



NO. 1034 443

Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, September 28, 1907.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year

TRADE UNIONS RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT STUTTGART

International Socialist Congress Defines the Relations Between the Trade Unions and Socialist Parties and Recommends Unity of Action Between Them.

To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the struggle for intellectual, political and economic freedom, the political and economic struggle are alike necessary. If the activity of the Socialist Party is exercised more especially in the domain of the political struggle of the proletariat, that of the unions displays itself in the domain of the economic struggle of the workers. The Unions and the Party have therefore an equally important task to perform. Each of the two organizations in the struggle for proletarian emancipation has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action. But there is an ever widening domain in the proletarian struggle of the classes in which they can only reap advantages by concerted action and by co-operation between the Party and Trade Unions.

The Congress declares that it is in the interest of the working class in every country that close and permanent relations should be established between the Unions and the Party.

It is the duty of the Party and of the Trade Unions to render moral support to the one to the other and to make use of only those means which may help forward the emancipation of the proletariat. When divergent opinions arise between the two organizations as to the substance of certain tactics, they should strive at an arrangement by discussion.

The Unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless a thoroughly Socialist spirit inspires their policy. It is the duty of the Party to help the Unions in their work of raising the workers and of ameliorating their social conditions. In its parliamentary action the Party must vigorously support the demands of the Unions.

OVERPRODUCTION.

By C. Orchardson.

If no one had ever doubted that a hollow log was the best thing to navigate the water with, we never would have had an ocean racer.

If no one had imagined that two sheets of bark might be improved on as a shelter from the storm, we never would have had a skyscraper. Science has invaded every domain except in the organization of society. In that we are still savages, obstructing each other's efforts, and cannibals, devouring each other commercially.

Men spend out costly drummers, not to create any more trade, but to understand the prices of other drummers, and steal the trade from them. Most of the work of the world is in doing this, directly or indirectly. That is why it costs more to sell a thing than to make it.

Many intellectual fossils denounce the man who thinks it possible to make an improvement on this cut-throat state of society, where there is room for no improvement as great as between the hollowness and the ocean racer.

The crowning evil at the root of the present treadmill society is the wicked condition that causes a deadlock in production, when the owners of machinery say too many of these things have been produced, and so shut down the mills.

Too much coal, millions are freezing; too many blankets, millions are ragged; too many shoes, millions are on their uppers; too much clothes, millions in rags; too much food, millions hungry.

And during this idiotic cry of overproduction there is rusting machinery and there are idle men, both with the things the people need, but they are prevented by the short-sighted men who own the machinery.

The explanation for the insane about

head and hand get the whole of the selling price of the goods produced, instead of half of it; advertisers and drummers will be changed into producers. Instead, as now, of the people only having half the purchasing power to buy the goods they produced, they would have purchasing power enough to buy the whole. Overproduction would be impossible. Then shorten the hours of labor until they amount to no more than two hours per day, or only halfhearted exercise.

The man who says that capital in one set of hands and labor in another are not necessarily antagonistic, is a driveling idiot. Because the human family have not developed to that degree of rectitude where their incomes will not affect their judgment, each is resolved to get as big a share of the profit as possible, regardless of equity. Hence capital and labor in two sets of hands must necessarily fight like Bilko and rats. My remedy will bring peace, plenty and brotherly love by placing machinery and labor in one set of hands.

—Chicago Daily Socialist.

TWO SIGNS.

I.

Scene: a dairy farm. I stopped a day or two last summer at a large dairy farm and this is what I saw: A hundred cows roaming over the meadows from morning to night; a hundred cows wending their way to and from the barnyard twice a day, once at sunrise and at sunset; a hundred cows being milked by laughing milkmaids; a milk can that hundred cows being put through a separator; the cream of that milk being used by the milkers and the whey being given back to the cows, or more correctly, the cows' offspring, the calves; the cows placidly consenting to the exploitation of their milk and beef by the milkers, and both the milked and the milkers never taking a thought that it might be otherwise.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING HELD IN GRAND THEATRE

A Vancouver Audience of Five Hundred People Listen to Account of the Progress of the Movement and Criticism of Current Events.

During the past few months Local Vancouver has not been without regular weekly propaganda meetings, a reason that during the pleasant summer time the majority of people do not take kindly to indoor gatherings of this sort. An occasional meeting, however, has been held, however, with most gratifying results.

On last Sunday evening a meeting was held in the Grand Theatre, Cordova street, and although but little advertising was done an audience of 500 people had gathered by the time the meeting was called to order by the chairman.

The speakers of the evening were Comrades C. M. O'Brien and E. T. Kinsey. The former had just returned to British Columbia after two years' sojourn in Eastern Canada, during which he had spent several months speaking and organizing through various parts of Ontario, led off with a glowing account of the progress of the movement throughout those parts of the Dominion which he had visited during his absence. He was very optimistic of the solid and substantial growth of the revolutionary movement, particularly in what is known as the "cornbelt." Locals of the Socialist Party of Canada were everywhere springing into existence, and the propaganda was becoming more widespread and vigorous. Upon his way back from the East he had visited the lower part of Alberta and the Crow's Nest, Kootenay, and Boundary districts of British Columbia, and at all points he had noticed a marvellously increasing growth of the movement since he had visited those localities some two years since. He confidently predicted that a number of districts in Alberta would be the interior of British Columbia would do honor to the cause of Labor in the near future by returning Social-

II.

Scene: a mining camp. A thousand men getting up early in the morning and going to bed tired in the evening; a thousand men digging industriously all through the day for gold into the patient earth; a thousand men, urged on by a score of frowning masters producing ten thousand dollars' worth of wealth; that ten thousand dollars' worth of wealth being thrown, some into huge vaults, some into little envelopes; the little envelopes being given to the men and the rest being where I did not see the men complacently acquiescing in the division and the masters complaining not, but as the men weary took their way home a man with a red flag shouted to them: "You creatures are cows!"

WILL R. SHIER.

Should you see "The Christian Torch" advertised in the columns of your paper be not alarmed. It is not the one that used to be applied to heretics and witches. It is only a book and evidently a very harmless one at that.

According to the Hon. Pember Reeves, whoever he may be, there are no "underfed children in New Zealand and not a single millionaire in the colony." Nothing remarkable about that. The same was at one time true of this country. Just wait until New Zealand becomes a well developed country capitalistically and there will be a crop of each.

The attempt of the allied thriving interests of Chicago to facilitate their operations by the adoption of a new city charter carefully drafted to suit their purposes, was effectually turned down as the result of a referendum vote. About one-half of the voters in the city turned up at the polls and over two-thirds of these voted against the adoption of the charter.

IN THE LAND OF THE FREE AND HOME OF THE BRAVE

Courageous Disciples of Law and Order Valiantly Arrest Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett for the Crime of Addressing a Crowd of American Sovereigns on the Street.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 8.—In the various cities round the country the police force is under the control of the short-sighted capitalist party politicians, the Socialists are meeting with increasing oppression. It reminds one of the days of the abolition movement. Once a speaker attack is to arrest Socialist street advocates on the allegation that the crowds are obstructing the sidewalks.

Saturday evening, September 7, Mrs. Hazlett was addressing a crowd of 2,000 people on the streets of Spokane. She had spoken for an hour and a half without any molestation. There was not the slightest disturbance, the crowd standing remarkably still in a compact mass during that time. Just as she had announced her collection and was beginning to sell books and subscription cards, a policeman in plain clothes came up and said she was obstructing the sidewalk. She said she was not obstructing the sidewalk, as she was in the middle of the street, but asked the crowd to open up a passage, which it immediately did. She then told the policeman that it was his business to keep people off the sidewalk and not hers. Whereupon he jerked her down from the box and placed her under arrest. The vast crowd began a most vigorous protest.

