalists from ownership of the means of production, and establish ownership by the working class instead. With this

transformation buying and selling comes to an end. In the place of production for profit, comes production for use. With the uprise of the working class to control of the powers of the State and the use of such powers to strike down the rule of capitalist property and rear the Workers Republic, the State would "die out" as Engels has put it. In other words as the process of transformation is carried out the State would lose its fangs and claws and resolve itself into purely an administration of industry by the working class for the working class.

## SILLY TWADDLE.

"The day is past," said Mr. Brown "when it is possible for any man haughtily to assert his right to run his own business in his own way or to spend his money as he pleases. It is now necessary for every man to be induced to take to the market his goods for sale in the most certain way of the sure degradation of the laborer and the destruction of all the possibilities of a wholesome family life for him."

"So long as certain employers consulting solely their own interests, will pay the lowest wages which men can be induced to take, so long as they will discharge men with families when they find they can get boys and girls cheaper, without even the thought of what is to become of these families, so long as they continue to attract to the neighborhood in which their industries are located great numbers of cheap labor as a narrow and immoral self-interest hold undisputed sway, there can be no permanent advance toward the kingdom of God or of industrial stability which is an important element in the kingdom of God."

"And this is equally true whenever union men resort to terrorism and violence in order to overthrow those who differ from them in their industrial methods. Whenever they insist that no distinction shall be made between efficient and inefficient workmen, then, by their own acts, they also retard the solution of the great problems which rest heavily upon them under modern conditions."

The Mr. Brown who gave utterance to the above is the Rev. Charles R. Brown, of Yale. The occasion was the opening of the Lyman Beecher lecture course in that city recently. Of all persons who, by habit, custom and training are qualified to indulge in volubility, without uncovering a truth, the modern preacher is perhaps the most expert. If the balance of the gentleman's discourse was as mealy as the above specimen it might be well likened to a well-polished dry bone.

The day is not past, and ought never to pass when it becomes impossible or wrong for a man to run his own affairs in his own way or to spend his substance to suit himself, that the time is past when it is good for human society that any man or set of men less than the whole, be allowed to hold and run the industrial affairs of society as their own property and to do with as they please.

The preacher's protest against the right of the modern employer to run his "own business" as he pleases is a denial of the present system of property, whether the sky-pilot so intended or not. The very right to property implies that the owner use it as he pleases. Any restriction laid upon him in regard to such use is a repudiation of this right.

If it is morally right to buy and sell things in the market, then it is morally right to buy or sell cheap. In fact, the cheaper the more moral, for if extravagant prices be paid, or a price in excess of that determined by the condition of the market at the time of sale, the purchaser is guilty of unnecessarily wasting his substance. This has been long taught as a sin by the preachers themselves, therefore the immorality of such conduct should be considered established beyond dispute.

This railing at employers because they commit their own interests in the purchase of labor-power, and obtain their supply thereof where they can get it the cheapest, is the silliest sort of twaddle. Brown himself says nothing in so far as quoted above, about systems of property. His complaint seems to be that some of his inevitable results. It was just as logical to complain of the "red man" bred by the unclean habits of an individual, rather than to apply the means necessary to cleanse him, thus removing vermin impossible. All men look out as best they may for their own interests. Those interests are determined by their own range of vision, and not by the dictum of others, either preachers or laymen. Those interests are as a rule material ones, and there are those who assert that men are no exception to the rule. There is more than a suspicion in the minds of many that their zeal in bringing spiritual bread to the multitude, is largely determined by the amount of material bread they receive in return. The affinity between spiritual and material things, is evidenced quite frequently by the alacrity with which a preacher responds to a call to change of pastor-

ate when such call is accompanied by an offer of increased salary. A more explicit explanation of the advance toward the Kingdom of God, and the part played by industrial stability in that particular district, is needed. We know that the kingdom of capital is raised to a state of beatitude when such a condition of industrial stability prevails as will allow of the slow and steady elimination of labor without giving the skinniness to violent outbreak or rebellious conduct. Has Throton got the two kingdoms mixed, or are they in reality the same?

After condemning the arbitrary action of employers in purchasing labor cheap, it is quite refreshing to hear our preacher likewise condemn the efforts of union men to prevent it. This is about as logical and consistent as could be expected from that craft in human society whose sole functions has been, and still is, to deal out heavenly soporifics to keep the slaves quiet under the lash, in return for which service they enjoy numerous yellow legged chickens and other toothsome things.

Out of all this bluster and twaddle there comes no word to point the way to anything like a solution of the difficulty. No suggestion of any change in the relationship existing between master and slave is either made or implied. That men ought to act differently in regard to their business affairs, that employers ought to take into consideration the circumstances and needs of the workman when buying his labor-power; or that union men ought not to insist upon their demands for better wages, etc., is the purest nonsense, and calculated neither to check the rapacity of the capitalist, nor to further the interest of his victim—the wage-earner.

This sort of silly twaddle has been indulged in for centuries and not without effect in deluding the slave into believing that the verbal castigation of his tyrannical master was indulged in by a saviour who had come to effect his deliverance from bondage. But "soft words butter no parsnips." Nor does the petty scolding administered by capitalists by their paid hirelings in any manner threaten the foundation of modern civilization with its arrogant belief that the capitalist class rule is upon the one hand, and its exploited, "cringing and slavish working class upon the other."

Let no slave get excited because of the direct and indirect influence of greedy employers from the pulpit. A sky-pilot who indulges in such exhibitions without pointing out the basis of their power and greed and the real solution of their problem, should be looked upon with suspicion by every victim of capitalist exploitation. Just now this type of preacher is becoming altogether too common. Was it not by definition as a novelty. This is no time for silly twaddle and fretful scoldings. These are days for the acquiring of knowledge of the facts. The day of action is rapidly approaching.

