

The Western Clarion

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411 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1907.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The despatches in regard to the German elections of last week, though meagre enough in regard to information, indicate that the Social Democrats have lost some seats in the Reichstag, although they have heavily increased their total vote in the Empire. This result could easily happen in case of a combination between the various parties of capitalism against the Social Democratic candidates. It appears that this is what has occurred. By such combination the Socialist candidates have been defeated in certain districts thus losing some seats in the Reichstag previously held.

Capitalist papers on this side of the Atlantic gleefully refer to what they term the "Socialist setback" as a consequence of the recent election. They are welcome to any satisfaction they may be able to get out of it. Such combinations as are to be effected in all countries sooner or later. The sooner the various parties of capitalism are forced to completely abandon their separate existence and their professed antagonism the better for the movement of labor for its emancipation. When they have been forced to combine their efforts in the attempt to checkmate the advance of the revolutionary working class the end of class rule and exploitation is brought within measurable distance. It is quite evident that necessities of the German ruling class have compelled them to take a most decided step in the direction of mobilizing their forces against the ever increasing power of the Socialist movement that is even now most vigorously threatening their right to rule.

To learn the actual outcome of the elections and the facts as to the positions of the Social Democratic party in consequence, it will be necessary to patiently await the arrival of information from the German comrades themselves. This will come in due time through the channels of the Socialist press.

However persistently the capitalist press may proclaim that the comrades of Germany have met with defeat so Socialist will be disturbed thereby. The Socialist movement is too well grounded in the logic of social and industrial development to be even momentarily disturbed by any force onslaught upon its battalions by the forces of reaction.

UNMASKING THEMSELVES.

If there is a working man in this province who has not already learned that the politicians of capitalism have nothing to offer the working-class than in any manner lessen the pressures of exploitation practiced upon them under the present system of industry, they should certainly be able to acquire that knowledge by listening to the "arguments" offered by both Liberal and Conservative during the present campaign in justification of their existence. Not a solitary suggestion has been thrown out by the speakers of either party of anything that could or would be done by them, in case of election, to better the material condition of the workers. The "arguments" are confined solely to lines of action which would conserve the interests of the propertied class, and to plaiting each

other with the flimsy that is engendered by the present system and which is the common property of its political defenders of whatever school.

A system of property, based upon the robbery of Labor, is essentially a filthy and corrupt thing. It can breed nothing short of filth and corruption. That its defenders, advocates, and apologists should become past masters in the art of dealing in filth is quite natural. When these worthless pro- cedure to plaster each other with that filth in which they wallow, and of which they are a part, it should by no means be considered an unseemly performance. Having nothing clean, wholesome and moral to offer, they must needs pass up the only ammunition at hand. Either that or not fight at all.

The capitalist politician, even of the lowest type, instinctively realizes that the average person possesses an inherent antipathy for that which is morally unclean. Equally besmeared as they are with the moral nastiness of the present system, which is amply proven by the zeal with which they defend it, Liberals and Conservatives alike are forced to heap this moral nastiness each upon the other in order to hold each upon the other in order to hold the allegiance of those of their respective followers who are inclined to moral decay and cleanliness. If Liberals can heap the responsibility for the filth and corruption incidental to capitalist political administration upon Conservatives, decent minded people will quite likely rally to their support, the Conservatives be ousted and the Liberals get an opportunity to wallow in the filth that is so palatable to them both. If the Liberals are in possession of the hog-wallow it becomes the turn of the Conservatives to oust them if possible, by the same method.

It is by no accident that Liberals and Conservatives are heaping upon each other accusations of dishonesty, bad faith and moral looseness. There is nothing else they can do. As between them there are no other weapons of warfare available. As sections or factions of the political expression of capitalist production these parties could under no circumstances be cleaner and more sweet-smelling than the system of production itself. Based as it is upon the wholesale plunder of the wealth producers and the working class, the proceeds it has long since become recognized as the parent of all the poverty, misery, degradation, moral filth and corruption that is making modern civilization a "stench in the nostrils of decency."

Capitalist politicians, of whatever faction, are these days busily engaged in unmasking themselves. In so doing they are unmasking the system whose spawn they are. It is safe to say that every accusation being made by Liberal against Conservative, and vice versa, is true, and even then the story has not half been told. In picturing each other's iniquities to the gaping multitude, they are merely portraying the ethics of capitalism, the ethics and morals of modern civilization, the ethics of these political jackasses whose office is but a reflex of what is done every day in the process of skinning wealth producers and profitably disposing of the plunder.

Let them proceed with the unmasking. The sooner the present system of production and its apologists and defenders stand naked in their filth and corruption the sooner will decent people awaken to the necessity of bringing capitalist ownership of industry and production for profit to an end.

Speed the unmasking.

LABOR POWER AS A COMMODITY

In order to clearly realize his status under capitalist civilization, it becomes absolutely necessary that the workingman should understand the circumstances of the transaction that occurs daily between himself and his employer.

