

Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, August 28, 1909.

IN KING JAMIE'S NORTHERN DOMAIN

Having recently returned from a tour in the northern domain of King Jamie the only, and having in mind the fact that his well-known good treatment of his slaves caused them to elect, in his southern domain, Comrade Williams to the law mill, it might interest the rebels generally to hear of the situation up there.

Cumberland, the capital of King Jamie's northland, is situated some twelve miles from the Union wharf, at which boats call three times a week in summer and twice in winter. Amid a sea of ferns and charred pine stumps, it would be a splendid place to send a relative whose death you desired at the earliest possible date, should you have no desire to take the matter in your own hands, therefore few capitalists are to be found in the sheltered seclusion of its cool staid clouds, consequently its hotel accommodations, of the finest. Those where the wage animals hang out are magnificent structures, somewhat cleaner than a lumber camp bunk-house and perhaps a little better built; the beds are commodious enough to permit one a half-roll over if he is very careful, and there are rarely more than four in a room, and sometimes only two, in which case you are compensated by being able to touch the next bed from your own. The cuisine is unexcelled, and an unanswerable refutation to the theory that men dig their graves with their teeth, for history records no case of a man dying from hotel fare in this town. This not only refutes the aforementioned theory, but it proves the wage-slaves to be a hardy crew; There is a commercial hotel in town, which looks a little better than the others, but whose looks are deceitful. The remuneration of a wage-slave is not expressed in dollars and cents, but in the necessary comforts of life obtainable thereby, and the Cumberland slaves who live in hotels are not the best paid bunch on earth, nor are they the best satisfied.

and formed a Local, which I believe can be depended upon.

Among the farmers around Courtenay are many Socialists, one valley being designated "Socialist Valley."

The boat service not being of the best I took a walk up to Campbell river stopping twice on the way to refresh the inner man. The first stop being at a ranch occupied by a former British major, I say occupied, advisedly. It is often asserted that the wage earners are shiftless lazy people but there are others. The second stop was at an old Scotch woman's place and the contrast was refreshing. There was no silver plate to eat from, nor was there much machinery but, upon making known my business, I was informed that her son was also a rebel. He had been there some forty years, stuck in that hole in the woods hewn out by her husband, and was as interesting as a novel by one of the masters. Upon being asked how long it would take to clear ten acres of land she replied:

"God knows I'd like, see that bit o' stump sticking up there? Well, ma old man worked thirty years on that stump, an' that's what's left o' it. He took a dod at it every winter."

And I could well believe her. I was photographed with five others sitting on a stump which had been uprooted by a giant fir falling, and two who had ascended to the extreme height did not get on the picture.

Back to the land, forsooth. Well, if you have a spite against yourself do so. Forty years in a wilderness and the promised land as far off as ever; nothing but toil has been this old lady's portion all the days of her life, and nothing but toil stretched out ahead. Constant worry also. The hay is cut? Will it rain? The Oats are ripening, will it never stop raining? The best cow has "strewen awa." The taxes are due and no money on hand. The mare has colic. A pauper has clawed up a calf. A weasel has wiggled the fowl house. This is not imagining the joys of a stump ranch are incomparable.

An Englishman had taken up a quarter section near her some few years ago. He belonged to the better classes(?) and was a prodigy of learning in the old lady's eyes. Could take any conversation down in shorthand, could speak several languages, and had other accomplishments. She advised him to leave the ranch alone, but he would not take her advice. Being one of those fortunate beings who are very numerous on Vancouver Island, who get money from home without writing for it. Who never do any work and displace all those who do (which is the only good point they possess) and in very truth knowing themselves as they do, it is no wonder they displace people who work to maintain them; being in short, a remittance man, and an Englishman of the better classes (which counts some) he decided to stay with the ranch. His cabin and clearing, stands today, a monument to the chronic inertia prevalent among this type of inert individuals. He fills a suicidal grave. The hardships and disappointments were too great for him so he left his windpipe and crossed the divide. "Nothing in life became him like the leaving of it," pity some more of his tribe would not do likewise. He had money coming and did not have to work and yet that old lady toiling on alone (her husband is dead several years) has no respite, albeit she is worth more than all his tribe.

On to Campbell river and into the lumber camps and, further proof that the English are the salt of the earth. Without them humanity would rot. Got into one camp of about twenty men four of whom were English, one a cockney. Asked them did they ever read the Clarion. What was it? A Socialist Paper? No they certainly had not and didn't want to. I sat down to talk it over at that. The Cockney had been in Australia, and

(Continued on Page 4)

REGINA PROPAGANDA.

Editor Clarion:

On Sunday afternoon in spite of the awful heat in a hall on top floor, (a typical proletarian place of meeting, no electric fans.) Yet a large audience gave me very careful attention for about one hour and a half. After the meeting a number signed up to get a charter.

We decided to hold a street meeting in the evening. Was at it but a few minutes when a policeman informed me I could not talk Socialism on the streets of Regina, he said I could talk religion if I wanted to. I told him I would talk anything I liked. He threatened to arrest me and I told him to get busy. He went away, I suppose to get advice from some of the political plums, whose slave he is, as he must do their bidding in order to hold his job. This refers to police generally. Finally he returned with another policeman and they took me to jail. Local Comrades took my place and continued to address the audience; he police did not interfere.

A dentist, who does not pretend to know anything about Socialism, but who sat in his office window across the street, listening to me, and his many feelings revolted against such discrimination. He immediately went to the magistrate and went my bail.

The next day at 10:00 a.m., I appeared for trial and was surprised to learn that I was not charged with talking Socialism, but obstructing the traffic. The police charged me with talking Socialism. My witnesses swore they heard him, therefore proving him a perjurer. The doctor and others swore that there was no obstruction. His Honor said \$2.25 and be "bound over to keep the peace for 6 months," or 7 days in jail. I refused to be bound over so went to jail.

The doctor and others pleaded with me to settle, many of them offering the \$2.25. The doctor came four times to my cell bringing others with him, to go my bail, finally he brought a lawyer, who declared the whole proceedings were illegal, and that if I would allow them to go my bond, they could easily have the decision reversed. It galled me to do it but it was then about four in the afternoon, I had dinner at the King's expense, the doctor had been running about all the day in my behalf, and apparently intended to

keep it up until he got me out, so I consented. The local comrades are going to take the case to higher authorities.