German small fry traders feeling the pressure brought to bear upon them by the big concerns are putting up most pitiful and feeble blarney upon the Reichstag to come to their relief with remedial legislation. They ask for laws against "unfair competition" and for the regulation of closing out sales so as to prevent bogus advertisements, also some remedy against the "hardships caused by sales on the installment plan." In other words these little "cockroaches" support the capitalist system of swindle and then cry out against its logical results when they find that they have got a worst of it. If they were the only concern to put on top it would, of course, be all right. The Socialists in the Reichstag, have opposed all measures calculated to bring relief to the suffering commercial hypocrites upon the grounds that such measures would lead to "hinder natural economic conditions." This is logical, if they will insist on preserving the system, let them abide by the consequences, without playing the "silly act." A "speaker" is entitled to be consideration under any circumstances.

In speaking of the threatened strike of the coal miners, the New York Sun observes: "If a contest comes, it is now threatened to do, it will not be a struggle between capital and labor. The one group that is set in this case is that which is composed of the mine-owners. It will be an assault by one-half of 1 per cent. of the American people, on the comfort, the well-being, the life and the industry of the remaining 99 per cent. The extra dollar that goes into the pocket of the coal miner, if his demand is granted, must come out of the pockets of the means the farmer, the clerk and the storekeeper."

In other words what any one sees in the workings of the market in this line will be offset by a corresponding reduction in the earnings of the other workers. If every wage will not have been altered they will be hovering around the line of mere survival as clearly as the point. The "Sun's" remarks indicate, it is high time the workmen began to acquire a little wisdom on their own account.

J. Edward Bird, A. O. Drayton-Jack Geo. B. McCreehan BIRD, BRYDON-JACK & MCCREEHAN BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC., Tel. 229, P.O. Box, 982, 324 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

**PLATFORM**

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and program of the international revolutionary proletarian 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 capitalist remains 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-increasing stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direct 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 powers of the state. The worker 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 concentrating the 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 technical schools for the training of workers for the use 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 principle: What legislation advances 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. It will not. The Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

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

**Union Directory**

When They Meet: Where They Meet.

Every Labor Union in the preferred to place a card under this head in this issue. Secretaries please note.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, W. F. M. Meets, every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Miner's hall, V. Ingram, president, W. A. Pickard, secretary.

**Socialist Directory**

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, W. H. Flower, Secretary, R. B., 222 Prior Street.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. J. O. Moran, Secretary, 551 Bernard Street, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S.P. of Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at headquarters, Ingilvie Block, 318 Cambie Street, (room 1, second floor.) Executive meetings every Sunday at 8 o'clock p.m., in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street.

D. P. MILLS, Secretary, Box 335, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Temperance Hall, 44 Hurst Street, W. G. Gribble, organizer, 130 Hogarth Ave.

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**APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.**

I hereby apply for membership in the Socialist Party of Canada.

I, **THER UNDERSIGNED,** Local No. .... 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 recognize the need of the working class to be organized into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

If admitted to membership, I hereby agree to maintain 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: ..... Local No. ....

Address: ..... Street, ..... City, ..... Province, Canada.

Occupation: .....

Age: .....

Citizen: ..... (Yes/No)

Admitted to Local No. .... 100.....

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**WURTZ'S OWN**

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**CIGARS**

Provincial Legislature

(Continued from Page One)

thrown out of employment. Most of the leading smelters had already agreed voluntarily to reduce the hours of labor and having done that it was a pity to interfere with them in any way. He must advise the House to vote against the Bill.

Mr. Brown of Greenwood, said he had voted against the Bill last year because he felt that at that time the smelting industry was in a dangerous condition and it would be dangerous to do it in any way. Since then, things were much better. Some of the smelters had voluntarily adopted an eight-hour system and he considered it most desirable that the hours of labor in all smelters should be made uniform he would support the measure.

Mr. Kramer, of Grand Forks, who had supported the Bill last year, said he was going to oppose it this year, because the Grumby people in his district had already reduced the hours of labor to eight, and he thought they might be allowed to go on without interference.

Patterson of the Islands, said he had always opposed legislation of this kind and always should. He believed that a man should be allowed to work 12 hours a day if he wished it, and could do so more by it. If the party of copper fell, and this eight-hour system was in operation, the smelters would not pay to run, and would have to close down and the men would be out of work.

This was the kind of legislation that retarded the growth of the country by keeping capital out, and he for one would oppose it every time. Mr. Parker Williams said that as one who took a personal interest in legislation of this kind, it was gratifying to find that the members for the Island who were opposed to it last year, was now on their side whatever the cause might be. He most, anyhow, congratulate him for being on the right side for once. The frontier in discussing this measure seemed to take a very one-sided view of the interests of investors in this country, and appeared to assume that investments started into the world in a very weakly way, and had a tough struggle for existence, but as they got older, they would submit more readily to legislative interference. On the contrary, the reverse was the fact. At the close of the game, this House could legislate both for the smelting industry and also for the mining industry with which it was very closely connected, but at a later stage they would find themselves unable to do so. At one time the State of Colorado controlled the mines, but now the mines controlled Colorado. At the time old Paul Kruger was able to rule the Rand, but later the Rand became stronger and snuffed out Kruger and extinguished the free republicanism of the early days of the Rand. He would these industries, but no money would these industries start to grow than they would also start to stop, they would be which they could control the legislature, and the output of the mining industry in British Columbia was about \$20,000,000 annually, and this was the time to control it for when it got to \$100,000,000. If the House would, man after man would be sent to the House who would be representative purely and simply of the mining corporations, and they would be there. That condition did not exist today, but they were looking forward with most complete confidence to the day when it would be true, and there was no reason why the House would be better able to support a measure of this kind than the present.

