

# THE FATE OF FINLAND

For a long time the tyrannical bureaucratic government of Russia has been watching for an opportunity to deprive Finland of the rights and liberties which she has been enjoying since the general strike in 1905. After she has stamped out and drowned in blood the most brutal and barbarous ways, the revolutionary movement in her own country, the blood thirsty bureaucrats now feel strong enough and safe enough to attack Finland and take her constitutional rights, home rule and all freedom and liberty from her.

This is not the first time that Russia has attempted to "Russianize" Finland. We all have fresh in our memories the terror and despotic rule of Finland during Bobrikoff's governorship. Those who dared to object and to protest against the brutality and injustice they were suffering were arrested, or kidnapped from their homes and confined and tortured in the bastilles of Russia, or were sent to the shameful imprisonment of Siberia, without any trial or any semblance of justice. The papers which dared to criticize any of the actions of the government were stopped. A rigid censorship was established. A copy of all the papers had to be presented to the censors before any paper could be published. The country was flooded with police spies, gendarmes and troops of Russian soldiers, who savagely attacked peaceful citizens, and broke up all meetings and gatherings which were not in accordance with the will of the governor-general. All those who were under the least suspicion of possessing any radical ideas were arrested and confined in bastilles, and were held there for years without any trial. The most outrageous conspiracies were worked up, and provocations of all kinds were put into practice in order to work up some excuse to attack the peaceful citizens.

Today Finland is facing the same terrifying conditions. The reports we receive from Finland indicate that Russia is carefully preparing for the final attack. The reports say that the country is flooded with police spies, gendarmes and Russian troops, even more densely than during Bobrikoff's regime. Troops of the barbarous Cossacks are stationed at nearly every city and village. It looks as though Russia is intending to deluge the country in blood if the people dare to rise in defence of their freedom.

The latest reports from Finland bring us the news that the Finnish Diet has again been dispersed because it refused to grant twenty million marks to the Russian military fund. This is the third time the Diet has been dispersed since 1907. The Social Democrat party has been the strongest party in the Diet, and they have been in opposition to the reactionary bourgeoisie and the bureaucrats. They and other extreme radicals have been the majority in the Diet, and without their aid the reactionary bourgeoisie (in favor of the bureaucrats) to pass through the Diet. The Diet has been dissolved time after time.

It is rumored that the chief organ of the Social Democrats, the *Trompeten*, is going to be suppressed by the censor. If the rumor proves true, we may safely say that all other Socialist papers in Finland will be subject to the same fate.

The executive committee of the Social Democrat party have issued a circular urging the Locals all over the country to hold mass meetings and demonstrations. And to pass resolutions condemning the actions of the bureaucratic government. Though they may not have very much effect, it is a good way to show their dissatisfaction.

The general strike in 1905 proved itself to be an effective weapon at that time. The Finns then were able to resist the encroachments of Russia, and to compel Russia to grant Finland back her constitution, and not only that, but Russia was compelled to grant Finns adult, universal suffrage. But the general strike at the present time might not prove to be as effective as it did four years ago, because the conditions are different today than

they were then. Russia then was weakened to her limits by the Russo-Japanese war, and revolutionarily outbreaks were occurring continuously all over her own country, with a strong revolutionary movement behind them. But today she is stronger. She has partly recovered from the effects of the war. And has succeeded, by using the most barbarous methods that we can imagine, to check the revolutionary movement in her own country. Today there are troops of Russian soldiers stationed all over Finland for "emergency" who would, when ordered, slaughter every Finn if necessary. So a general strike, or an armed revolt, can hardly be used as a weapon at present by the Finns, who are only a handful of unarmed people.

There is a movement afoot among the Finns to give their case as widely as possible all over the civilized world, for the purpose of getting their case understood and to appeal to the sense of right, justice and peace of the civilized world, and to get them to use their influence in behalf of Finland. Of course we can't expect such a move to accomplish very much. We know that people of the present day are not ruled by conscience. They have subordinated conscience to property considerations. They have made exchange values of sentiments.

The Social Democrats of Finland are preparing to defend the rights of their country, and it is safe to say that they will use more effective weapons than "sentiment." They are determined to use all possible means to prevent Russia from succeeding in her present aims. The Social Democrats are not inspired by a national or a patriotic sentiment; they thoroughly realize that they have no country. They know no national boundaries, but what inspires them and compels them to rise to defend the rights of Finland is their knowledge of what their fate will be if the bureaucrats succeed in Russifying Finland. They know that their lot will be the same as that of their comrades in Russia, unless they are able to prevent it. They know that if Russia is permitted to carry through her aims their organization will be shattered and their propaganda stopped, and it will be made impossible to spread the Gospel of Socialism. They are aware that free speech and free press will receive their death blow. They have seen how their comrades in Russia have been arrested and confined in bastilles and tortured to death, just because they have dared to raise their voices in defence of the oppressed and have dared to spread the spirit of freedom and liberty.

The Social Democrats have not only to fight the Russian bureaucracy but they have to fight the reactionary bourgeoisie of their own country also. There have been seen that the time is opportune to strike a "blow" at the much hated Social Democrats and wipe them out of Finland if possible. So they have joined the bureaucrats to enable them to succeed in their task. The future will tell whether they will succeed or not.

It is the duty of the Socialists of other countries to render their assistance to our Finnish Comrades. We should all bear in mind that "their struggle is our struggle, their loss is our loss, and their victory is our victory."

— J. R.