In offering his services to an employer he merely offers to sell his power to labor, or labor-power, for a given length of time, for an agreed sum. In going to his labor-power appears in the market as a commodity, a thing for sale, just the same as any other of the multitude of articles that are offered. A commodity is anything for which the owner has no use but must sell in order to obtain the things for which he has use. The workingman has no means of production, no resources of the earth, and machinery of industry, through the instrumentality of which he can convert his labor-power into food, etc., for himself. Food he must have, and he must have his labor-power as a means of providing it without entering into some arrangement with those who own the resources and tools of

production. He therefore applies to such owners for an article as being he offers his labor-power for sale as a commodity. Like other commodities it brings in the market a price equivalent to its cost of production measured in labor time. If a given quantity of food, etc., will generate in a workingman the power to perform one day's labor, and that amount of food, etc., can be produced by the expenditure of, say two hours' social labor, then the exchange value of the day's labor-power will be equivalent to that of this quantity of food. Their exchange values are equal because an equal amount of social labor time has been embodied in their production. If two hours' labor-time will produce enough food, etc., to generate one day's labor-power, it logically follows that the exchange value of that amount of food is equivalent to the exchange value of the day's labor-power. Under such circumstances the price of a day's labor-power will be the same as the price of this given amount of food, etc. If the conditions of the market be normal, i.e., the supply of and demand for labor-power be evenly balanced, the exchange value of labor-power and the food, etc., necessary to generate it, will approximate closely to the point indicated above. If labor-power be scarce, which of course implies an excessive demand for it, this exchange will be thrown out of balance by the price of labor-power advancing above its true value. If, on the contrary, the amount of labor-power in the market be in excess of the demand for it, the exchange will be thrown out of balance in the other direction. The worker will be forced to curtail his expenditure by the substitution of cheaper food or a limitation of its quantity. In other words, the "standard of living" will be lowered among the workers.

So long as the means of production remain capitalist property the labor-power of the worker must remain in the category of commodities and subject to the inexorable laws of the market.

The worker cannot separate himself from his commodity, labor-power, except by the very process of its expenditure. He therefore practically sells himself when he sells his labor-power. He must continue to do so as long as the means of production remain capitalist.

With their labor-power, a commodity in the market, and forced to sell themselves along with it in order to deliver it, the workers are virtually commodities themselves. Like other raw material used in production, they exist only for the convenience of capital and as an indispensable factor in its profit making process. They have no standing as human beings. Their standing is only that of commodities, and the cheapest of all commodities at that. The capitalist suffers a far greater loss by the destruction of a pound of iron, or a wheel, or a cotton, or a piece of machinery, than he does by the death of a workman. It costs money to replace the former; it costs nothing to replace the latter.

In order to lift their labor-power, and consequently themselves, from the category of commodities, the workers must take such steps as will raise themselves into the category of human beings, of men. They can do this only by such action as will place the working-class in a position of ownership and mastery over the means of production upon which the entire human family depends for its existence. This necessitates the assumption by the working class of control of the powers of the state, and the bringing to the control of industry, and the products thereof, by no doing less than the abolition of capital and labor in for human kind an era of civilization that will not sink from its own rottenness and foster in its own corruption.

A knowledge of itself and its status in present civilization will impel the working class to effect the transformation. Without this knowledge it gropes in the dark, knowing not what to do. The Socialist movement imparts the knowledge and points the way.

CAPITAL.

While capital in the last analysis expresses the relationship existing between the owners of the means of production and the working people upon whose labor the owners rely for the carrying on of industrial operations, the term is more commonly applied to resources of the earth and the tools of industry that are used for the purpose of making a profit out of the labor of the workers. The mineral, forest, pasture, and agricultural resources of the earth, along with the factories, mills, workshops, transportation lines, etc., for

day function as Capital. These means of production are owned and operated for the sole purpose of making profit out of the labor of those who do the work. While so owned and operated they afford the means whereby the relation between capitalist and worker, exploiter, and exploited, is maintained.

But little more than a century ago capital was not the huge power in the world that it is today. It was still in its infancy and with a world to conquer. Step by step it grew and developed, adding to its bulk and power until it has now established its dominion over the entire globe and practically reduced the world's wealth producers to a condition of servitude bound to its chariot wheels by the bonds of wage-slavery. During the career of Capital the means of production have passed through the various stages of private ownership, firm ownership, corporation ownership, up to the present gigantic combination of corporations known as trust ownership. Each step in the process has carried the form of ownership still farther away from private or individual ownership, the starting point. The holdings of stocks and bonds of the huge trusts of today are so widely scattered among the members of the capitalist class that present form of ownership is practically that of class ownership. Strictly speaking, the individual or private owner has been swallowed up in this ownership by class. No matter how large his holdings of stocks, bonds and other securities of modern industrial and commercial combinations may be, the individual cannot separate his property from that of his capitalist fellows, hence the term private property can no longer apply. It must give way to the term, capitalist property, or class property.