The member for the Islands took a very original view of this matter, but like all that gentleman's views, it was at least honest. He argued that the shortening of the hours of a man would have a tendency to destroy his ambition. "For part," said Mr. Williams, "I never wanted to get rich by working eight hours a day. My ambition was that of a good many others has always been to get rich as quick as possible with the least possible quantity of work." He argued that an honorable gentleman, taken a different view, all that I can say is that a man can succeed sometimes in fooling himself.

Mr. Williams continued that it was not so much a question of a man being permitted to work as long as he liked, but things had got into such a position that he had to work as long as his employer liked. The Bill had been brought in at the request of these employers, whose ambition Mr. Patterson thought could be limited by it. It is to enable them to limit the exertions of their employees.

The member for the Islands had also said that the employers of the province were in a terrible state, and that the House sat till it rose again. It would be interesting if he would specify what legislation passed within the past few years caused this terror to be felt. It has established the fact that this legislation was the only creditable legislation that had been passed and it was the kind the majority of the people wanted.

The member for the Islands (Mr. Patterson), also talked of the growth of population in the Islands, and in the last ten years in British Columbia by legislation of this kind, that he would look at the statistics he would find that it had doubled in that time, and with the exception of the prairie provinces in no other portion of Canada had such progress been made. Then he reviewed reports and you would find that instead of the province suffering and its production decreasing, the production of the average workman, in every branch of business, in mining and agriculture was greater than in any other province in Canada. He did not know where he would go to find figures to substantiate his state-

ment that progress had been retarded. The Premier had also said that such legislation might result in driving the smelters out of the country, and that the mining industry was smelting were closely allied, and throughout the province the metalliferous mineral and coal bearing areas were distributed evenly on each another. Coal can be got cheaper on this side than on the other, and we actually find Americans coming to this side to get the smelt their ores, and yet it is argued that if this Bill is passed, ore will be taken over to be smelted in Washington. It was distributed evenly on each another, and it is argued that ore would be taken over and would be followed by trainload after trainload of coal in order to do the smelting on this side. It was also supposed that the cost of this haulage would not more than outweigh any difference there might be in the price of coal on the other side. It had been shown again and again that a man could do more work in an eight-hour day than in twelve. This drop of industries here and there was not a thing to be paraded for the sake of arousing that sort of patriotism which they were often asked to believe had some connection with capitalism of the country.

The member for the Islands had also pictured what would happen if there should be a drop in the price of copper, and told how the price of labor could either have to be lengthened or wages decreased. He had seen mines where men were engaged in working in the process of being driven out of the country, they were working on more slabs of ore of the very poorest quality, and he had never seen any difference. In the wages paid he could be easily seen that the result of a day's labor on a thin seam with scanty copper and a thick seam with rich copper would be very different, and yet in the same mine the men were paid so that it would not seem that the amount of wealth produced had very much to do with regulating the wages or the hours of labor.

As the situation existed at present, some of the smelters were working eight hours a day and others twelve. These two conditions could not exist side by side. Either the men who were working twelve hours had to come to an eight-hour system or the eight-hour smelters would go back to twelve hours, and they must choose between the two.

Mr. Patterson, moved the adjournment of the debate, and the Bill has not come up again since.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT. Parker Williams Bill to Compel Payment of Wages Every Two Weeks, and Full Payment on Dismissal.

Mr. Williams on moving the second reading of the "Master and Servant Act," said the Bill dealt with a very important question, and that it was a man's employment with a large company, had to wait till the 15th of the following month to get his pay, and then he would find that his wages were kept back. If he had a family to support the consequence of this would be that he would have to run an account with the storekeeper. Once he was in that position it was very difficult to get out of the system over afterwards, and this was the reason why the men throughout the province today were owing as much as \$100,000,000 to their employers were owing them. If the payment was made semi-monthly it would reduce this standing account by at least one half, and the result would be that the man would be in many respects to the workman himself. When he was so far off he was hardly to get any more, and he was ever getting into pay-day at the store, and the tendency was to largely overlook his account. It would also be better for the merchant, because if under the present system the workman liked to skip out and leave his debts unpaid, he could defraud the merchant of a large amount of money, and he would be paid every two weeks the risks would not be nearly so great.

The second part of the Bill was to give the workman the power to sue if his wages were not paid when he was suddenly dismissed. At present when an employer discharged a man he gave him no money, but simply a check for the amount of wages that this could not be properly cashed till the next pay-day. Consequently he had to dispose of his time cheque as best he could. About the only way he could get his money was to go to the hotel keeper, who cashed them at a great discount, so that the workman had to go to the hotel and place himself under obligations to the hotel keeper before he could get his money. There was at present a statute to prevent the payment of wages in hotels; but the member proposed to amend that by the issuance of these time cheques, and compel an employer in dismissing a man to pay him in full, or to give him a check for the amount of his wages, and to sign a contract with an employer and employee. If the Bill was not perfect, it could be amended in committee so that no one would be allowed to sue to it if a man was discharged it was certainly only right that he should be paid in such a manner that he should not lose his money.