The "Western Wage-Earner" comments that the workers of Vancouver still have the two Socialists in the House to do their work in Bowser and his bunch turn them down. Why should they? Surely the workers of Vancouver are numerous enough to send their own representatives to Victoria without having to depend on the farmers and miners of Nanaimo and Newwascote to do it for them. The workers of Vancouver have elected Bowser, so why Bowser let them go. If he answers them with a good swift kick it is but what they justly deserve. Why try to save the codgers from the results of their own actions?

# SWEDEN.

The great strike. For nearly four months the gigantic struggle continues. It will go down in the history of the labor movement as one of the great battles in which much was dared and from which much was learned. But the news that has come over from Sweden during the past two weeks tells a tale of suffering and temporary defeat. Vorwaerts, which has been from the beginning very well informed on the Swedish situation, recites the story in detail. There are at present (Nov. 18) some 20,000 workers out of employment and 15,000 locked out. Of the unemployed by far the greater number have been placed on the black-list by the Employers' Association. They have been discharged, each one with a letter stating that he is no longer wanted because of participation in the strike. That means that for him there is no work anywhere within the borders of Sweden. Thousands hitherto employed in the steel industry are being driven from the company houses onto the snow-covered streets. And most of these took no part in the strike. This is a "sympathetic" lock-out. The men in one small concern went on strike, and as a result the comrades in forty-five other concerns are threatened with starvation. But the most significant development is the fact that the men who return to work are asked to sign an agreement to leave their unions. The Employers' Association has got the upper hand and it is determined to smash the union movement once for all.

For the present our Swedish comrades face bitter defeat. But they have now more than ever, need of our vigorous support. Unless hundreds of thousands flow in from foreign countries their suffering will beggar description. Some few of them have emigrated to Brazil. But thirty or forty thousand face the cold and hunger of winter almost penniless. Unless they are supported some will be forced to work on terms dictated by the victors; the rest will starve. There will be time enough in the future to go over the details of the struggle, to discuss the tactics employed and draw lessons for our guidance in battles yet to be

# PROLETARIAN POINTERS

Toronto, Dec. 8th '09.

There seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of Socialists to draw the line between the "proletarians" and the "intellectuals" and I don't like it a little bit. I suppose as I earn my living by my pen I am in the latter category, though why I should be supposed to be a less thoroughgoing Socialist or more inclined to a policy of compromise on that account than any other wage slave, I really don't know. I have yet to learn that a "salary" will go any farther towards paying living expenses than "wages" of equal amount—and taking the general run of intellectual in the movement their incomes are certainly not much, if any, in excess of those of the wage workers. The distinction is hardly justifiable on the ground that the intellectuals are engaged in superfluous and unnecessary work, the demand for which will disappear with the establishment of the co-operated commonwealth. This will undoubtedly be the case as regards some classes, such as lawyers, brokers, agents and canvassers, but any conceivable civilized society of the future will still have need of doctors, teachers, jurists, architects and members of other callings classed as intellectual. There is no sense in the discrimination. Some of the so-called intellectual occupations involve as much actual physical strain as those of some wage workers. Take the newspaper writer and the printer, for instance. The latter is classed as a manual worker, and nobody would think of disputing his right to speak as one of the working class. Yet the working journalist who is subjected to quite as much bodily exertion as the man who sets up his copy is by some looked at askance as not being a genuine workman. Another funny thing is that if a man has once been a wage worker and held a union card even though he may afterwards engage in some "intellectual" occupation, he can pass muster for the rest of his life as a workman all right, while the lifelong intellectual who seeks to identify himself with the working class is regarded as trying to pose. The distinction is unfair from every point of view. In addition to being a disparagement of the "intellectual," it embodies a slur on the mechanic and the artisan as though a skilled worker didn't need any brains in his work.

Gompers and Mitchell are still out of jail and not likely to go there, which in some respects is to be regretted; I wish no harm to either of them, but a term in jail is really what is needed to complete their education and take a lot of patriotic flag-waving nonsense out of them. It is really difficult to get up any sympathy for men who, however valiantly they have stood up for the right to boycott, continue to profess faith in the justice of American courts and get off the usual hallelujah about their pride in American citizenship and their readiness to obey the law. It is an amazing instance of the tenacity of conventional ideas and capitalist teachings that, even after all their experience, the Federation leaders under the shadow of the jail, appear absolutely incapable of understanding that laws and governments, institutions and constitutions are simply the instruments in the hands of capitalism for keeping labor in subjection. Possibly it is too late to teach them anything, but the carrying out of their sentence, if it did not make Socialists out of men personally, would at least open the eyes of a number of their followers. If they would escape, as now appears likely, it will merely be because the plutocrats know that they could not play into the hands of the Socialists more effectively than by enforcing the sentence. So they will probably call off their dogs.

Talking about injunctions, the fight between the Whitney government and the corporations over the Hydro-Electric scheme for supplying power by the government is getting interesting. The corporations are trying to use the courts to block the scheme, but injunctions don't work in this case—the government coolly ignores them.

The Nova Scotia coal diggers will now understand more clearly how Dunsmuir made so many Socialists in British Columbia.

# THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

During the past several months, there have appeared in the daily journals of the country many articles concerning the "white slave" traffic. Verbal pictures have been drawn of the mercantilism in human flesh and the depravity of professional procurers, the vocation of professional procurers. For century after century, pulpits have rung with the eloquence of priest and preacher in denunciation of that degeneracy that debauches the gentler sex and robs womanhood of the priceless jewel of chastity. But with all the power and influence that have been exercised by the religious creeds of the world, the scarlet sin flaunts its brazen nakedness in every city of the land and no condemnation from any source seems to be able to check the moral pestilence that is spreading over the earth. The Christian people of America are becoming alarmed, as they behold in the spread of the "white slave" traffic an evil of such gigantic proportions as to threaten the very foundations of the home.

Now that Christian civilization has been unable to halt the international evil, it is proposed that the law makers at Washington shall draft a bill and enact such bill into law, providing the severest penalties for the criminals who are engaged in the nefarious business of coloring virtue into profit.

It is believed that a law can be enacted which will suppress the "white slave" traffic, by empowering the government to exercise such a supervision over interstate and foreign commerce that procurers will find themselves baffled in carrying on the sale of girls to satiate the passions of soulless libertines.

But when such a law is enacted and the procurer is prohibited by law to bring the slaves from the Old World or from one state to another, that law will have but little to do with the les-

# THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

ening or diminution of the moral leprosy that blackens our boasted civilization.

When the professional procurer is prevented from bringing his female slaves from a foreign shore or from one state to another, the procurer will confine his infamous business to the confines of the state in which he lives. Legislation will not reach the cause of the "white slave" traffic, but will only impose a penalty upon the effects that grow out of a system that breeds moral servitude. The "white slave" traffic is born in poverty, and poverty is the product of the capitalist system. The "red light" districts are populated with girls and women who have been the wage slaves of mills, factories, department stores and sweat shops. The miserable wages paid by the "pillars of society" to the girls and women who are forced to work for another through necessity, bids for dishonor. The worn and weary victim of long hours and meagre wages in mill and factory is easily tempted to leave "the straight and narrow path" and venture forth on the broad road to ruin.

It is an easy matter for the smooth and polished hireling of a "white slave" syndicate, to paint a picture of the "gay life" that will appeal to the girl and woman who are physically exhausted and who, looking into the future, can see nothing but abject poverty and ultimately the potter's field.

The "white slave" traffic will never end until the cause which gives birth to slavery shall be abolished, and that time will never come until man and woman shall enjoy the heritage of industrial liberty.—*Miners' Magazine.*

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know, of course, that the issue is simply one between the big capitalists and the little fellows who fondly imagine that cheap power will prolong their existence, but all the same it is pleasing to see that there is somebody in this country who can defy an injunction and tell the judge to go to the devil.

"In making a direct grant, however, we contribute only money. By organizing a Canadian navy we develop another legitimate function of nationality, give our own sons to the service of the Empire, and evade the reproach that we are willing to pay, but not willing to fight for the maintenance of British institutions."—Toronto News.

"Whose 'own sons,' Mr. J. S. Willson? Your sons? Your boss, Milliton, are Flavell's sons? Not on your life! I'll be the sons of the working-men who do the fighting, while you sit in a comfortable office and write inspiring war editorials, and your boss takes profitable pork contracts."

"It is extremely doubtful if more than a handful of Canadians, constituted as they are, care a rap whether the country is run by patriots or buccaners."—Winnipeg Tribune.

"True enough. And why should they care? What difference does it make to anyone outside of the rival gangs of grafters?"

Here's another "give away" on the party system by a capitalist paper in a momentary fit of honesty. Make your own comments.

"Politics without issues is an easy game when compared to the problems of politics of Britain—yes, and of Europe. There are precious few firm-fixed convictions in this country rooting either party to any position. We did think that the tariff was such a question once, in spite of the efforts of the then Liberal leaders to reassure us on the point; but we have learned better since. The tariff is as much out of politics here as it is in two tariff commissions. Our 'front benches' show a nervous desire to get together whenever a real issue looms on the horizon. The present division between the parties being entirely arbitrary, they both stand to lose by the invasion of the field by any new and sincere question, and, reasoning from past experience with the participants of the 'other party,' they are both very sceptical as to whether they could make any gains from the enemy. So both regard a real issue as a cat-does-a-strange-dog."—Montreal Star.

PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

FROM THE BACK BLOCKS.

Dear Sir— Enclosed find a dollar for a chance at the "Library of Original Sources." There were some things I felt like saying after the election, but the Old Man and Gribble have said them—so I won't repeat.

We had Harrington in here for two weeks in October and we laid down scientific revolutionary Socialism to the surrounding barbarians. The poor freaks around here don't like Shaftford, and his up-to-date capitalist methods, but they trembled worse at the sound of our revolutionary propaganda. We were successful in driving a lot of them into the dying Liberal party, where they belong. They were afraid to organize Socialist Locals before the elections for it might interfere with the antics of the ghost of the "grand old Liberal party"; now that that ghost has been laid, there is nothing between them and Shaftford; he'll fix 'em.

For myself, I must say that those two weeks with Harrington were a great pleasure to me. I was getting lonesome up here among the unregenerate barbarians. Guess I must be getting pretty well posted about the "big guns" seem to see things about the same way as  
 Yours in Revolt,  
 GEORGE McKAY.  
 Orlia, B. C.

# The Western Clarion

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**559**  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1909.

**THE PRICE OF BREAD.**

Everywhere one hears a wall about the increase in the cost of living, and nobody seems to know what is to be done about it. In fact nobody even seems to think he or she knows. The voice of the trust-buster even is heard no more in the land, or very faintly. For the harried consumer we have but one crumb of comfort, that is, that the cost of living is not near as high as it is going to be.