As the policeman started toward the jail with Mrs. Hazlett, the crowd formed a procession and fell in behind, shouting and raising a din that was heard all over the city. A body of policemen joined the first one and Mrs. Hazlett proceeded under heavy guard.

Many women followed all the long distance of about a mile to the jail. The crowd never ceased hearing abuses and malversations upon the police, who looked utterly amazed and stunned at the unexpected storm they had evoked.

As the heavy doors clanged behind Mrs. Hazlett dozed over on half an hour offers for the cash bond which was demanded. One business man said: "Yes, I could put him down for \$500." Mrs. Hazlett was taken inside the cage while

the bond was fixed up. She was then hurried to appear for trial on Monday at 1:30 p. m.

On emerging from the jail the cheers and greetings from the crowd were tremendous. The crowd fell in behind in such a dense mass that it was necessary to take the middle of the street. Even so, the street was blocked for two blocks, and the street cars, carriages and teams were brought to halt. As block after block was passed, the people lined the sidewalks and cheered at a Fourth of July celebration. The crowd never stopped cheering for an instant.

The police had tried to disperse the crowd at the jail by bringing out the horses and they were afraid to turn it on the crowd in the corner in which it was in. They then made a fake run with the fire department. The people took no notice except to call after them with contempt. Fully 2,000 persons participated in the unprecedented demonstration. The Spokane papers admitted that it was the wildest demonstration ever witnessed on the streets of Spokane.

The affair is a dastardly attempt to suppress the Socialist street meetings in Spokane. The streets are filled every night with crowds that listen to a fake doctor and the political boss of the city, who runs a vaudeville theatre, jams the houses with night after night with the pictures he throws upon a tall building. Any fake can use the streets in Spokane but war must be made on the Socialists, holding quiet, respectable, decent meetings that are voicing the deep sentiments of the people.

The demonstration in Spokane is one of many that is occurring now that is amazing capitalist rule. Ever since the Western Federation outrage this feeling has been gathering in the hearts of the working class, and has been showing itself in monster demonstrations all over the country.

Judge Richardson and Attorney Kirby have said that retained by the Spokane comrades as attorneys in the case. S. D. Herald.

THE MAN WHO WORKS.

And in the days which are now, the workman is of ways that are foolish and doing his work is not wise. Yes, verily, he is often as unto the animal that weareth long ears and brayeth, and the sound of his braying is heard throughout the land.

He complaineth bitterly of the hardness of his lot and the unfairness of the hand which is dealt out unto him, yet he poseth as the good thing or the easy mark and bendeth his neck to the yoke.

He buildeth the palaces of the rich and maketh them filled with the comforts of life, he liveth in a hovel himself and payeth rent monthly and frequently with the goods he hath earned by hard labor, and he maketh the landlord of the house he hath built rich, while he groweth poorer every day.

And when the final day hath come that he hath not the rental portion laid aside and the landlord calleth in vain for the "rent," which he coveteth, he getteth a swift kick near the termination of his vertebrae, and goeth suddenly out into the streets which are cold and the world which is merciful.

And verily, his wife and children goeth with him in his poverty and there they weep and wailing, while the landlord heareth a big "gr" and smoketh without remorse and looketh for another workman who hath the rental fee.

Then goeth the workman on a speedy hike unto charity, which is organized, and maketh a piteous plea for assistance. The "angels of mercy" who draw fat salaries from the funds that are donated for the poor and financially crippled lieth unto his tale of woe

with deep interest, and sayeth, "poor man"—which fact he is already painfully aware of—and speedily doth the "angel" minister to his want—getting so much the minister—and gladly promises to help him.

Then he generously handeth him the ticket to the 50th house, where he saith and spitteth four cords of wood which is knotty, and is then given the bowl with the single bean, and advised to place his trust in the Lord and his appetite in his vest pocket. And he heeth like unto that state which is "down and out." Yet he gaineth no wisdom, still he diggeth down in the earth and bringeth forth the treasure, which he layeth at the feet of his boss. He still buildeth the fine house and getteth troubled but into the street himself. He still voucheth to send his boss to Congress, and his boss in return maketh laws which keep him in slavery.

Yes, the workman taketh no tumble unto himself and remaineth to the bad until the end of his day. And when the end has come, the minister with the minister—and gladly promises to help him.

Moral—Workmen should vote for their kind old ones their own candidates. J. E. Hare in Baltimore Labor Leader.

The advance in the price of food and other necessities has caused the boss to gain a measure of prosperity in proportion to that secured by the wage-payer through a raise in his wages. Thus traders and wage-payers are great gainers as any one can readily see.

FREDERICK PERRY.

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday in the interests of the working class alone at the Office of the Western Clarion, Black Block basement, 166 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION :
\$1.00 PER ANNUM
Strictly in Advance.

Yearly subscription cards in lots of five or more, 75 cents each. Bundles of five or more copies, for period of not less than three months at the rate of one cent per copy per issue.

Advertising rates on application. If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

In making remittance by cheque, exchange must be added. Address all communications and make all money orders payable to

THE WESTERN CLARION
Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.



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

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1907.

THE FIRST GUN.

According to the local press the first gun of the Conservative campaign has been fired in the West. No less a person than Mr. Borden, leader of the party in the Dominion, pulled the trigger. The auspicious event took place in this city on Tuesday evening last by mass meeting attended by a large number of the faithful, as well as curiosity seekers and rubber necks. Borden, McElreid and stars of lesser imagination gambled upon the political green and peddled a material said to be exceedingly plentiful in the grazing regions, all of which was received with great delight by the individuals, both faithful and gullible, who participated in the affair.

Of course the Liberal Government in Ottawa was plentifully secured for both sins of omission and commission. It was clearly shown to be guilty of doing everything that was bad while sedulously refraining from doing anything good. Such wifit and malice, however, brought upon the Dominion many grave and evil consequences that could only be exercised by the return of a Conservative Government at the next election. This was made exceedingly plain to the assembled multitude as to the mere hearty and spontaneous applause.

It was made clear that the Government at Ottawa was solely responsible for the evil of the Asiatic influx into British Columbia. That it was made clear as could be expected from capitalist politicians. It was made equally clear that the chief mission of the Conservative party at the present moment is to protect the interests and the employer by maintaining Canada as a "white man's country."

Let us have already pointed out that this anti-Asiatic crusade bears the earmarks of being engineered chiefly for the purpose of adding to the capital whereby the old parties may be able to successfully exploit the vote of the dull-witted workman at the forthcoming election. There is nothing more serious or well intentioned behind the pretensions of either wing of the capitalist political bizzard. The sole consideration is an "issue" that can be successfully used to bamboozle the workman into returning either one wing to the office to office. Whatever it may be, the result to the workers is the same. The interests that are conserved by the importation into Canada of the cheapest and most submissive labor will still be in the saddle, and the employer will continue to be played against the dealer regardless of race, creed, color or anti-ethnic promises and humbug.

Let the reader patiently await the firing of the "first gun" of the Liberal campaign and he will find it loaded with the identical cow-country material peddled out by the Conservatives. The evil afflicting the country will be shown to be a legacy from some of the Conservative Government, evils that would be immeasurably aggravated by a return of Conservatives to power. An anti-Asiatic policy will be promulgated that will be worth just as much as that of the Conservative bunch, all of which will be greatly applauded by faithful and gullible chuckleheads abroad. And after it is all over and the aforesaid chuckleheads have calmed down to their normal status of unreflected stupidity every mail will run on as before with capital still in the saddle and the slave undermeath.

The final of political gowd so as to bag the votes? It is find an played upon the fools. The very small of the discharge discloses its nature to the mental

A HAPPY SOLUTION.