Mr. Bowser (Vancouver), launched into a long and vigorous attack on the Bill, and he was very confident that he would find that there was already a law that if a man were dismissed and his employer refused to pay him he could apply to a justice of the peace, and get an order for the same, and if the employer was in full, he considered this Bill was in a way with Mr. Williams' amendment to the Small Debt Act to do away with garnishing, since a garnisher

could not be taken out for such a short time and a man could get his money and spend it without paying his debts. There was no demand among the workmen of his constituency for such a measure. Mr. Bowser said he would know, you don't live among the workmen. You live in the aristocratic part of the town. Mr. Bowser said he could not live in every part of the town at once, but he knew there was no demand for such a measure. It proposed to make \$100 unpaid the penalty for employing every two weeks, and according to that a company like the O.P.R., with a train crew somewhere on the road, would have to send along the chassis no matter where they were or how far. It would mean extra-book-keeping and the payment of more clerks and accountants. When a man entered into the employment of another, he knew what the terms of payment were and if he did not like them he need not work there.

Mr. Davidson said the third member for Vancouver said there was no demand for such a law, but the demand for the member for Fernie had gone further in this, and had asked him to support a measure in favor of a weekly pay-roll.

Mr. Ross corrected that by saying that some of his constituents had asked for that, but others had asked him to vote against such a measure.

Mr. Williams—Yes, the Crow's Nest Coal Company.

Mr. Davidson continued that the third member for Vancouver had said that a man dismissed from employment could go before a justice of the Peace and demand his wages. What workman wanted to take such a course as that? If this could be done, how was it that there were men idle in the province today, from whom thousands of dollars were due from their employer, but the Justice of the Peace did not seem to help them out any.

He also spoke of employer and employee entering into a mutual contract. There could be no comparison between such cases. If there was any contract at all the workman had had to sign it, and it was made wholly in the interests of the employer and the workman was compelled to accept it or starve. He considered that the Bill as it stood would be a very bad one, and that it might contain could be overcome by amendments.

Mr. Houston moved the adjournment of the debate.

UNIVERSITY BILL. Hawthorthwaite's Amendment in Again Defeated.

One of the most hotly contested Bills of the session since it entered committee, was a Bill for the incorporation of a new institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia. The Bill, as is well known is for the purpose of enabling McGill College of Montreal to establish a branch in Vancouver. The chief objection has been right along to Section 8 of the Bill, giving McGill University power to take over the High School property, and the member introduced a clause in place of it by arrangement with the school trustees. Mr. Hawthorthwaite and others have been consistent in their opposition to the Bill, and they have been successful in their institution of a similar kind. To obviate any danger of that, he proposed in committee that a section should be added which would read: "This Bill shall not be held to confer on McGill University any special powers and privileges not enjoyed by any other university. The motion was defeated in committee, but when the Bill came up for report on Thursday last, in introducing it he had thought it very desirable that the amendment should be inserted, as the idea was gaining ground that it was the intention to hand over to McGill the High School property of the province. It would be a great disadvantage if a mistake were made that would injure the system of education in this province, and such measures as these that had helped to turn down the Conservative party in the old country, and he hoped that when this Government came into office it would not do through such a cause. The member in introducing the Bill—

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I beg to inform the House that it was the Education who introduced the Bill. Mr. Hawthorthwaite said this mistake was natural, as the member for Richmond had taken such a fatherly interest in it, defending it from the start. However, he (Mr. Hawthorthwaite) had received from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council a strongly worded protest against the Bill, and he had come to the same conclusion as they that it was the intention to destroy the higher education of the province. The member for the Bill had given the Bill special privileges, and if so, they could not object to the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Fulton, Minister of Education, said he could not accept the amendment, as he considered it quite unnecessary as it was evident to anyone that the bill conferred no special privilege.

Hon. Mr. DeLia, proposed a similar resolution which was also defeated, and still another amendment coming up. Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton moved the previous question. On a count being taken the motion was found to be defeated by one vote. This was subsequently found to have been a miscount, the vote being really even. However, the discussion went on that evening till six o'clock; but the following day the Bill was allowed to pass without further comment for the time being, and is now ready for third reading. It is sure to become law as it stands.

TRY A GLASS OF LANSDOWN BREWERY STEAM BEER.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY. Lady Warwick on Its Aims and Power.

Very few politicians have toured London and the country more vigorously lately than the Countess of Warwick. In her first experience of active, open participation in a general election, and her impressions of the whole business, which she was good enough to give to a representative of the "Daily Mail" yesterday, are therefore interesting.

"What has amazed me," said Lady Warwick, "is the weight of the labor vote in the face of so many difficulties, lack of money, defective organization, the popular love of the two-party system, and the manifold force of socialism which I see everywhere among all politicians."

"Everything seems to have come into the open now. I see a growing recognition all round of pure class antagonism; and an anxiety on the Liberal side to prevent consolidation of the Labor Party by separating Labor men who are supposed to be influential."

"But how hopeless is it! See the enormous increase in the purely Socialist vote, moderate and extreme, given to men like Thorne, Roberts, Snowden, Williams, Gribble, Quetch and Hyndman! And these men are not only utterly indifferent to the opinions of the Liberal party, but are going to consolidate themselves at once into an absolutely independent party, voting as they please from the first day of Parliament, and all knowing, moreover, what they want."

"No points, for instance, I know the party is united on the State-feeding and State-maintenance of children, and secular and greatly improved education. Well, we are going to get the Liberal party especially pleased, because I began my political life some years ago by speaking everywhere in favor of them. These are in nearly all the Labor camps in the southern part of the State. Those familiar with the previous record of this contemptible group will be surprised at nothing so only do in this line. The opposition, as already stated, is of the kind which would prove a stench in the nostrils of a great party."

