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THE MISSION OF CAPITALISM

The capitalist class had humble enough beginnings. Its progenitor was the bourgeois, literally townsmen, of the middle ages. A part of the feudal society, they were yet, in a way, apart from it. They were neither nobles nor serfs, but a species of lackeys to the nobility. From them the noble obtained his clothing and the gay trappings of his horse, money. He stood to them in the relation of the consumer and as a consumer he legislated, defining their markets, prohibiting them from enhancing prices, enacting that wages should not exceed certain figures, insuring that goods should be of such and such a quality and texture and being at certain fixed prices.

Naturally these restrictions were little to the taste of the bourgeois. As trade and commerce increased they found less conditions upon and less inclined to tolerate them. In England they had joined with the nobles to weaken the king and with the king to weaken the nobles. Finally they broke the power of both. In the name of freedom they crushed feudalism. But the freedom they sought was a freedom that would permit them to adulterate goods, that would allow the workers to leave the land and move where the factories needed them, their wives, and their children.

While in other lands the course of the bourgeois revolution was somewhat different than in England, the result was the same. In France, for instance, the revolution was put up for so long a period that when it burst forth it deluged the land in blood through which the people waded, bearing banners inscribed "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," to a new order wherein Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, were the last things possible.

Once freed from the fetters of feudalism the onward march of capitalism became a mad, headlong rush. Everywhere mills, factories and furnaces sprang up. Their smoke and fumes turned fields once fertile and populous into desolate, uninhabitable wastes. Their refuse polluted the rivers until they stank to Heaven. Earth's bowels were riven for their mineral loads. Green flourishing forests became mere acres of charred and hideous stumps. Commerce closed all mountains, fathomed all seas, explored all lands, disturbing the age-long slats of hermit peoples that they might buy her wares. Capital spread its tentacles over all the world. "Everywhere its voice was heard, crying "Work, work, work" to the workers. "Buy, buy, buy," to all the peoples.

The Achievements of Capitalism.

Centuries of feudalism were necessary to break ground for feudalism. Centuries of feudalism to prepare the way for capitalism. In a Capitalist society has brought us to the threshold of Socialism. Capitalism has done a great work and done it thoroughly.

It found the workers for the most part an ignorant, voiceless peasant horde. It leaves them an organized proletarian army, industrially intelligent, and becoming politically intelligent. It found them working individually and with little co-ordination. It has made them work collectively and scientifically. It has abolished their differences until today the humble ploughman is a skilled laborer by comparison with the mere human automata that weave cloths of intricate pattern and forge steel of fine temper. In short it has unified the working class.

It found the means and methods of production crude, scattered and ill-ordered, the private property of individuals, very often of individuals who had never taken a part in production. It has brought us to the threshold of a social average, leveling their differences until today the humble ploughman is a skilled laborer by comparison with the mere human automata that weave cloths of intricate pattern and forge steel of fine temper. In short it has unified the working class.

It found the earth large, with communications difficult; divided into nations knowing little or nothing of one another, with prairies unpopulated, forests uncut, mountains unscathed. It has brought the ends of the earth within speaking distance of one another, has ploughed the prairies, hewed down the forests, tunneled the mountains, explored all regions, developed all resources. It has largely broken down all boundaries, except on maps. It has given us an international capitalist class with interests in all lands, on the one hand, on the other, an international working class with a common interest the world over.

The Passage of Capitalism.

Aristotle, with something akin to prophetic vision, laid down the axiom that slavery was necessary until the forces of Nature were harnessed to the uses of Man. This has now been accomplished and the necessity for slavery is past. Armed with the modern machinery of production, with steam, electricity and water power at their command, the workers, a fraction of society, can produce more than all society can use or waste. So much more that periodically the very wheels of production are clogged with the superabundance of wealth and industrial stagnation prevails.

In the throes of just such a period we now find ourselves, and of one that promises to attain such proportions as to seal the doom of capitalist society. At the very heyday of prosperity, industry suddenly became un-dermined. The wheels of industry came to a standstill. The furnaces cooled off, the wheels ceased to belt forth to the skies, the belts ceased their eternal round over the pulleys. The workers, from being worked to the limit of their endurance, found themselves unexpectedly without work at all and soon without means of subsistence. Not here and there alone but everywhere where capitalism rules. From all quarters came the same tale. Families-stricken where food is plenty. Ill clad where clothing is free. Tramping where the car-wheels run. And over the tale grows. There is no promise of alleviation, but rather portents of worse to come.

Society can no longer feed itself. When the societies of old could no longer feed themselves they perished. And capitalist society is about to perish. A revolution is at hand. Another leap in the process of evolution. Society has grown too big for its shell. It must burst that shell and step forth a new society.

The means of wealth production are the collective property of the capitalist class. The operation of these means of wealth production is the collective function of the working class. The working class, working together, produce all wealth. The capitalists owning the means of production, own all the product. They allow the working class, when

working, sufficient, on the average, for their subsistence. Just what the slave owner allowed his slaves, what the feudal lord allowed his serfs. But when the worker of today is not working he is allowed nothing except freedom to starve. He is the worst kind of a slave.

What stands between him and his emancipation is the collective ownership of the means of production by the capitalist class. If the means of production were the collective property of the working class that collectively operated them, the product would also be the collective property of that class and the workers would be able to individually consume the wealth they collectively produced. They would not need to be hungry, homeless, ragged, shivering outcasts. The world is theirs for the taking. Presently they will be compelled to take it. It shall cannot be equalled in endurance by any animal, but even his endurance has a limit. When that limit is reached capitalism will be at an end. Its mission will have been accomplished to the final touch.

The economic problem, which to solve slavery had arisen, will have been solved. Labor shall step forth free at last from its prisons of bondage. Man shall be master of his own destiny, able with little effort to produce all that his heart desires, and with ample leisure to enjoy the fruits of his handiwork and the legacies of time. The earth shall be his and the fullness thereof. The forces of Nature his to command. The Giant Machine his tireless servitor. Speed the day.

