



# SAME OLD STORY EVERYWHERE

## The Narrowing Conditions Existing in "Merrie England" Are Duplicated in Every Land Under the Baneful Sway of Capitalist Production and Wage-Slavery.

"England seems to me to be the worst country in the world for the poor man, the absolutely destitute outside of the large cities, and I know of no other land where you can see such sights as may be nightly witnessed along the Thames Embankment or beneath the overhead railway along the dock road at Liverpool—hundreds of hungry men and women, and even children, sleeping on the cold stones. In the Canary Islands I saw many peasants who dwell in caves hewn out of the rock and live on about three pence a day. In the West Indian cities, such as Kingston, many of the negroes dwell in huts made out of packing cases and roofed with kerosene oil. If I had to choose, I would rather be a Canary Islander or a West Indian negro than a destitute outcast in England.

"Among the multitude of similar experiences here are a few that show why I have come to this conclusion:

**The Girl on the Bridge.**

"About two o'clock one morning I stopped at a coffee-stall at the foot of Westminster bridge for some supper. I happened to throw a crust of bread into the gutter, and a girl of about thirteen, standing by, snatched it up eagerly when she thought I was not looking. I spoke to her, and bought her some coffee and food. At first she was suspicious, but she told me her story when she realized that she had met one who understood the speech and felt the stir of fellowship in all-disastrous fight.

"She had been a sweeter's slave from childhood. She had never earned more than seven shillings a week; generally much less. Now her trouble was that she could not even be sweated. She had been out of work tramp along the streets for over a fortnight. She was a pretty girl, too. Because she chose to remain pure she starved and slept wherever she could find a corner out of the policeman's sight.

"The fellow wanted me to have a drink with them last night," she said bitterly. "I wouldn't do that. They didn't ask if I wanted anything to eat. A wild dressed woman stopped and spoke to me a few hours ago. She asked me about myself, and I thought she was going to help me, but she only gave me a tract and warned me about the dangers of the streets—as if I didn't know them!"

**The Black Hole of West Ham.**

"In doss-houses and casual wards I had heard many tramps talk about the West Ham 'spoke.' It was the most extraordinary place of its kind, they said. You all huddled together on the floor of a small room. If you didn't sleep across your neighbor, your neighbor slept across you. Black Hole of Calcutta could not have been any worse," one old 'roadster' told me.

"The other night I went to have a look at this strange place, and obtained admission about nine o'clock. After devouring my plat of skilly and six ounces of dry bread, I was given an aged and verminous blanket and thrown into the famous room, and there had been no exaggeration in the accounts. Over eighty men were sleeping there on the floor, packed as closely as they could be. The room, I should say, was about thirty feet by twenty-five, and not very high. All the men slept in their clothes, and many were lying on top of one another. The atmosphere of the place was vile. You could almost have cut it with a knife, but it was not worse than the filthy narrow Black Hole of Calcutta. On another side and tossed to and fro from their troubled sleep, I watched them for a few minutes, and then, almost suffocated, went outside and

# INCIDENTAL TO CAPITALISM

## The "Free" American Workman Is Sold Into Bondage While the Strenuous One Valiantly Chases Tame Bears, and Recklessly Busts Trusts.

The simple truth is that poverty is co-extensive with present-day civilization and is present everywhere, but naturally assumes its most revolting and aspects in congested centres where work is precarious and the payment begrudging, for such as half-starved creatures can do, and where sufficient food and decent shelter are impossible to them in the best of their wretched conditions.

The apparent difference between London and New York is not a real one. In both communities vast areas in about equal proportions are sunk to the dead-line of chronic starvation, thousands of whom die every year from want of nutrition and other bodily comforts.

Modern civilization, a system in which the dominant economic and industrial formula is the production of wealth for profit only, and in which human welfare has no part as an incentive or is purely incidental, such civilization we say next, by necessity, upon the pestiferous bed of poverty and all that poverty entails.

To lift the lid from that hell of degradation that encloses the helpless poor, the residuum of mankind, for mere entertainment is a sorry pastime, and little more can be expected of a writer who assumes that the slums of New York are an institution through which the "newly arrived" graduate and afterwards become prosperous.

Capitalism makes all the world kin in misery, and will as surely make its victims of every race kin and comrades in revolt.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to give space in your paper to this letter, for the benefit of thousands of Americans who are ignorant of the fact that Darkest Russia and Blackest Africa are clean spots compared with some corners of our own map. Among the most barbarous people of the earth nothing more black and wicked could be found than the awful horrors which exist to-day in many of our Southern States, where an unfortunate man or misguided boy falls into the hands of a "monster" called the lynch, who flourishes and grows rich trading in human flesh, white and black, under the emblem of justice in this land of the free.

There exists a system of slavery, working hand in hand with the law to which the slave days before the civil war is not a circumstance, for though the trade was confined only to the black man, who have no other life; but now the South—the civilized, civilized South—deals in white flesh, and the capitalists who buy him and the State that takes his blood money for the fine, and the man of law who gets \$5 for each prisoner for his part in the dirty work, care not if the chattel be the wayward but refined son of a good family, the unfortunate gentleman of a business tragedy, or a big black negro.

The turpentine and lumber corporations of the South need help and the law assists them to obtain it. The negro, with his slaves, refers the black man, because of his endurance; but his need of much help compels him to take whatever color the courts can provide. These slaves are obtained where the offender is fined, and are gathered from the civil as well as the criminal courts. The representative of the law, being in the employ of the capitalists, makes the fine the limit, and the prisoner, being unable to pay, the officer for the corporation pays it for him.

Under civilized conditions he would be set free and his obligation that of a debt; but in Florida, Mississippi and other southern States he becomes a slave for the debt. The corporation owns him. The unfortunate is taken to a camp, where chains and balls are attached to his legs, and bloodhounds and brutal overseers with guns guard against his escape day and night. Even though his life has been spent at clerical work, he is compelled to drag a heavy saw from daylight till dark, or to dig a trench, or to move cut "h" flesh, often causing blood poisoning, and even death from exhaustion. Big, strong negroes who have served a year or two often go back physical wrecks, while the white man or boy, whose debt to the corporation is \$200 or \$300, is in nearly every case an invalid afterward, if he ever returns at all.