Socialism or no Socialism, if you think the present system is going to support the interests of the State, much longer, we think you are mistaken. As rapidly as might be done, it is proving its incapacity to administer society's resources. It is crumbling from the inherent rottenness within, rather than from attacks without. Give it a push; its dissolution heralds your social salvation."

"I have been surprised everywhere at the effect of the Chinese slavery cry as compared with more Fiscalism, given to men like Thorne, Roberts, Snowden, Williams, Gribble, Quetch and Hyndman! And these men are not only utterly indifferent to the opinions of the Liberal party, but are going to consolidate themselves at once into an absolutely independent party, voting as they please from the first day of Parliament, and all knowing, moreover, what they want."

The late Postmaster-General of England, Lord Stanley, who called the employees of the Post Office "black-mailers and blood-suckers," when they asked for an increase of wages, was defeated by Mr. W. Wilson, labor candidate, with 3,000 majority.

One of the fittest by-products of capitalism's political struggle, is known as Schmitt's Union Labor Party, of San Francisco. It has been successful in securing complete control of the city's administration in the last three Municipal elections, and now proposes to branch out as a State Party in the coming campaign. A movement is already on foot to stampede the Socialist Party into its filthy embrace. One of the local labor agitators, who is now being used for this purpose in the notorious Job Harriman, who is now carrying on a button-holing campaign in the southern part of the State. Those familiar with the previous record of this contemptible group will be surprised at nothing so only do in this line. The opposition, as already stated, is of the kind which would prove a stench in the nostrils of a great party."

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# NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Edited by R. F. PRITCHARD, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

## SPECIAL

Victoria, B. C. Feb. 22-06.  
4:54 P. M.

Western Clarion,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Haworthwait's Election  
Deposit Bill passed com-  
mittee today by a vote of 23 to 12.  
Bower's amendment to  
make deposit \$100 was ac-  
cepted.

Eight-hour bill for smelters  
was defeated on second read-  
ing 19 to 17.

Mr. Hawthorthwait stated  
bill would have passed if Mac-  
donald had not arranged set-  
tlement with smelter owners.  
All members of Government  
except Wilson voted against.

Are you reading over carefully the  
reports of the B. C. Legislature how  
representatives Hawthorthwait and  
Williams? Don't they go to their  
work like old parliamentary hands,  
knowing only the old routine of  
legislative ideas? Do they ever think  
are they ever alert when they should  
speak? Don't they find something  
in the most neutral measures that  
might be turned to the advantage  
of the working class? Are they not  
doing, or trying to do, more to bene-  
fit you than the whole bunch outside  
of them? Would it not profit you and  
strengthen them to have, say, half  
a dozen colleagues of the same  
political stripe? Get ready then,  
for the time of election often comes  
in a day and hour that ye think not.

The "Daily Province" of the 23rd,  
in its leading article, remarks that  
"it was impossible to prognosticate  
how Mr. Hawthorthwait would vote,"  
and further implying that his attitude was  
erratic in general, the working class  
others in the house, this remark  
would, in this case, have carried  
point, so many being colorless or  
faintly so, in a religious and  
educational respect. It may be well  
to quote here for the benefit of the  
"Province," and others, the guid-  
ing law for our Socialist legislators.  
"Will this measure help the working-  
class in their struggle against cap-  
italism, etc., etc., as per platform  
in this issue. "Province" should read  
this carefully, and get some clue to  
the springs of actions of these two  
rebels.

In a general way we find little dif-  
ficulty in forecasting the vote of leg-  
islators on the attitude of one party  
on a well defined question. For  
example, given the name of the Rail-  
road Corporation owning it, it be-  
comes easy to anticipate the paper  
policy of anything in this Province.

At a recent election in Vigo, a  
large city in the Socialist vote  
was reduced from 26,000 to  
14,500, by the following tactics:  
of the trading and employing classes:  
Voters known to be Socialists were  
harassed by the police in every con-  
ceivable way; ballot papers were  
turned from their hands at the polling  
places; employers refused the neces-  
sary time to enable their employes  
to vote, dismissing those who per-  
sisted. The trading and all classes  
above them combined to minimize  
the effect of the Socialist vote. That  
so many Socialist votes were polled  
under these circumstances is signifi-  
cant and the moral effect greater,  
perhaps, than an increased vote un-  
der fair conditions.

### CLARION QUESTION BOX.

H. R. Nanaimo.—Your paper has  
been regularly mailed in Nanaimo  
since beginning with the first issue  
of that of Harry Chadwick. N. Mrs.  
Chadwick on the list.

J. A. Teit, Spence's Bridge, books  
received. Thanks for same. The ex-  
plains to will probably not occur  
until next year. As to registra-  
tion of voters, matter can be at-  
tended to through Provincial Ex-  
ecutive Committee.

A. Lang, S. F.—Book received D.K.  
Editor Western Clarion:  
Dear Sir:—In accordance with in-  
structions from the Executive of our  
Party, I beg to acknowledge through  
the medium of your paper the re-  
ceipt of the following railway and  
Electric Railway Co., D. N. Ry.,  
C. and B. C. Telephone Co.  
I propose to take the advantage  
of the issue fraternally.  
J. H. HAWORTHWAIT,  
M.P.A.

### AMONG THE WORKERS.

Received an interesting letter from  
Com. J. C. Bohle, tourist printer,  
dated, Washington, D.C., this week.  
Will give some excerpts from it next  
issue.

"I believe the Clarion is more lib-  
erally quoted than any other of the  
Socialist Press."—A Roosevelt Com-  
rade.