Upon every hand are offered suggestions more or less valuable in regard to solving the many vexatious problems that crop up from the fundamental crime of slavery that has made the history of the human race for centuries past a hideous record of brutality, arson, and bloodshed. In the part of a ruling class, and stolid submission to misery and degradation on the part of its enslaved victims. For every awkward situation arising from the seething cauldron of modern exploitation there comes forward some astute biologist for bourgeois morality more or less of suggestion as to the proper method of straightening the machinery of the universe to move on in joyous cadence, untroubled by the horizon of the bourgeois soul and conscience. Just now a somewhat awkward situation has developed in consequence of certain well developed yellow and brown streaks that have appeared along the horizon of the small fry white trader and the white slave. The appearance of these variously colored streaks has caused violent perturbations in the pocket of the small trader and the dominant region of the slave. Should they continue the former might lose his trade and the latter his job. This prospect naturally throws the heavenly harmonies out of joint. Something must be done to avert more serious disaster. The trader must be rescued from his dangerous position and soothing balm poured upon the troubled abdomen of the slave.

The Saturday Sunist of this city is a publication especially devoted to the application of a solution for the above named gowd tender spots. It is an adept at diagnosing the tightness of the money market and other symptoms of economic belache in such a manner as to bring about a cure. The trader must be rescued from his dangerous position and soothing balm poured upon the troubled abdomen of the slave. The Saturday Sunist of this city is a publication especially devoted to the application of a solution for the above named gowd tender spots. It is an adept at diagnosing the tightness of the money market and other symptoms of economic belache in such a manner as to bring about a cure. The trader must be rescued from his dangerous position and soothing balm poured upon the troubled abdomen of the slave.

"The East is prolific of solutions for the Japanese question. To a British Columbian some of these have made more of reasonableness and moderation than others are obviously inadequate. A gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with conditions in British Columbia expressed himself as follows on the matter: "I am proud to report the education of intelligence and education of Canadians is lifting them above the ranks of coarse day laborers. For this reason the white men, and Canadians especially, will not be the white men which their fathers were accustomed to do. They do not have to do it. Their fathers may have been as well educated as they are, but they did not have the opportunities and the education of today. Now there is, of course, just as much coarse heavy work to be done in Canada to-day as there ever was, but the laborers are few. We have brought in Swedes and Dutchbothers, Galicians and Danes, Hung and Belarans and all kinds of foreigners, some of them good and some of them poor settlers, but still we cannot get enough help. Now, my idea is, in order to get this done, let us let the Japanese and Chinese should be allowed to be brought over for certain specified purposes and each man be given a license upon presentation of his passport to work in a certain specified trade, and when he is found doing something else, let him be immediately deported; and these laborers to be returned after three years, as was done in Australia. Our work could then be done and we would have absolute control of the Oriental population of the country. The household in British Columbia would be supplied with domestic servants, and the condition of serventless homes, which threaten to break up the institution in British Columbia, would then be removed."

This astute gentleman's solution is, indeed, a happy one, and if applied thoughtfully, the most advantageous for both parties. It is a happy arrangement of limiting the occupation of Japs and Chinks to certain lines of "coarse" work the position of the white man would in no manner be jeopardized, although the "gentleman's" suggestion might seem rather coarse in itself. This distinguished covover may well feel "proud of the fact that the 'intelligence' and education of Canadians has taught them how to lough "coarse" work off upon others. Their fathers had no better sense than to do it themselves, but the "intelligent" Canadian has learned the opportunity to enter to break up the institution in British Columbia, would then be removed."

This astute gentleman's solution is, indeed, a happy one, and if applied thoughtfully, the most advantageous for both parties. It is a happy arrangement of limiting the occupation of Japs and Chinks to certain lines of "coarse" work the position of the white man would in no manner be jeopardized, although the "gentleman's" suggestion might seem rather coarse in itself. This distinguished covover may well feel "proud of the fact that the 'intelligence' and education of Canadians has taught them how to lough "coarse" work off upon others. Their fathers had no better sense than to do it themselves, but the "intelligent" Canadian has learned the opportunity to enter to break up the institution in British Columbia, would then be removed."

This astute gentleman's solution is, indeed, a happy one, and if applied thoughtfully, the most advantageous for both parties. It is a happy arrangement of limiting the occupation of Japs and Chinks to certain lines of "coarse" work the position of the white man would in no manner be jeopardized, although the "gentleman's" suggestion might seem rather coarse in itself. This distinguished covover may well feel "proud of the fact that the 'intelligence' and education of Canadians has taught them how to lough "coarse" work off upon others. Their fathers had no better sense than to do it themselves, but the "intelligent" Canadian has learned the opportunity to enter to break up the institution in British Columbia, would then be removed."

To bring into the country Japanese or Chinese laborers to do certain "coarse" work that Canadians are too lazy or shiftless to do for themselves, and then to ship these laborers back again after the work is done, might appear to some shrewdly minded person as rather lacking in common decency. They might even be shocked at the thought of such conduct. It would require much more than that, however, to shock the conscience of a modern economist. The laborer is treated the laborer is merely looked upon as a convenience, a thing to be used, or thrown aside the same as chamber ware or any other articles that might be mentioned.

A victim of circumstances, the Oriental is, no doubt, in many ways efficient as a servant. He may be more docile, submissive and faithful than the white servant. He may possibly be cheaper, and this is the chief reason for his employment. But what is a servant? He is a slave, but a slave is the slavery less real because of the name?

As the "gentleman" suggests "Oriental" should then be done and we would like to have absolute control of the Oriental population of the country." Did slavery under any form ever imply anything more than this?

The most satisfying result of the application of our "gentleman's" proposal of the Oriental problem lies in the promise of the perpetuation of the "home institution in British Columbia," through the assured supply of plenty of "domestic servants." The "domestic servant" is the corner stone of the "home" as every one knows. The chief reason that more than half of the workmen in the province have no home, and the balance only hang on to by the skin of their teeth, is the scarcity of "domestic servants." Unable to obtain a suitable staff of "servants," the awful burden and responsibility of conducting a home establishment has been thrown upon the shoulders of the wage and social importance of the "domestic servant" has proven too heavy a task for many workingman's wife. The "home" has been given away and the unfortunates compelled to go to the Hotel Vancouver to live.

But the sky brightens. The timely suggestions of the "gentleman" so fortunately discovered in the "Sunset" has opened up a vista of possibilities most enticing. In the happy time to come when servants of the law have been secured the stability of the "home institution" will be assured. Every wage "pink" will have from one to a dozen more. "He and his good wife will sit around all day and not do a damn thing."

It is a happy solution of a grave problem.

THE RULE OF LAW.

Over in Seattle the police department, under Wappenstein, one of the "home" and most unprincipled ruffians that ever escaped hanging, has taken upon itself the task of arresting every Socialist street speaker and clapping him into the clink. Our blindfolded comrade has been repeatedly arrested within the last few weeks, and we are informed that Comrade Hermon F. Titus is now serving a term in the chaingang in lieu of a fine imposed upon him and which he refused to pay.

In Spokane recently Comrade Mrs. Ida Crnich-Hazlit was arrested for throwing a street meeting, and thrown into jail. An account of this occurrence will be found in another issue of this paper.

In Minneapolis similar action has been taken by the powers that be and a systematic persecution of the disciples of the zoning civilization has been set on foot. At Hancock, Michigan, a provision of Finnish comrades was broken up and their red flags seized by the police acting under orders of the mayor.