His owner permits him to earn \$10 to \$15 a month until he has wiped out the debt. If he attempts to escape he is shot. If he does not work as hard as the overseer thinks he should, he is stripped and flogged. Such a condition equals the days of the galley slave, whose existence, even in books, makes us weep and our blood to flow hot with indignation for the brutal treatment of the men of ages ago; yet every Christian lands in the twentieth century, such slavery is flourishing in all its atrocious forms.

Could a factory man of New Jersey, being short of help, go to the courts of Trenton and pay the fines of all the able-bodied men and boys, and \$5 to the judge or magistrate

for giving him the first privilege, and drive the prisoners in chains to his place in the swamps, and there surround them with the overseers, the lash, the bloodhounds and the gun? If the Jersey factory man cannot do this, then why can the turpentine man of Mississippi do it?

My people have been in this country since 1623, but I have yet to learn how to spell freedom. But I am confused and puzzled after being four months a slave in the South, bought against my will from a civil court by a turpentine corporation for \$200.

A WHITE SLAVE.

While his Blatant Strenuously who holds the name of the lynch at Washington denounces men active in the Labor movement as "undesirable citizens," or indulges in the coarse pastime of shooting semi-tame bears in a southern canebrake, the practices of the lynch, which the above are carried on with the sanction of Federal and State officials, if not with their open connivance. While the big-mouthed one blows loudly his hazoo in pretended indignation because the capitalists pick the pockets of their lesser brethren, the brutal outrages practiced upon the unfavored laborers by their conscienceless masters remain unnoticed and uncondemned by the lynch-squire. But even this indifference to the cruel treatment accorded the slaves of capital need not arouse astonishment. The whole capitalist scheme is based upon slavery, and as the supply and efficient pool of the master class it is the Roosevelt person's obvious duty to "wink the other eye" at all cases of outrage if the laborers are the victims.

Slaves never possessed any rights that would be of any use to them bound to respect. In fact slavery is the abrogation of all rights. Whatever meets with the approval of the masters is eminently proper from their point of view. With the fact of slavery distinctly before them and with its existence being emphasized each day, if the slaves cannot realize their slavery and develop enough guile and manhood to break their chains, they ought to suffer the tortures of hell multiplied a thousand fold.

The experience accorded the slaves in southern industries will be the lot of those of, at present, more favored localities, the workers persist in maintaining their allegiance to the present system of property and servitude.

That they can, or will, persist in it is beyond human comprehension.

# PROPERTY IN HUMAN SLAVES

## "The Employer Can Maintain An Action Against Any One Who Entices His Servant To Leave Him, Or Prevents the Servant From Working for His Employer."

That slavery in some form is the ultimate lot of the working people of this country has long been predicted by those who have watched the evolution of capitalism. Every day also some new evidence is given that the probable fate of labor is not mere speculation or the thoughtless assertion of some crank, but the facts speak loud enough. We, all know how in industrial struggles strike-breakers are loomed about among employes like so many cattle. For example, recently a convention was held in Cleveland by the so-called Master Sheet Metal Workers Association (affiliated with the American Registration of Capitalism). A Cincinnati "master" reported that there was a strike in his place and requested assistance. The other "masters" in the convention promised to send him all the "men" he needed to pick up the work, rather do his sheet metal work. Such is the situation in all lines of industry.

Now, as economic power has its political reflex, as the Socialists say, we find that this principle of ownership of men by men is given expression by the courts. Not long ago a manufacturing concern in Michigan secured an injunction against a competitor, restraining the latter from enticing his employes away by offering better working conditions!

But right here before me is the Wall Street Journal of Sept. 19. On the front page is a long article captioned "Property Rights in Labor." The Journal quotes literally from a decision just handed down by Judge Jones of the Circuit Court of the United States, in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad against the Alabama Railroad Commission, to restrain the latter body from interfering with its employes. Judge Jones declares, among other things:

"An employe has a property right in the services of his workman in his business. The employer can maintain an action against any one who entices his servant to leave him,

or prevents the servant from working for his employer. This property is protected by the sanction of our criminal laws also."

Halt, you runaway nigger! Is this plain enough for you? The Wall Street Journal in its comments, adds that this principle may be applied in the relations of employers and trade unions, and wonders at the "master" that larger unions had not made of this property right in disputes with organized labor when there is clear evidence of employes being enticed away from their employment."

The foregoing is something for you to think about, Mr. Workman. If it is not clear enough, probably the "masters" will furnish you with a diagram of what they intend to do.—Max Hayes in International Socialist Review.

# THE CONDEMNATION OF KARL LIEBKNECHT.

Peace! That is what the Hague Conference was supposed to be held for, to promote peace; to advise means of disarmament; for the abolition of war and militarism. What a splendid ideal! And we Social Democrats, we too are for peace and the disarmament, and the abolition of war and militarism. And our comrade, Karl Liebknecht, has written a brochure against militarism. It should have served as a text-book for the Hague Conference. Instead of that, one of the parties to the Hague Hamburg—the German Imperial Government—has prosecuted our comrade, Karl Liebknecht, for high treason. He has been condemned and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. High treason and eighteen months' imprisonment for advocating in Germany what the German Imperial Government had sent representatives to the Hague to promote. Could there be any more monstrous humbug and hypocrisy?—Justice.

# A NEW SOCIETY.

The Labor programme should stand straight to a new society. No time should be wasted in patching or prolonging the life of the capitalist system. Exploitation of labor for profit, which is the basis of the capitalist cult, is unjust and inequitable for the progress of the people. Labor, therefore, should not do anything to prolong the agony which is born of our system of industrialism. The capitalistically-created struggle must be fought fiercely and continuously to the end. The aim should be to make government simple and effective exploitation. Labor does not want to create an immense bureaucratic power in the State which the regulations of the new protection idea would be an end. It is the road to make to make government simple instead of encouraging complexity. The Social-Democratic idea should dominate over any tendency to State ownership. State ownership is only a means to an end. It is the road to travel to secure a new society—a Social Democracy.—"Barrier Truth," Australia.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1907.