Through its ownership of natural resources, factories, shops, railways, etc., the capitalist class holds absolute dominion over all property in the means of wealth production. In some cases, in agriculture for instance, individuals appear to own property in the means of production. It is in appearance only. Their products must be turned over to the railways, factories, the commission houses, elevators, banks or other departments of capitalist property and this is where the real test of ownership comes in. Every producer of wealth must contribute surplus value to the capitalist class. All they can retain for themselves in return for their labor, is, upon the average, just enough to keep them from day to day while they are able to work. The small farmer, though ostensibly owning his farm, and tools, and operating it by his own labor and that of his family, is, like the outright wage-slave, exceedingly fortunate if he is able to keep square with the world. They are equally the slaves of capital, paying tribute to that monster in the shape of profit that is extorted from their home and marrow. Capital produces nothing but poverty and misery for human kind. The social relation existing between exploiters and exploited, masters and slaves, is an unhealthy one for human society. The prevailing low-standard of morals and ethics, and the rottenness and corruption of present day civilization affords ample evidence of it. The rule of capital must be brought to an end. It is up to the working class to do the job.

KITH AND KIN.

Many a working man has been lullidated into believing that there was some fundamental difference between the combined union which republicans and Democrats, or Conservatives and Liberals based their arguments and from which they drew their conclusions. During times of political excitement when the passion and prejudices of men are aroused, often times to the highest pitch, the very din of conflict, the roar of heavy ordnance, the rattle of small boxes, discharging verbal explosives and stink-pots, and the hungry clamor of heplers, boosters and other camp followers around the commissary wagon, are so realistically suggestive of actual warfare that the visionary, unthinking workman falls to discover the sham character of the performance. The real standpoint of the interests of the working class the scrap between the various factions of the political party of capitalism is a rank farce. As far as the workers are concerned it makes no difference which of them wins out in their struggles for possession of governmental powers. There is no labor issue at stake between them. Whatever stand they may take in regard to conflicting interests between different combinations or factions of capitalists they are as one in defence of the of the present system of property in the

means of wealth production and its consequent enslavement and exploitation of the working class. In regard to that there is no difference of opinion between them. Their professed friendship for Labor and solicitude for its welfare is mere pretense assumed for the purpose of rallying the workers to the support of the particular capitalist interest that is masked beneath their hypocritical intentions.

The worker who can be hoodwinked into supporting the political and economic schemes of capitalism and its boosters in the original heavy mark. If he knows anything at all he must realize that his interests and those of his employer do not lie in the same direction. It requires little brains to recognize that fact. It then logically follows that any political or economic scheme concocted by such employer in his interest, cannot at the same time benefit the interest of his employees.

If the workers were not "easy marks" they could not be lured to support the schemes of their exploiters. Every workman should be able to understand that the interest of his employer, the one who makes profit from his labor, and his own interests are not identical. The greater the employer's profit the less the wage of the workingman. As this conflict of interest obtains in the field of industry so does it obtain in the field of politics. Every political move made by either exploiters or exploited has for its purpose the furthering of the interests of the ones that are responsible for such moves. The political movements of capitalists are intended to conserve capitalist interests and are, therefore, necessarily, against the interests of the working class. Any political or economic movement to be in the interest of labor must likewise be against the interests of the capitalist class. No such movement upon the part of either class can be supported by members of the opposing class without their becoming traitors to the economic class to which they belong. Whether they do so willfully or ignorantly cuts no figure. The result is the same. To the extent of their support do they do injury to the interests of those to whom they are bound by ties of a common interest.

Between the various political parties of capitalism there is no difference in so far as fundamentals are concerned. They stand alike for the present, progressive system with its wealth and power for capitalist masters and its narrow and miserable existence for slaves. Being the political expression of capitalist production they never fail to rally to the defence of that which gave them birth. Whenever the interests of capital are threatened by any aggression upon the part of the workers, Republican, Democratic, Liberal and Conservative forget their pretended differences and demonstrate that they are kith and kin by standing solidly together in its defence. No matter how consciousness and brutal the methods used to beat the workers back into most submission to their capitalist masters, it meets

with the approval of all of them alike. The last analysis there can be but one political party of capitalism. In the course of events the mask of hypocrisy and pretense will be torn from these Liberals, Conservatives, Republican and Democratic humbugs and their kindly will be disclosed to all men. Sooner or later they will be forced to stand uncovered in the presence of the multitudes as part and parcel of the same thing: the political means whereby brutal ruling class maintained power to hold its victims, the workers, in leash for robbery, rapine and slaughter.

It is about time the workers were awakened to the force that has so long been played upon them. Fortunately for them and for human society itself there are awakening. There will probably be something doing that will be of consequence to the working class. It will be done by the workers themselves. This is ample assurance that it will be well done. When it is done capitalism and its horde of political pirates and boosters will be in oblivion, "unveiled, unhonored and unused."

Now that kidnapping has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, lucrative interstate commerce might be bolstered up by kidnapping fit capitalists. The fatter the better.

Mrs. Phipps-Griffin, a rich society woman of the New York smart set, recently gave a swell dinner to two pot pigs. The old sow occupied the seat at the head of the table with one of the darlings in whose honor the spread was given upon either hand.