We have before pointed to the accelerated production of gold and to its accumulation and its consequent "cheapening," as the prime factor in the continued rise in prices of commodities in the face of the rapid improvement in the means and methods of production; but in the case of bread, there are factors that will intensify this effect shortly to an enormous extent. That their effects have not been more appreciably felt is due to the bumper crops of recent years which have kept the world's elevators well filled. Let us have but one poor harvest and the fat will be in the fire.

The factors referred to are the decrease in wheat acreage and the growth in the market for wheat. In the Argentine wheat is rapidly giving way to cattle. In the United States wheat acreage is falling off rapidly. Wheat is the great pioneer crop on the virgin lands of the west, but hand in hand with the development of the new country and the increase of population, marches the growth of mixed farming, and so, while there are yet large undeveloped tracts, wheat acreage will increase but as soon as the limit of these is reached the tide turns. The United States with its growth in population must very soon change its position in the market, from that of an exporter to that of an importer of wheat, first of all as raw material for its mills to fill their foreign markets for flour, then to feed its own industrial population. Of all the great granaries Canada alone remains, and Canada, vast as it is, cannot meet the world's demand alone, more especially as it is not very far removed from attaining to the same stage as the United States.

On the other hand the market for flour is widening. The greed of capitalist works ever to its undoing. It has, profit hungry, sent its agents into the Orient to create an appetite for bread. They have done their work well and now the Orient is clamoring for more. So up goes the price of bread. If the crops continue to yield heavily this rise will be slow and gradual and will be tempered by an increase in wheat production in Europe on the very lands where it had to be abandoned under the pressure of American competition. But given one poor crop in the west and production will never again approach the demand, at any rate under capitalism.

The result? In the latter case it will precipitate the Revolution. In the former, there will be a constant succession of strikes as the workers are driven to attempt to adjust their income to the standard of living to which they have been accustomed. Labor unions may topk for no peace henceforth.

In either case there will be a bitter intensification of the sufferings, privations, and misery which must be the lot of our class while they remain enslaved. Remedy there is none. No homilies from Jim Hill on the duty of American farmer to stick to his plough and save the country will serve. No "back to the land" movements. No agricultural colleges, or Roosevelt commissions. The only way to keep down the price of wheat is to raise more wheat. To keep down the price of wheat is a proposition that does not appeal to the farmer, and he is the man that raises the wheat. So what are you going to do about it.

There is no remedy but there is a cure. Quit raising wheat for profit, raise it for use. To do that you will have to abolish those who reap the profit.

## PUZZLE, FIND THE SOCIALIST.

Somebody, of whose identity we have suspicions, has been unkind enough to send us a Portland, Maine, Socialist Party municipal campaign leaflet. We assume he expects us to say it is rotten, but it isn't. It is a very good municipal campaign leaflet. The front page is luminously eloquent with a portrait of Percy F. Morse, candidate for mayor. A thoroughly convincing portrait. Every hair in place, eye-glasses at the correct angle, a cute little bow tie surmounting an immaculate shirt-front. Percy's ultra respectability is self-evident. Nobody would ever suspect him of using such naughty phrases as occasionally creep into the Clarion despite the editor's vigilance, or of even mentioning such unsavory mortals as the working class. And he lives up to his looks.

True, he refers to Socialism in his neatly worded letter of acceptance, but he gives it the Websterian definition as "a theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed." A definition at which even the most sensitive capitalist could hardly take umbrage. And the worst this is the only indication of the kind of which the leaflet is guilty. The balance of it is devoted to pointing out to the "citizens" the marked advantages of "municipal fuel yards, with sale of fuel at cost." "Municipal gas works, ditto." "Eight-hour day on city work." (Would this not increase the "cost" of gas and fuel, and raise the citizens' taxes?) "Preference to be given to citizens of Portland when employing men for city work." (Back to New Brunswick, hated forebinger.) "Municipal hospital for tubercular patients, etc., etc." (Be sure and get tuberculous only, take no substitute.) "Medical inspection of school children." (Look out, you tenement dwellers.) "Equitable tax assessment."

In the preamble to this it is insisted that no half-way measures will avail. "Let the people own the trusts." But this is only a slight inconsistency, and we re-affirm that it is a most excellent campaign leaflet; but why does our choice Percy persist in queering his phrases of election by calling himself a Socialist? That's what gets us.

The moral of which is, that if you permit reforms to get on your platform, they won't be happy till they get the center of the stage. The spotlight for theirs every time, and to the shiny wings with the coarse, uncouth proletarian class struggle.

## GRIBBLE.

The Clarion is reputed to be more prone to heave a brick than to hand out a bouquet, and it is furthermore generally unmet to write in praise of anyone except it be on his tombstone. Nevertheless, especially as he is past the stage when a little praise is likely to result in a large head, we feel impelled to admit that we do not altogether dislike Gribble personally, while as a speaker he impresses us with the idea that he is a natural-born orator who refuses to drate, seeming aware that Socialist propaganda, to be really effective, calls, not for oratory, but for a clear and concise presentation of the hard facts of working class enslavement, its cause and cure.

As an organizer his work in the Maritime Provinces speaks for itself; but a closer acquaintance shows that he possesses a clear understanding of the actual span of work of up-building an organization, which, though not so spectacular as the speaker's function, is far more important, especially after the framework of the organization has reached large enough proportions.