In the last evening we went on Market Square, an out of the way place, and had a good gathering for a few nights. I will address a few meetings in the Market Square then move on to Moose Jaw.

This is the first time in my life to be arrested or to be in jail. Had it not been for the big-hearted doctor I would have served the 7 days. I still believe it would have been the best for the movement but he argued "think of all the good work you can be doing."

Anyhow the police and the Judge did the proper thing. We slaves have no right on the streets excepting when we use them in the interests of our masters. When we use them against the interests of our masters, then they are justified in preventing us from using them at all, and in punishing us for abusing the privileges that they so kindly bestow on us.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

GLUT OF AUSTRALIAN MEAT IN LONDON.

White Thousands Starve.

(Route's Service.)

London, Thursday.—There is a serious glut in the London market of meat from Australia and New Zealand, with a decline in price.

The importers of meat from Australia here hold a meeting; under the chairmanship of Mr. George Goodsir, to consider the situation from their own standpoint.

Mr. Goodsir stated that there were a million carcasses of Australian mutton now stored in London.—Barrier Truth.

Mr. Tooth said thousands of men were starving in Sydney, and must have work.

Mr. Williams said that this morning, while looking for work, he had counted hundreds of men seeking for it in vain. "This is Australia," he said, "where white men clamoring for work can't get it. As citizens, we maintain we have the right to demand work from you. Men are hungry and their children are starving."—Report of speech at unemployed demonstration.

TO WORKERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

You will be called upon again to exercise the franchise, to give your votes as you think best in your own interests and the interests of the country. In the past you have had the choice between two parties. You now have an opportunity in some constituencies to vote for a third party, the Socialist Party, which professes to be organized in the interests of the working classes.

Looking back over the records of the old parties, in this and other countries, do you find reason to hope that the interests of the workers are safe in their hands; that they hold out any prospects that those who create the wealth of the world shall enjoy it, or even that they will be enabled to live less precariously and with less hardship than before? On the other hand, do you not see that, as countries become settled up and industrialized, the power of capitalism becomes greater, the conditions of the workers harder and governments and courts more subservient to the interests of the money powers and the ruling classes?

As long as the workingman's vote filters through the ordinary political channels, it only helps to swell the main current of Capitalism and arbitrary government. Loyalty given to the party that is fighting your battle, your vote will help the flowing tide of the Social Revolution to bring in the true democracy, when every child born into the world will have an equal chance with every other child, as far as the wit and science of man can make it so; and the only distinction between man and man will be the wise and beneficent distinctions which nature imposes in the variety and diversity of her gifts, and which society will require in the variety and diversity of its services in the co-operative commonwealth.

If you notice what is going on in the world around you, you must see that what Socialists have foretold has been realized every year. As the improvement in machinery, methods and organization of industry progresses with giant strides and wealth accumulates in ever vaster proportions, the share that falls to the few owners of the earth and its industries become ever greater in proportion, and that which falls to the toilers, who own nothing but the little they earn, becomes ever less in proportion; and that the numbers of these toilers, competing with each other and against the marvellous improvements of labor-saving machinery and methods, so increase that the mass of the permanently unemployed also increases every year. Consequently the position of those who find employment becomes more insecure, and those who own nothing but their labor-power are drawing ever nearer to the brink of destitution.

Revolutionary Socialism aims to bring about a society in which all that is necessary to support life, the resources of nature and the means of production and distribution, shall be owned collectively and controlled democratically, and where there shall be no private property in such things; where no man shall grow rich on other men's labor, but every man shall have security in his private property and freedom from anxiety for himself and his family, and the only sufferer, as far as economical or social conditions go, would be the widow, the orphan, and the aged, and opportunities to every man, woman and child, and where every man, woman and child owed reasonable services to society.

If you have watched the struggles of the Trades Unions in the United States and Canada against the power of Capital, with the courts and legislatures subservient to it, you must see that the usefulness of the Trades Union is nearing its end; that, under modern conditions of industry, there will soon be no place, no use for Trade Unions; they will be robbed of their rights, privileges and funds by the Capitalist courts and be swallowed up in the ever-increasing mass of unskilled labor and starving unemployed.

Fellow workers in town, factory, farm, mine or forest; farmers, tradesmen, toilers, all; your interests are identical if you only know it. You are exploited now and will be exploited more in the future by those who own the earth and control its government, machinery and wealth. Your share and power will get ever smaller as their share and power gets larger. "The mills of God grind slowly but they grind exceeding small." You cannot escape the class-struggle, alone or with the old parties, you and your class, must continually sink to a lower level, as the great trusts and centralized industries and corporations put on the screw. Fighting with the allied workers of the world, you will hasten the time when the power of greed exclusiveness, monopoly and privilege will be broken, with all its attendant barbarities, vulgarities, an robberies, and the awful suffering it is causing up among men; and the day of equal opportunities, guaranteed rights, fulfilled duties will take their place. Join us and learn what comradeship means. "Workers of the World Unite."

RALPH G. GREY.

THE LESSON.

Do you notice the signs of the times; the attacks on a free press and free speech, when used in the interests of the working class; the swift encroachment on individual liberty in the case of the worker; how readily he is jailed—often for only the mere fact of his being out of work and destitute—and in some States forced into actual slave labor; how the press, news-agencies and channels of information are being controlled by the great power of Capitalism, and used with diabolical unscrupulousness to deceive the public and damage the cause of the worker, whenever it struggles for recognition and justice?

Do you know that millions of your fellow-workers, men, women and children, live already in conditions as brutalizing, so hopeless, that an appeal to them to help themselves would be useless. Their doom is already sealed, and that of millions to follow, until the workers who have not yet sunk so deep, clear their eyes, rouse themselves and join the world-wide fight, till the last great tyranny is voted.