"VIEWS WITH ALARM."

Dear Friend: The best social, industrial and economic servants are those that still believe and think that they create their own destiny by their own individual abilities and efforts as well as forge their own fetters because of the lack of certain qualities which they think are essential to success.

These are generally tolerably satisfied with their social and economic conditions in life. And if it was not for these—Socialist and labor agitators and this infamous general and higher education amongst the masses, that, like the development of industry and commerce, have got beyond our control, even as an apparent beneficent public necessity, so would these good and loyal servants of ours have had no higher ideals of life and existence but what they acquired from the surroundings of the station or occupation to which they were either born or which our class would have found beneficial and safe for us to allow them to cultivate and acquire. In other words, they would like good mules or oxen have known their stalls and their master's voice. But nothing more.

There is more truth expressed in the accounts of that ancient situation of the world's school and abolitioners are aware of. This tree has no doubt, disturbed the social and economic equilibrium of past ages, and no doubt will do so again in the near future. I think that such a disturbance is already upon us right now, because our ancestors failed to fully guard this venerable and sacred tree from vulgar contamination with the slave or working class.

As the mental and material conditions of the masses are at the present, I tell you, I am getting anxious for the future welfare of our class.

Yours as ever, for the preservation of our class,
LORD SCATTERBRAINS.
June 1908.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

Wage labor and capital, are the two sides of the same thing. The one is made possible only by the existence of the other. Without wage labor the means of wealth production would cease to exist. Profit comes from wage labor that will produce it. Under the rule of capital, labor power, "the power to labor," becomes a commodity, its price, called wages, fluctuates above and below its value, just as the price of any commodity fluctuates above and below its value.

The value of any commodity is determined by its cost of production in social or average labor time. Money is a mere commodity. It has finally developed to the position where it is the universal equivalent of all other commodities. It is the mirror into which other commodities look to express their value; for example, on the average it takes one hour to produce a bushel of wheat, and on the average an hour to produce a gold dollar. Then one bushel of wheat and one dollar are equivalent. The value of exchange is of equal quantities. Then one hour of average or socially necessary labor time is worth or equal to one dollar.

The value of any commodity is determined by the number of hours socially necessary to its production. As stated above, its price fluctuates above and below its value. These fluctuations compensate each other. So that generally speaking commodity exchange in the market for their value.

Where then does profit, the something for nothing, come from? From behind the wage trick, making of the power to labor a commodity that has definite value. Namely its cost of production in social or average labor time. The man to produce food, clothing and shelter to enable the workers to work again tomorrow and to reproduce their kind.

If in Eastern Canada the average cost of subsistence is \$1 per day and on the prairie \$1.50 per day and in

B. C. \$2 per day, then the average wage in Eastern Canada will be \$1 per day, on the prairie \$1.50 per day and in B. C. \$2 per day. If in Hindoostan the average cost of subsistence is \$4 per year, then the average wage will be \$6 per year (that is about what it is) if in China the average cost of subsistence is 3 cents per day, then the average wage will be 3 cents per day. Name the place where the cost of subsistence is only half what it is here, and in nine cases out of ten the wages are only half what they are here.

Wages on the whole are equal to the cost of subsistence of the worker, the energy they expend. That is why so many of our men, women and children are physical and very often mental wrecks, at the ages of 10, 15, 20 or 25 years. Simply because they receive as they give, so as at all labor time. The workers they expend, and they wear themselves out at the ages of 10, 15, 20 or 25 years as the case may be, but while some get less, others get more, on the whole they get our exchange value as a commodity.

According to the department of agriculture in the United States, for 1907, that the average farmer receives for his crops, a parcel of \$22.61 per month, per family.

Equipped with the modern methods of production it takes us on the average of about two hours to produce the value we receive in exchange for our labor power. If the product of this two hours, when expressed in money amounts to two dollars, then two dollars is the average wage. That is, the commodity labor-power is equal to two dollars or two hours' labor time. The worker toiling 8, 10, 12 or 14 hours daily would produce, each one, in two hours the

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THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and the best means for the insurance of eternal vigilance is a free and unfettered press. Of all factors exercising influence on modern thought the press is perhaps the most potent; and as an efficient means of rallying the workers in times of danger the Appeal to Reason in the W. F. M. case has demonstrated beyond peradventure its usefulness.

It is therefore not surprising that assaults upon its freedom have been constant and bold and were it not for the blindness of the ruling class heretofore as it is today when anyone of domination is fast approaching an end, the fettering of that organ would have been complete. Continuing, however, until recently to believe that the working class "talent for being gulled" was as pronounced as ever, they have been constantly at war among themselves as to who should receive the major portion of the spoil derived from that gullying. Consequently any infringement of the liberty enjoyed by the press has been fought with vigor by the party sitting in opposition.

Perhaps the most active attempt to control the written thoughts of mankind, and the most determined opposition to such attempt occurred in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

In those days public expression of one's opinion was not so untrammeled as it is today. When anyone chose to criticize adversely persons in high office he had to assure himself and be confident of assuring others that he did so out of regard for the public weal. It was of small moment whether the allegations were true or false unless the alleged could prove that some benefit to the public would accrue directly from their being published. Nor was it customary to name the name of the person attacked; generally he was denoted by the first letter of his name and a dash, or by some characteristic implied in a nick name. Examples of which may be found in Dryden, Pope, Swift and other satirists of the eighteenth century; although these poets, particularly when small fry were attacked, did not scruple to print full names.

It was John Wilkes however, to first furnish at full length the names of members of the government who he saw fit to attack. The daring innovation instituted at a time when the government was distrusted. Nay, he might say parliament was no more than a Prime Minister a Scotchman; and were not the storky days of '45 fresh in the English mind—was destined to place for all time the freedom of the press upon a somewhat secure footing.