In this capacity, there is no Province that needs him worse than B. C., where the Party has now attained to the stage at which the detail work of organization in each locality is the most pressing necessity. We hope, therefore, that steps will be taken to raise sufficient funds in the Province so that we may recall him after his Dominion tour, and place him permanently in the field in B. C., for while we have several able speakers, we doubt if we have as capable an organizer.

He is now headed eastward again with the idea of hitting a master when he arrives in Toronto, but we are of opinion that the Party will make a mistake if it ever allows him to drive another nail except in capitalism's coffin.

## BOUND VOLUMES.

If you want a bound volume of the Clarion for 1909 you had better order now. Only a few volumes as are ordered will be bound. Last year a number of Comrades got by not ordering in time. Price \$2.50.

## FINDS BROKEN RAIL AND SAVES NO. 97.

When No. 97 on the C. P. R. was coming on Saturday she was brought to a sudden stop just this side of Mission. The cause of the stop was an iron-wraving tramp in the center of the track. When interrogated he said that he had held up the train because there was a broken rail a short distance further on. This was found to be the case. The broken rail was fixed and the train proceeded.

Passengers on the train seemed to think that the tramp might have been given a ride into the city, but nobody, poor fellow, he had just been "kindly advised" to leave here, and the offer of a ride toward the east was a favor he was not in a position to accept.—The World.

The Vancouver-World seems to jump at the conclusion that just because a man is walking on the railway tracks he must necessarily be a "tramp." At least one would believe so from the above excerpt from its columns; but, as a matter of fact it was one of the Vancouver Comrades who gave the timely warning referred to, one of those terrible Socialists, who, our capitalist, "friends" endeavor to show would destroy life, home and property, and, yet, when THIS Socialist saw there was danger to life and property when he could have left them in danger by merely neglecting to give warning, he not only gave warning, but did it as a matter of course and exhibited no desire to be rewarded for his action. He was subsequently punished by the C. P. R. by being given a job at \$1.90 a day. Such is the capitalist idea of gratitude.

## WHO PAYS FOR THEM?

In the Clarion issue of the 27th of November I notice an article by G. W. W. (Wrigley, I suppose), in which, among other things, he takes Haywood to task for "the too familiar economic error of saying the workers pay for the Dreadnaughts." Now, who in hell does pay for them, if the workers don't?

The building of the Dreadnaughts is financed by means of taxes, direct and indirect, levied on the nation at large, to defray the expenses of government, and other public services; and, so far as I have ever known, are money in coin of the realm—money. Money is a medium of exchange, a central commodity in which all other commodities express themselves, the commodity labor-power included. Money itself is not wealth, but an expression of wealth, and is only useful insofar as its purchasing powers are concerned. If Andrew Carnegie and all his billions were marooned on some uninhabited island in mid-ocean, what use would they be to him? Wealth is all and only such objects as have both utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged. Labor, and labor alone, produces all wealth.

Your industrious capitalist, or blue-blooded aristocrat, can plan and scheme from now till doomsday, but all he can produce is a violent headache—if he can produce it even then.

Labor, then, produces the wealth; but unless the laborer has access to the means of wealth production—the mills, mines and factories—he is helpless, and cannot bring his labor-power into action.

Under present conditions, the capitalist owns and controls the means of wealth production; and to him the laborer must apply for liberty to toil so that he may produce enough wealth to sustain himself and those dependent on him—among whom are numbered the capitalist and his camp followers. He therefore applies—and let us suppose for charity's sake—that the capitalist sees an opportunity of squeezing some profit out of him and sets him to work. We will now do a little approximate figuring. Suppose the worker be hired to work ten hours, for which he is paid two dollars; that is, for two dollars he resigns ownership of the value he can produce in ten hours' work. This two dollars is the minimum wage, in that locality; the minimum he can maintain himself, or herself, (for that matter) and reproduce his species, or raise and rear his offspring, with the cost of living there, and perhaps other local conditions; but its average is just the cost of subsistence and propagation. This is why the single individual, having no family to support, finds himself with a few odd dollars on hand which he usually blows in on "wine, women and song" and then kicks himself for not saving it and becoming a millionaire.

Suppose again, that in two hours' labor he can produce commodities equal to the value of this minimum wage; there are then ten minus two, or eight hours left, the product of which the capitalist corals by virtue of his ownership of the means of production, and by the "free contract" of the worker when he undertakes the job.

Out of the product of this eight hours, out of this surplus product, or surplus value, the industrial capitalist

must pay for the raw products, wear and tear of machinery, rent, interest and other incidentals of his business. What is left over and above this are his PROFITS, which, along with the handsome salary he donates himself for "organizing" the industry, constitute his income.

(It is a dead cert that he receives profits; otherwise he would cease to be a capitalist, and we would leave him in peace.)

He now has his income. Along comes the government—the class instrument which safeguards his ownership of the means of production—and demands so much per cent of this income as his contribution towards its maintenance. He "digs up," cheerfully or otherwise, depending on his economic knowledge. The other capitalists, also have to "dig up" their share; and all the other members of the gang according to the wealth they have corralled, or to their ability to misrepresent its quantity.

You see, whether they like it or not, they must "divide up" to ensure the ownership of their possessions. (This is their method of state insurance.) The "aristocrats of labor," also, if Dame Fortune should chance to smile on them, will also have to contribute a certain amount from their income. Then again there are taxes on tobacco, sugar, clothing, etc., poll taxes, and so on, which are levied on worker and capitalist alike, and other levies too numerous to mention. Of course, there is no "robbery in consumption" here, since allowance was made for these taxes in the wages paid the worker at the point of production; otherwise, his wage would be below the cost of maintenance and propagation.