In hundreds of other places a similar policy is being pursued by the "home officers" and guardians of "law and order." All of this is being done in the name of the law, although contrary to both its letter and spirit. If further evidence was needed that the pretense of law is but the cowardly cloak beneath which is masked the ruling class ruffian and his class these plentiful statistics furnish it. The "rule of law" stands exposed as a mere bluff and bluff. Though it may be plentifully smeared with the hypocrisy and sanctimony of mystery, pomp and ceremonial; though it be promulgated by pompous and witless legislative marionettes, interpreted by so-called judges, and enforced by wig and gown and sanctified by the lugubrious croakings of black frocked lawyers of greasy men, when it comes to a show down it stands revealed as the most treacherful of swindlers. A pretense, a sham, a fraud, a hoax, it does duty so long as its victims do not recognize it as a humbugging game. When they do, however, the mask is thrown off and the club and bayonet stand revealed as the "rule of law." That is all there ever was to it anyway. No law was ever worth the paper it was written on except for the benefit and support of the ruling class. Whatever rights or privileges may have been granted by the ruling

class to those over whom it rules, are in the last analysis, valueless to the latter because they have not the blade and bayonet with which to maintain them. No ruling class ever yet hesitated to abrogate such rights or privileges when occasion favored without even a qualm as "by your leave." Such an occasion has now arisen. The free and open discussion of political and economic questions upon the part of the workers is the chief danger to the continued rule of the present dominant class. It, therefore, proceeds to abrogate such rights and privileges of the workers as may tend to affect the threatened danger. Those long cherished possessions of "free speech" and "free press" that have so tickled the vanity of the "American sovereign" are being taken from him in spite of the fact that he is the author of the "rule of law" in possession of them by the ruling class. His rights are being confiscated with legal hypocrisies and sordid shams.

The mask is being thrown off and the club and bayonet put into action. From now on the "rule of law" will be each day more fully disclosed as a substitute to cover up the more effective weapons in the arsenal of the ruling class. As the ruling class, forced by circumstances, throws off the mask and falls back upon the club and bayonet to maintain its authority, the working class will justify its reverence for the law as written upon the statute books by the interests that rely solely upon armed authority to enforce its decrees.

When the sham and hypocrisy of capitalist law is understood by the workers they will readily learn how to strip club and bayonet from the hands of the ruffianly ruling class and its equally ruffianly thugs, henchmen and assassinating serifs.

The law itself is a ludicrous and harmless contraption fit only to amuse children. Within the club and bayonet wielded by ruling class ruffians is hidden the serious part of the business of the law.

FROM ITS OWN LOINS.

Capitalist production creates, organizes, drills and arms the proletariat for the overthrow of capitalism and the emancipation of the workers from their age-long bondage.

It creates the proletariat by stripping the means of production from the hands of the individual workmen and forcing them to offer their labor power at the mercy of the capitalist for wages. This is done by compelling to do, as with their simple hand tools they cannot successfully compete with the factory and its machines.

It organizes the workers economically, i. e., in wealth production, by dividing up the means of production so that each individual worker becomes but a infinitesimal part of a complex and powerful industrial organization, from which he cannot break without imperiling his own life.

Because of the ultra-mechanical nature of capitalist production it drills the proletariat to the highest point of efficiency in producing wealth, thus making of Labor a veritable magician in conjunction with the necessary co-operation of man and machine.

In creating, organizing and drilling the proletarians it also arms them by developing among them a class consciousness and class solidarity that cannot be broken and set, as do the workers, together. They move en masse upon the bulwarks of capitalist rule and exploitation. The citadel is conquered, that rule is broken and Labor is free.

Thus the proletariat, by capitalist production comes forth its own destroyer. It perishes at the hand of its own creation, the proletariat.

A WISE MOVE.

The reader's attention is called to the resignation of Comrades Margin and Peterson as secretaries of the Dominion and Provincial Executive Committees, and the appointment of Comrade George Dale to their stead. This change has not only the approval of the workers of the increased volume of work that falls upon these committees. It has long since reached a magnitude that is impossible to properly handle through voluntary labor. It has, therefore, become imperative that the duties of these committees be secured who can devote his entire time to the work. Such person has been found in Comrade Dale, who, through long experience in the movement, is eminently well qualified for the task in hand.

It has been well known to the Executive Committee of the Party that the work of organization has been lagging behind that of propaganda in consequence of all parts of the Dominion. Under such circumstances much devotes upon the Party officers and committees that cannot be properly carried out except by the direct action of some one as secretary who has time to devote to the work. There is urgent need of organizers for work in the field. This in turn calls for the raising of funds to defray incidental expenses, and this cannot be done without the aid of some one as secretary who has time to devote to the work. There is urgent need of organizers for work in the field. This in turn calls for the raising of funds to defray incidental expenses, and this cannot be done without the aid of some one as secretary who has time to devote to the work.

through their proper offices. Here lies a line of effort that will occupy much of the time and attention of a secretary. It is a work that must be energetically pushed forward and the field covered by organizers as rapidly as possible.

Every letter that is received in the work of organization may be found in the use of the columns of the Western Clarion by the party organization itself. However space may be required in at the discretion of the Party, and one of the unanimous correspondence coming to the general office is to be found a wealth of material both instructive and of general interest not only to Party members, but readers generally. It has been impossible to utilize this space and material heretofore for the reason that no one had time at his disposal to attend to the matter. It will be different now. The securing of a secretary with time at his disposal is a wise move. It should have been made long since. Now that it has been made let the comrades everywhere lend too with a will in assisting in furthering the substantial and effective organization of the Socialist forces of the Dominion for the task in hand; the truly Herculean task of cleansing the "Angren stables" that have been polluted by capitalist beasts for several times "thirty years."

Prosecuting counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Proceeding counsel in the Boral land stealing case announces that it is only desired to prove Boral's offense as a misdemeanor. This is quite proper. That one of a band of thieves swiped an unduly large share of the way from its fellow workers is a very serious matter, to say the least. At the most it amounts to but a slight infraction of professional ethics. Had a workman stolen a loaf of bread, for instance, it would have been a crime of real seriousness, matter in the first degree. No makeshift sentimentality should be allowed to influence the court in dealing out even-handed justice to Boral. A reprimand, or at the most a fine of \$2.50 will be quite sufficient.

Socialist Directory

Every local of the Socialist Party of Canada should have a card placed in the hands of \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Socialist Party of Canada. 1301 West Avenue, alternate Fridays. Geo. Dale, secretary; Geo. W. Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Socialist Party of Canada. 166 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, N. I. S. P. OF CANADA
Meetings every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Address: 116 Adelaide St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. MEETS
Every Sunday, in 116 Adelaide St., 2nd Floor Street, Winnipeg, Man.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C. MEETS
Every Friday evening at 8 p. m. in the "Lions Club" Nelson, B. C. Frank Peterson, Organizing Secretary.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. MEETS
Every Sunday, 5 p. m. at Davis Hall, Ontario. James Simpson, Secretary, 167 Huron Street, Toronto, Ontario. Meetings every Sunday night, same hall. Lewis Brant, Sunday nights, at 124 E. Queen St., West, Toronto. Branch, Saturday nights, same hall.

SANITON MINERS' UNION, NO. 81, W. E. John, Secretary, 1250 Broadway, Montreal, Quebec.

"HON. MINERS' UNION, N. K. & W. E. John, Secretary, 1250 Broadway, Montreal, Quebec.

VICTORIA ADVERTISERS
Telephone 577

HENRY BEHNSEN & Co.
BANKERS - 7
HEADQUARTERS - 111 -
CIGARS - THE B. B. BAR
No. 6 Centre St.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Telephone 510.
CAPITAL CITY BAKERY
G. A. OKRELL, Manager.
Bread and Cakes delivered to any part of the city. Orders are always dependent upon our bread. Try It.
17 Pandora St., Vancouver, B. C.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
Copyrights
Solely by
Scientific American.
A handbook illustrating what to do, how to do it, and how to protect it, is sent free to all who send for it.
Munn & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branches, London, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, B. C.

personal affront to His Benign and Royal Rotundity. As kings go we can only regard him as, in many respects, a model king; the words model and dummy being largely synonymous.