His first pamphlet, "The North Briton," published in April 1763 contained a criticism of the government's action in concluding the war with Spain and France couched in language none too choice, and even containing upon the king's words with the same freedom and lack of respect.

The government increased, took immediate action and on April 30th Wilkes was arrested. The whole country was enraged, a writ of Habeas Corpus was got out and on May 13rd Chief Justice Pratt ordered him discharged.

Wilkes it must be remembered was a member of parliament. His state of imprisonment by no means daunted him. He was no sooner at liberty than he set up a printing press in his own house and continued his former efforts. One effort, a parody on Pope's Essay on Man, entitled "Essay on Woman," roused the ire of Lord Sandwich at whom it was directed, and it with other writings of his were brought before the House of Lords at the same time the famous North Briton No. 45 came before the House of Commons and was by them sentenced to be burned by the common hangman. This happened in the latter part of November and on De-

ember 2nd the burning took place, but the people were so provoked that they determined to prevent the consuming of the sentence and in some measure did so. A considerable riot ensued when the sheriffs attempted to burn the obnoxious paper and they were not allowed to carry out their orders until the mob had first burned a jack boot, representing Lord Bute, the Prime Minister, and a petticoat representing the king's mother, shouting continuously "Wilkes and Liberty."

Meanwhile Wilkes had fought a duel; had been expelled from parliament and summoned to appear in court, failing to do so he was outlawed and lived for five years abroad.

Upon dissolution of parliament Wilkes returned, contested and won a seat in Middlesex. The question of his outlawry being raised, he surrendered himself at the King's Bench, the outlawry was wiped out, and he was fined £1,000 and sentenced to two years imprisonment, for his Essay on Pomes and North Briton No. 45. Rioting broke out afresh and the mob secured his person declaring he should not go to jail, but he got away from them and went to prison. The troops were used to quell the riotous mob. Some people were shot. Wilkes while in prison wrote denouncing the calling out of the troops; for which and other offences of similar nature he was a second time expelled from parliament. He was promptly returned however by a majority of 800, but the house refused to admit him. His opponent Colonel Luttrell sat in his stead, although he only polled 250 votes.

Coming out of prison, in 1775 he once more entered the political arena and after some time in city politics, was again returned to parliament where he conducted himself so respectably that in 1782 he himself moved that the restrictions regarding him should be stricken from the records of the house and no one opposed him.

Historians are agreed that the early life of Wilkes was of a very noble nature. But when we consider how such men as Shelley, Paine and Deane have been maligned and how often today "Bill" Haywood is receiving his share we can safely say, well, you can expect little else from the back of a common British newspaper. For such men to receive praise from such sources as bourgeois historians and hireling newspapers would be as though in the words of rare Ben Jonson:

"Some infamous madman; what could I do but harm her conduct."

But let his moral conduct be what it may, his attitude in persisting to publish what he saw fit, in such language as he thought best suited to the occasion secured for the British people the reputation of apt tolerating the construction of the liberty of the citizen to freely criticize the government.

However, press censors exist and not infrequently hand down decisions which like the earth and modern wearing apparel are fearfully and wonderfully made. For instance, a Dan Leno or a Marie Lloyd can strut around the stage and utter indecent innuendoes and outspoke obscenities with impunity, while a morbidly minded "betwee-class" ginkie and grin behind fangs and handkerchiefs and the "kods" and "pitties" show the approval of the censor. It is Shelley's splendid tragedy of the story of the beautiful but ill-fated Beatrice Cenci is denied the right to be staged.

It might be objected that this is not a free censorship. Very well. We will like to see a free censorship right at our very door, and produce as glaring an outrage of

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to D. G. McKenzie, Sec., Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

- Supplies will be furnished Locals by Executive Committees. Locals will be supplied at the following prices: Charter (with necessary supplies) start Local, \$5.00. Constitutions, per doz., .35. Ditto in Finnish, per doz., .50. Membership Cards, each, .01. Dues Stamps, each, .10. Platform and application blank, per 100, \$2.00. Ditto in Finnish, per 100, .50. Ditto in Ukrainian, per 100, .50.

VANCOUVER ELECTION FUND.

Conditions during the last six months have taught many a wage-earner facts that Socialists had tried in vain to tell them. However, there are many workers who, although suffering from unemployment, are wholly unconscious of what is wrong or what the remedy is. Because of this fact I would impress on every comrade the necessity of getting ready as early as possible to have every workman in this city the knowledge necessary for him to have if not solve the problem that confronts him and his class. Therefore no time should be lost in raising the balance of the deposit money (about \$2500) which will have to be free to commence actual campaign work—distributing literature, etc. With this end in view, I would ask every comrade to do his part during the present month so that when I give my next report on July 27th the balance of the fund will have been collected. P. S.—If at any time I should by mistake fail to acknowledge the receipt of any donation, I shall feel obliged if the donor will notify me at once.

Yours for Revolution, "LEEDS." Care "Western Clarion," Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

LITERATURE. List No. 2. The attention of Locals wishing to start a leading library is called to the subjoined list of \$10.00 worth of books and pamphlets for \$3.00. By selling the pamphlets in this list the Local can get its \$5.00 back and will thus obtain its leading library free. Any other one dollar or fifty cent books will be substituted on request.

- 1 copy "Origin of the Family," by Engels, \$0.50. 1 copy "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Engels, .50. 1 copy "Communist Manifesto," by "The Communists," .50. 1 copy "The Light to be Laid," by Paul Lafargue, .50. 1 copy "Evolution, Social and Organic," by Arthur Morrow Lewis, .50. 1 copy "A Short History of Socialism," by George Plechanoff, .50. 1 copy "Materialist Conception of History," by Antonio Labriola, 1.00. 1 copy "The Foundations of Leninism," by Ernest Utermann, 1.00. 10 copies "Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," by Deville, each 10 cents, 1.00. 10 copies "Revolution" by Jack London, each 10 cents, 1.00. 50 5-cent pamphlets, assorted 2.00. 1 Yearly Clarion Subscription Card, 1.00. Total \$10.00. When ordering cut on the above list and forward together with \$5.00 to the Dominion Secretary.