Com. Cameron's correspondence,  
from Tenino, Wash., in this issue is  
of special interest to socialists and  
should be interesting to Clarion  
readers.

Clarion readers throughout Cana-  
da are always glad to hear from  
Com. Thompson, of Toronto. And his  
contribution in this issue will be  
no exception.

Mr. Harry Sibbe, the energetic ag-  
ent of the Western Clarion, met  
with a rather cavalier treatment  
from a customs officer in Victoria  
one day last week. Mr. Sibbe had  
just come in by boat from the Uni-  
ted States, and on attempting to  
land, was met by a local official,  
who asked him a series of ques-  
tions, and wished to detain him from  
putting his foot on the free soil of  
Canada till he was assured that he  
was a British subject. In spite of  
Mr. Sibbe's assurance that he was  
a duly qualified voter of the City of  
Vancouver, the Government official  
detained him for fully half an hour,  
and Mr. Sibbe was just threatening  
that he would go back to the boat  
and let someone else pay the ex-  
penses of his double trip, when the  
officer relented and allowed him to  
pass.

Within the last year Mr. Sibbe  
has been passing to and fro between  
Canada and the United States, and  
he says that he has never had the  
slightest trouble with Uncle Sam's  
officials, and it seems to him some-  
what strange that he should be  
fought in his own country in  
this manner. Even if he is a  
Socialist, he considers, that he  
should have a free man's rights.

I enclose a few clippings re Deb's  
meetings. Have been too busy to  
write any reports. We had about  
600 people at 45 cents, and about  
800 on Feb. 4, at dinner col-  
lection. The I.W.W. (former S.L.P.)  
tried to "butt in" but didn't  
get a show.

It is not solely of political rev-  
olution and did us a great deal of  
good. Several new members com-  
ing. Meetings at Hamilton, Guelph,  
St. Forest, Berlin, Lindsay, Wood-  
stock, etc., St. Thomas, also very  
successful.

O'Brien spoke at Montreal Bloody  
Sunday.

Our next move will be to turn  
O'Brien loose in Ontario for 30  
or 60 days. Yours in haste,  
WESTON WRIGLEY.

### TORONTO TOPICS.

Disgranted Tories—The Wail of the  
Office-Seeker—Soft Jobs for Up-  
per Class Parasites—The Pro-  
farian class of the Left—Em-  
ployers' Association wants Chea-  
perv Labor.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The political  
net is beginning to hoist vigorously  
the Provincial affairs. For some time  
there has been considerable dis-  
faction among faithful Tories over  
the distribution, or rather the non-  
distribution, of the spoils of office.  
For a number of years the party  
workers have been kept in line by  
the hope of sharing the plunder as  
soon as the Grit cabinet in Queens  
Park should be captured. One elec-  
tion after another passed and the  
horns of Gritism still held the fort  
and the forlorn hope waxed leaner  
and hungrier. Finally when success  
seemed within their grasp and the  
harvest and cruellest disappoint-  
ment of all. The new dispensation  
came in, Whitney and the leaders got  
the big offices, but all there was  
nothing for the boys—for the rank  
and file, the common fellows who do  
the shouting and the hustling and  
the jollying and the bribing, while  
the leaders are posing on platforms  
and making deals with corporations  
and contractors. The wicked and  
corrupt Grit office holders who had  
worked on the staff of the Grit party  
for the past years, and the cam-  
paign fund were left unmoles-  
ted; many of their salaries were ac-  
tually raised, while the Grit  
healers were kicking their heels in the  
corridors and not so much as a  
6000 clerkship coming their way.  
No wonder that the rank and file  
in the Tory camp and that the rank  
and file sullenly ask what was the  
use of throwing Ross out anyway.

Nesbit Attains Political Nirvana.  
A count of recent appointments  
have added to the name Dr. Nesbit  
Nesbit, the Tory boss of Toron-  
to, member for North Toronto,  
and regarded as a sort of political  
dictator, has secured a 60,000 leg-  
ion for himself and withdrawn from  
politics amid a chorus of ob-  
jections from his erstwhile follow-  
ers. They got the job of the plunger,  
Office or fat pickings of what is  
more natural? Yet to judge from  
the vast amount of trouble indulged  
in by the Tory hierarchy, the  
incident it might be supposed that

these editorial hypocrites really be-  
lieved that men went into politics  
from patriotic motives or for their  
health instead of to make a living.  
Beattie might say, "I don't know  
what methods compare very favor-  
ably with the ordinary run-of-  
the-mill politician inasmuch as he is  
not hypocrite. He is frankly out for  
the stuff without any pretences and  
having got the chance of a life-time he  
naturally grabbed it as any of his  
critics would have done. But many  
of his followers, strange to say,  
seem anxious to enjoy prosperity by  
proxy and seem to think that rep-  
resenting the patriotic duty of seeing them  
well provided for. Am I to think  
of this sort who pride themselves upon  
being "practical politicians" and call  
Socialists "visionaries" and "utop-  
ians" and who are not only ready to  
selves to be fooled by leaders of the  
Whitney and Nesbit type.