This smooth trick of having the worker contribute personally towards the maintenance of the state, is the choicest of the entire capitalistic arsenal, as it leads him into believing he has a say in the running of the state, and consequently keeps him from seeing his real condition. He thus produces all the wealth; the major portion is taken by the industrial capitalist, who contributes a portion to the state; and out of the portion left the worker, he also contributes to the state.

There is one outcome of this complex social system of production which keeps many from grasping Socialism; and that is the army of mental workers, the managers, foremen, clerks, draughtsmen, engineers, etc., who are just actual wealth producers, but are, just the same, a necessary part of the machinery of production. Now, according to the Socialist doctrine, they are entitled to a portion of the wealth produced equivalent to the socially necessary labor which they perform. This, and no more. There are no PROFITS coming to them. It is these profit prophets who own the earth (or think they do) that we are after.

This competitive system keeps a large unnecessary army on the payroll, whose only function is to fight their "master's" battle for a share in the spoils; and which would be considerably pruned down under co-operation. Also, the vast army of unemployed would be put to work. It is this system of organized disorganization which compels the workers to toil anywhere from ten to twenty-four hours for a bare living. Thus the state is maintained from the wealth which the workers alone produce; and from this wealth the Dreadnaughts are constructed.

It all amounts to this: Here is the man with the horny hand, who makes the wealth, which the bourgeois takes, and keeps the state, which builds the ships, and drills the army, and fat policemen, To keep the man with the horny hand Making the wealth, Which.

Oh, hell; can't you see through it yet?

## GOUROCK.

At the next meeting of the Dominion Executive, a date will be set for the drawing to take place, so if you want a chance at this Library of Original Sources, get busy now. This work would be a valuable addition to any Local's Library. Comrades who have tickets to sell should return the stubs to this office as soon as possible. Tickets \$1.00 each.

## TYOLAISET CANADASSA

Jos tahdote jotakin tietoa tyovaen puolesta ja sosialismiin edistykselta Canadassa, niin tilatkaa kohta.

## "Tyokansa"

Se on Canadassa ainon Suomon kalliin sanomalehti, joka taistelee sinunkin puolesta. Edistat tyovaen huokkaa tilaamalla Tyokansa.

Maksaa ainoastaan, \$1.50 vuosittain "tyokaleksi" Maksa, \$1.25

# Socialist Directory

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

**DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Toronto, Ont. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE,** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Vancouver, B. C. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Calgary, Alta. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Toronto, Ont. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Halifax, N. S. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C. NO. 45.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 2, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 3, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 4, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 5, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 6, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 7, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 8, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 9, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 10, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 11, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 12, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 13, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 14, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 15, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 16, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 17, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 18, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 19, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 20, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 21, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 22, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 23, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Young Men's Association, 151 Hastings St. W. Sec. J. G. McInnis, 214 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont.

## Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

Executive Board Member Wm. Davidson, Sandon  
President DISTRICT ASSOCIATION No. 4, McInnis, Rossland  
Vice-President Thos. J. McKay, Greenwood  
Secretary-Treasurer A. Shilland, Sandon

No.	Name	Meeting Night	Pres.	Secy.	P.O. Box	Add.
256	Atlin	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Discovery
124	Cambridge	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Cambridge
100	Grand Forks	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Grand Forks
100	Greenwood	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Greenwood
161	Hedley	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Hedley
68	Kaslo	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Kaslo
119	Ladysmith	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Ladysmith
27	Marquette	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Marquette
70	Moyle	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Moyle
70	Nelson	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Nelson
81	Phoenix	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Phoenix
30	Rossland	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Rossland
82	Sandon	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Sandon
82	Slocan	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Slocan
113	Troxada	Sat	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Troxada
85	Ymir	Wed	J. G. McInnis	C. Cairns	12	Ymir

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**Propaganda Meeting**  
Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock  
**City Hall**  
Vancouver B. C.

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 at the following prices: Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local) \$5.00

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting Monday Dec. 13th, 1906. Present, Comrades Karme (chairman), Kingsley, Lambert, Mengel, Morgan, Peterson Stebbings, and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting approved. Correspondence dealt with from Maritime, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta Executive, from Locals, Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, and Halifax N. S., Toronto, Ont. and from Organizer O'Brien.

Report from Organizer Gribble received. Charter of Local Toronto, Ontario No. 1 revoked, and its branches requested to make application for charter as separate Locals.

In the case of Comrade Koentz, ruled that, having become a resident of Toronto for a considerable period, he was not eligible as a delegate from Brockville to the Ontario Provincial Executive.

Receipts. Alberta Executive \$18.00, Sidney Mines N. S. stamps 2.00, Halifax N. S. stamps 1.00, Buttons and literature 2.00, B. C. Provincial Executive 60.00

Warrants Authorized to: Organizer O'Brien \$50.00, Organizer Gribble 50.00, Printing 8.50, Total \$108.50

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting Monday Dec 13th, 1906. Minutes of previous meeting approved. Correspondence dealt with from Locals Fernie, Moyle, Nelson, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Sandon, Revelstoke, Mara, Kamloops, Ladysmith, Victoria, and Prince Rupert, and Comrade Drake.