To us the king is merely the outward and visible incarnation of the capitalist State. The symbolic head of that power by means of which the capitalist class holds the workers in subjection. Of that power that guarantees them forcible and continued possession of the machinery of wealth-production by means of which they are enabled to exploit the worker of his product. Of that power to which they look for the repression of any revolt or rebellion on the part of the workers.

So that, a toast drunk to his health and long life is a toast drunk to the continuance and aggrandizement of the capitalist State. For a Labor Union, delegate to drink such a toast is to signify his approval of the power that has crushed every effort of unionism that has manifested any tendency of endangering the interests, ay, of even disturbing the tranquility of the employers and exploiters of labor. It is drunk to the bloodstained hands that have brutally slaughtered the bread workers in the industrial centres of the world over.

Surely a Labor delegate that would consider the drinking of such a toast an honor must be either an unthinking fool or an unscrupulous knave.

So that, a toast drunk to his health and long life is a toast drunk to the continuance and aggrandizement of the capitalist State. For a Labor Union, delegate to drink such a toast is to signify his approval of the power that has crushed every effort of unionism that has manifested any tendency of endangering the interests, ay, of even disturbing the tranquility of the employers and exploiters of labor. It is drunk to the bloodstained hands that have brutally slaughtered the bread workers in the industrial centres of the world over.

Surely a Labor delegate that would consider the drinking of such a toast an honor must be either an unthinking fool or an unscrupulous knave.

So that, a toast drunk to his health and long life is a toast drunk to the continuance and aggrandizement of the capitalist State. For a Labor Union, delegate to drink such a toast is to signify his approval of the power that has crushed every effort of unionism that has manifested any tendency of endangering the interests, ay, of even disturbing the tranquility of the employers and exploiters of labor. It is drunk to the bloodstained hands that have brutally slaughtered the bread workers in the industrial centres of the world over.

Surely a Labor delegate that would consider the drinking of such a toast an honor must be either an unthinking fool or an unscrupulous knave.

So that, a toast drunk to his health and long life is a toast drunk to the continuance and aggrandizement of the capitalist State. For a Labor Union, delegate to drink such a toast is to signify his approval of the power that has crushed every effort of unionism that has manifested any tendency of endangering the interests, ay, of even disturbing the tranquility of the employers and exploiters of labor. It is drunk to the bloodstained hands that have brutally slaughtered the bread workers in the industrial centres of the world over.

Surely a Labor delegate that would consider the drinking of such a toast an honor must be either an unthinking fool or an unscrupulous knave.

So that, a toast drunk to his health and long life is a toast drunk to the continuance and aggrandizement of the capitalist State. For a Labor Union, delegate to drink such a toast is to signify his approval of the power that has crushed every effort of unionism that has manifested any tendency of endangering the interests, ay, of even disturbing the tranquility of the employers and exploiters of labor. It is drunk to the bloodstained hands that have brutally slaughtered the bread workers in the industrial centres of the world over.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO ACTIVITY.

Some Timely Suggestions on Open Air Meetings.

Not having been in Toronto for the last two months, and then only for a week or two, I was delighted to see Comrade Gribble's report in the August 31st Clarion, telling of the successful open air meetings now being held weekly in the City Hall square. It is certainly very cheering to learn that our English Branch in the capital of Ontario is beginning to show some signs of life, for when I was in the city last I received very discouraging reports of its existence.

As a continuation of my article in the Clarion, entitled "Through the Fire of Criticism," a few suggestions on how open air meetings may be made more effective will not be resented. First of all, the chairman ought to know what he is going to say before he says it. An audience is quickly won or lost by the impressions it receives. It would be a good plan to have stereotyped speech for our chairmen, in which mention would be made that the meetings were being held under the auspices of the Socialist party, that periodical meetings are held in such and such a hall, giving the name and location, that all interested in labor problems are cordially invited to attend and to bring their friends, that the floor will be thrown open to questioners and critics after the lecture, that Socialist literature can be purchased at these meetings, that a free circulating library may be made use of by all interested workers, that those wanting to join the party should write their names and addresses on a slip of paper and hand to the chairman, that the chairman would be glad to receive the names and addresses of all persons in the audience who want to learn more about Socialism, etc. To this speech he would add a few words about the meeting, speakers and anything else to fit the occasion. So much for the beginning. At the conclusion of the meeting the chairman should again extend a cordial invitation to attend our hall meetings and ask those interested in our movement to come forward with their names and addresses.

Now who should be chairman? In my opinion all our best speakers should be reserved for the platform and not after-discussion. Those who have been little on their feet should be made chairmen, for later they may themselves deliver into lectures. Then too, our inactive comrades should be sought with such duties, for in occupying such posts they will undergo training and develop a more lively interest in our propaganda.

Will the meeting be in progress comrades should be quietly taking the names and addresses of interested listeners, and selling literature to them, distributing Clarions and pamphlets, and just before the meeting disperses they should redouble their efforts in this line. Now what is to be done with the names and addresses thus gotten? They should be given to the city organizer and his assistants for them to call on and take literature to. Posters should be sent to them from time to time pressing them to come down regularly to our meetings.

Sept. 12, 1907. WILL R. SHIER. A SHY AT SHIER.

Editor Western Clarion. Comrade W. K. Shier in the course of a long letter in the issue of the Clarion of August 31, misrepresents the Clarion generally and some of the comrades in particular, as well as criticizes the manifesto issued last winter. This criticism is the first that has been offered to my knowledge. It seemed to be the opinion of the comrades generally that it was one of the best explanations ever issued by Local Toronto; clear, concise, comprehensive, without a word or abuse, without a line of invective, crowded with facts plainly put and every paragraph a mountain of naked truth. Some acquaintances reading it said: "By God, it's so; I never saw it that way before."

This manifesto did just what Comrade Shier declares should always be done. It showed the source of the evils which afflict us is capitalism itself. A word regarding the speakers criticized. On the programme issued for the season appeared the names of Peel, Shier, Wrigley, Phillips Thompson, Comrades Civalo, Gribble, Davis, and Dale in the order given. All of the comrades spoke to the subject announced opposite their names—not one offered any apology whatever except the writer, who was informed but a few days before that he was to give an address on the "Russian Revolution and was so informed after advertising had been gotten out with his name appearing on it without his consent or knowledge. I wrote the Secretary, Comrade Shier, that I would not be able to predict the address on the above subject during the

few intervening hours at my disposal. At the next meeting I offered my explanation. Comrade Shier placed me in this embarrassing position and now assumes to the Socialist press with an assumed forgetfulness characteristic of a capitalist and complains of comrades coming down to the meeting with apologies and nothing to say, and then goes on to say, "they took up the whole afternoon."

The only other hitch in the carrying out of the programme occurred the afternoon Comrade Shier spoke. The speaker gave a long-winded address of a gaudy, sentimental hue and then inflected another speech in answering a question, so that contrary to announcement no discussion took place, the time usually devoted to discussion being almost entirely taken up by the speaker of the afternoon.

One sentence in the letter betrays the sentimental and unscientific position taken by the writer, viz: "The statements were true but not wise."

To the Socialist, standing in view of the appalling misformation of the workers, knowing as he does that nearly all the sources of information are in the poisonous hands of the master class; that the working class must realize the significance of the class war and have it pictured in the light of this science of Socialism; to the Socialist it ought to be blasphemy to say, "It is not wise to tell the truth." In closing let me state that Local Toronto is growing and perfecting its organization as fast as its increasing active membership will allow, but we have neglected the most important committees, organizers, etc., were out of the question with only a half dozen active comrades.