COMPLAINT. If you do not receive the Clarion regularly, first take a look at the address list on the last number you received and make sure your name hasn't run out. If it hasn't, go and roar in your postmaster's ear and if that doesn't help send a written kick to this office.

FOREIGN SOCIALIST PAPERS. French—L'Union des Travailleurs, Charleroi, Pa. Hungarian—Elore, 1528 Second Ave., New York, N. Y. Italian—La Parola dei Socialisti, 145. Blue Island, Chicago, Ill. Jewish—Forward, 132-12 Division St., New York, N. Y. Polish—Robotnik, 627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill. Slovak—Glas Svoboda, 599. Loomis St., Chicago, Ill. Slovak—Rovnost, 639. Loomis St., Chicago, Ill. Swedish—Svenska Socialisten, Rockford, Ill.

ings were held was aglow with the light of economic freedom enunciated by Comrade Kingsley. If the rest of the tour of the organizer is attended with comparative results to the meetings here, the story of the class of workers in Canada will be started well on the way to their emancipation from wage slavery. During the time that Organizer Kingsley was with us our Finnish comrades had a speaker in the Finnish language, Matti Santala, of Chicago. This has been her second visit to Cobalt, in the past three months.

I. A. WELLS. NEWCASTLE, N. B. D. G. McKenzie.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find report of Fredrickson (N. B.) Local for quarter ending March 31, 1908. Please excuse delay.

Fredrickson Local has been progressing rapidly ever since the beginning of 1908. We received one new member in January, one in February, one in March, one in April, and seven at our public meeting on May 22, and one at our meeting on the 19th instant. On December 31, 1907, we had only eight members; our membership is now 14.

Our Local has pledged \$17 for Comrade Kingsley and Hawthornthwaite's organizing tour, or for either if he comes alone. I have it neatly all collected, and will send it shortly or pay it over to Comrade Kingsley when he speaks in Fredrickson, where we want you to arrange a date for him, notifying us at once when to expect him. If possible we hope to have him in other parts of our section, i.e., Greenwood and St. John. We presume that Mr. Adam Lovell (T. E. Murtha McAdam Junction, N. B., Sec'y., and Albert Lovell) will also have him.

Comrade Butler, recording Secretary of Fredrickson Local, has published a Socialist paper, Butler's Journal, monthly for several years. Will forward report of referendum as soon as received. Yours fraternally, H. H. STUART, Treasurer Fredrickson Local, No. 1.

THE FIRST IN SASKATCHEWAN.

D. G. McKenzie. Dear Comrade: Please find enclosed names, as I lost your form for application for charter of the Socialist Party of Canada. I think that we get down to business, we will have an strong local as there is in the Dominion.

You will be wondering what has become of the application you sent, and you would be thinking that the matter has been dropped. It has not, and if there happens to be a speaker or two come along, we would have good chance of doing something this election. The Liberal and Conservative party meetings are very poorly attended and there was a meeting to try and get an independent candidate but it was not a success. Our meeting for Comrade Leheny was well packed, it was a success. Following this meeting with your proposal, as I did the best I could get this started. I am only secretary pro tem. as I have another member over in England just now who is an old time Socialist, and we have got this office open for one year.

Yours for Socialism, A. STEWART. CALGARY CAMPAIGN FUND. Seeing that the federal election may be thrust upon us in the near future, the members of the Calgary Local No. 4 are anxious to place a candidate in the field, therefore we solicit financial aid to provide the necessary funds incidental to election purposes. With this object in view I would ask all comrades and sympathizers in Alberta and elsewhere to support us in our attempt to procure legislation for the work.

All contributions will be thankfully received and will be acknowledged in the Western Clarion from time to time. F. HYATT, Organizer, Box 276, Calgary, Alta.

NELSON. D. G. McKenzie. Dear Comrade: Find enclosed for the enclosed subscription and also \$2 for ad. space in Clarion for month of June and July. O'Brien left Nelson yesterday for the west. He spoke several times in Nelson on the street corner last week. The working plod should note that the city band always gives band concerts in the open air on Thursday evening unless there is a Socialist speaker in Saturday evening, when they are Johnny on the spot. Of course they would, sure do the same had it been a speaker of either of the old parties. However, with all their pettiness we get the largest gatherings, the Premier not excepted. Yours in revolt, I. A. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

GUELPH.

Editor Clarion. One hundred and seventy-two is the official report of votes recorded for the first Socialist candidate in the Guelph riding of Wellington. Great but it is not a start. The working plod have had some real revolutionary doctrine hammered into them or rather at them.

Viewed from every point except the small view of the campaign was a decided success. The local comrades developed well through the scrap with the old party and in future will be able to keep them guessing. We intend to keep the work up in just style till the red flag flies from the mast head. We were assisted gallantly by Comrades Simpson Kingsley and Mrs. Simons, who made lasting impressions and drove home with telling effect the cause of present conditions and the only possible remedy.

An analysis of the vote showed 33 recorded in the rural part of the riding. Now it seems to me important that this foothold in the farming district in view of the coming of the whole of Canada, should be pushed with vigor. Some of the votes we got to vote and in places we had no time to poll it we found the element of discontent among the farmers quite general, but they do not seem to know how to go about a remedy. Now it is up to the Socialists to act at once. Let me suggest that a certain sample of the Clarion be used exclusively for the purpose of enlightening the farmers as to how they are exploited and how Socialism will lift the load off their backs. Armed with a bundle of these such local will be able to handle the logic of our summer and winter talks to them more effectively.