## A SPENCHFUL NUISANCE.

For the better part of a year just past the signs have been increasing that a period of business depression and financial flurry was rapidly approaching. During the last two weeks it has reached a somewhat acute stage. Not only are the corners here going to the wall and a multitude of lesser ones have felt the stress in no mean degree and are hanging on to an existence by the skin of their teeth. It appears that through the efforts of some of the big financial magnates, assisted by the United States treasury, the storm has been temporarily lulled, but every one at all familiar with the shaky foundation upon which capitalist production rests and the mathematical impossibility of its scheme of distribution and exchange working beyond certain limits, knows full well that it will again break out with redoubled fury when the next concerns collapse like houses of cards in the teeth of a hole. The causes that brought forth the flurry of the past few weeks are still at work and it is as certain as death that the storm over which we are coming in the near future will be beyond the power of financial magnates and governments to quell.

It is indeed amusing to note the unctuous satisfaction expressed by the capitalist press over the unanimous conduct of Morgan, Rockefeller and the Treasury officials, in coming to the rescue of such financial weaklings as were being driven upon the rocks by stress of weather. It is claimed that the millionaires of the market at normal rates of interest, thus enabling some weaker ones to tide over their difficulties and escape the jaws of financial death. Fedders of fulsome praise would have us to believe that the capitalists, who were actuated by altruistic motives, but the matter of fact is that they were compelled to do what they did in order to save themselves from being engulfed by the same disaster that threatens the weaker concerns. It is well known that so interrelated are the interests of the various capitalists, and capitalist concerns, that any serious disaster occurring anywhere, along the line is liable to cripple or seriously cripple, the whole bunch. Hence the instinct of self-preservation prompted some of the big fellows of Wall street to jump into the water with their millions and help the weak ones. So much for their altruism.

No individual can escape bankruptcy by transferring his money from one pocket to the other, unless the other pocket be that of his creditors. The same holds true of the class. Beg, borrow or steal, as they may from one another, the capitalist class, that gang of pirates and tree boosters which has succeeded in capturing the world's workers and set itself up as the custodian of the wealth these workers produce, cannot escape bankruptcy. Their very scheme of plunder has its limits. It concentrates into their hands such enormous volumes of wealth that they, as they may, cannot dispose of it. Investment is piled upon investment until the aggregate becomes so enormous that the hitherto normal rate of profit cannot be maintained. It is beyond the power of industry to make good upon such enormous capitalization. Values

begin to sink. Stocks depreciate. Unable to profitably dispose of their goods, the manufacturer and merchant are forced to curtail their output by reducing their force of workmen. This in turn still further aggravates the situation by curtailing the market for goods. The result is a chaotic power of the workmen if they could have remained in employment. And so the fool game goes on until one is forced to the conclusion that no animal on earth can ever advance as far as the two-legged fool called Man.

"The capitalist is a cannibal. Capitalists devour workmen. They also devour one another. The stronger chew up the weaker, swallow their capital and spit the refuse out into the ranks of the working class. Every capitalist sucker who has been reared by Morgan and John D. in Wall street recently, be mighty tricky if he escapes this condition process in the future. They have escaped the rocks of bankruptcy only to be chewed up by monsters of their own thriving later on. The capitalist, as a rule, has a voracious and a healthy digestion. His palate is tickled only by plunder and he is not over fastidious as to where he gets it. It tastes equally good to him, whether he gets it from the labor, and a great many of them would not be weaker fellow-thief. He would not gae at it even if he got it by robbing his own grandmother. That the capitalist means the form of a man is purely incidental and of no significance.

The rule of capital has long since become a stenchful nuisance. It is a blighting curse to the race. It is a huge obstacle in the pathway of human progress towards a higher, a nobler, a more dignified and a more humane state that must be abated if humanity is to go forward to the attainment of a more satisfactory existence. But nuisance that it is, it is made possible only by the indifference and stupidity of the working class itself. It will be abated only by that class when it shall have arrived at a consciousness of the wrongs heaped upon it by the ruling class, and a realisation of the use of its power to do the job as well as the necessity of doing it.

The working class is the creditor class. To the workers the capitalist class owes all its power, luxury and unearned income. It is the creditor class. It is the custodian of the industry and the custodian of the wealth that is produced solely by the working class, although it may be through stupidity. With all of its opportunities, it has succeeded in making only a nuisance of itself. Its control of industry, even during the best of times, makes the life of the working class a veritable hell, a long, drawn out agony, a debasing and degrading slavery. During these periodical spasms of depression into which the foot rule of capital plunges society, this condition is emphasized with a vengeance. But it cannot be so long as it is avoidable. Whatever the capitalist class is, or has, it owes to Labor. Labor is beginning to realize it and the bill must be paid, no matter what the cost of collection. When the bill is paid, it will fall the same as the last type of ruling class rubbish, will be relegated to that oblivion which it seems was especially created by an all-wise Providence as a receptacle for similar nuisances and other useless truck.