F. J. PEEL, 61 Gothic ave., Toronto Junction, Ont.

WAPPENSTEIN'S PROPAGANDA.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 20, 1907. D. G. McKinnis, Vancouver, B. C. Dear Comrade: Your favor recent date inquiring about available speakers for the future, will say that your inquiry had better be directed to Chief of Police Wappenstein in Seattle. The way things look at present in that city might have complete control of all our speakers in the near future.

Comrade Osborne jailed every other night, and nights between other comrades, and Comrade Samson serving out a sentence of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$125 on the chain gang in Seattle, the prospects for available speakers are not bright. I fear I will have to call for you to go to Seattle and the jail there. We have Herman here in Tacoma and Burgess in Bellingham, both jailbirds and well used to the Seattle jail, and if we run out of material money have to call on comrades even in Canada, to accept a 20c in Seattle on such flattering terms.

However, as before, I will assure you of my hearty co-operation regarding prospect propaganda in B. C. Yours for the revolution, RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary.

THE JAW BONE OF AN ASS.

By the Dingbat. Once, in a far-off country—so I've heard the old folks say—lived a man named Sammy Samson, forgotten to the world moves on apace. We've now another wonder who has taken Sammy's place. That is Big Tooth, the trust-buster, there's no other in his class; he can fake ten million people with a jaw bone of an ass.

But all this happened long ago, and the world moves on apace. We've now another wonder who has taken Sammy's place. That is Big Tooth, the trust-buster, there's no other in his class; he can fake ten million people with a jaw bone of an ass. He knows how to kill a kitten, choke a chicken, bait a bear. He can slaughter any old thing, whether feathered or in the water. He can stab a man in prison, shoot another in the back, and, on "undesirable citizens" bring his stick down with a whack.

All hail to our Trust-buster, who breaks trusts like window glass, while his brants and roars around rattles, with his jaw bone of an ass—Appeal to Reason.

As a result of the conflict of interest between rival railway companies in Alaska, a number of survivors have been seen. The Guggenheim interests are said to be responsible for the shooting. Fortunately this resort to violence is not a case of striking workmen against "scabs"; therefore, the foundations of "law and order" are not seriously threatened. Although much shooting was done Guggenheim escaped unhurt.

The most humorous cue on earth is the pinhead capitalist editor or politician who refers to Schmitz Union Labor administration in San Francisco as an example of Socialist Government.

"Colliers Weekly" has recently been arranging the religious press for running quick medicine advertisements, and appears to think these pious sheets have forsaken the ways of righteousness so doing. We believe its arrangement entirely uncalled for. What could be more logical than that a sort of affinity should exist between peddlers of heavenly dope and those who deal in the mundane article? Then again it is not a matter of record that peddlers follow the path of righteousness in a business street.

*Is your name on the voters' list? * * * * *

NOTICE.

Take notice that I, Claude Pinder, of Vancouver, intend 50 days before date, to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on Bowen Island, New Westminster District, starting from the S. E. corner of Lot 1148, thence South about 40 chains to South, thence East about 30 chains, thence North about 25 chains, thence West about 20 chains to point of commencement, forming the boundaries of Lot 1147, containing about 40 acres or less. August 26th, 1907. 11-17-07. CLAUDE PINDER.

Take notice that I, E. L. Kinman, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the N. W. cor. of Sec. 17, T. S. 18, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, of Vancouver, occupation lumberman, intend to apply for special license under the following described lands in Rupert District, British Columbia, at present owned by the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

2. B. Commencing at a post placed about 2 miles south of the S. W. cor. of Sec. 23, T. S. 14, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, thence North 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. August 12th, 1907.

3. B. Commencing at a post placed near the S. W. cor. of Sec. 20, T. S. 14, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 14th, 1907.

4. B. Commencing at a post placed near the S. E. cor. of Sec. 14, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. August 12th, 1907.

5. B. Commencing at a post placed near the S. W. cor. of Sec. 2, T. S. 14, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 9th, 1907.

6. B. Commencing at a post placed near the S. E. cor. of Sec. 14, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

7. B. Commencing at a post placed near the S. E. cor. of Sec. 15, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 10th, 1907.

8. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

9. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

10. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

11. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

12. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

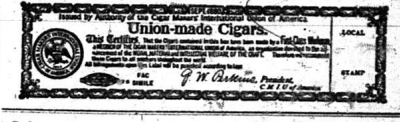
13. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

14. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

15. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

16. B. Commencing at a post placed about one-half mile west of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 11, T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

Buy no Cigars Without This LABEL on Box...



Union-made Cigars. The quality of the cigar made here is such that it is superior to any other made in the world. It is made in the United States of America. W. W. Caldwell, Proprietor, C. I. O. P. 1907.

4. T. S. 12, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

5. T. S. 13, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

6. T. S. 14, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

7. T. S. 15, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

8. T. S. 16, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

9. T. S. 17, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

10. T. S. 18, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

11. T. S. 19, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

12. T. S. 20, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

13. T. S. 21, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

14. T. S. 22, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

15. T. S. 23, marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co.'s N. W. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement. E. L. KINMAN. July 11th, 1907.

FREE CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS MAILED ON APPLICATION

ROYAL CROWN SOAP JEWELRY PREMIUMS

Advertisement for Royal Crown Soap Jewelry Premiums. Includes a grid of 25 numbered items such as Roman Gold-finished Brooch, Enamelled Pin in Plate, and Sterling Silver Heart Lace Pin. Each item is accompanied by a small illustration and a brief description of its features and value.

Address: Premium Department, THE ROYAL SOAP CO., LIMITED, VANCOUVER. SEE NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE FOR FURTHER LIST OF PREMIUMS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page Is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to George Dales, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting at Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 24, 1907.

Present—Comrades Pritchard, Peterson, Dales, Morgan and Kingsley. Minutes read and approved.

The following correspondence was read and secretary instructed: From Fredrickson, N. B., Cape Breton, W. C., Wetaskiwin, Alta., Evans, Alta., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. locals.

Also from Comrade J. M. Parko of Nanaimo Finnish Socialist Club concerning Finnish constitution. The committee agreed to assume the cost of printing the constitution in Finnish if a satisfactory translation was forthcoming.

From Comrade C. Spencer, Edmonton, concerning reorganization of local. From Comrade I. Oshen ordering pamphlets.

From Comrade W. Graham, Coleman, Alta., enclosing application for charter. The charter was granted.

From Comrade J. W. Butler, Queensboro, Ont., concerning organization in that city.

Comrade Morgan resigned the position of secretary of the committee, giving as a reason that the growth of the party had made it impossible that in his limited spare time.

Comrade Geo. Dales was appointed secretary. The secretary's salary was fixed at \$30 per month, to be paid in equal shares by the Dominion and B. C. Provincial Executive Committees.

Receipts: B. C. Provincial Executive Committee stamps, \$10.00; Cape Breton Local, stamps and supplies, \$13.00; Winnipeg Local, stamps, \$2.00; I. Oshen, Wiylaw, \$1.15; Fredrickson Local, stamps, \$1.90; Evans Local, stamps, \$6.00.

Adjournment J. G. MORGAN.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Sept. 24, 1907.

To the Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. "I hereby resign my office as Dominion Secretary.

My reasons for so doing are that owing to the growth of the party the work is greater than I can possibly handle in my limited spare time.

I regret being forced to take this step, but am impelled to do so by the feeling that the work is not being attended to in the way it ought to be. J. G. MORGAN.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held Sept. 17, 1907.

Present—Comrades Pritchard (chairman), Mills, Stebbins and the secretary. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications were read and dealt with: From Comrade O'Brien concerning organizing work. From Barroughs re registration of voters.

From McDonald, late of Phoenix, re convention. From W. A., enquiring about literature.