The American Federation of Labor is to bring pressure to bear upon Congress in favor of "international peace and disarmament." It is sincerely to be hoped that "Samuel G." will use that pressure with discrimination lest Congress be flattered out like a well-pampered pan-cake, for instance.

Down in Eastern Kentucky 1500 men are said to be under arms ready to settle by force some dispute over the title to coal lands in that region. Dollars to doughnuts the fellows with the arms have not a dollar of interest either in the coal lands or anything else. It is usually that way with the fools who do the gun fighting over property.

An attempt is now being made to investigate the reported purchase of a seat in the United States Senate by Simon Guggerheimer of Colorado. This is in defiance of the extreme. It is sacred right of a man to purchase what he wants, if he has the price, to be denied? Out upon the demagogue who would insist upon such a dangerous and revolutionary innovation.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

1. Labor is the source of all wealth, and the producers it should belong to the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master, the worker a slave.

2. So long as the capitalist class 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.

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

4. The interests of the working class lie in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working-class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

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

6. Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the view of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the interests 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, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working-class.

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

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

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

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

PARTY MATTERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

These columns have been placed at the disposal of the Party, Secretaries of Locals are requested to take advantage of them in an interval, reporting conditions in their respective localities. Communications under this head should be addressed to the Dominion and Provincial Secretaries. Local secretaries are further requested to look to these columns for announcements from the Executive Committee. By this month's meeting of the Party will be facilitated and the Dominion and Provincial Secretaries relieved of a little of the increasing burden of correspondence.

TO SECRETARIES OF LOCALS LIST OF SUPPLIES.

- Membership cards each .01
Application blanks (with 100 forms) per 100 .25

The committee being a stockholder in the co-operative publishing house of Chas. Kerr & Co., can procure literature for the locals at cost. J. G. MORGAN, Secy.

TO STUDENTS OF SOCIALISM.

In order to afford comrades an easy access to standard works on Socialism, the committee has decided to lay in a stock of literature. The following are at hand and will be sent post-paid in any address at prices quoted. Two-cent stamps will be accepted for sums not exceeding 25 cents:

- The Origin of the Family, (F. Engels) .50
The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky) .50
The World's Revolutions (Ernest Unterman) .50
The Socialists, who they are and what they stand for (John Spargo) .50
The Evolution of Socialism (Chas. H. Vail) .25
Class Struggles in America (A. M. Simons) .10
The Communist Manifesto (Karl Marx) .10 cents
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific (Karl Marx) .10 cents
Wages, Labor and Capital (Karl Marx) .10 cents
The Mission of the Working Class (Chas. Vail) .10 cents
Socialism and Democracy (A. M. Simons) .10 cents
Other works procured to order.

UNDER "OIL FLEA"

(Quoted from London Justice.) Over 800 men, mostly under 35, applied for positions at a station at No. 1, Creech Lane, E. C., on Monday morning last. The wage offered was 2s per week; no holidays, as to hours, housework and cleaning. Scores of men saw the crowd, and seeing the absurdity of waiting, walked away. The time advertised for application was 9 to 10 a.m., but two men were there at 8 o'clock, one of whom came from New Market. Doubtless, many, thinking themselves well and wise, made application by the usual household route. The street was blocked. Applicants for work on the new Piccadilly and Thompson Tube are informed that it is fully staffed. The last written application has been received. The last piece of information should be useful as a cut-price for that advanced tactical searcher, Lloyd George, who opened the railway.

After being out of work for three months, John, a constable at Home, told a constable that as he was starving he would break a plate-glass window so that he might be locked up. He was too weak to break the glass, but the constable ran him in, when he was discovered to be soaked to the skin and positively famished. This is a good example to follow, only don't wait three months.

A man named Vincent was charged at the Thames Police Court for attempting suicide. He could not get work.

As a woman at Edmonton being arrested on a charge of crumpling the bodies of children entrusted to her care who had died, she said, "I did it to make both ends meet."

The maintenance of indoor paupers for the year ended March 25 last, was, in London, £200,000; in the provinces, £102,484. Poor Law establishments: London, £42,209; provinces, £26,072; outdoor relief, London, £161,000; provinces, £140,821; London, £272,490; provinces, £210,022; salaries, etc.: London, £428,946; provinces, £208,510; John charges: London, £218,085; provinces, £208,407; other expenses: London, £208,317; provinces, £429,809.

An article in the "Pines" directs attention to the fact that certified insanity has increased from a proportion of 1 in 703 of the population in 1841 to 1 in 221 in 1901, and suggests that this is due to "physical changes, either in the blood or in the fluid or tissues of the brain."

For the Campaign Fund.

Having been authorized by the publishers of the Western Clarion to receive subs at the regular rate—\$1.00 per year and apply one-half of all money received to the Central Campaign Fund, you are earnestly requested to assist in swelling this fund by sending your subs direct to me. Either renewals or new subs. to be taken for a period of not less than one year.

Yours for a generous Campaign Fund which means a vigorous campaign.

