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# A REAL BLESSED STROKE OF GOOD BUSINESS

## Pinheaded Politicians and Salvation Warriors Traffic in Human Flesh for the Glory of God and Employers.

Not long ago the wicked Socialists accused the Conservative Government of B. C. of having made a pact with the Salvation Army in regard to the importation of labor into the Province. This was indignantly denied by both the Government and the Army. As the members of the B. C. Cabinet are gentlemen and would not tell a lie, and the Salvationists are followers of the Lord and, being full of abounding grace, could not tell a lie, it became evident to all fair-minded persons that this was another of those slanders that the Socialists are so fond of circulating. At the last elections the Conservatives secured a majority sufficient to render them independent and they at once repudiated their ancient alliance with the Socialists. Then these hungry and disappointed Revolutionaries, finding themselves relegated to the unbragging frigidly of Opposition, had sought to discredit their whilom friends by the circulation of the above report.

Strange to say, however, some color is now lent to their carmad by the appearance of the following communication, which would seem to suggest that either Ananias and Sapphira were harshly dealt with or else that both these Ministers of the Lord and the Ministers of the Crown are the most barefaced, unblinking and shameless of liars:—  
Victoria, Oct., 1907.  
Editor Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir: Letters are being constantly received by the Bureau of Provincial Information from persons desiring work on farms and orchards. These applications are from the Middle and Eastern Provinces of the British Isles and Northern Europe, and may be divided into four classes, namely:

- (1). Young men inexperienced in farm work, wishing to learn practical farm work and horticulture.
  - (2). Experienced farm hands, unmarried.
  - (3). Experienced farm hands, married (with families or otherwise), whose wives are willing to take service with their husbands.
  - (4). Women domestics.
- A majority of the applicants is of Class 1, but there is a considerable number of Class 2. Class 3 is much less numerous, and there are very few applicants in Class 4. Most of the married men are desirous of having a dwelling separate from that of the employers, an arrangement which should commend itself to those who look to securing permanent help.
- Under an agreement existing between the Government and the British Branch of the Salvation Army, a considerable immigration of farm hands and domestic help is expected from Great Britain during the spring and early summer of 1908.
- The Government is very desirous of securing the immigration to British Columbia of a reliable class of white labor, and invites the earnest co-operation of the farmers, fruit-growers and dairymen of the Province to that end.
- You are therefore requested to call the attention of employers of labor in your district to this letter, and request them to fill in, as completely as possible, the forms enclosed.
- Yours truly,  
R. G. TAITLOW,  
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

A hearty vote of thanks is now due the Government and the Army from the numerous farmers in the City of Vancouver and from the "Hundred Thousand Club" for the strenuous efforts put forth in their behalf. That the aforesaid parties second part have well and truly fulfilled in letter and in spirit, their agreement with the parties of the first part aforementioned, the document hereunder appended witnesseth.

Editor Province: Permit me through the medium of your widely-circulated journal to make the following suggestions: There are some 2,500 unemployed homeless white men in this city at present. These have come from the East and other parts, and would gladly go home again but have not got their fare.

Here are the suggestions: Why cannot the churches, the Y. M. C. A. and other fraternal bodies make donations to the "unemployed deputation" fund? The theatrical companies could each devote a benefit night for this purpose; the news papers could open a public subscription list. The money might be used to pay for the transportation of the unemployed to their homes.

WILLIAM M. LEONARD,  
Vancouver, Nov. 21, 1907.

It hath been in the past, the outlook for the future is indeed bright (Hallelujah). Industrial depression hath rendered us numbersless most of slaves masterless and there is every promise that their number will be augmented till they swell even as the sands upon the sacred shores of Jordan. (Glory be). And these slaves, after the long period of prosperity, will be in prime condition so that we may expect an inspiring increase in the output of our wood-yard to the Glory of His Name.

Let us believe us therefore to go down upon our benedix knees and humbly pray and beseech the Senior Partner of our firm to shed upon the light of His Wisdom that our spiritual eyes may be opened, and we know if it shall profit us to acquire our own steamships for the transportation of our slaves.

Glorious indeed is the vista of opportunity that He hath opened unto us. Let us then lift up our voices and praise Him. Let us lift up our instruments of brass of many convulsions, our great drums of two drumsticks, our strobilating tambourines, and glorify His Name forever and ever, world without end. AMEN.

### PREFACE TO THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY.

By Paul Lafargue.  
M. Thiers, at a private session of the commission on primary education of 1849, said: "I wish to make the influence of the clergy all-powerful because I count upon it to propagate that good philosophy which teaches man that he is here below to suffer, and not that other philosophy which, on the contrary, bids man to enjoy." M. Thiers was stating the ethics of the capitalist class whose fierce egotism and narrow intelligence he incarnated.

The Bourgeoisie when it was struggling against the nobility said:

## THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

### Against Governmental Tyranny and the Folly of Anarchy the Socialists Struggle Bravely to Spread the Light.

In spite of the rapid spread of socialist ideas among all classes of the people the Socialist movement in Japan is in the second place of the Socialists are very poor and their circulation is very small and they are always short of funds for printing. Every form of sacrifice is made by our comrades for the propagation of our cause and the editors and contributors have been making every endeavor to publish the papers. Our own paper has been in want of funds; the circulation is very poor; the Weekly is rather costly for the poor Socialist body. What are the causes of all these disappointments, discouragements, and inertia?