The parties you have voted for hitherto nominally stand for a democratic state of society; the Socialist Party stands for actual democracy. How much democracy is there now in the lot of the great majority of men? What chance have they of moulding the conditions in which they live, of ensuring a fair chance for all, a fair reward for every man's toil, with no

privilege or favor to any? Have the workers under the present system actually any more power to form society on a just basis than the slaves had?

Nobody can attribute their failure to lack of courage on the part of the strikers. To what then? With the strongest and most virile organizations. With the most heroic courage. What has been achieved?

The lesson is being writ larger every day. France, Spain, now Sweden. They tell the same tale. Without political power we are nothing; with it, everything.

ROBBED AS CONSUMERS!

Are We?

They rob us as consumers, you bet your life they do, But 'tis fortunate they cannot rob us much;

For 'tis so devilish little we get to wear and chew

That to rob us heavily would beat the Dutch.

We must think ourselves quite happy we often go without,

For then, you see, we are not robbed at all;

If we consumed all we produced, there's not the slightest doubt, We'd be robbed of everything, both great and small.

Refrain:

They rob us when we black our boots, And when we brush our hair; We're robbed when'er we go and get a shave,

(And no excuse.)

We're robbed when'er we use the soap To wash our faces fair, But we're certainly not robbed when we produce.

Refrain:

They rob us when we're eating, They rob us when we dress, They rob us when we take a beer or smoke,

(It beats the Deuce.)

The more we get, the more we're robbed—

('Tis logical, I guess.)

So, of course, we are not robbed when we produce.

Since as consumers all are robbed, it must be very tough

On the people who do nothing but consume;

Since we're robbed in a little, those who get more than enough

Are robbed far more than us, so we presume;

So those who live in palaces are certainly robbed more

Than those who are condemned to live in shacks;

And those who costly raiment wear, are robbed, we may be sure,

More than those who scarce have rags upon their backs.

They rob us as consumers, it's very very sad,

To think that while we breathe, it must be so—

To live we must eat something, but still, it's not so bad,

For our rations are irregular and low,

When, like our Oriental friends, on rice and rats we dine,

The robbery to a minimum will sink,

And our living standards going down, say, boys, it will be fine,

When it's down to that enjoyed by Jap and Chink!

Refrain:

They're robbed when they are yachting, And when in state they dine, With the best of everything they're robbed,

(What an abuse!)

They're robbed in wearing precious gems—

They're robbed in every line, when THEY produce.

WILFRED GRIBBLE.

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.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Meeting held Aug. 16th. Present: Hyatt, McDonald, Fradkin, and the Secretary.

Communications dealt with from Innisfail, Coleman, Waskasoo, Eckville, Camrose.

Receipts:	
Camrose	\$ 6.00
Eckville	15.00
Coleman	4.00
Calgary (Ukrainian)	2.00
Innisfail	15.00
Waskasoo	1.00
Total	\$45.00
Expenses:	
Dom. Executive	\$20.00

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Regular Meeting Aug. 12th, 09. Present: Comrades Green, Lindall, and Secretary Young. Comrade Green Chairman. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

Communication from Dom. Sect.: Cottons Weekly, Com. Deo, of Alymer and Com. Pierson of Fort William and Locals Port Arthur, English, Finnish and Lettish, Colbat English and Finnish, Toronto English and Finnish, Berlin, Hamilton, Brantford, and Ottawa, were dealt with.

On motion, Charter was granted to Alymer, Ont. From reports received from different Locals and Branches in the Province and the proposition to Referendum for Dominion is lost, and on motion, this Executive cast its vote accordingly.

The following bill was ordered paid: To Com. Green for organizing in Berlin and Woodstock \$15.20; Postage stamps and office supplies \$2.00; total \$17.20.

Receipts:	
Alymer Charter Fee	\$5.50
Hamilton refer, Gribble trip	1.50
Port Arthur, Eng. Due Stamps and Cards	2.50
P. C. YOUNG.	

KAMLOOPS RESOLUTION.

Dear Comrade: The following resolution was passed unanimously by the members of our Local on August 17, 1909:

Whereas, the call for a Dominion convention on the part of Port Arthur Finnish Local is urged with a view to revising the Party Platform; and

Whereas, the present platform sets forth in clear and terse language the need of a working class political and social revolution, and provides also the way for the proper organization to accomplish this purpose; and

Whereas, the funds required for such a convention can be better employed in furthering the Party propaganda on present lines.

Therefore Resolved, That Local Kamloops, B. C., No. 50, in regular meeting assembled, disapproves of such proposed convention.

And Be It Further Resolved, That we view with disfavor the action of the Executive in submitting such proposition from Port Arthur Finnish Local without it having first received the endorsement of their own Provincial Executive.

(Signed) CLAUDE F. ORCHARD, Secretary. R. WINTERHALDER, Chairman.

WINNIPEG RESOLUTION.

Moved and Seconded, that the following resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Executive, S. P. of C.

That this Local endorses in its entirety, the finding of the Dominion Executive re the question of affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau.

And further, in case of any attempt to alter the straight revolutionary platform of The Canadian Socialist Party, or any attempt being made to identify the Party with any Reform Party thereby nullifying the principles of the platform: That this Local trusts that the Dominion Executive will continue its present policy, and take steps to purge the party from the blighting curse of palliation and reform which at best can only prolong the miserable conditions of the Working Class.

INFORMATION WANTED

Will any of the readers of this paper acquainted with the circumstances attending the death of Frank Crawford or Mouglin, at or near Kamloops, B. C., on or about June 18th or 19th, communicate with this office. He is supposed by his friends to have been employed as a logger or river driver by the Earle Arrow Lake Lumber Co. (the name may be incorrect). His family has received no details, nothing but a telegraphic despatch stating that he was drowned. Those possessing any knowledge of the sad occurrence would confer a favor on the bereaved family by complying with the above request. Write Western Clarion, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

EGOS OF A LOCAL

I would like to see or hear of any man whose address did. It may be that objection is taken because it was Sunday. I have heard lots of preachers and preachers religion than this man talked. The working men of our country are quite able to work. Is it the only privilege they have. If so—well I won't say what I think, you wouldn't print it. I am not defending any other man's creed. I have a creed of my own. It is that men are more valuable than money and it is because of a belief in that principle that I speak in favor of those who are disinterestedly working in the interests of mankind. Yours truly, W. D. COWAN. Regina, Aug. 15, 1909.