## A PIOUS SPASM.

We have been told that man is naturally a religious being. This is a measure, seems to be borne out by the fact that he has done some remarkable stunts in the name of his fantastic career upon this planet. The older the race becomes, and the more knowledge man acquires in regard to natural phenomena, the less inclined he becomes to swallow the dope that is offered him in the name of religion. It is then that the dispensers of religion resort to force in order to compel its acceptance. In so doing they pay a splendid tribute to the virtues of the religious wars, although they doubtless do so unconsciously. When there is such a lack of virtue in religious dogma and hypocrites that it can only be maintained by the powers of the State it is time it was repudiated by every well-disposed person.

their pious and sanctified air on the Sabbath day. We are told that prayer to heaven that stoness may be brought to the throne of grace, it would scarce be suspected that their own hands were red with the blood of factory and sweatshop slaves. It is a pity that the stoness of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, at the Orpheum Theatre on Sunday evenings have thrown the platitudes of the city into a spasm. A moyse has already been made in the City Council towards conceiving some sort of a by-law to prohibit these entertainments. Everyone recognizes the programme rendered at these concerts as the high class in every respect. The only conclusion to be reached is that the stoness of the rendered, have a greater attraction for the human soul than platitudinous sermons and lugubrious prayers. Wherever the soul goes also goes the Sabbath day. We are told that no wonder the pious ones howl at anything that tends to diminish the flow of cash into the contribution box.

If the result of this pious spasm is a by-law or other cowardly expedient intended to prohibit decent amusements or educational meetings on Sunday or any other day, there should be such an agitation kicked up in Vancouver as will speedily show to the "holier than thou" intended to prohibit the "Blue Lays" has passed. It is up to everyone to watch the action of the City Council in this matter.

## OSBORNE IN VICTORIA.

To the Western Clarion.  
Dear Comrade: Local Victoria No. 2, S. P. of C., are now holding regular business meetings in No. 2, Labor Hall, on the first and third Wednesdays evening at each meeting and it is our hope to get new members and thus build up a stronger organization.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 31st, Comrade J. B. Osborne spoke to a full house in Labor Hall, his subject being "Jails I have been in," which was interesting, and Comrade Osborne did not fail to show why Socialists speaking on the streets were not treated as other sects doing the same thing. He stated that he would have preferred hearing Comrade Osborne on some of his other subjects, which we know he can handle in a masterly way, nevertheless it may be of some use to the workers the experiences of those who are fighting for their emancipation, and there is no doubt the fight our comrades in Seattle are putting up for free speech will have an effect probably more far reaching than the most thrilling oratory on the philosophy of Socialism.

ADA E. CLAYTON,  
Secretary Victoria Local, No. 2,  
Nov. 3rd, 1907.

## TWO KINDS OF JAPANESE

Editor Clarion.  
In the various discussions of the Japanese question there is one point not quite so hackneyed as others, to which I would like to call attention. There are two kinds of Japanese, just as there are two kinds of English or English. One kind or class comes to work, and the other comes to invest. And between working and investing there is a great difference, and we can call this difference, let us look at it a moment.

The Jap who comes with money in his pocket to invest, is welcomed. He is welcomed not on his own account, but on account of the money in his pocket. In this day and age, man is nothing, but money is everything. The good man is the man who has his money in his pocket. Prince Puahmi was royally feted in all our towns and cities, because he was rich. But Japanese laborers were mobbed because they were poor. This point can't possibly be enough emphasized, it is a matter of class consciousness.

from labor ground rent for the privilege of living on British soil. Imagine it, Britons. A Jap can buy the power to take the earnings of labor from Britons for living on British soil! Oh, no, Britons never will slaves. Of course not.

Now, let us look at the Jap whom we mob. He comes here, applies his labor to our soil, gets a small part of his product, consumes it, or saves it, or maybe takes it back to Japan. He has not taken anything but he has not worked for. More can be produced from the very same soil by the application of more labor. The earth is an inexhaustible fountain of good things. Labor brings forth those good things. And after the laboring Japs have taken by their labor, all they need, there is more left to be brought forth by the application of more labor.

To my mind, we have reversed the natural order. We welcome the Jap who comes to invest, or to take without earning, but mob the Jap who comes to earn his daily bread and take nothing from anybody. This is hardly common. The investing Jap, not the laborer, is the one whom we should oppose. But how? Karl Marx gave us a hint, in his manifesto of 1848: "Appropriate ground rent by taxation, and exempt building and labor production. That will help.

## MANCE IN ONTARIO.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 25. - Mr. A. W. Manca, Provincial Organizer of the Socialist Party in Canada, is in the city.  
He addressed a number of his associates on Saturday night and spoke for the first time in public. His primary purpose was to review and add to the material interest and numerical strength of his adherents to the principle of socialism, and in this he has been fairly successful.

Comrade Osborne last night gave a general review of the Socialist advance throughout the world. He said up to five years ago the one prominent thing that stood as the great obstacle was the great Russian army, which the Russian rulers of Europe could always look to for assistance if the Socialists of the various European countries made an aggressive attempt to introduce their teachings.

Between Japan and Russia which developed the present revolution in the Russian Empire, has changed all this. At present the Russian autocracy has more than it can do to attend to the movement in Russian Finland has got its constitutional and has adopted a universal suffrage of both sexes, with the outcome that 87 Socialist members were sent to the Finnish Parliament.

Manhood franchise was also granted by the Government of Australia, with the result that the first election 80 Socialists represented the House of Representatives in Parliament. The greatest stride has taken place in England. The Taff-Vale decision broke the conservatism of the British trade unionists and is centered their interest in politics with the result that 57 Socialist and Labor members were sent to the House of Commons.

aimly, that of government ownership, all the means of production and distribution of wealth, including land, mines, railroads and other public utilities.

This afternoon he delivered an address on socialism and religion and of present industrial situations and their effect upon morality. He pointed out that the individual capitalist system has developed to its fullest capacity for usefulness. In the future, he said, we must give way to the growing need of collective ownership, with democratic management, in order that it might serve the material wants of society and allow opportunity for a better development of intellectual and moral capacity of humanity.

He denied that Socialists were materialists in the sense of the term, as being religiously to express the idea of being opposed to the spiritual world. He logically showed that the Socialist movement was essentially a spiritual movement, expressing the growth of the highest faculties and man's inherent nature. He explained that he believed that the false representations to which the movement was made subject of the tax by those whose economic interests were disturbed by its propaganda.

Mr. Manca goes to London tomorrow and speaks there on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.  
He is a native of Danville and has been editor of the Chicago socialist, the official organ of the Party, for some years. At present he is residing in Toronto.