### The Proletariat Worker Gets no Office.

Another fat job, that of Deputy  
Minister of Education has gone to  
Mr. Colquhoun, who, said to relate,  
and even a Tory, but an independ-  
ent Journalist" who never did any-  
thing for the party. And still the  
"hungry sheep look up and are not  
fed" and there is nothing to be  
done in the way of the office which  
comes not to the war-worn and wea-  
ry veterans of a 32 years' journey in  
the wilderness. It begins to occur  
to some of the more sober members  
of the party that the time they have  
been guilty of the folly which they  
are wont to attribute to Socialists  
and impracticable people of that  
sort—they have not only thrown away  
their time and influence and in some  
cases their money. Poor fellows!  
They have sold themselves for noth-  
ing. No wonder they are not and  
cheap and wear that never, never  
again, etc., etc. All the same they  
will listen to the voice of the next  
spell-binder of the privileged class,  
and vote in any number for the in-  
dependent party just as hard as ever when  
election day comes round. And the  
big-wigs and scions of the plutoc-  
racy will get whatever offices are  
open and will do their best to get  
it work for a handstand and a bad  
cigar.

Capitalism Upholds the Iron Law.  
So the illustration of the brutal  
and devilish spirit of capitalism  
has been afforded for some time than  
the action of the Employers' Asso-  
ciation in opposing a proposition  
for the fixing of a civic wage of  
control to fix the minimum wage of  
city laborers at \$2 per day. The  
reason assigned for the increase, is  
the enormous increase in the price of  
rents. New Secretary Merrick of  
the Employers' Association in oppos-  
ing the proposal exposes in all its  
cynical cold bloodedness the true in-  
terest of the capitalist class. He  
states that the question of whether a  
married man can support his family on  
less than \$2 per day has nothing to  
do with the matter. Men should be  
paid in the way of service. They  
are worth, without regard as to what  
they you happen to be married or  
single, sick or well, extravagant or  
economical. All of course when Sec-  
retary Merrick speaks of paying what  
a man's services are worth he does  
not mean what they are worth in  
value created by his labor, but the  
lowest figure down to which he can  
be brought by remorseless competi-  
tion. There is, of course, nothing  
especially new or noteworthy in the  
action of the capitalist class in this  
respect. The least amount at which it is  
possible to find anybody to do the work  
is the ideal of capitalism. But it  
is a doctrine in so far as it is  
plainly avowed in the business en-  
vironment, especially by men who, at  
the same time are begging for pub-  
lic favors and asking for legislation  
to increase the price of their goods  
and demand in their interest. Yet,  
in face of this declaration that the city  
should engage the cheapest possible  
labor, they still have the audacity  
to strengthen the Socialist position  
by standing up in Parliament and  
asking for more protection on the  
living pretext that it will "enable  
the workers to pay higher wages."  
In the meantime just watch how the  
board of "friends of labor" will  
stand up and demand that the  
proposition which was never meant  
to accomplish anything but to throw  
dust in the eyes of the wage-slaves  
of the proletariat and the Employ-  
ers' Association are putting the  
board of Control and the rest of the  
Grit hierarchy, grafting onto the  
city the work of their capitalist  
master and turn down such meas-  
ures they own accord after they have  
served their purpose and have  
the capital for their introducers.  
They will be particularly careful to  
keep the workers from getting  
just at present, for the Grits are  
getting ready for another big salary  
grab and must do something to con-  
vince the workers that the Grit  
workingsman, he always votes as he  
is told to by the ward heeler, any-  
way. So, what's the use bothering  
with him?

### PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

Comrade George Dalek, late of Win-  
ning, Man., will be the speaker of  
the evening at the regular weekly  
propaganda meeting in Sullivan Hall,  
Feb. 25th. All are invited.

### TENINO, WASH.

Editor News and Views:

A night or two ago a few of us  
wage-workers were seated around the  
smoking sitting room of our  
boarding house enjoying the genial  
warmth its fire emitted. Its genial  
warmth in contrast with the touch  
of frost outside engendered within us  
a conversational spirit. As a gen-  
eral thing the subjects for conversa-  
tion amongst the boarders are com-  
monplace, occasionally however, in-  
terest is added by discussing labor  
matters and hard economic facts, but  
on this occasion, thanks to the pres-  
ence of an associate of Single  
Tax and our Political Socialist  
friend, the trend of the discussion  
was somewhat philosophical in its  
nature and extremely interesting.

In the course of his remarks, the  
Single Taxer criticized the position  
of the Socialist and aimed pointed out  
that the inauguration of the "Co-op-  
erative commonwealth" would de-  
stroy both initiative and individual-  
ity.

The introduction into the discus-  
sion of an associate of ours, a P-  
to be caught forth into a discourse  
on environment and its effect on the  
individual, which should have been  
heard to be appreciated. Going away  
to make a matter of itself he  
carried us with him all through the  
different expressions of nature of  
which we have any absolute knowl-  
edge. He claimed that the first  
stage of life on this planet was but  
the result of natural forces on what is  
known as inanimate matter. The en-  
vironment produced by sun, atmos-  
phere, etc. on inanimate matter is  
responsible for the birth of what is  
known as the "vegetable kingdom."  
In the vegetable kingdom the differ-  
ent members were but the expression  
of the environment. The most re-  
markable statement he made, was  
"that consciousness was developed  
in the tree or flower and differed only  
in degree from the first stage of  
matters and man himself. His expla-  
nation was "consciousness consists in  
the power of man's senses to take  
cognizance of external influences or  
forces of an environment of man, but  
may differ from that of man, but  
they take cognizance of the sun's  
light, heat, cold and touch, at least;  
hence their action in responding to  
these different influences or forces  
demonstrates a consciousness on their  
part." Coming to the lower animal  
world, he pointed out very clearly  
the effect of environment on each  
member of the animal world, and  
the same name; how the savage nature  
of the lion was due to his environ-  
ment; the way he was compelled to  
make a living—just as the gentle  
nature of the lamb and the cow are  
due to hers. "Man himself," he de-  
clared "was but a part of nature and  
exactly the result of his environment."  
The inherent possibilities of the pre-  
sent generation in the effect of  
all preceding generations, and the  
present possibilities of the present gen-  
eration will be developed in equal-  
ity their "institutions" etc. to the  
same preceding generation, and the  
same individual; his individual-  
ity is only the effect of environ-  
ment on his inherent possibilities.  
The effect of environment on environ-  
ment, since his inherent possi-  
bilities are but the effect of environment  
on his progenitors.