THAT FINNISH PAMPHLET.

The Socialist Party of Canada has in no manner that I am acquainted with, and I have been connected with it since its beginning, given any reason for the "progress" that it does not approve of the tactics of the International Social Democracy. It has been content to outline its own program and to adopt the tactics that seemed best suited to advance the interests of that portion of the working class in its particular jurisdiction. It holds its alignment in the battle front of the world's revolutionary political army. It has its own discipline to which its members and its affiliated bodies are amenable. And when the minority in the Ontario Provincial Convention attempted to change the platform they were contravening its laws, and risking the provincial charter together with those of the different Locals in Ontario; they did not act in the spirit of democracy by trying to do that which a Dominion convention was alone capable of effecting, but were carried away by a rather exaggerated idea of their own importance. Indeed, one Finn, who, if I recollect rightly, was a fraternal delegate from Michigan, or recently connected with the Socialist Party of the United States, threatened to withdraw the whole Finnish membership from the S. P. of C. unless their demands, i.e., palliative measures, were incorporated in the platform. It was made plain to him that they could not hold their numbers as a club over the organization, nor would it be intimidated by threats such as he had just made. And by the way, would it not be pertinent here to remind the Finnish comrades of the rank and file to study the labor question for themselves instead of accepting unquestioningly the statements of "the leading men" among them who the idea of any man speaking with unwavering conviction of his ability to withdraw several hundred from an organization suggests not democracy but autocracy. That threat was the howl of a defeated conspiracy. The Finnish comrades seem to be much more conversant with the Socialist parties of other countries, their efforts and successes, than they are with that of the country in which they now reside. When they expatriate in the strain that "all smaller or larger political rights which the workers, as a working class get, is a part of the social revolution" it is the height of presumption to criticize without knowledge. Why should it be necessary to call the attention of those comrades to the activity of those party members who represent the constituent in the British Columbia parliament? The smelters and miners of that province have received assurances at the Party's hands that everything possible to better their condition was its concern; the eight-hour bank to bank bill, and eight-hour smelter bill were both the result of Socialist efforts, but they were concessions from the capitalist class due to the growth of revolutionary sentiment in the Pacific province. The general eight-hour day, bill granting franchise to women, the bi-monthly pay day, the workmen's compensation, amendment to Factories Act regarding female employees, measures for public works to relieve unemployment, the settlers' rights act, bill to secure union treasuries, reduction of election deposits. For all of these the Socialist Party representatives stood sponsor, and fought zealously and persistently. Some were secured, others were killed. But at each recurring session they were again found on the platform before the closing of the parliament. The quotation from Marx on page 13 of the pamphlet is very worthily descriptive of the Socialist Party's attitude in Western Canada, where "parlor Socialists" from the smelters, mills, mines and factories are so numerous, and where "proletarians" of the shopkeeping, professional and intellectual stripe are an unknown quantity. "The platform of the Canadian Socialist Party is a stranger to the International Social Democracy in respect that it does not contain anything about the social revolution but the principles which concern the last acts and which are expressed in the following words: 'The transformation of capitalist property into collective working class property.' In this nothing is said in regard to how this change will be carried out in practice."

It is regrettable, deplorably so, that a prophet is not included among the workers of the Party who go to the progress of the movement could be accurately determined in advance, and infallible assurances could be given to every inquirer as to times, nature and manner of the various "steps" in the transition from capitalism to Socialism. (Try an ad. in Tyokansa for a volunteer). If one-half the energy that has been expended in endeavoring to explain how Socialism will be brought into being, how the people will live, and work, and enjoy themselves in the Socialist state, were put into the duty that lay at hand, I have not the doubt that the result would be much more encouraging than they are at present. And just so long as a large percentage of Socialist teachers (?) indulge in speculation to the neglect of material facts, just that long will there be cause for uneasiness and reason for regret. The mission of the Canadian Socialist Party is solely the building up of a national revolutionary sentiment to overthrow the present form of ownership from which flows the stream of afflictions that overwhelms the working class. This necessarily involves designs on the state which is the bulwark of the ownership. As long as the capitalist state survives, the burdens of the working class cannot diminish appreciably. This being so, the one objective of the workers is the destruction of the capitalist state and the removal of the capitalist character from the machinery of production. To educate them to this is the task of the Socialist Party, the excuse for its being, its inspiration to labor; that achievement, the measure of its success, the fulfillment of its destiny, and its withdrawal from the stage. In its progress the Socialist Party of Canada has not, up to the present, anywhere, neglected to take advantage of every circumstance, political or economic, that enabled it to throw light on the capitalist state and reveal its true nature in relation to the working class. It has pushed its propaganda to enroll under its banner as much of the Dominion-wide discontent as it could influence, that it might influence that it might intelligently direct it on the road to success. It has been accused of narrowness; it has confined itself to its duty. Its meagre growth has been referred to in terms of reproach; it has thriven wholesomely and it has not craved anything that might occasion a vomit. In what, it is relevant to ask, has it been deficient? There has been no "criticism" of the "comrades." But that would not be true as it has more "crumbs" to its credit than even those same critics enumerated as desirable. But "it does not stop to admire them." It presses on for the more substantial dish—the capitalist turkey. In that it has no "immediate demands." Well, let us consider the suggestions in this regard and see what bearing they have on the question that the working class must solve. And in this connection let me remark that they are found in the United States Socialist Party, and we can infer, in some other Socialist platforms.

(1) Why the Socialist Party should delude the workers into believing that works of the character described in the first of the general demands will be undertaken unless "beneficial" to the employing class is beyond me. If they were undertaken even in the spirit it suggested it would be only a temporary relief that would leave untouched the fringe of the problem. The idea of legislating wages is absurd in the face of the competition among the workers. Then the other feature of reclaiming waste lands would mean the intensification of agricultural competition, and I recognize the farmer as a member of the working class.

(2) General demand number two, "That the government shall loan money to provinces and municipalities for the purpose of carrying on public work for the purpose of attaining for the municipality, such institutions as lighting plants, telephone lines and means of transportation," does not interest the workers even a little bit. It may be of interest to the petit bourgeois, but the workers have no concern in the matter.