I might contribute something to that part of the propaganda myself if the idea is acted upon. Guess I will, that will come down with the big stick. Yours in revolt, HARRY PETERS, 20 Bellevue St., Guelph.

NANAIMO RIDING FUNDS.

Dear Comrade: At a convention recently held at Nanaimo by the Island Locals, Comrade Hawthornthwaite was unanimously nominated to represent the Socialist Party of Canada for the Nanaimo constituency at the impending Dominion election. Those desirous of financially assisting in carrying on a vigorous agitation in the Nanaimo riding, may forward subscriptions to the address below.

Fraternally yours, J. REAY, Box 770, Victoria, B. C.

CANMORE, ALTA.

Comrade Kivimäki who went on an organizing tour among the Pinas for charter for them with twenty-three members. He also reports having obtained 114 subscriptions to various Socialist papers and reports a good field in Canmore among the Slavonians.

JESUS WAS A CARPENTER.

Some exceptionally strong statements were made last night at the Cantonment Workers' meeting, regarding the conduct of the Salvation Army Joinery works in London. The occasion was a meeting called by the London District Committee of the I. W. W. to protest against the work of the I. W. W. workers, (London Joinery Works, owned by the Army).

Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., who telegraphed regretting his inability to preside, said, "Hope Salvation Army will soon be wiped out and all such sweating organizations." Mr. G. Kebbell, a London solicitor, wrote: "William Booth is simply and purely a blind philanthropist, and a weakling."

Mr. S. Stennet, secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners' Society, quoted many figures with the object of showing that the men employed in the Army were paid a wage 25 per cent below the market rate. He simply pointed out that the Army should recruit from poor individuals on the Embankment, find out their capacity for work, and then rob and cheat them. He would give the Army credit for the fact that they worked men overtime they paid them time and a quarter—they credited the men with threepence an hour. (Laughter.) That was not all. Three London Joinery Works was a valid denial week the Army was given a penny piece. "Shame!"

A resolution was passed denouncing the threefold system of sweating, truck payment, and under-selling. It was resolved that the Salvation Army at Hanbury Street Joinery Works, and calling for its immediate abolition, and demanding a full and complete inquiry into the conduct of the institution. It was decided to hold an open-air demonstration on the subject—Glasgow World.

FUNDS.

Box 237, Ladysmith, B. C. Dear Comrades: All those who wish to help financially the Socialist Campaign in Ladysmith and district in view of the coming Dominion elections are requested to forward their contributions to me at the above address. Yours for the revolution, J. H. BURGESS, Sec'y. Local No. 10, S.P.C.

Contributors will confer a great favor upon the management of this paper, also save time and worry to the printer, by writing the names of contributors somewhat more readable and on one side of the paper only. Thanking you in anticipation of this request being granted, I remain, yours truly, "UNFORTUNATE PRINTER."

WHY SHOULD THE WORKINGMAN HAVE AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL PARTY?

Because if his legislators are to pass in the interests of the workers, there is only one body or class of men that can or will do it. Self interest is the strongest motive of mankind, therefore a man expects anything to be accomplished for his advantage he must jump right in and do it for himself. In the past the workers have put the upper and middle classes into power, but they have not succeeded in enacting legislation. No wonder then, that the interests of the working class have been wholly neglected. Can we expect employers of labor to enact good laws for the employees? No, they will not, and undoubtedly do pass legislation for their own benefit, as self preservation is the first law of nature. But the worker seems to have lost this valuable instinct, in so much that he has been deceived by others as for him, more educated, could accomplish greater results, yes, they do too for themselves. Class interests are invariably represented in our parliaments, in fact every class is over represented except the working class, therefore the capitalists and their dependents not only make the laws, but enforce them. If the working class who are in the majority, would unite and join one party, the Socialist Party, they could then enact legislation for the advancement of their own interests; they could then return working men to the majority; to voice and vote for their own cause.

The Socialist Party is the only party which can help the working class, it stands for the fruits of labor to belong to those who produce them, it stands for the right of all to live by their own toil. The workers will have a chance, the near future to vote for their own party. Let them not stand for any more Liberal or Tory guff, for democracy will see the papers if they listen to the old party, and the plaudits of the old parties, jump right in—do your own work, vote for the workers' awake! arouse from your slumber! work for one in your lives fight your own battle and every billlet be a billlet into the ballot box for Socialism. F. HYATT, Organizer, Calgary, Local No. 4.

WHEN IS AN I. W. W. NOT AN I. W. W.?

Editor Western Clarion, I follow you. I am instructed by Local 32, I. W. W. Vancouver, B. C. to forward you the following letter for publication in the Western Clarion: Whereas in the Western Clarion, June 18, 1908, there was a wrong statement concerning the Industrial Workers of the City (Vancouver), the said statement reads that an I. W. W. organizer Wade Parks got together with the Workers of Vancouver to form a new party, teaching them economic. Sir, Wade Parks is not an I. W. W. organizer, nor did he round up the Industrial Workers of Vancouver to teach them economic. Wade Parks was not under the jurisdiction of the I. W. W. while in Vancouver, nor did he speak for the I. W. W. platform while in Vancouver. He was under the jurisdiction of the Socialist Labor Party while in Vancouver, and they worked while in Vancouver, furthermore the I. W. W. is not responsible for what any individuals say while speaking from the platform of any political party, nor are we responsible for what any man or woman says while speaking from the platform of any political party, nor are we responsible for what any man or woman says while speaking from the platform of any political party, nor are we responsible for what any man or woman says while speaking from the platform of any political party.

WHEN IS AN I. W. W. NOT AN I. W. W.?

Apparently these are pretty low prices you consider the limit, one is very fortunate to get for 10 cents in the week. The laboring men should be notified of these conditions in order that they may not be deceived. Politics in these parts are becoming active inasmuch as there are two associations, a Liberal and a Conservative formed. It is my opinion that they both are formed of weak material, eventually there will be a contest opening for the Socialist here. At this writing we have unfortunately been under the necessity of protesting to the Hon. Attorney General of B. C. W. J. Bowser, as to the deplorable conditions in which the

WHEN IS AN I. W. W. NOT AN I. W. W.?