Individuality has been differently  
developed in different stages of the  
development of human society. The  
individuality of a capitalist is very  
different from the individuality of a  
Roulette, yet, each is but the ex-  
pression of an environment. The  
same is true of the individuality of  
Man understands the effect of en-  
vironment on cereals, vegetables,  
flowers, etc. Cultivated wheat is  
quite different from what in its wild  
state; the rose under the influence of  
the gardener develops to wonder-  
ful perfection in striking contrast  
to that of the wild rose—the results  
of changed environment.

Man understands also the effect of  
environment on domesticated ani-  
mals, fowls and other "live stock."  
The effect of environment on man  
seem to be utterly neglected. The  
effect of environment on themselves.  
From the point of view of environ-  
ment and individuality, he made an  
excellent illustration for the benefit  
of the "men to give them them-  
selves the same consideration that  
was given to flowers and domesticate-  
d animals. In order to develop the  
effect of environment on the human  
environment must be the best  
with the human race; in order to de-  
velop a higher race of beings the en-  
vironment alone must be consider-  
ed.

The result of the discussion. I  
think, will be productive of good.  
Our B. T. friend has since admitted  
to me that "this idea of individual-  
ity has been badly shaken up" and  
although he still believes the Single  
Tax proposition to be correct, yet  
the result of the discussion has been  
greatly in his estimation. I take it  
from his confession that he has been  
convinced by the P. B., that the de-  
struction of the individuality of the  
inauguration of the Co-operative com-  
monwealth would only mean the  
birth of a new and higher individ-  
uality, just as the individuality of  
our savage ancestors was destroyed  
to give birth to a newer and higher  
in each succeeding age. For, since  
the effect of environment employed to obtain a  
livelihood determined when the en-  
vironment will be, therefore, by  
changing the means employed of ob-  
taining a livelihood, the environment it-  
self is changed.

The foregoing may seem somewhat  
sentimental, but I send it with the  
hope that the reader will find the  
subject of environment may give  
some measure of thought, as it is  
a subject very often touched  
upon in the Socialist press. One  
hears repeatedly such phrases as  
"You've got to change human na-  
ture before you can change things;  
you've got to change the individual  
before the nation can be changed."  
With fresh hope for the speedy in-  
auguration of the Co-operative com-  
monwealth, and its resultant higher  
individuality, I am, yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM CAMERON.

# To Publishers Of Country Weeklies:

We have two cases (100 pounds) of Bro-  
vier Type, 8 point, almost new, cost 52  
cts a pound a year ago; will sell at  
25cts a lb. Following is a sam-  
ple of the Type:

Harford, Conn., Jan. 10.—A certificate  
of incorporation of the Gazettes & Pacific  
Railway Company of Harford, has been  
filed with the secretary of state. The  
authorized capital stock of the company  
is \$40,000.00. These figures exceed  
those of any other company which has  
filed such a certificate with the secretary

WRITE  
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Full and complete lines in almost  
every style—garments that were  
made to sell at almost twice the  
prices now asked for them are here  
in a profusion of styles and fabrics.  
Never before was our claim, "We  
give most for your money," so clearly  
demonstrated.

The Daily Province laments that  
there is no telling what position J.  
Haworthwait, M. P., will  
take on public questions. The man  
who elected him, and the work-  
ing-class party he represents seem to  
be satisfied. And whatever doubt there  
may be of Com. Hawthorthwait's  
loyalty to the cause, it is not to  
which side The Daily Province  
will be on when it is well-served, the  
G.P.P., says the word. Like Com-  
rade Williams, in the office, it  
voices the interest it represents.

Somewhat or other every organiza-  
tion of workers in this province pre-  
sent their "petition" etc. to the  
members in the House at Victoria  
through the Socialist Party repre-  
sentatives—Coms. Hawthorthwait  
and Williams. The wage-slaves are  
beginning to see whose interests the  
Socialist Party stands for.

### VANCOUVER LOCAL, No. 1.

The regular weekly business meet-  
ing was held at the headquarters on  
Monday evening, Feb. 19, Comrade  
Leah in the chair.  
The minutes of the previous meet-  
ing were approved, and a warrant  
of \$2.50 drawn on account of rent.  
Reports of committees were taken up.  
The Ways and Means Committee  
reported some outstanding amounts  
to still be collected, and promise a  
final report at the next meeting. All  
Comrades who have yet to make re-  
turns should do so immediately.  
The Programme Committee report-  
ed having held a meeting last Sun-  
day evening in Sullivan Hall, and  
have arranged for next Tues-  
day evening, Comrade Wilkinson  
appointed chairman for same.  
After the transaction of some other  
business, the financial report was  
received, the financial re-  
ceipts for the week as follows:  
Collection at Hall ..... \$3.00  
Literature sales ..... 70  
Total ..... 3.70  
Total ..... \$6.20

D. P. MILLS, Sec.

### WAGE LABOR AND CAPITAL

BY KARL MARX.  
Single copies, 5 cents; 6  
copies, 25 cents; 15 copies, 50  
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ture on easy payments, at prices  
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