(3) Number three shows up as an attractive vote catcher. Why should the government discriminate in favor of individuals and co-operative concerns, anyway, in the matter of leases? What is a trust but a co-operative company? If it is desirable to retain ownership why not operate the mines from the beginning? The "campaign of scandal" was to some degree successful in that it drew the attention of individuals who were not in the matter. When we feel we want the railroads, we will find a way of acquiring them, instead of passing a law that after definite time we shall own them. The capitalists will not discourage activity by such raw enactments as per general demand No. 3, and when we have seized power we will waste no time on them.

(4) We have absolute freedom of the press, speech and assembly now as long as such do not, in their opinion, endanger the sway of the ruling class. (5.) (a) and (b) the shortening of the

line the wage-earner shall place himself under the process of exploitation; the party is committed to. (See platform.) To place it as a separate demand is to give it an importance that does not belong rightfully to it. If every slave over or under the ground throughout the Dominion had an eight-hour day and 1 1/2 days off every week, we would not be any nearer a solution of the problem we must solve. Let us stick to the problem.

(c) This legislation re child labor would not fit into the propaganda except to the detriment of the real cause. The education of the workers is desirable and the Party's representative fight for it, its passage would be no security that the evil was abolished. The family need, as well as the profit-hunger of the employer, would effect its evasion. But why not 18 instead of 16 years to be immune from the capitalist treadmill.

(d) "By forbidding the interprovincial and inter-municipality transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unskipped factories." Would like capitalists to have this could be managed.

(e) On whom would the insurance be compulsory, the employer or the employee? This would be important in deciding the merits of this particular idea.

Political Demands. (6) As the working class has no interest in the tax question this stands exposed as a bourgeois measure, and unworthy a place in the platform.

(7) It might begin to "progress" too low. No bearing on the working class problem in a progressive income tax.

(8) "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." That covers the suffrage question.

(9) The Party favors the initiative and referendum for its own law-making, and it is consistent.

(10) We were not aware that justice was being administered. When we have assurances that it is on tap in a capitalist court there might be sufficient inducement to see that it is dispensed free.

The Knights of Labor illustration serves only to remind us that an organization which places itself in the way of natural forces will be crushed. It did not reflect the material needs of a class, thrived for a time on sentiment, and died a natural death. The Socialist Party of Canada, too, might employ many devices to appeal to the farmers on the one hand, and the farm employees on the other; to the small manufacturer and to the employees whom he is forced to grind. But regard for the safety of its cause compels it to speak plainly to the working class alone.

We are cautioned on page 29 that "in order to make the Socialist Party a powerful national fighting organization more notice must be given to efforts of unionists, and other members of the working class." For the information of the comrades, let me state that in Western Canada where unionism is strongly entrenched the position of the party is impregnable. That in Alberta as well as in British Columbia the provincial conventions of trades unionists have set the seal of their approval as well on the platform as on the Party itself. That this was gained by no truckling or connivance but by a plain telling of that truth that shock feminism to its center, and wrecked "promising" (in more than one sense) organizations such as the P. P. and I. L. P. That the organization in Ontario has not done equally well is due to the fact that perhaps they have not rightly settled what is the truth among themselves.

If we would take into account that we must run counter to established ideas and prejudices which are supported by the whole weight of the influence that the capitalist class can bring to their aid, we would be gratified by making progress slowly. The religious and educational institutions and the press are arrayed against us and in spite of all we forge ahead. Wm. English Walling once said to me, "The revolutionist can afford to be patient."

The anxiety of our Finnish friends to join the membership rolls with the unconscious as well as the class conscious is certainly a lame bid for approval. To invite them into the party to take part in its councils and shape its course, is not to try democracy but to invite disaster. Once and for all those who do not know the labor problem cannot guide the working class. The unconscious even were they honest are unable to say what is and what is not a correct line of action. The platform of the Socialist Party of Canada is a complete summary of the workers' condition—its abolition, to a complete program—its abolition. To alter it would be to invite it, stultify the Party and mislead the workers.

The logic and the vigor that won so large a place in the westernmost provinces will not be exhausted until the Dominion is ours. On to victory. (5.) (a) and (b) THE RAMBLER, Chicago, Ill.

Here and Now By "LEBDS"

These are stirring times. From far off Sweden to our own shores the workers are being mercilessly clubbed into submission. The capitalist class are laying the lash so vigorously upon the slaves' back that it is hard to forget what a day may bring forth. There is a splendid opportunity just now for every Socialist Local to direct this growing discontent among the working class along the correct line it must take. The fact must be hammered into the hard heads of the workers that the state must be conquered—they must gain control of the law-making power. A man who cannot be trusted to mark his ballot correctly cannot be relied on to express himself correctly in any other line of action. It is up to every Socialist therefore to push the circulation of the Clarion. Its power for good is increased with every new subscriber. Its circulation can be doubled in a few weeks if every reader will send in a new one. Just one from each reader. Will you do so, or are you satisfied to see the agony prolonged.

Comrade O'Brien's letter in this issue should be widely circulated in order to counteract as much as possible the lying reports and dirty insinuations that were sent broadcast from Regina and which the capitalist press in their hatred of labor were only too willing to print.

A stunt by Comrade Clem Stubbs, Bellevue, Alta., results in two years. Comrade T. E. Drake, Bellevue, Alta., renews his bid and adds a new one to the list and Comrade H. Gray, Toronto, does the same.

Comrade Lorne Cunningham's regular order for a bundle arrives. He says the Guelph boys dispose of the Clarions by selling them at their regular meetings on Saturday evenings and at their last meeting succeeded in selling all they had, which is a good sign of progress.