I remain yours truly, W. TAYLOR, Secretary of Local 32, I. W. W., Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Evert L. Kinnam, of Vancouver, B. C., Agent for George A. Cox, of Toronto, Ont., intend to make application for permission to lease the following fore-shore for wharfage, loading, etc., on Port McNellie, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Sec. 15, Township 3, Rupert District these following the shore line in an Easterly direction to the N. E. corner of Lot 25, Sec. 13, Township 2. Dated March 16th, 1908. GEORGE A. COX, E. L. KINNAM, Agent.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after 30 days I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum on the following described lands, in Rupert District: Commencing at a post planted at the quarter post between sections 10 and 11, T. 3, Rupert District and E. of the N. W. cor. Post; thence South 89 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of commencement. Dated Dec. 29th, 1907. M. P. BROPHY, E. L. KINNAM, Agent.

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THE NAME OLD STORY.

To J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. L. A. Dear Sir: It is our pleasure to recognize your worth as a man among men in the great good cause which you have been devoting your time to; in the interest of humanity, viz., Socialism. We beg the privilege of tendering our encouragement to you to continue in the good work you take this privilege to note the wisdom of the measure introduced by the Hon. Mr. G. T. P. in regard to the minimum wage law, which was unfortunately defeated, applying to the construction of the G. T. P. in this section of the province. Conditions are in such a deplorable state here for the common laborer at present that I am sure but that he will be made to compete with the Jap for an existence let alone an honest competency for old age.

The facts are that Japs are working for the G. T. P. now at 10 cents men for 45 and board, while our men are and have been working on the townsite for \$2.50 a day and pay \$1 a day for board also 75c per hour for medical fee; thereby leaving \$39 a month. I would also like to call your attention to misinformation circulated regarding the wage current on the townsite-clearing, notices were posted in Vancouver by the contractors that men were wanted at from \$2.50 to \$5 per day. The contractors hire their men here under the same promise. And when forced to a definite statement say they will not pay a man a cent more than \$3 for their work. Dear Sir, it is a condition which requires investigation, because the established wage for the same work was \$3.75 and \$4 a day previous to the 10th instant.

I may state that the railroad contractors also set the limit of 1 1/2 cents per hour for the same work, men \$2.50 per day; pick and shovel men \$2 to \$2.25; rock men \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day and charge \$5.25 to \$5.50 a week for board. Apparently these are pretty low prices you consider the limit, one is very fortunate to get for 10 cents in the week. The laboring men should be notified of these conditions in order that they may not be deceived. Politics in these parts are becoming active inasmuch as there are two associations, a Liberal and a Conservative formed. It is my opinion that they both are formed of weak material, eventually there will be a contest opening for the Socialist here. At this writing we have unfortunately been under the necessity of protesting to the Hon. Attorney General of B. C. W. J. Bowser, as to the deplorable conditions in which the

ONTARIO NOTE AND COMMENT

Editor Clarion: Congratulations on the fine work done at the 3rd conference and particularly at the decision to take over the Clarion as a party paper. It was very easy for us to unload the responsibility for the paper on Comrade Kingsley but it wasn't fair—and it wasn't in harmony with the revolutionary spirit manifested so clearly in other branches of our party work in Canada.

You say you need 2,500 subscriptions at \$1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing—I'll do my best to supply at least 50 of those and if 50 other comrades set a similar goal to strive for the \$2,500 will be ensured with enough straggling subscriptions received to provide something for rent, office supplies, bookkeeping, editor's wages and the numerous other expenses incidental to the publication of a weekly paper.

What comrades will join me in a promise to subscribe to send at least fifty subscriptions before July 1, 1908?

Comrade Kingsley made his bow to a Toronto audience last Sunday. Labor Temple being crowded, he had about 500 to hear him. He handed out the straight goods in understandable working class language and when he sat down received such an ovation as no other Socialist speaker has received in this city. Characteristic of "the old man" he acknowledged the applause by saying "When you applaud what I have said you are really applauding yourselves."

Comrade Kingsley three subscriptions secured at his meeting a week ago. An enclosing six more gathered in at our propaganda meeting today.

The elections last Monday resulted in a fairly satisfactory vote for the Socialist Party candidates, considering that the election was sprung on the comrades with only four weeks' notice. Here are a few figures and comments:

Toronto: There are four ridings, each electing two men and each voter having two votes. North Toronto (a) Lindala, 243; (b) Simpson, 230; vote in 1905, Simpson, 211, Del Negro, 201. East Toronto (a) Tredler, 178; vote in 1905, Thompson, 168. East Toronto (b) Gribble, 246; (c) Drury, 190; vote in 1905, Gribble, 184. West Toronto, (a) Thompson, 286; (b) West, 172; vote in 1905, Peck, 222. Four highest in 1908, 1926, 1906, four lowest, 840. Total vote in 1905, 786. The difference in the vote is accounted for partially by the presence of four labor candidates in the City districts.

The campaign was conducted on clean uncompromising lines unlike the recent municipal elections scramble for votes and was notable in bringing on a sharp conflict with the police over the holding of street meetings, seven comrades being arrested one night and the police using their batons freely. The fight is now over with victory on our side. Comrades Gribble, Drury and Simpson deserve special mention for their part in this fight. Gribble also deserves credit for bringing out several young soap boxers who will be heard from in future.

West York (Toronto Junction): Peck, 315; vote in 1906, Peck, 136. Here also a fight with the police over street speaking was won by the Socialists. Comrade Feen worked uncomplaisably as a new local for the district.

North Waterloo (Berlin): Martin, 404. First campaign.