In the first place, our comrades in Japan have, in many cases, used up their energy during the past two or three years in fighting strenuously against oppressions and persecutions. In the second place, our comrades, impatient at not getting any marked result from the Socialist agitation, came to a hasty conclusion and declared foolishly that legislative and parliamentary tactics are a thing of the past and give no hope to humanity; and finally they have gone entirely over to anarchism and preach the doctrine of "anarchism." Kropotkin's "Communism as their ideal, and "direct action" as their only tactic. These learned gentlemen boldly assume themselves to be the only pure and Free Socialists, have attacked us, the International Socialist League, placing upon us all sorts of epithets, often insulting.

# FINANCIAL STRINGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES

## The Financial Crisis and Industrial Depression As Viewed by the Editor of English Socialist Periodical.

What we have long foreseen and predicted has come even sooner than we anticipated. The United States are in the throes of a serious financial crisis, and will shortly be in the midst of a still more serious industrial crisis. Not all the organizations of the American Trusts—which must not be confused with the financing Trust Companies—has been able to avert the inevitable crash check for the past few years it has been tremendous. The country which just before had begun to invest largely abroad, as in Mexico, South America, and even in England, suddenly began to borrow foreigners as much as it could. Factories were built all over the States, railways were extended, and re-equipped in West and East alike new inventions were developed upon a scale which we on this side of the Atlantic still scarcely appreciated; emigrants from Europe were welcomed by the hundreds of thousands, and even the million. It has been indeed a marvelous time. Everything has conspired to increase and magnify the amazing temporary success. The war in South Africa, the war with Spain, the war between Russia and Japan, all helped to "make things good" for Brother Jonathan. Fine wheat and maize harvests, heavy cotton crops and good prices, intensified the rush upwards in all directions. Yet had it not been for the destruction of San Francisco by earthquake, and the consequent demand for employment, accompanied by the inflow of foreign capital from insurance companies to meet the loss, we should probably have witnessed a crash across the Atlantic a good deal earlier. In our calculations as to the period of the crisis we perhaps gave too much weight to this incident, deferring the upset. However that may be, we are now not only on the verge of, but actually in, the greatest crisis since 1873, and one which will prove considerably worse and more devastating in its effects than that great overthrow of financial and commercial stability. America is the first to suffer, as she should be the chief gainer by the period of unexampled prosperity. At present the difficulties take the shape of a mere rush for money. There is a shortness of cash to meet engagements. This is no more than the first of most dangerous conditions below. It was preceded by a tremendous fall in the prices of several of the metals, especially copper, and the perils of the position are enhanced by a heavy rise in the price of food. There can be no doubt whatever that we shall shortly be faced by factories closing down in all directions, and of other evidences of over-production and overpopulation to the virtues, and there is now so stupendous that, as we have often shown, the difficulty arises not from the power to provide for the needs of civilized communities but from the incapacity of mere industry to handle the huge engines which the advance of science and invention has placed at their disposal without being involved in the terrible industrial catastrophes. Social production, dominated by individual or company appropriation and exchange, means, and must mean, anarchy. The United States, as the country most advanced economically, is giving the world a splendid lesson in the absolute necessity for Social-Democracy at this moment. Socialism is inevitable. Anarchy, such as we see around us, cannot last. Nor our torpid wiseacre of capitalism—who dare not take up our challenges in the "Economicist"—in the "Daily Telegraph." Imagine that this crash can be confined to the United States. If Prof. Marshall, Sir Robert Giffen, and the other fagmen of the profit-mongers, whom Mr. Lyttleton plus his faith to imagine that, they will believe anything. The present industrial crisis here will be terrible indeed, during the coming winter and for months afterwards. But so it will be here before long. And then, no doubt, our precious political economists, who care not meet any trained opponent, either on paper or on the platform, will be solacing their starving countrymen with excerpts from the workings of the late living Bohm-Bawerk. We Social-Democrats, on the other hand, are ready as ever with our practical remedies for pressing needs. But the Liberator will not apply them. It is quite certain. Their object is to provide their paymasters, the capitalists, with cheap labor, and to give employment to all would raise wages. But during this international capitalist crisis the workers may at last come to their senses in America, as well as in Europe, and then they will combine in order to take control themselves and sweep away the existing and swindling capitalist class for ever—London Justice.

### THE NEED OF PROPAGANDA.

Socialism is inevitable. That means our economic and social development will some day make it clear even to the dullest mind that a solution of our industrial problems is possible only by industrial co-operation. But are we to look on passively and wait until the mind more dull and dense than our own, has at last reasoned it out for itself? Certainly not. We want to get there sooner. And we will get there in the near future if we set to work and educate the man who is still groping in the dark. We know things will make him see the light some day, but we want him to see it now. Therefore our incessant propaganda and agitation.—Solidarity.

An American scientist has discovered a new race of people in the mountains of Alaska, and he found that they were a singularly moral and happy people, but that they are gradually dying out. Then he adds this significant statement: "It is to be hoped for their sakes that they die out before the white traders go to them. Then they can die cleanly and happily as they live." Almost unconsciously the scientist indicts the present system of society. The present system is poison and contamination to the virtues, and there is such a recognition of the fact, even if vague, that sympathy goes out to a discovered race that is pure in its habits, but which in all probability is soon to be overtaken by our civilized rottenness and immoral greed.—S. D. Herald.

Speaking of jails, Clarence Darrow says "they are a blot upon any civilization." He is mistaken. They are among the most splendid institutions in the creation of capitalist civilization. Civilization is the blot, as the country most advanced economically.