D. G. MCKENZIE, Prov. Secy Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Down in Mexico there has just been a tragic ending to a big strike involving nearly seven thousand men. The strike resulted in rioting. The government troops interfered. They took the secretary and vice-president of the union and five other leaders in the organization prisoners, quelled the strike and then, as the factory whistles were blowing, and the men were going to work, marched the prisoners to a space in front of the factory. Then the members of the working class comprising the military squad in charge of the prisoners stepped back the desired number of paces and shot them down in cold blood. The hundreds of workmen who unwillingly witnessed the horrible sight waited for a moment until the smoke cleared away and then entered the mill. They had been given a lesson in class mastery as a warning to them not to revolt again for better conditions. The workmen should know their place! There are those who run the risk of being murdered. This horrible affair in Mexico shows what capitalism will do where it has the power and is not checked by a humane and awakened public sentiment. The same murderous methods would be used in this country if the masters (Colonel) had the power and the "justice" of the law is to be followed. Here we are afraid, would commit the same murder on command, just as readily as in the republic to the south of us.—S. D. Herald.

ALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAPITALIST.

The progress of machinery in production is best illustrated by the following facts: In 1830 one weaver could produce 200 yards of cloth in 80 hours six days. When an English silk thrower was told that in America mills the speed of machinery had been increased to 6,000 revolutions per minute, he said: "If our machinery were made to go so fast all our girls would run away." Today there are mills in the country where the speed of machinery is 15,000 revolutions a minute. In Germany a blacksmith makes 20 beam hangers a day, while in America a machine man makes 70 a day. In Smith's day one plinker made 4,800 pins a day; today one plinker makes 1,000,000 pins a day. The cost of putting cotton in England is a cent a yard, and only 1-20 of a cent here. The Massachusetts factory worker gets 27 per cent of what he produces, and instruments of the South Carolina worker only gets 10 per cent; but the Massachusetts man produces in a year \$735 more than the South Carolina worker. The above figures show that all progress in industry consists only in profit for the capitalists, and that increase of wages is not a direct result of it. In the present condition of the working class. Only a decrease in the working hours can be considered a true benefit to the worker, and we must not forget that only through the social ownership of all machinery and instruments of production can the working class will progress in all branches of organized society be a blessing for the producers as well as for all humanity.—Bismarckian.

Thus looking to the bringing of thirty-six silk mills are being projected in New York. As a result there will undoubtedly be an advance in the price of silk. Every working-man should take time by the forelock and try in two or three days silk dresses on his wife before the merger is effected.

PLANNING A BIG CAMPAIGN.

Brussels, Nov. 30.—At its headquarters here, the International Socialist committee which aspires to establish a world-wide confederacy, is planning a huge campaign in the United States. The avowed object of this campaign is to make socialism the dominant power in American politics. In Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and other continental countries socialism already wields tremendous influence which every government has to reckon with. In England it is rapidly gaining strength. It controls the independent labor party which has a score of representatives in Parliament.

In the great Republic of the west however, it has been comparatively negligible factor in politics. It has no representatives in Congress and few, if any, in the state legislatures. When the popular feeling in America against the power of the trusts and the dominance of wealth has attained such a point that the shrewd men who constitute the Independent Socialist committee at Brussels, and pull the strings which bind the Socialist organization already in existence in the central body, have decided that the time is ripe in America for a propaganda which shall endeavor to unite the independent labor party under the red banner. Not to fight, but to vote, for socialism recognizes that the ballot is its most effective weapon.

Emile Vandervelde, the parliamentary leader of the Belgian Socialists and the moving spirit of the International Socialist bureau with whom I have just had an interview, is sanguine and confident. "The Socialist Party in America at present," he said, "is not very powerful so far as its actual voting strength goes, but it is far more powerful than many think. It is spread all over the country. There is no place in which ardent, convinced Socialists are not to be found. The chief Socialist organizations are in close touch with the international bureau, and they work in full harmony with it. I was particularly touched by the manner in which this was made manifest when I traveled through America last year. I went far, and to many places where I thought my name was unknown, but every where I was welcomed enthusiastically as a known and trusted comrade."

"And you think Socialists may become a political power in America?" "I do; in this way. Looking at the example of England and the United States, I believe that the Socialist will not be content any longer with the two historic parties which up to the present have divided power without any special attention to labor interests. I believe that a great labor party will spring up and make itself felt in the United States in the near future."

And then the great political party of American Socialists will be in existence; a party of immense power and possibilities. All the signs are there of its coming, and everything is ready for its advent tomorrow. The Socialist doctrine are spreading rapidly in America, and Socialist organizations are springing up everywhere.

"First—the workman is everywhere discontented. He cannot be contented as long as the present condition of things prevails. "Second—The old conditions under which classes merged into one are gone. A man who is dissatisfied can no longer step out of his class into another. There is no such thing any longer as a discontented laborer going to the far West and coming back a millionaire in a few years. The classes have got divided and the working class is disintegrated in the position in which it is placed and in which it is kept by artificial barriers. It is particularly true of the day-laborer in America, with socialism that they will range themselves under the socialist banner. It is the policy which is being put into effect with such results; it is that policy which will be put into effect in America, with results that will be seen."