From Secretary Rosland Local concerning same. From Secretary Mara Local concerning convention and giving an encouraging account of movement in that vicinity.

From Secretary Nanaimo Local enclosing \$10.95 for due stamps and supplies. From Nelson Local re convention and enclosing \$8 on account of assessment 1906 convention.

From Vernon enclosing \$6.70 and application for charter. The charter was granted.

From Kaslo enclosing \$6.20 and application for charter. The charter was granted.

From Sandon enclosing \$2 for due stamps and signatures to application for charter previously received. The charter was granted.

The following warrants were authorized: To Dominion Executive Committee, charters, due stamps and supplies, \$23.00; To Western Clarion, printing and advertising space, \$9.50; To C. O'Brien, organizing expenses, \$5.00.

RECEIPTS

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Local Nanaimo, dues stamps, J. G. Morgan, literature, Local Nelson, etc.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meeting held Sept. 24, 1907.

Present—Comrades Pritchard (chairman), Dales, Morgan, Kingsley, O'Brien and the secretary.

Communications received: From Gabriola, enclosing \$1 for literature. From Victoria, enclosing \$2 for due stamps.

From Ymir, speaking favorably of the work of Comrade O'Brien and enclosing \$2 for due stamps, also requesting new charter to replace the old one lost in a fire. The charter was granted.

Total receipts, \$8. The secretary resigned from office on account of want of sufficient time to devote to the duties of same.

Comrade Dales was elected secretary instead, the committee agreeing to pay him his salary in conjunction with the Dominion Executive Committee.

Meeting adjourned. J. A. PETERSON. Note—Address all communications to this office. Geo. Dales, box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

VANCOUVER LOCAL

Weekly business meeting Vancouver Local, No. 7, S. P. of Canada, 212 Cambie street, Sept. 23, 1907.

Comrade Leah, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Gerald McGeer and G. Wolf admitted to membership in the Local. The following warrants were ordered drawn:

For hire of Grand Theatre, \$15.00; For advertising, \$2.75; For advertising, \$2.25; For literature account, \$7.10; For janitor, \$1.50.

Programme committee report arrangements regarding the proposed winter series of propaganda meetings not yet completed.

Financial report—Collection at Grand Theatre Sept. 22, of literature, \$24.55; Dues for week, \$2.00.

Total, \$33.65. Adjournment. O. RAYNER, Recording Secretary.

Weekly business meeting Vancouver Local, S. P. of Canada, in headquarters, 325 Cambie street, Sept. 16, 1907.

Comrade Pritchard, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Abin Kontianier was admitted to membership in the Local. Warrant drawn for 50 cents for janitor.

Programme committee reported Comrade O'Brien as speaker for next Sunday, arrangements to be made, re hiring hall, advertising, etc.

It being decided that the Local begin its winter series, of propaganda meetings in a regular order, Comrade O'Brien was instructed to make necessary arrangements, obtaining speakers, etc.

Financial report—Expended warrants, \$1.75; Dues account, \$1.90.

Total, \$3.65. Adjournment. O. RAYNER, Recording Secretary.

TO THE COMRADES OF CANADA

Having regard to the vast extent of the Dominion and the social effects of its fast developing industries you will be neither disappointed nor surprised to learn that the duties of Provincial and National Secretary have grown steadily

by from the beginning of organization, and more rapidly in the last twelve or eighteen months.

Hitherto the work has been done voluntarily by wage earners in and at such times as they were able to give to it, and, on the whole, well done as is proved by the absence of any serious protest or complaint.

But such well doing has been a tax on the time and minds of the officers, and the Executive, looking to the present and growing demands of the work have seen it to be of appointment, in myself, a secretary to fill both positions, Provincial and Dominion.

My connection with Socialism in Canada dates back to its early stages, and my knowledge of the personnel of the Party is fairly general, but my object here is much less to introduce myself than to ask for the cordial cooperation and help of Party officers throughout Canada.

The Executive, of which I have been a member for some time, has seen the necessity for a clever and more responsive touch and a greater solidarity between them and the movement at large. To promote this as well as perform efficiently and promptly the routine duties, is part of my explicit instructions.

It is also felt that more use should be made of the Western Clarion as a medium between the Executive and membership, and I would earnestly urge secretaries to aid in making the Party news not only bigger in volume, but more educative and interesting.

Practically, my whole time is available for the work and I hope and purpose to deal with serious matters and communications day by day, and to speak in return all possible promptness in correspondents.

To "set together" in a literal sense in this vast country is impossible, but in spirit and purpose we can do much, and better than in the past. Let us try on this plane, at least, we can cooperate with GEO. DALES, Provincial and Dominion Secretary, S. P. of C. P. O. Box 836, Vancouver.

REGULATING RASCALITY.

As the economic system under which we live ripens to its culmination it begins to shed its legitimate fruits ashes and dead-sea kind to the great masses on one side of a well defined line, and the luscious fruitage to the privileged, few on the other.

So it is with the present system, this harvest of social crime, in some of its aspects, that governments are compelled to take cognizance of it and Commissions of Investigation are fast becoming an established institution and normal function in administration. This is especially the case in the United States and Canada where at the present time hundreds, possibly thousands of indictments, legal and laymen, are engaged in examining and attempting to punish and fumigate the worst or biggest of the abnormal growths on the upas of capitalism under the shade of which we are compelled, of necessity, to live.

But unfortunately the governments the persons indicated by this metaphor are not undesirable citizens, but the most desirable, the golden pillars of the upstate. What a priceless opportunity for virtuous posing the statesman! The strenuous and antimilitarist Roosevelt, the first and most desirable citizen of all the Americas strikes an attitude (rampant of course) and thunders forth in tones that reverberate from "Grand to the Golden Horn" "Obey the Law." But the swell mob to whom these awful words are supposedly addressed winks the other eye and goes on drinking cocktails, and the brewer, one who is at his best in killing something or making it alive, goes to Texas to kill bear.

The saving grace of the capitalist system is that it cannot be effectually regulated any more than the operations of a natural law of the universe. The predatory class might even obey, to the letter, the mouthy mandate of the tragic Teddy without changing the situation of society in a material degree. Rather, it comes not through the law breaking but through the law making. The laws of the legal sanction of the State for the extortion and pillage of the working class and the legal protection of the plunderers in the process.

That thousands are moved to protest from an honest and commendable desire to purify society cannot be denied. But how futile to attempt the correction or regulation of what is intrinsically false and corrupt; to say, in effect, "let us be not quite so bad that we may sleep better and preserve a half decent exterior." The dynamic character of capitalist expansion is ignored by the political lawbreakers who hold quiet over the more body of society. Capitalism cannot expand or collapse. From a rigidly ethical standpoint its illegal acts are little, if any, worse than its legal act.

We are all enclosed within its instrument, it is being pierced with holes, and the light that streams in does not reveal a Garden of Eden, rather, it is squirming, seething, struggling mass, too rotten for Regulation, fit only for Extinction.

POVERTY.

A social and political system that cannot abolish poverty with its train of evil is, to-day, in reality, a confessed fraud and failure. In all the social upheavals of the past adjustment has been made on the basis of a general recognition of the necessity (in the very nature of things) for a privileged and a slave class. The necessity was a real one in the circumstances then existing, and was, mainly, from the crude and immature form of industry which yielded little in excess of the scanty support of the laborers. Little indeed and fractional as compared with surplus produced by modern industry, but enough, in former times, to satisfy the demands of their owners and masters.