South Wellington (Geelph): Peters, 175. First time a clear Socialist vote. A temperance-socialist combination secured about 400 votes six years ago.

West Hamilton: Armstrong, 253. First time for Socialist Party. An old S. L. F. stronghold, East Hamilton rejected Stodholm (Peck) after the Socialist Party candidate had dropped out. It is said the

If there are any Call-calls in your neighborhood, call their attention to

The Red Flag
The organ of the Ukrainian comrades. The subscription rates \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months.

Address:
407 MANITOBA AVE.
Winnipeg, Man.

Socialist Party in West Hamilton and the Socialist Labor Party in East Hamilton worked together, Gordon, an ex-S. L. F. member, who took the field in East Hamilton after Boyd (S. P.) quit, polled 24 votes.

West Victoria (Lindsay): Goodwin, 54. Three years ago about 40 voters deliberately spoiled their ballots. This year we wanted a month ago and a candidate was nominated with the above result. A good start. Temiscaming (Cobalt): Botley, 267. Of these 229 were secured in Cobalt where the miners have a W. P. M. local.

Port Arthur: English 140.
Total votes in Ontario in 1908, 3,692 including the double vote in Toronto.

In 1905 unaffiliated Socialists ran candidates in West Elgin, (Dutton, 180 votes) and Manitoulin, (Jackson, 157 votes), but this year the Socialist Party held the only working class representatives in the field with the exception of the Independent Socialist Party in East Hamilton and the "Independent Labor" candidates in Toronto, Hamilton, Waterloo and Port Arthur, all but one of these labor men being endorsed by the Liberals.

Two lessons to be drawn from the campaign are the necessity in early organization and care in selecting candidates. The provincial executive deputed Comrades Gribble and Tredler to make a tour of the district. Their work was a creditable production which has again drawn fire from that millionaire Independent Labor Party capitalist apologist and false historian, Goldwin Smith. The manifesto worthy of being adopted and used by the locals in Berlin, Geelph, Hamilton, Cobalt, etc. Copies were sent these places but with the exception of Cobalt the suggestion was not taken. The campaign wasn't content with using 3,000 of the provincial manifesto—they got out another local platform made up of local issues and immediate demands. Berlin and Geelph also issued local manifestos. True it is that none of these local documents strayed far from the beaten path of the Socialist Party but it would have been better to have had a uniform provincial manifesto and the manifestos made worthy of being adopted. Each one could have been enough.

The other lesson I refer to is the experience in East York. Toronto local nominated a comrade for that riding and he agreed to stand. The manifesto was only one to oppose his nomination at the convention. Our constitution calls for six months membership and active participation in party work. The only time the manifesto was read at the party work here was in the recent opportunity municipal campaign. Well, he was given the nomination and to the writer's knowledge he attended no party meetings, took no part in the campaign and he failed to attend the nomination proceedings and put his name on the ballot. So East York comrades had no opportunity of voting for the abolition of wage slavery. As Comrade Tredler says "It is no wonder that the things it condones."

G. W. WRIGLEY,
Toronto, June 15, 1908.

SOCIALISTS VS. POLICE.
Toronto Socialist Party on June 1 passed the following resolution, which was presented to the police commissioners by a deputation consisting of J. Simpson-W. Wrigley, E. A. Drury, Chas. Tredler and James Lindala:
"Whereas the Socialist Party has repeatedly pointed out the existence of a class struggle between an exploited wage working class and an employing capitalist class, the capitalist being in the hands of the power of government, including the militia and police.

"And whereas the Toronto police, acting on behalf of their capitalist masters, have given ample proof of the existence of the class struggle during the past week, by endeavoring to prevent the working class from discussing political questions, while allowing religious meetings to block the streets, using their clubs and truncheons to break up Socialist meetings, in an attempt to excite the passions of foreign-born workers, and induce them to strike back, and thus create a riot and provide an excuse for the suppression of all street meetings.

"And whereas the working class everywhere are fighting successfully for the right of free speech, a time honored privilege of the much abused British subject."
"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting of Socialist working men, declare its determination to fight for the rights of free speech on the streets of Toronto, and guarantee the financial backing for the employment of competent lawyers, as well as for the wages of speakers, for the time spent in jail, if such sentence is imposed.

"And be it further resolved that while it is the duty of the police to maintain order an open assembly on passageway on the sidewalks and roadways, the Socialist Party guarantees its co-operation with the police in preventing disorder and obstruction to traffic."
"And be it still further resolved that if any disorders take place, the responsibility will rest solely with the police and the capitalist masters who give the orders to club law-abiding workers, guilty of nothing more than an attempt to increase their knowledge of the political and economic conditions under which we live."—Toronto World, June 8.

The Sequel.
Socialists, obtained from the police commissioners the assurance that they would be allowed to hold public meetings on the street just so long as they were not a cause of inconvenience to the general public passing along the thoroughfares upon which they had elected a speaker. The deputation asked the benefit of their right of free speech in public places. The by-law on the subject was read to them, and they felt that street speaking which is the life of Socialism was not contrary to the law so long as the streets were not obstructed unduly for pedestrians and vehicles. They would be allowed the same privileges as any other street speakers, no more, no less.—Toronto Globe, June 9.

JUST LOOK.
On the left hand upper half of the front page and see if No. 481 is on your address slip. If it is you're off Renew.

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD SUCCEED.

The Literary Bureau of the Republican Congressional committee at Washington in advertising what it will pay \$150 for the best article of 1,000 words telling "Why the Republican Party should be successful next November."

The Daily Socialist does not consider that the subject is worth the space named in the advertisement. It gets the prize, but it is willing to offer a few suggestions that the committee is at liberty to use.

The Republican Party should express the spirit of capitalism and capitalism is in the saddle to-day. Republican officials in state and nation have shown their ability to keep the workers in submission, and that is the main purpose of government, the present. The better to do this they have not hesitated to use the courts, the police, the army and all other powers at their disposal.