The Independent Socialist bureau in Brussels, and the day-laborer in America, with socialism that they will range themselves under the socialist banner. It is the policy which is being put into effect with such results; it is that policy which will be put into effect in America, with results that will be seen."

Socialist Party Candidates

Provincial Election Feb. 2, 1907.

- Albani, Jas. Cartwright.
Fernie, W. H. Moore.
Grand Forks, John McInnes.
Greenwood, Edgar W. Dymos.
Islands, W. J. Ledingham.
Nanaimo, J. H. Hawthorthwaite.
Nelson, Frank Phillips.
Newcastle, Parker Williams.
Okanagan, J. W. S. Logie.
Revelstoke, W. W. Lefaux.
Richmond, C. Kilby.
Rossland, Archie F. Berry.
Slocan, Geo. E. Winkler.
Simkan, Wm. Davidson.
Vancouver, J. E. Dubberly.
Victoria, E. T. Kingsley.
J. H. McVety.
R. P. Pettipiece.
A. R. Stebbings.
J. C. Watters.

with socialism that they will range themselves under the socialist banner.

The Independent Socialist bureau in Brussels, and the day-laborer in America, with socialism that they will range themselves under the socialist banner. It is the policy which is being put into effect with such results; it is that policy which will be put into effect in America, with results that will be seen."

GENTLE ZEPHYRS FROM MANITOBA

(Continued from Page One.) ing the powers of government in order that workers and not shirkers should be the beneficiaries of the laws of the land which will guarantee them the possession of the wealth which their labor alone creates.

TO MY FELLOW WAGE WORKERS—

I ask you to carefully read and think over these few words. I do not address you on a matter of great importance. Until recently workingmen have never been asked to voluntarily contribute to the maintenance of a political campaign. We have not been used to having all expenses paid by somebody else and the only vote was requested of us in the form of a like cent and a penny to power. In fact we never thought about the matter at all, so of course we were not aware of the fact that we were not being asked to contribute to the maintenance of the political campaign of the men or corporations class who nominated them and their election expenses. Now, the organization has organized and organized by workingmen, therefore standing in the interest of those who toil, comes forth to you as workers, to pay the cost of this and all political campaigns. This party doubts you are aware, is the Socialist Party which in this city is the only party that has nominated a full list of five workmen in all city wards to you. The expenses so far, including the five hundred dollars required for the deposits or nomination, have been paid by the men of the working class of this city. If however, we had to contribute heavily which would not be the case here, all those who share, and now small.

And now I ask you in this last week of this election, not to be misled by the false promises of the five workmen in all city wards to you. The expenses so far, including the five hundred dollars required for the deposits or nomination, have been paid by the men of the working class of this city. If however, we had to contribute heavily which would not be the case here, all those who share, and now small.

Contributions may be sent to D. G. McKenzie, Box 836, 836, at Headquarters, 318, Grand Street, or at the Clarion office. The capitalist parties tell us these are prosperous times, so follow workingmen, it is now in your hands, you can, however small, and at once. Yours for Labor and Liberty, H. "One who is willing to pay the price of freedom."

seen this is a changed man (to)—the world no longer seems the same to him. He knows he is one toward the victory, and every effort in his hands is another. There are no backward steps. We over he is his cousin, his brother, and that vote you can count on forever; also you can count his spare pennies, on his votes, his example, day and night, wherever he be. And 'twill be his mighty army marches on to victory, bearing nothing, bearing nothing, never compromising never, bearing, understanding that between justice and injustice, there can be no meeting ground, no union, no battle to the death.—Upton Sinclair

Specialist

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NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Edited by H. P. PRITCHARD, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

NEWCASTLE NOTES.

Champlain, Jan. 21, 1906.

Editor Western Clarion:

I thought you would like to know how things are going on down here in the political arena, and as everything looks rosy for us it is a pleasure to give the information. Parker has lately given right in his mitt and no mistake. Everybody thinks most highly of him as a man and he is popular personally with his constituents. The ranching districts around will vote almost solidly for him, from all the reports I hear, but the most cheering and encouraging feature of the whole affair to me is the prevalence of Socialist sentiment amongst the workers. I believe the straight class-conscious vote alone would enable us to save the deposit. Of course the men don't care to talk too much, but a nod is as good as a wink to me. Parker is running the whole campaign himself, and is making an excellent job of it. We had a meeting in the Opera House last Saturday. The Conservative Cause and the "Independent Labor" man, Thomas, was present on the platform and Parker made the latter look like a cent before he had finished with him. Cairns did not give Parker a chance for an opening, merely taking exception to something Thomas said in reference to the school trustees, and then took a place in the body of the hall. Parker, although he was fighting the grip, tackled Thomas in his speech. Making up Thomas's platform was compared to that adopted by the Labor convention in Vancouver, 1902, and several of the plans were shown to be identical. "It is easily seen," said Parker, "where he gets his platform from, but I was in his place I would have discarded some originality and tried to make it sound a little different and make it sound a little different than that of the Conservatives. Thomas began to look sick. Parker then went on to question his right to the title of "a man." He showed that all the "L.L.P." men had almost invariably been chosen out of the ranks of the unions owing to their activity in their services to the unions, but that could not be applied to the case of Thomas. The trades union activity of Mr. Thomas had yet to be discovered. But as further evidence that he had no right to be proclaimed a leader from Gray, Parker read a letter from Gray declaring that Thomas was not running in connection with the Labor Party of N. C. but absolutely no right to style himself as an "L.L.P." man and was getting no support from the L.L.P. and authorizing Parker to read the letter in public as many times as he pleased. The letter was completely crushed. But Parker had not finished. He invited the audience to consider the source from which Thomas had received his nomination. "It is an accepted fact," he said, "that he was nominated by the very parties he has condemned as being against the interests of the workers. He had all the influence was obvious. He had all the wealth. He had all the money. The audience enjoyed the fun of the only man who did not seem to see the joke was Thomas, but nobody seemed to have any pity for him. He sat there with a chance of being elected as a socialist in his hands. "Dealing with Cairns, Parker Williams said he only sorry that there was no change in the program with him from the little he had said, but he would say this, that Mr. Cairns could not represent the interests of the workers, and he did not know what they were. He was a yankee who knew of nothing else than "ranching." Cairns, while he might be a capitalist, and while he might be a capitalist, those interests he was wholly unqualified to represent. "I had an awful score this morning. I had just got of the train from Hamilton, where I had gone on Sunday to see how they were getting on there, when I was met by Brown and another who asked if Parker was on the train. He was not and they told me that he had been disqualified by not filing out his nomination paper properly and that they also for putting up the wrong kind of money. The returning officer had gone to Victoria about it and we were in a sorry plight. At noon the N. O. came back and said he had been instructed to let the train start. It was only a technical breach and the Act provided for such. It was a matter of fact that I had been everybody seemed to have blood in the eye for a time. The returning officer was not relaxed. I can tell you...

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Clarion:

Dear Sir: Dr. Stevenson, of this city, has displayed a laudable ambition to discover the meaning of Socialism before rushing into print on the question—an example which might follow with result to himself. He has attended meetings and asked questions, but the committee was so stupid that it did not occur to it to not altogether the fault of the Socialist lecturers (Spittler or other) but rather because Dr. Stevenson is so deeply entrenched in the diseases of capitalism that he is unable to perceive the truth which is beyond them. Anxiety for the preservation of the home, as one of the nation's bulwarks, is commendable, and it is doubtless his experience as a landlord that has led him to this. The impossibility of homes without a land basis. The unfortunate tenants who are his tenants have also been his victims, and it is they and their class who are to be preserved, not only by the abolition of private ownership in land and the productive forces of the nation can become the entire people because of a possibility. So long as one man owns twenty, fifty or more homes which he cannot use except as a means of revenue, so long as an equal number of families remain homeless. When the land is not owned by any individual, but is made free of access to all, how long, think you, will it take the homeless (the renters and the lodgers) having also free access to the workshops of the land, to make homes for themselves? The perpetuity of these homes will depend, not upon the good will of a landlord, nor upon the possibility of getting a job in the neighborhood, but upon the entire people because of a possibility. Vancouver has witnessed something of the perpetuity of a home may obtain without personal ownership of the land. The system of private ownership of the land, which has made the life of unimproved land, and the system of public ownership. (Not Government ownership—Dr. Stevenson's system of the two terms.) If a man has a house, he has a home to his son that need not signify that the son will remain homeless after the death of his parent. On the contrary, the son will have a home life of unimproved land, and the system of public ownership. (Not Government ownership—Dr. Stevenson's system of the two terms.) If a man has a house, he has a home to his son that need not signify that the son will remain homeless after the death of his parent. On the contrary, the son will have a home life of unimproved land, and the system of public ownership. (Not Government ownership—Dr. Stevenson's system of the two terms.)

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 19, 1907.

Editor Clarion:

Enclosed please find a hammer weighing six pounds, (a postal order for six dollars—\$6.00) to be used in the present election. I collected that amount with the intention that you should use it for breaking some poor Grit and Tory scalp in the present campaign. I hope that you will be able to show the plumes in B. C. that Socialism is on the decline by sending a dozen comrades to the legislature. I suppose you have heard that the Toronto comrades gave the capitalists quite a scare in the municipal elections and will try again in the future. Wishing you every success in present election, I remain, Yours for the Revolution, MORRIS DAVIS.

P.S.—We are getting the paper very irregularly. Sometimes we don't see it for four or five weeks in succession. I trust you will give this matter your attention.—M. D.

On June 23, 1905, this office received from Comrade Davis the following:

"When Mr. O'Brien was in Guelph I bought a subscription card for the 'Clarion' and forwarded it to Vancouver. It is five weeks already and I have not received a copy of the paper yet. Will you kindly send it and oblige."

The "Clarion" mailing list showed that Comrade Davis' paper had been mailed him in the regular Guelph bundle for the four weeks prior to receipt of his complaint. During this time his name being the last one on the list, his paper carried, in addition to the address slip bearing his name, the slip bearing the post office address, "Guelph, Ont."