The upheaval which is stirring the civilized world to-day, and is gradually, but rapidly, crystallizing into a uniform conception and aspiration diffuses equally from all previous ones. The essential being the elimination of the element of privilege, an element abhorred, the vertically at least; by modern thought of the best phases, in spite of the fact that it rumps and rages through the whole range of capitalist society. Conscious or unconscious this thought is the reflex of modern conditions or possibilities. Narrow and limited indeed is the mind that cannot perceive that with ing class, in reason, except such service be made impossible or, at least, voluntary. Between the present and the past the relative capacity for wealth production is difficult to estimate with exactness, but it is prodigious, and by far transcends any relative or even possible increase in population.

But who is interested in the abolition of poverty? Who indeed, but the class afflicted by it. The capitalist system of production of wealth on one hand, and poverty on the other by a law as fixed as any physical law. The two classes and conditions are the inevitable complement of each other, and in a rough and ready way the capitalist class know this, though they may be ignorant of the law governing. To abolish poverty effectively would be to abolish capitalism, the system that creates it. Can the working class, in reason, expect such service at the hands of capitalist politicians and administrations? Is it not such more philosophic and heavenly-minded of the ruling class to attribute poverty to "the absence of merit" or to the "dependence of an inscrutable Providence" as it is? It will last till it is abolished by those who endure it. Would you raise yourself and class above the poverty line, would you exchange haunting care and uncertainty for stability and a rational satisfaction of your material desires, then you must look to the capacity of your class, first, for estimating its real relation to society and next its ability to adopt intelligent remedial action.

Poverty will last till it is abolished by those who endure it. Would you raise yourself and class above the poverty line, would you exchange haunting care and uncertainty for stability and a rational satisfaction of your material desires, then you must look to the capacity of your class, first, for estimating its real relation to society and next its ability to adopt intelligent remedial action.

Poverty, the scourge of society and most prolific source of human misery is widespread, universal in the waking world. Poverty exists, not by necessity, but through an iniquitous appropriation made by the ruling class.

Poverty will be maintained, incidentally at least, by the class that benefits by its victims—the poor.

FROM ALBERTA.

Clareholm, Sept. 15. Last night a good crowd gathered in Oldfellow's hall to listen to Comrade Drayver of Calgary uncover the class struggle that is now raging and which capitalist apologists would have us believe does not exist.

Societalists do not create the class struggle, said Comrade Drayver. "They only call attention to its existence. They can no more be blamed for it than can any discoverer of a fact be blamed for its existence."

Comrade Drayver while travelling in the interest of an Alberta capitalist sheet does not neglect to deliver a blow at capitalists wherever he discovers an opening. He reports great interest in his lecture throughout the Province, but notes the urgent need of organization. The comrades of Wetaskiwin arranged a very successful meeting for him last week. Comrade Warren is a listener.

Comrade Rhynd from Clareholm has recently opened a shoe shop in Leavings and is spreading the proper economic doctrine in that burg. He recently loaned a copy of Darrow's speech to a doctor. Before a doctor finishes it his son, also a doctor, holds it, read it, gave it to the implement dealer, who loaned it to a friend, who let another man have it—there the old doctor in his capacity of tracer lost it. Coming back to Comrade Rhynd, he apologized for his carelessness in letting the speech fall into other hands, and when he was handed another copy out of the pile, he carefully folded it

Editorial Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.

I wrote you a few days ago that Comrade O'Brien had raised the dead, in this place while here, and to show you that we mean business will give you a short sketch of what we are doing. On Sunday, the 15th, we had a special meeting and elected the following Secretary, W. B. M. Isaac; Treasurer, A. Burgess; Organizer, P. Daly and also elected P. Daly as a delegate to S. P. convention whenever and wherever held, as we see that it is postponed at present. We earnestly hope a convention will be called in the near future and that each Local in British Columbia will have a delegate there. No doubt there will be a general election soon and each S. P. Local should do its duty.

Yours truly, W. B. MELSAAC, Secretary. BERLIN, GREAT BRITAIN.

Am having meetings, 1,000 people present at each of first two. People seem hungry for the Socialist message. Will stay in the field for some time. Local Ontario waking up. Workers are beginning to see that Socialism is the only hope of their class being able to improve their condition.

H. W. HANCE.

According to the Chicago Socialist the Trautman wing of the Industrial Workers of the World is holding a convention in that city. The proceedings are reported stenographically and published in a daily bulletin to be sent to the membership. The output of talk at the 21st session of Sept. 19 amounted to 30 feet, newspaper single column. As this was turned out between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., the remarkable efficiency of "economic organization" upon "correct lines" may be readily seen. It will be interesting to know just how many times each well known De Leon stamp phrase was repeated during that feat of brag chewing. To figure this would afford not only entertainment but valuable mathematical instruction for a winter evening.

A hundred years ago it would have been impossible for a workman to ride to his work in an automobile.

Office Phone 609. House Phone B1454.

PARTICULARS OF ANY KIND OF REAL ESTATE.

E. H. ROOME & CO. (Established 1899)

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents. MONEY TO LOAN. 600 Westminister Avenue. Cor. Keefer St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Linotype composition for the trade. THE CLARION, Black Block basement; Box 836; Telephone 824.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and Inventors who desire the advantages of a Patent. Preliminary advice free. Correspondence, Marion & Washburn, New York City. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for single men; quiet, cool, and comfortable. Reasonable rates for permanent roomers, 1226 Granville Street.

SMOKE KURTZ'S OWN OR HURTZ'S PIONEERS OR SPANISH BLOSSOMS BEST IN B.C. CIGARS.

United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail offers are counterfeits. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are some times perforated on three edges, and some times only on two. John B. Sletten Co. of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern. JOHN A. BENTLEY, President, Orange, N. J. MARTIN LAWRENCE, Secretary, 11 Waterbury Place, New York.

THE WINTER'S FUEL! should be ordered now, so that your requirements can be filled promptly. COKE is a cheap and efficient fuel for stoves and furnaces. Last winter we could not fill all orders received. At the present time, however, our stock is such that we can guarantee prompt delivery and we would suggest that you get in a ton, or two while favorable conditions exist. Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack and Sheel BIRD & BRYDON-JACK BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. 829, P.O. Box, 932, 324, Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker. Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to Order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neat. 2456 Westminister Ave. West Pleasant.

ENJOY LIFE BY SMOKING The TERMINUS Cigar MADE IN VANCOUVER

EVERY WORKINGMAN IN CANADA should have a copy of the pamphlet "Platform and Constitution, with a brief sketch of the Evolution of Human Society," issued by the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of C.

PRICE 10 CENTS. Address: J. G. MORGAN, 351 Barnard St., Vancouver.

F. H. ROOME, Notary Public for B. C. Office Phone 609. House Phone B1454.

PARTICULARS OF ANY KIND OF REAL ESTATE.

E. H. ROOME & CO. (Established 1899)

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agents. MONEY TO LOAN. 600 Westminister Avenue. Cor. Keefer St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Linotype composition for the trade. THE CLARION, Black Block basement; Box 836; Telephone 824.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and Inventors who desire the advantages of a Patent. Preliminary advice free. Correspondence, Marion & Washburn, New York City. Montreal and Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for single men; quiet, cool, and comfortable. Reasonable rates for permanent roomers, 1226 Granville Street.

SMOKE KURTZ'S OWN OR HURTZ'S PIONEERS OR SPANISH BLOSSOMS BEST IN B.C. CIGARS.

United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail offers are counterfeits. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are some times perforated on three edges, and some times only on two. John B. Sletten Co. of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern. JOHN A. BENTLEY, President, Orange, N. J. MARTIN LAWRENCE, Secretary, 11 Waterbury Place, New York.

THE WINTER'S FUEL! should be ordered now, so that your requirements can be filled promptly. COKE is a cheap and efficient fuel for stoves and furnaces. Last winter we could not fill all orders received. At the present time, however, our stock is such that we can guarantee prompt delivery and we would suggest that you get in a ton, or two while favorable conditions exist. Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.