## READER.

Mr. Ross, postoffice inspector for the Dominion, says that the letter carriers are an undervalued, weakly looking bunch of working men. Personally, he is not in favor of the Government dressing its slaves would make any body of men look like a lot of monkeys. And anyway the Government does not pay its servants wages sufficient to purchase anything but the most inferior food, keep them in anything like decent working condition.

Those who have been inclined to doubt the near approach of a Dominion election have had their doubts removed by the 14th March address to a meeting of the Atlantic Exclusion League on Monday evening last and expressed an opinion that he might be inclined to re-enter public life again if sufficient pressure was brought to bear. Which the shifty politician of uncertain habitat goes up like a rocket and comes down like a stick, he is down and out for good. "Sticky Joe" might as well give up his political career as a politician when he first struck the pole of political notoriety. He might as well give up his entire time and talents to the honorable (?) profession of the law.

## LABOR VIEWS ABROAD.

Mr. Robert Blatchford, the editor of "The Clarion," in the course of an article last week on "Labor and the House of Lords" writes with respect to the union of the Independent Labor Party with the Trade Union Parliamentary Party. He says: "The idea of the I. L. P. appears to be that it is to be merged into the Parliament. But only, as I am informed, their men can only get in as labor men, and when they are merged into a labor group, I think the I. L. P. has made a very bad bargain. At any rate they have made a bargain which Socialists will not find advantageous to the cause, because, as a consequence of this agreement, the word 'Socialist' disappears and the word 'Labor' takes its place. The I. L. P. Socialists have hauled down the flag, and hoisted the flag of labor; and the two flags are not identical, and do not stand for the same principle. To do this, the I. L. P. has sold its independence and its name as a Socialist Party. And, as we said in the case of the Colne Valley election, any town putting up a Socialist candidate must not reckon upon the votes that will come from the I. L. P. If this state of things is satisfactory to British Socialists, I can only say once more that I am very much surprised to hear it.

"The situation, as I see it, may be thus stated: The I. L. P. has hauled down the Socialist flag in order to get their men into Parliament. We are told that we can do very little there because of the forms of the House of Commons, and that, as a Socialist, this is not satisfactory to me. I hold that the chief work for Socialists is the work of propaganda. I hold that the chief value of an election is its propagandist value. And I hold that the I. L. P. is in danger of starvation only when the world's market is fairly glutted with wealth. Sounds like fiction. But it is not.

# Socialist Directory

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

**DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**LOCAL PRINCE R. P. OF C. HOLDS EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS IN THE MIRROR UNION HALL.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C. MEETS EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 P. M.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. MEETS EVERY SUNDAY, 2 P. M.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

# Union Directory

When They Meet, Where They Meet.

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

**SANITON MINERS' UNION, NO. 41, W. F. I. M.**  
Office: 215 West 1st Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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is to bring the Socialist ideal before the people, and we are not acting selfishly when we put the "all-in-one" pocket along with the subsidies from the "labor unions."

The writer also deals with Mr. Bernard Shaw's suggestion for a New Socialist Party. "Shaw's article," he says, "is a very good thing. Shaw still believes in programmes, and hopes that something may be done with little bills in Parliament. But I am more and more convinced that the real work of Socialist members in Parliament is to make it manifest to the masses that no Liberal or Tory Government will ever attempt to give the people their own country. The best thing the Socialists M. P. can do is to get their own party into Parliament and to stand up for the rights of the people, and to prove in plain English that stones are stones and have no blood in them. What is wanted in the House of Commons is a small group of Socialists independent of any "all-in-one" and unfettered by any "Whips or other Parliamentary absurdities. Three or four real Socialists who know what they wanted, and were not too much afraid to say "all-in-one" to say so, would do more good to Socialism than two hundred docile Labor members tied up in the meshes of behavior, and tinkering at useful legislation. The Labor members are too tame." -Nanaimo Herald.



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.

ALONG THE LINE.

Revelstoke, B. C., Oct. 26th, 1907. Editor of Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.

The propaganda work of Local Revelstoke for the winter season was opened to-day in a special meeting...

Fraternally, B. F. GAYMAN.

IN THE COAL CAMP.

Crow's Nest Pass, Local Fernie No. 17. An educational meeting of the above was held in Miners' hall last Sunday evening...

The facts are all in favor of Socialism and all the objections raised by the exploiting agents...

W. SYMONDS, Secretary.

ORGANIZER BRETARY.

Ladysmith, B. C., Oct. 26, 1907. Geo. Dales, Provincial Secretary. Dear Comrade: I left a copy of The Clarion and rustled for a sub...

This is Dunsmuir's personal attack. The spy or Pinkerton detective business is in force here to a much greater extent...

I go to Estevan to-morrow and thence to Nanaimo and on to Northfield, Cumberland, Comox and other places north...

Coleman, Alta., Oct. 21, 1907. Geo. Dales. Dear Sir and Comrade: We had a very successful meeting Sunday night...

Please send stamps for per capita as soon as possible. I haven't any on hand, and oblige.

Yours fraternally, W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 24, 1907. Geo. Dales.

Dear Comrade: We are in line for business now and have been having some good meetings...

Yours for the cause, W. B. GLANVILLE, Secretary Local No. 12.

VANCOUVER LOCAL No. 1.

Socialist Party of Canada. For some time past the members of Vancouver Local seem to think that there is no business to transact at the regular business meetings...

FRANCIS PERRY.

A PARTY PRESS.

The editorial appearing in the last issue under the above caption should be a worthy consideration of the Party and should be given the most considerable discussion pro and con.

The first aspect of the question that presents itself is of course the financial one. Is a party-owned paper to be made to pay for the writer?

Let us assume that the party-owned paper should be made to pay for the writer. It is not a question of whether it should be made to pay for the writer...

take a number of cards monthly in proportion to their membership. Properly managed this should entail no hardship...

The above method recommends itself to the writer as producing the maximum of revenue for the minimum of energy expended...