The Republican Party should be successful because of the plot of its leaders. No other candidate or President has had the sublime faith in the power of Providence to solve all problems and especially that of the unemployed, that was expressed by "Practical Bill" Taft, in his infamous "God knows" speech.

The Republican Party should succeed because it has kept as free as possible from showing any sympathy with the working class and the majority of the workers like being kicked.

The Republican Party should succeed because four more years of the present brand of Republican—prosperity, peace and good government—education to the laborers of the country that nothing on earth would keep them from voting the whole capitalist system out of existence.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(Continued From Page One.)
common sense. The Appeal to Reason was denied the right to be on the Canadian mails and upon an attempt being made to ship it, by express it was declared contraband by the customs office. For what reason. Because forthwith, Gene Debs dared to call the attention of the working class to the murder—planned and engineered by the states of Colorado and Idaho. There was Lower's claim which we admit did some things outstep the bounds of decency, but was nevertheless amusing, edifying and instructive. The two papers were suppressed, although the Appeal was by virtue of a vigorous and emphatic protest from the Canadian people reinstated, on the charge of indecency and scurrilousness, while photo pills and periodicals of a like nature flatter their respective independence, direct appeals to the baser passions without modifying circumstances, in our shop window with shameless security.

The power possessed by our postmaster general, to deny to any publication the use of the mails, admitting of no appeal save direct to the people, is coveted by the government of the land of the free to the south of us. After infinite nagging and hectoring the substance of the defeated Pease Bill legalized as an amendment to the "appropriations." They have however, notwithstanding their handicap, not been far behind the Canadian government in continuing to use the mails to make the "kings" weep. To take one out of many; old Mose Harman whose only crime was instructing people scientifically as to the proper means of bringing children into the world without the many handicaps at present prevalent; got two years' imprisonment, while empiric instruction of vile nature met the eye in almost every newspaper, and every street corner's hand at almost every street corner of the largest cities.

In such cases as the above cited, action similar to that in the Appeal and the Pease Bill will still stand effective. It may hope to be taken over in Canada at least until we have a watch dog or two in the Dominion house. But what means have we for guarding against the notorious encroachment of prejudice-creating public opinion which preaches Shelley, whose works are as free from anything disgusting as any in the English language and places upon almost every family book shelf the works of Shakespeare which is to be found in the Andronicus which disgusted the poet Burns when a boy that he threw it in the fire; not to mention Pericles, Prince of Tyre, and the Passionate Pilgrim. This same prejudice is manifested in the manner in which the Western Clarion is regarded in some quarters, and belongs perhaps to pathology, and will continue while bourgeois ethics rule the roost.

There remains one more deadly enemy to a free press and that is the subsidizing by means of advertisements. There are many men who could not be bought with untold wealth, who would fall if a morsel of were threatened and to it with the press, in cases where bribes would be refused with scorn the threat to discontinue advertisement or withdraw job work has been efficacious in producing the desired result. This is but natural; for a newspaper cannot, any more than a human being, exist on air, and if the working class is willing to allow papers which express their interests to depend upon the middle class for their existence, the middle class will do as much the worse for the purity of that expression, and they have no kick coming.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the modern editor of a newspaper does not speak his honest thought, this of course is a rule and has its exceptions. The vast majority of periodicals exist to express and further certain interests, and who pays the paper calls the tune. The existing society today, it is absolutely necessary that the working class forge a weapon—a pen—that shall be unequivocally free and unrestricted.

How then may we beat at this end?
Legislative restriction: That has been partially disarmed by Wilkes whose history I have briefly related and those who followed him of whom space forbids more than a mere mention: Carver, Tyolaiset, Fow—among others.

Secondly: Prejudice, that I submit one may safely leave to the future, and the growing intelligibility and class consciousness of the proletariat for reasons stated above.

Lastly: Financial requirements that is the problem with which we must grapple. Most papers obtain their news and entertainment such as expediency, for although a Socialist paper may attain such an extensive circulation as would make the use of its columns an economic advantage, for the purpose of the proletariat. The Western Clarion has been turned over to the Socialist Party of Canada by Comrade Kingsley upon terms truly generous. It is our very own. What say you comrades? In the manner of the more bold and daring or unscrupulous or shall it remain the sabbard of our modern cavalryman something to wear on parade and flash in the sunlight. It is up to every comrade to further its sale—to obtain subscriptions—making it not only an efficient weapon, but a signal butte, or rather a "fery cross" with which the clannishness of many comrades were wont to call together the dwellers in the pens, when danger threatened. The pen is mightier than the sword. The press is mightier than the king's decree.
JOHN HARRINGTON.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master; the worker a slave.

So long as the capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State, will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

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

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

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

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows:

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.
2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

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

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

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When at Victoria don't fail to visit the
EMPIRE RESTAURANT
The best 25 cent meal in the City.
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We protect the Invention of Manufacturers, Engineers, Inventors, Artists, etc. by securing for them the right of having their Patent business transacted through the medium of our office. This is a most moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Mention & mention, New York, N.Y. (Kontrol: and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

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When you are buying a **PUR 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 patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores 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. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern.
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Box 197, Port Arthur, Ont.
Se on alansa sanonalleit St. Anns, joka toimii sinun puolesta, niin on vilmasa saada se sinun. Ole hys.
Makaa alioodan \$1.50 vuositerita.

No Excuse
No one using piping distance of a gas plant has any valid reason for using anything but a gas range in the kitchen, because it costs so little, saves so much and lasts so long.
Two-thirds of a woman's working hours are spent in the kitchen, and she is entitled to as much relief as can be secured through modern time saving appliances.
A Gas Range is a blessing, and if you are not entirely indifferent you will see to it that your wife gets one.
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Visit our show room (next door to Vancouver Opera House.) It's a pleasure to show you our ranges.
Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.