Another pair from the "Peg" this week, per Comrade W. H. Stebbings. If you have never sent in a new one yet, now is the time to begin. The following comrades are credited with one each this week: H. Norman, Vancouver, B. C.; A. Hall, Thunder Bay, B. C.; John R. Flynn, Britannia Beach, B. C.; S. Kuner, Saskatoon, Sask.; Jas. Godin, Cranbrook, B. C.; J. Johnson, Saskatoon, Sask.; Mary M. Ingram, Phoenix, B. C.; L. Goodwin, Vernon, B. C.; Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.; C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., Regina, Sask.; J. S. Gibbs, Calgary, Alta.; A. Nicholson, Britannia Beach, B. C.; J. V. Hall, Port Moody, B. C.; F. Perry, Vancouver, B. C.; W. E. Durraet, Port Arthur, Ont.

If you have your name on the voters' list, ask your fellow-worker about his and tell him how he can take the first step towards expressing his opinion where it will be respected. In spite of those strong resolutions, Magistrate Williams still holds his job. You cannot undo by your vote what you did when you voted your wishes on your ballot paper next time for a change, and see 'em jump.

General strikes are evidently more disastrous to the workclass than the usual kind. An only about one-third an Irishman, but it strikes me that the success of the general strike in Sweden was the cause of its failure. The workers starved themselves into submission in a few days. What about having a try at the ballot box next time.

If you receive this paper free or if it has been given to you by a friend, it is an invitation to you to read it and learn what it has to say by becoming a subscriber. Locals of B. C. an election is drawing near. Get ready to attack capital at its weakest point—the ballot. How is your election deposit?

Truly, the way of the reformer is hard. In one of the numerous plans in its platform the Socialist Party of Washington declares for the abolition of the injunction; recently it has found itself under the painful necessity of obtaining an injunction against its ex-Secretary-Treasurer!

H. H. B. Dauphin, Man.—Your sub received the one cent per copy per issue referred to in bundles to one address only. If you cannot distribute them yourself, would suggest that you donate them to some Local, where they would be disposed of to the best advantage.

SOCIALIST SCHOOL TEACHERS.

If there are any Reds among the rural teachers in Canada, they should send in their names and classes of certificate to the Dominion Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

From Overseas

Leaving the classic environments of Edinburgh the journey of 43 miles to Glasgow was covered in less than an hour, the greater part of it being made through a country that fairly bristled with fine looking farms. Indeed the Scottish Lowlands are one of the most favored spots in the British Isles as far as agriculture is concerned, for the heavy vegetables like potatoes and cabbages down to delicate fruits and berries, all do well despite the cool and moist climate.

On nearing Glasgow one of the most noticeable things was the cleanness of the atmosphere for, despite its immense manufacturing industries the sky around about Glasgow does not present that smoky, murky appearance which is so characteristic of nearly all other large industrial centres. The "second city of the United Kingdom" presents a neat and attractive appearance to those entering it and the traveller seems to feel at home immediately. For business and hustle, this city is well up in the front ranks, and yet the thing is not overdone and the mercantile life of the city seems to have assumed a happy medium, somewhere between the frantic hustle of the Yankee and the more conservative ways of the English.

Built on the banks of the Clyde, a stream which was once insignificant in proportions but is now grown to be a mighty river capable of floating the largest ocean going vessel, Glasgow stands out as a mighty monument to the inventive and creative genius of the brain and brawn of the worker, alongside of which the works of the ancient Phoenicians and Romans look small. No doubt the steam engine had subsequent invention taken a prominent part in the upbuilding of this city's greatness, but as many of these are the result of brains fed by Scottish oats, all the more credit is due to the people north of the Tweed. Here everything seems to be done with a vigor and seriousness that is refreshing, and from the launching of a gigantic ocean liner down to the eking of one of Harry Lander's latest comic songs, this earnestness, this determination can be noticed everywhere.

Glasgow certainly stands amongst the foremost cities in the Empire in the adoption of municipal trading and it has worked out some of the most difficult problems along these lines with remarkable success. That is, from the Capitalist point of view it is a success, because it provides an ever increasing income to the city, thereby lowering rates and cheapening several commodities such as gas, water and electricity, while from a humanitarian point of view it is a success because it pays better wages and prolongs life and health.

Were the workers prepared to take over all the means of production and distribution, the time would be most opportune now as times are chronically bad, especially in and about Glasgow, where unemployment is as high as 20 per cent. At present, however, the great mass of workers still prefer to be slowly starved to death or to be emigrated to the colonies than to be well fed, well clothed and well housed at home and as long as a preference is made on election day, the workman who is satisfied with his rags, crusts and hovel cannot possibly complain.

Just now the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde is in a bad state, and a trip by boat down the river indicates only too plainly the great depression in trade. On both banks one sees idle stocks and yards which used to be crowded in former years with ships waiting to be built or repaired. Now all is changed and each desolate shipyard signifies the hundreds, yes, thousands of workers who must suffer and starve until the capitalist owners can again make a profit out of them.

On the streets the unemployed are in evidence everywhere searching for work at all times of the day and some of the sights are very pitiful to behold. Their despoilers, however, give them little sympathy and one "kind" (?) old capitalist seemed to well represent the views of his class when he said that "idle men are dangerous to the community and as a guarantee to law and order all the unemployed should be put in jail and made to earn their 'keep' until they get better."

Such remarks, however, only point to the signs of the times and there is no doubt a growing spirit of unrest which frequently gives rise to little riots and tumults. Just now most of these disturbances take the form of religious differences, but the economic basis can be plainly seen at the bottom of them all. It is not unlikely that these will grow, as they seem to be doing now, and the curse of bigotry and fanaticism may again be used to aid the capitalists in keeping the working class in subjection a little while longer. A trick like this is usually sprung upon the workers just as they are about ready to act together, and so far it has usually been successful. Just how far mat-

ters will go in this direction is and about Glasgow is hard to say, but it is already evident that some of the workers are already beginning to see through the game and are refusing to take any further part in the religious riots.

From what can be gathered at present, Glasgow seems to be in a more rapid state of evolution than many towns of similar make-up and with its valuable lessons nearly half learned, there seems to be every prospect of more rapid strides toward the workers' final goal than even heretofore.

Yours for the Revolt,
ROBT. E. SCOTT.

THE SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

About the middle of the last year the Argentine National Secretary issued a circular to the various locals asking for information as to their libraries, date of establishment, number of volumes on hand and the classifications of the same.