Another discussion of this should bring out other methods by which a Party paper could be so financed as to be a revenue producer...

Besides the financial there are other matters to be considered. Should the Party take over the paper, the method of its administration should be laid down in advance...

The editor should therefore be given absolute power to accept or refuse any material submitted for publication and his decision should be final and unquestionable.

In conclusion it might be well to remark that unless the Party is prepared to adopt some regulation regarding the editorship...

P. S.—A peek into this week's "copy" shows that Com. Moore is also agitating the question.

Nanaimo, B. C., Oct. 27, 1907. Editor Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrade: I was present at the business meeting of Nanaimo last Sunday and took some little part in the discussion on the Western Clarion...

The following is Comrade Moore's communication.—(Ed. Clarion).

Dear Comrade: Enclosed you will find money order for \$5 for which send me two stamps...

As to literature, we shall decide about that at our next Sunday's meeting. We are getting quite a few new names on the register of voters.

If our membership is smaller than that of some locals, I must remind you that Revelstoke is a railroad town...

Yours for the Revolution, A. SEIGRFRED, Secretary.

A TORONTO DODGER.

Does the Workingman Pay Taxes? The single taxers say he does and the Socialist says it wouldn't make any difference to the working class...

ANOTHER TORONTO DODGER.

Hundreds of unemployed workers are likely to walk the streets of Toronto during the coming winter...

L. A. W. MANCE, Labor Temple, Auditorium, Sunday, Nov. 3rd.

PETTIPUCE ON PROPAGANDA.

Comrade Pettipiece has been absent from Vancouver some three months engaged on organizing work for the I. T. U. during which time he has visited several cities in the United States...

The printers on the Vernon News have gone on strike to-day. Price Ellison will not recognize the union. This is no more than they might expect...

Comrade Johnson of Enderby paid a visit last Sunday and the verdict of the comrades here is, that he is all right...

Yours for the Revolution, CHAS. CHANEY, Recording Secretary.

ACTIVITY IN REVELSTOKE.

Revelstoke, Oct. 2th, 1907. Dear Comrade: Enclosed you will find money order for \$5 for which send me two stamps...

And now a little spiel as to the movement here. Don't imagine we are dead, on the contrary, we are very much alive...

There would be no trouble whatever in securing the U. S. Gates mentioned. What's the matter with trying it? If anything was needed to prove the correctness and soundness of the position...

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

(Continued from page 3)

train load of Old Country workers who need much knowledge with regard to why they are here; and what they must help us to do, now that they are here. Some of the victims of British capital have a hazy notion of the Socialist movement already, but it will require some effort to see that this knowledge is given concrete expression.

To my notion, a Socialist organizer would have to be prepared to remain several days in a town; pick out his material and thoroughly instruct a few comrades in the fundamentals underlying our movement. Then pass on to the next town and repeat. The brass band triumphant of one-night stands is simply a "plant!" the real revolutionary position firm in the minds of a few active workers in each town; leaving them to spread the message and "help themselves."

There's all kinds of discontent, Socialist sentiment and a feeling of protest among the workers throughout Western Canada. What is needed is its intelligent crystallization into a political movement, the aims and objects of which are so clearly and concisely set forth in the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada.

How many Atlantics are employed in Canada on the public works or anything else owned and operated by the State?

How long would the 700 Chinese employed underground—in violation of the laws of British Columbia—by Lieut.-Gov. Dunninger at the Comox coal mines, remain there if the Provincial Government restored the mines to the people of British Columbia and dug coal for use instead of profit?

A non-voting population, with a lower standard of living than white wage-slaves is what is wanted by British Columbia employers; and they will continue to get them, too, so long as the voting wage-slaves continue to elect representatives of the employing class to the law.

The workers of all Canada are looking for a Socialist Party representative from British Columbia at the coming Federal election. We should send at least two.

The Clarion is still the best exponent of working class interests in all America. Canadian workmen should be proud of it—and help to pay the printer.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, Nov. 5th, 1907. Present, Coma. Kingsley, Mills, Pritchard (chairman), Morgan, Peterson and the Secretary. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Communications as follows: From Local Coleman, Alta., enclosing \$5 for due stamps and in which Secretary Graham reports a successful meeting in Coleman. From Comrade John Fraser, Secretary of Ontario Executive, ordering 500 due stamps and acknowledging receipt of supplies. From Comrade J. M. Parko, Nanaimo, concerning the transacting and publishing of constitution in Finland.

From Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, New York, Socialist lecturer, intimating his wish to speak for the Party in Winnipeg, Man., next month or January.

From Comrade Young, Nanaimo, enclosing \$3 for pamphlets on behalf of Local. From J. Coxon, Secretary of Local Winnipeg, with \$3 for stamps and supplies, and reporting increased activity and a disposition of the Labor Party to approach closer and discuss the Socialist platform.

Letter from a friend, dealing with the question of a Provincial Executive for Manitoba.

From Comrade F. J. Sryjala, Finnish Branch, Toronto, with \$10 for due stamps.

The questions of the Finnish constitution and the Manitoba Provincial Committee were discussed in all their bearings and at considerable length, and Secretary instructed in both cases.

Warrants were authorized as follows: To E. T. Kingsley, \$2 for ad space (Oct.); to Secretary, \$15 salary for Oct.

RECEIPTS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Local Winnipeg (\$3.00), Local Coleman, Alta. (\$5.00), Local Toronto, Finland (\$10.00), Local Nanaimo, books (\$2.00), Total (\$20.00), and Adjournalment.

GEO. DALES, Secretary.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, Vancouver, Nov. 5th, 1907.

Present, Coma. Kingsley, Pritchard (chairman), Morgan, Mills, Peterson and the Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications were read as follows:

From Comrade Burroughs, Lady-smith, as to party conditions in his camp, and reporting the activity of the Dirty Dozen in their efforts to root out all Socialists before next election.

From Organizer C. M. O'Brien as to the tribe Lady-smith and Extension districts. Extended reports in current issue of Clarion.