Receipts. Local Moyle, stamps and supplies 3.75, Local Phoenix (Ukrainian), stamps 5.00, Local Prince Rupert, stamps 5.00, Local Fernie, Stamps 10.00, Local Nelson, Stamps 5.00, Local Sandon, stamps 5.00, Local Kamloops, stamps 2.00, Local Vancouver, Posters 7.50, Organizer Fitzgerald, surplus 10.00

Total \$53.25. Warrants authorized for postage, \$3.00; to Dominion Executive for supplies \$50.00. Report of Organizer Fitzgerald received.

GREAT BOOKS BY GREAT MEN. Origin of Species, Darwin; Age of Reason, Paine; Middle of the Universe, Haeckel. 25c. by mail—Merrie England; Britain for the British, Blatchford. 20c. each by mail. Send for Catalogue.

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Demand Cigars Bearing this Label

Union-made Cigars. This Cigar... Which Stands for a Living Wage Vancouver Local 357.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting, December 6th. Present—Pfeiffer (chairman), Saltzman, Voss, Fisher, Steeblickin; also Stebbings and Cummings, special delegates of English Winnipeg Local.

Minutes read and approved. Communications from Organizer E. Falcher (three), Geo. Toisland, W. H. Hoop, Dominion Executive Committee, Local Brandon (report), and Ukrainian branch of Brandon. Formation of an Ukrainian branch at Brandon approved of.

Provincial convention called on December 19th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Pastime Theatre, Winnipeg. Questions of grave importance to be decided.

Warrant drawn to Organizer E. Falcher, \$12.47.

Receipts. Ukrainian Branch, Brandon, Man. stamps \$2.50, English Local, Winnipeg, stamps and due cards 5.10, Ukrainian Local, Winnipeg, stamps 1.00, Leitch Branch, Winnipeg, stamps 2.00, MYR, STECHISHIN, Recording Secretary.

MARITIME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular fortnightly meeting of the Maritime Provincial Executive Committee. Comrade McLeod elected chairman.

Communications were read from Comrades McKenzie and Filmore. The secretary was instructed to write the Locals of the Maritime and find out the number of members in good standing in the provinces. It was also decided to carry a card in the Clarion.

Yours in revolt. DAN COCHRANE, Secretary. Box 13, Glace Bay, N. S.

VANCOUVER CAMPAIGN FUND.

Expenditures. Rent of halls \$87.00, Printing 59.75, Advertising 19.00, Bill Posting 35.00, Campaign Clarions 40.00, Petty Expenses 9.40, Hay and oats for the scrutineers 600.00, Total \$770.15

Receipts.

Previously acknowledged, \$303.60; J. A. Peterson, \$5; H. S. Faulkner, \$5; J. H. McVeay, \$5; L. E. Senev, \$2; E. Loftham, \$5; F. Godin, \$2; S. Brown, \$2; J. Carson, \$5; D. Galloway, \$2; A. Friend, \$5; D. Black, \$1; R. Black, \$1; A. R. Stebbings, \$25; J. F. Eastman, \$1; G. Worth, \$5; J. Jamieson, \$1; Mrs. M. \$1; Lady Comber, \$2.30; Friend, \$2; R. Schilling, \$5; E. Loftham, \$1; P. M. S., \$5; J. Rolfe, \$2; W. P. Black, \$1; W. Bratt, \$2; Friend, \$1.50; J. P. L., \$5; Vancouver Trade Council, tug of war team, \$5; J. Dolaney, \$5; Friend, \$3; Smith, \$5; H. Blake, \$1.50; A. Smith, \$10; B. J. Lee, \$5; R. P. Pettibone, \$20; Friend, \$10; Friend, \$1; Friend, \$2; Friend, \$1; E. T. K., \$20; J. Doe, \$5; M. McJ., \$10; J. Hird, \$1; E. W. Wright, \$2.50; C. Fick, \$2.50; Pr. Mrs. H. Bone, \$2.25; S. McKinnon, \$1; S. L., \$1; H. S., \$1; E. Welsby, \$2; L. C., \$50; J. Klein, \$5; B., \$1; W. \$2; M., \$1; H. Grimes, \$1; W. McInnes, \$2; F. Perry, \$2; J. Rintoul, \$1; N. Lambert, \$2; W. A. Macklin, \$5; J. Parliament, \$1; B. Parliament, \$5; J. McKenzie, \$10; E. Clough, \$5; D. Forrest, \$5; R. Kurzhals, \$2.50; O. Kurzhals, \$2.50; J. V. Purvalance, \$5; L. T. English, \$2; Pr. English, \$36.50; J. Bradley, \$2; F. Slater, \$5; J. S., \$5; H. S., \$1; H. B., \$1; A. Tetzlaff, \$1; C. Noek, \$2; J. H. Black, \$2; J. V. Kluener, \$5; J. Harling, \$2; Cigar makers, \$7.75; Friend, \$1; Jas. H. M., \$10; H. Orr, \$3; F. Holloway, \$2; J. S., \$5; Sillock Bros, \$5; J. L. P., \$2; McGenty, \$2; M. Paine, \$5; J. M. Briggs, \$50; C. Hawking, \$50; J. Delanore, \$50; G. Hawking, \$50; R. Dutton, \$50; J. Burke, \$50; J. Smith, \$1; H. Brown, \$1; Mrs. H. Gale, \$1; R. Gale, \$1; T. Grompton, \$25; One Who is Afraid, \$1; Friend, \$10; H. Kothhammer, \$1; A. B. Clement, \$1; A. Beasley, \$1; D. Thomas, \$1; J. Robertson, \$25; A. Cayley, \$1; A. B. Bacon, \$50;