Judging by the returns received the Socialist Party can safely estimate the number of books owned by the different locals as close upon 20,000, which are made up of works in the following order of importance: Sociology, literature (largely fiction), geography, history, travel, legislation, statistical, etc. In addition to these a large number of small propaganda pamphlets.

One of the principal libraries of the Socialist Party belongs to Junton Local (Province of Buenos Aires) which owes its existence to a patient and enthusiastic group of determined comrades. This library is established on such a scope that not only is it patronized by the members of the Party and the different unions that have their meeting place there, but the general public also takes advantage of it. There are already over 4,000 books upon its shelves, and as its membership is being constantly added to and more funds forthcoming for the purchase of additional literature, it is only a question of time when the number will be doubled.

Another excellent library is that of Fourth Section Local (Boca) which, although not so large as the one at Junton, nevertheless boasts of a well selected quantity of books. The following locals also are collecting the necessary material for the formation of libraries and some have already passed the elementary stage. Locals 3, 6, 14, 20, 9, 16 and 18 of the Capital and Pergamino, Rosario, Cordoba, San Nicolas Bahia Blanca, Tucuman, Mar del Plata, etc., in the interior of the republic.

The Workers' Library, formed and supported by a crowd of militant Socialists is more important than even that of Junton, as great care has been shown in the selection of the works. This is located in Calle Mejico. The quarterly fee is \$1.00, which enables one to take books home for perusal. Phillip Millet, a delegate from the University of Paris, who is making a tour through the republic for the purpose of studying the organization and industrial movement of the Argentine workers, upon visiting the Workers' Library, said that there are but few organizations either political or industrial in Paris or for that matter in any other town in France that possess such a varied and well ordered library.

The various libraries do not keep detailed accounts of their readers nor the number of books consulted, hence it is not possible to quote exact figures. However, some of the comrades who look after the city libraries say the novel has the most devotees, and the favorite writer is, without doubt, Emile Zola. All the libraries possess the heavier works on Socialism, but owing to the meagre education of our state primary schools, they are too abstruse for the rank and file, hence are not much read. The city (Buenos Aires) comrades also have the advantage of both the city and the national libraries, but it is in the country towns where it is really a pleasant sight to observe the field laborers fingering an atlas, consulting a dictionary, reading a newspaper or learning to spell under the guidance of a better educated comrade.

In some of the country locals there are many of its most active members who were not able to read or write when they joined the Party; this knowledge they acquired through the instrumentality of the newspaper and the printed book under the tutelage of capable instructors. Not only are they constantly studying the philosophy of Socialism but they in turn are instructing others to emerge from the ranks of illiteracy. The best propaganda material is clear-cut literature. Yet, to understand these, it is of course, imperative that one knows how to read.

It is the workman who can read and write that organizes unions; that plans co-operative stores; it is your literate workman who enters into debates and makes outdoor speeches.

The principal weeklies that have been published this year are El Trabajo (Work) of Junior 1,000 copies; La Palanca (The Lever), of Pergamino, 1,000 copies; El Trabajo, of Tucuman, 1,200 copies; Atlante (Forward), Bahia Blanca, 800 copies; El Yunque (The Anvil), of Paso de los Libres, 800 copies; El Socialista, of Avellaneda, 1,000 copies (defunct).

There is also a daily Socialist paper published in Buenos Aires called La Vanguardia, under the direction of Dr. Juan B. Justo. The book and the periodical are the most potent factors making for Socialism. Our revolution will not be the task of the Ignoramus. From the moment one starts to read Socialist literature it is only a question of time when he must recognize the truth of the philosophy.—Extract from an article in Revista Socialista Internacional de Buenos Aires, written by Mario Brato.

REFORMIST TACTICS.

With the assistance of "Labor" the seats at Cleveland and Mid-Derby were "saved" for the capitalist Government, and it would be interesting to know just how that assistance was obtained. While it has often been said that Labor supported the Liberal in one place in exchange for Liberal support in another, on this occasion it would rather seem if Labor had supported Liberalism in Cleveland in order that Labor might support Liberalism in Mid-Derby—a sort of political heads I win, tails you lose process, and certainly the Liberals have every reason to be pleased with the results. In both instances an Independent Labour candidate was threatened, but in neither case was he allowed to come forward while in each place the Liberal nominee was supported. And could the whole history be written of the means employed to secure this end, a further and splendid vindication of our attitude of hostility to the so-called Labor parties would be obtained.

In Cleveland Mr. J. B. Stubbs, who had consented to be the "Labor" candidate for the constituency, was not run (according to the Manchester Guardian, 3.7.09) because "The Election is to be fought on Free Trade and the Budget, two issues upon which the Government and the Labor Party are united" (sic). The way was thus so far cleared for the workers being led to support Mr. Samuel, the Liberal. This gentleman officiated as the chief speaker at the annual demonstration of the Cleveland Miners, and it would appear said nothing to offend either master or man, for says the Morning Leader (6.7.09) "An interesting feature of Mr. Samuel's nomination paper is the fact that the proposer is Sir Hugh Bell, Lord Lieutenant of the county and chairman of the Mine-Owners Federation, while the seconder is Mr. Joseph Toyn, agent of the Cleveland Miners Association." Thus was Labor insulted and the seat upon its degradation.

In Mid-Derby, however, instead of a superior, aristocratic intellectual of the Samuel type a "Liberal-Laborer" was returned. Nevertheless from the Socialist working-class point of view, the result is the same; the enemy of the working class has been strengthened by an addition to the ranks of those "doing odd jobs in the Liberal workshop." The fact that some 4,000 members of the Nottingham Miners Association were on the Parliamentary register for the district was not lost upon the Liberal wire-pullers, and finding in Mr. Hancock (Miners' Agent) a Liberal after their own heart, they readily adopted him. He appeared before the Liberal Association by invitation and explicitly assured them that "he stood before them as a Liberal, although because the Miners' Association were affiliated to the Labor Representation Committee he was obliged to stand as a Labor candidate also. That would not, however, alter his principles." (1) He was a Free Trader, a Temperance advocate, a local preacher, and he would love to have the bible read in the schools. (Manchester Guardian, 1.7.09). He next signed the constitution of the Labor Party, and appearing before the I.L.P. assured them that he was a Labor man, after which they decided with unanimity to support him. (Manchester Guardian, 9.7.09).