This paper could therefore not go astray or be lost, without the entire Guelph bundle, containing the entire list. The matter was reported to the F. O. Department and in due time report was made to this office that "Mr. Davis is now receiving your paper regularly." This report was signed by the superintendent of Railway Mail Service. Just how regularly Comrade Davis has since been receiving it is indicated in his communication above. That other Guelph subscribers are favored with similar regular delivery is also indicated by Comrade Davis' use of the pronoun "we," in reference to the matter. Similar complaints from all parts of the country, more especially from subscribers who get their mail at the smaller towns. As the papers are mailed at each week, as a rule not later than Friday evening, each paper bearing the subscriber's name upon a printed address slip, and when the entire paper goes to the same office as the bundle bearing the name of such post office, there is no reason why they should not be properly delivered unless there be some error in the P.O. service either gross carelessness or a willful disposition to interfere with the rights of individuals to obtain reading matter of their own choosing. From what we can learn by enquiring into the matter we are convinced the fault, as a rule, lies with the post office at points of delivery to the subscriber. In their effort to defend the interests of the capitalist class petty postmasters are evidently assuming the authority to exercise the arbitrary power of arbitrarily demanding of their subscribers that papers be delivered and promptly report the result of their demands to this office. We will do what we can to see that they obtain their rights in the premises.—Editor Clarion.

A TRIBUTE TO O'DONOGHUE.

Vancouver, Jan. 28, 1907.

Editor Western Clarion:

Dear Sir:—I have been instructed to forward the following resolution to your paper for publication, passed at the recent meeting of Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 108.

H. O. BENSON, Secy. No. 108.

"Whereas, we have learned of the removal by death from the sphere of earthly activity of D. J. O'Donoghue, of Toronto;

"Resolved, that Vancouver Typographical Union hereby places upon record its appreciation of the long and arduous work of deceased in the cause of organized labor; and its deep sense of the loss that will be sustained by his removal."

STRIKERS ARE KILLED BY SOLDIERS

City of Mexico, Jan. 19.—The strikers in the Orizaba district have been broken at the cost of a large number of lives, the price exacted as the government's vengeance for the rioting which occurred. The action of the soldiers was ruthless and terrified the strikers. Before the eyes of their fellow-workmen many of the strikers had been killed. The district is in a state of terror and rather than endanger their lives 5,000 of the 7,000 strikers have been removed to the city. The strikers are to express his discontent, for it is death to do so.

A pathetic feature of the affair was that the strikers took place in the strike work already had decided to give up the strike. The presence of a large number of soldiers and the fact that several men previously had been killed, induced them to yield. Among the men shot this morning were Rafael Moreno, vice president of the strikers' organization, the ex-workers' organization. The ex-workers' organization was shot at 5.30 a.m., when thousands of half-starved strikers left the work to turn back to work. Factory walls were blown and throngs of men were about to enter the open doors when they saw a squad of soldiers leading the company of strikers back to work. The strikers that had been razed by the mob.

Placing the men on the piles of clothing, the strikers were followed back. The valley that followed closed the chapter of the strike. The throngs of dazed workmen who unwittingly witnessed the horrible sight, waited for a moment until the smoke cleared away, and then entered the mill. Later a workman came to the door to resume work within, and as he entered he shouted: "Muerto!" (Death).

Instantly he was fired on and killed by a squad of soldiers.

All of the executed men were speedily buried.—Chicago Daily Specialist.

Read the above, ye wage-slaves of Canada and solve yourselves if you can, with the reflection that you do not live under the rule of capital and are, therefore, not liable to have such atrocities perpetrated upon you.

Some of the good Liberals of the interior are industriously circulating the yarn that Mr. Wm. Davidson, the Socialist candidate for the Blocan, died by the hand of a Conservative, a comparatively poor man, but now living in luxury on a ten-thousand dollar ranch near Victoria. This will be news to "Bill," who still lives on a small plot and neither owns nor has possession of any ten-thousand dollar ranches except in his mind. As the only incentive to the Liberal or Conservative to run for office is to get away with the swag, in case of election, it is quite logical that they should attempt similar motives to decent people.

WANTED

At Ymir General Hospital a trained nurse, wages \$40.00 per month. For further information write to W. B. McISAAC, Secretary Ymir General Hospital, P. O. Drawer 506, Ymir, B. C.

NOTICE

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 31, 1907. Notice is hereby given that, 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Section 2, Township 8, Range 5, Coast District, Buckley Valley. JAMES ARTHUR GARDNER.

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ATTENTION, COMRADES.

Please do not address communications relating to party affairs to this paper or its editor. The addresses of the Dominion and Provincial Secretaries will be found in column 6, page 1, by addressing all communications to them much confusion and unnecessary work will be avoided.

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Phonograph Union, No. 4, W. F. M. Meigs' Labor Hall, first and Third Sts., at the month of 7:30 o'clock in the evening. John McInnis, President, Walter Morrison, Secretary.

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