From Comrade Symonds, Fernie, with report of an excellent meeting addressed by Comrade Harrington, and calling attention to the widespread influence of Fernie in Western B. C. and Alberta.

From the same letter, with \$5 for due stamps and engaging to take not less than 1,000 each of leaflets to be issued by Dominion Executive.

From Comrade Selgridd, Revelstoke, enclosing \$5 for due stamps.

From the same on Oct. 28th, with a second \$5 for stamps and an interesting account of Local Revelstoke's activity, published in this issue.

From Comrade Chas. Chaney, Recording Secretary of Local Vernon, requesting commission reports and outlining Vernon's general activity.

From Grand Forks, in which Secretary Glanville incloses \$5 for stamps and adds report of good meeting for education and propaganda.

From Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, re books ordered for Local Vernon.

Warrants were authorized as under: \$15 to Provincial Secretary for Oct. salary; \$2 to E. T. Kingsley for ad space (Oct.).

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Local Grand Forks (\$5.00), Local Local Fernie (\$5.00), Local Local Revelstoke (\$10.00), Total (\$20.00), and Adjournalment.

GEO. DALES, Secretary.

LOCAL VANCOUVER.

Weekly business meeting, Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of Canada, 313 Cambie street, Oct. 28th, 1907. Comrade Pritchard, chairman.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

A. C. Morgan admitted to membership in the Local. The application of J. Philip to take usual course.

Warrants ordered drawn as under:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes For adv. in Clarion (\$2.00), For janitor (\$2.50), Financial Report, Dues for week (\$2.00), Donations (\$1.65), Total (\$3.65), and Adjournalment.

O. RAYNER, Recording Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL.

Weekly business meeting of Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of Canada, 313 Cambie street, Nov. 4, 1907. Comrade McVety, chairman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

J. Philip admitted to membership in the Local.

Warrants drawn as under:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes For Clarion ad. (Oct.) (\$2.00), For janitor (\$2.50), The use of headquarters was granted for the purpose of conducting economic classes on Sunday mornings. First class meeting arranged for Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Nov. 10th.

Financial Report.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Dues for week (\$2.00), Adjournalment (\$1.65), Total (\$3.65), and O. RAYNER, Recording Secretary.

FORGING TO THE FRONT.

Japan is rapidly forging to the front in civilization of the Christian type, all same Great Britain and the United States, as the following from a writer in Dun's Review (New York) will show:

"The principal single industry of Japan is the manufacture of cotton, principally yarn, though there are some fifteen mills making cloth, with some 9,000 looms. Eighty-five cotton mills are operated throughout the Empire, with the larger number at Osaka. The capital invested in his business is estimated at \$20,000,000, the number of spindles at 1,451,000, and the number of employees at 75,531, of which 61,462 are women and children, who earn an average daily wage of less than 15 cents. Child labor plays an important part in the manufacture of cotton goods, as well as, indeed, in all the industrial and commercial affairs of Japan. Children of eight years and upward work in the mills, and the average wage they receive is so small—perhaps six cents per day—that, while requiring more hands than would an American mill, the cost of operating is brought down to a very low figure. The average dividend paid last year by the mills exceeded 22 per cent."

ARRBITRATION AND NEW PROTECTION.

The social problem is an awfully serious one, so serious that nothing short of an extreme remedy can be efficacious. For many years the carrot of arbitration was dangled before the workers and promised as a "reform," which would secure justice and create contentment by the ranks of the worker. It has now been tried, and even the most optimistic students of Labor economics will not call it a success. The deep-seated and serious arbitration problem is as capitalistic means to legalize and more effectually rob the workers of a greater proportion of their earnings, and to destroy that militant one in unionism, which is necessary as a means to better conditions.

Now we have a new idea, the "new protection," which the politicians are offering as a bait for further contentment with capitalist exploitation. The Federal Labor Party are applying the same old conditions on this problem now, which is an endeavor to allow wages to have a larger share of the profits which a protective tariff gives to the capitalist manufacturer, to anyone who cares to look beneath that surface, and is more utopian than Socialism ever was. There are economic reasons why wages will not rise much above the subsistence level, and tinkering with these palliatives is only an attempt to improve a society which is cancerously rotten to the core—"Barrier Truth," Australia.

THE MINERS ON THE MOVE.

The miners, who for a generation were regarded as the most conservative of all our trade unionists—not the party men, but in that of being opposed to the steady march of collectivist ideas—are certainly on the move. The Miners' Federation, which has been steadily consolidating the whole of the mine workers—having secured the adhesion of every district except Durban—has, with its increasing bulk, grown less rather than more reactionary; till now, in regard to its avowed opinion on social and political matters it is very little, if any, behind the professional Socialist bodies. At the recent conference not only was a resolution passed in favor of the nationalization of mines and mineral royalties, but a further resolution was adopted, declaring that the workers cannot obtain the full value for their labor "until the means of all material production, distribution and exchange are owned and controlled by the State for the people." Even the decision to take another ballot of the Federation on the question of affiliating to the Labor Party is in itself a significant fact—Justice.

SECRETARIES, DON'T.

Secretaries of Locals and others remitting money to headquarters in Vancouver are earnestly requested to make their orders of every kind payable to the Secretary, Geo. Dales, in person. Orders made payable to the Socialist Party or Provincial and Dominion Executive Committees give a good deal of trouble, and payment can be refused. The party not being incorporated, and the Secretary having no power of attorney to authorize collection, necessitates that some person be designated as payee.

The Secretary would suggest the bank money order as a convenient form of remittance; these are charged for at the same rate as express money orders; they are issued by any branch of all chartered banks in Canada, and payable at the same. But whichever form of remittance is most convenient it is important to make one and all payable to Geo. Dales, box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

IS REPORTED THAT ROOSEVELT IS PREPARING A NICE FAT JOB FOR JOHN MITCHELL.

John has earned one all right, and it is meet and proper that the masters should make suitable payment.