As in Cleveland, however, the election was fought on capitalist Free Trade and the capitalist Budget, and although working-class funds add votes were exploited on behalf of Mr. Hancock, the appearance of such a motley crew of supporters, including Asquith, Lloyd George down to "Mr. J. Keir Hardie, who wore the yellow favor of Liberalism," (Daily News, 13.7.09), amply proves it was but another victory for confusion.—A. In The Socialist Standard.

Bernstein's "Evolutive Socialism," having been translated into English, has evoked considerable laudatory comment from the Revisionists in our own ranks. However, the attention of those who are inclined to consider Bernstein tactics so superior to Marxian, might be called to the fact that Bernstein himself was defeated at the last German elections, and that of all the North German Revisionists only one was elected.

"CORNISH PIXIE"

The Dwarf Who Was a Monkey. It was with a true spirit of capitalist enterprise that "Cornish Pixie," the smallest man on earth, was placed upon the Australian show market. Pixie, after a successful exhibition in many states, turned out to be a fraud—and not a freak. But it was a clever deception. Men held him in the palm of their hands; women kissed the dear little fellow; while many presents were bestowed upon him. Yet Pixie was a fraud—a real, genuine capitalist fraud. He was not a twentieth century man at all—Pixie was a monkey. A shaved, enamelled monkey dressed like a duke! Pixie had been taught a few tricks, and what he lacked in vocalism was supplied by a ventriloquist. Hence the deception was complete. When discovered the promoters were fined 50 pounds each for cruelty to an animal in their ingenious enterprise. Pixie died; but like Chapman and Alexander (who were also in the show line), has left pleasant memories in the minds of his hysterical feminine admirers. Pixie was a good illustration of Reform and Capitalism. Pixie was shaved, enamelled, dressed and made to appear as a man, but was a monkey; still, the reformer seeks to do the same, but in spite of these things the Socialist disports beneath these surface reforms capitalism still together with all its shortcomings.—Svd. "People."

KING JAMIE'S NORTHERN DOMAIN.

(Continued from page one)

had seen Socialism tried, he wanted no more of it. He had also read Merrie England and how he laughed at the remembrance. No sir, no Socialism for him. I swallowed it and tried him with a few sentences from Engels' Utopian and Scientific. It wasn't quite so humorous as Merrie England. I thought I was on the right track. But no, he emphatically refused to take the dope; and told me how much better off he was than he had ever been before. He started work at 6:30, half an hour for dinner and quit at six. Got \$2.50 per day and paid 75c for board, and was perfectly satisfied.

Moving on to the next hog pen—pardon, hog-slave pen. I addressed them in similar language, had they ever read the Clarion? Handed them a copy each. They were foreigners. One of the headlines for that week's Clarion was "The necessity for Socialism." Whenever they saw that magic word there was a change in their features. And papers bearing the same name slightly disguised by foreign spelling were held before me. "Not only papers but books one finds over six foot and proportionately built, who would look well in a ditch behind a barricade, in the street, handed me one the frontispiece of which portrayed the typical soap-boxer, and from the general headings I gathered that it was a primary book on agitating. They could talk no English, I no Russian but we understood. These ignorant (?) foreigners were studying Socialist books; but our English friends not for them. They were satisfied. Besides, they had seen it tried. The lumbering animal is not so bad when he is in the woods, but in town he is hopeless.

At Lund a bunch were hanging around but there was only one sober man among them, but from Lund, in the camps there I got another cold reception from some more "salt of the earth," this time Americans, not a word would they reply to my questions, looking up from their game of cards as though I were a bad smell. I again sought solace for my wounded feelings amid the ignorant foreigners. The country is very difficult to work owing to the wretched boat service, but it gives every promise of a seat for us in the coming elections. With a launch all the camps could be touched at, by water, which would save long walks through the woods, over logging trails which, where one has no guide, are difficult to negotiate, speakers could pull out any time they wished also.

"The entire riding has a splendid sprinkling of Socialists and can be won by us. Even if it cannot, a strong man should be put in there next election to work up the leaves. In my opinion the Comrades there would do well to get together and make it plain to Comrade Hawthornthwaite that his services are required there in the coming campaign. If our redoubtable fighter from Nanaimo would run there, victory is assured.

The elves in Cumberland are ready for revolt. The farmers are not behind and the agitation carried on in the lumber camps by the money which could be raised at that time would be worth very much to our movement.

J. H.

What to Read on Socialism

By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the Socialist Standard. Edited by Joseph Bevan. 100 pages, with many portraits of some of the principal workers of the movement. One copy, 10c. Five copies, 45c. Order from the Editor, 1000 Burr St., Vancouver, B.C.

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-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever increasing measure of misery and degradation.

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

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.

READ
COTTON'S WEEKLY
50c per year
Two for a dollar
SPECIALLY FINE FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.
Six months 25c.
Published at Cowansville, P.Q.

IF YOU HAVE
UKRAINIAN
neighbors, send for a bundle of
"Robotchij Narod"
the organ of the Ukrainian comrades in Canada.
50 cents a year
135 Stephen St. Winnipeg, Man.

The works of Spencer, Ingersoll, Huxley, Darwin, Blatchford, Paine, Haeckel, Laing and other great writers. By mail for \$5 and 50 cents. Send for catalogue to
The People's Book Store
142 Cordova St. W.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS & DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion (free whether an invention is novel, or not) as to its patentability. Send drawings and description to
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Sold by all news-dealers.
MUNN & Co 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 67 St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

S.P.C.
THE S. P. OF C. BUTTON.
Price, each 50c
To Local five for \$2.00. Apply to your Provincial Secretary.

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

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label
Union-made Cigars.
Which Strongly for a Living Wage

TO HOUSEKEEPERS
If you would like to spend less time in your kitchen and woodshed, and have much more time for outdoor life, recreation and pleasure, look into the question of doing your cooking with a Gas Range.
Telephone your address to our office and we will send a man to measure your premises and give you an estimate of cost of installing the gas pipes.

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.