Napoleon's ideal woman was the prolific breeder of "cannon fodder." Roosevelt's ideal woman is the prolific breeder of "factory fodder." May Beak.

BE NOT AFRAID.

Do not be afraid; do not cry out. Do not be afraid to come from low down, from the cellar of these dark and terror reign, where man is half beast, and life is only a fight for bread. Even there beauty and love exist. Everywhere that man is found, good lies in tiny particles and invisible roots—but still it is there. I would dearly like to tell you to believe this; therefore it is mine, my whole life long. And thus I have for me another right, the right to demand that you, too, believe this, for I am the voice of that life, the despairing cry of those who remain below, and who have sent me to herald their path.—Gorky.

ROTTEN-RIPE RUSSIA.

When one has witnessed at close quarters the devastation of villages by the army; when one has seen with his own eyes unarmed men, women and children of tender years shot by soldiers, torn and maimed by swords and bayonets; when one has acquired absolutely an overwhelming proof of official responsibility for massacre; when one has seen homes burned and indiscriminately and merely "suspected" revolutionists executed without even the form of a trial, one cannot speak with any degree of sympathy for the government which stands behind all these things.

The Russian Revolution is one of the vital issues of the world to-day. The political revolt, presenting, as it does, so many unique and dramatic developments tends to distract the attention of the world from the broad issues of the day. It is not less important, phases of the movement which are found in the social and economic upheaval. The breaking out of these forces—political, social, economic, etc.—is one of the great revolutions of history.

The present movement of the Russian people toward a changed condition of life is but the manifestation of underlying forces of history, the destiny of which all nations must feel. Revolution in Russia during the first quarter of the twentieth century is as inevitable as the bursting of the Nile in Egypt, or the earthquake and the passing of ancient empires.

A State eaten with official rotteness, an emperor attempting not only to rule but to do the thinking for 142,000,000 of people; an economic condition of such a character that annual famine falls like a pall over vast areas (in the winter of 1906-7 taking within its grasp 30,000,000 of men, women and children); an army spotted with disaffection; a navy almost chronically mutinous; a people held in artificial tranquility through the terrorism of martial law; the European "Russia" a critical financial situation, impending bankruptcy within and the largest foreign loan in history to eventually meet—the situation of the elements of the Russian situation of present times, which must be met by reforms involving changes so complete as to amount to revolution.—From Red Reign in Russia.

THE DAWN OF SOCIALISM.

Slowly, gently fades the darkness, in the East the first soft light of the glorious day of freedom breaks upon my longing sight.

Spreading out upon the heavens 'till it tips the western hills With a warm and glorious radiance, brighter now the earth it fills.

'Till the night of self and suffering fades before the glorious light, And exploiting and monopoly take their everlasting flight.

There the social flag of freedom floats upon the breeze of morn, And the slaves of trust and sweat-shop lift their eyes with hope unborn.

Lift their eyes to see the dawn of freedom's bright and glorious day; Through the social evolution all oppression passed away.

Come from out congested cities, Breathe a breath of purer air, Gaze upon the works of Nature, Learn the lessons written there:

Free from slavery then their reason, Nature's law may understand, Dimly seen through misty ages, 'Tis the brotherhood of man.

And methinks this inspiration had enthused the poet's rhyme, When he dip't into the future, when he wrote these words sublime—

'Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled,

'In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.'

There the common sense of most men found a fruitful realm in awe, And the kindly earth its shuttles kept in universal law.

—Will S. Forsyth, Chilliwack, B. C.

CHINESE COOLIES IN JAPAN.

There are many thousands of Chinese laborers in Japan as well as trades men, students, revolutionists, vagabonds and what not. But for the first time Chinese coolies have been imported by a contractor of the government railways in the southern part of our country. They number some 230 at \$5 a month per capita. Imagine a laborer getting \$5 for 30 days' work! In a country where a pound of beef cost 30 cents or 60 sent; a pint of milk cost 1 sen or 9 cents and a pound of sugar 25 sen or 12 cents! What kind of a wage earner must he be? We do not oppose Chinese laborers coming here but we do oppose importing such coolies contract. We think that our laborers can compete, if necessary, with free laborers of any nationality and will not shut our doors to foreign laborers like some countries, but we oppose contract labor and exploiting the laborers worse than the slaves of olden times! We are glad to report that the Government, hearing the hostile criticisms of the public and knowing the evil consequences of the coolie slavery, recalled an old regulation concerning

J. Edward Bird, X. O. Brydon-Jack

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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, Secretary, 551 Barnard St., Vancouver.

WANTED.

At the Ymir General Hospital a trained Nurse to fill the position as Matron. Salary \$50.00 per month. Apply to W. B. McISAAC, Secy.

contract labor and ordered deportation back to China.—Socialist Weekly, Tokyo, Japan.

Racial hatred of Canadians against Japanese in Vancouver, B. C. is reported by Reuter's cable. The Canadians are persecuting the Japs in a most barbarous manner. We are sorry to hear that Canadian workers are over jealous of Eastern laborers, forgetting the common enemy of workers, the capitalist class. Race hatred is the worst form of competition among workers and will greatly injure the cause of labor. Without international solidarity workers will never get their final emancipation. We advise and warn Canadian workers at this point.—Socialist Weekly, Tokyo, Japan.

"In God we trust" has been left off the new \$10 gold piece being prepared by the United States mint. The treasury officials evidently realize that in these days of capitalist chicanery and fraud it is not safe to trust any one.

Though "God tempest the wind to the storm land" it does not stir the fact that the lamb loses its fleece.

Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, says the money stringency is due to the fact that the country is "expanding more rapidly than the available capital, and the stringency is the outcome of the general prosperity." Verily, the wisdom that stiteth in high places is a corker.

SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" KURTZ'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 it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not purchase him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as postage stamps, counterfeits are some times perforated on three edges, and some times only on two. John B. Steaton Co., Philadelphia, is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J. W. LOR, Secretary, 11 Waverly 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 because it 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.