J. McInnes, \$1; J. Johnson, \$1; F. High, \$1; A. J. Wilson, \$3; F. Hooyer, \$1.25; M. S. Nielson, \$1; E. BIRD, \$25; M. Johnson, \$1; Rene Gene, \$1; A. Green, \$1; J. Lee, \$5; V. R. Midgley, \$1; J. Donohue, \$1; F. Bowman, \$50; O. Mengel, \$2.50; Mrs. Dalk, \$1; B. S. R., \$2; E. Peel, \$1; F. Dalk, \$1; J. Hlop, \$50; Nemo, \$50; J. A., \$1; G. L., \$1; W. Foster, \$2; W. O. Scott, \$50; J. E. Chambers, \$5; C. Peters, \$3; F. Bowman, \$50; J. Donohue, \$1; Tracy, \$1; J. C. Keiser-Station, \$20; Dr. V. Sleator, \$3.50; Collections at meetings, \$109.55. Total \$955.55

Balance \$165.40. O. MENOEL.

Dec. 11th, 1906. Examined and found correct.—EWEN MACLEOD, P. GARVIE, Auditors.

Dec. 11th, 1906.

The way the money has come in to defray the expenses of the Provincial campaign, just over, is a good sign, and shows how the Socialist movement has advanced in this city since the last election. The wage slave is slowly but steadily realizing that he can only better his condition by his own efforts, and the sooner he becomes convinced of this and takes up the study of how he is robbed of what he produces, he will understand the reason for the poverty, misery and degradation of his class, and will work for the overthrow of the capitalist system and his own emancipation. The revolution is on, and will have to be fought to a finish. There can only be one outcome to the struggle, and that is the rendering of the chains of slavery. Heavily has donated \$2 for the next campaign fund, a proof if any is necessary, that the end of our campaign is but the beginning of the next. O. MENOEL.

FERNIE, B. C.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find official returns for Fernie riding: Fisher, 405; Harrington, 649; Ross, 795.

The result is frankly a disappointment to us, Fernie City especially so. There is no doubt that the polling was unusually heavy, and our committee only figured on fourteen or fifteen hundred votes being cast. We believe that a very large number of dead ones were rung in on us, in fact we have evidence of all kinds of crooked work on the part of the Conservatives, but we cannot get sufficient witnesses to take the stand and show the game up in the courts.

Our total vote is fairly respectable, although not what we expected. Fernie Local is taking a new lease of life since the election, and I believe the work will be placed on a better organized basis, so that we will be able to deliver the message to all parts of the riding, several of the smaller towns in which Socialism was expounded for the first time by a student of the subject during the recent election.

Comrade Harrington made a brave fight on behalf of his class, his address on the night of the 23rd, in a joint meeting of the three parties, being a credit to himself and an education to his hearers. It was simply splendid to see a coal digger get up on his feet and show that audience that his two opponents, although reputable (?) lawyers, were not in the same class—educationally—with their despised Socialist opponent.

Of course, Comrade Harrington had a message to deliver, and left the question of practical politics—always a dirty business, consisting of an exposure of the thieving propensities of each other by the two old parties—to his opponents.

The fight was worth the money, and our ultimate success is assured. Yours in the scrap, DAVID PATON.

LOCAL HALIFAX.

Editor Western Clarion.—Our Local was organized by Comrade Gribble about nine weeks ago. It has been slow, up-hill work to try and organize a branch when the press does everything possible to bring the movement into disrepute.

We had Wm. D. Hayward to address a public meeting held in one of the finest halls in the city. The hall belonged to the principal Episcopal church. The plate press who evidently did not like the pertinent criticisms directed against the present system, commenting on the meeting said, "that the hall might have been devoted to a better purpose than sheltering a man who abused the clergy and the church."

The audience was a representative one, trade unionists, clergymen, educationalists, etc. Amongst those present were Dr. McGill University; Rev. J. H. Pennington of Universalists Church. Comrade Hayward was listened to with great attention, the audience becoming quite enthusiastic occasionally. He traced the lightning on the dark places of the class war in

a way that will surely hasten the overthrow of the present industrial system.

We want more men like Comrade Hayward; eye, and women also, strong-minded and true, who will take their stand for justice and truth and will protest against a system which values profit before the lives of our children, who will be true to their convictions, even though they suffer imprisonment for them.

After the lecture, Comrade Williamson, who made an excellent chairman, asked if any of the audience wished to put a question to the lecturer, but our opponents were absent. Amongst those on the platform were: H. A. Russel, author of "Progress and Politics." Comrade Williamson, who lately arrived from Scotland, where he took a prominent part in the movement. He will be a valuable man in the branch, being a good worker and fine speaker.

One of our Local meetings was devoted to a debate on propaganda work, and the suggestion was put forward to start a Socialist Sunday school, so we could inculcate the children at the most impressionable age. We are starting a class for the study of economics.

We are also in need of speakers and would like to hear from any comrade residing in or visiting Halifax. Yours for revolt, LOIS M. BRISON, Secy. Halifax Local.

UTERMANN ECONOMICS.

Mr. Utermann says that Karl Marx has hinted that there are two ways in which the workers are exploited as consumers. In this letter we will take up one of those ways and see whether Mr. Utermann's interpretation of those hints are consistent with the theory of value of Karl Marx. But first we had better make sure that we correctly understand what Marx' theory of value really is.

According to Marx, there are two factors which go to determine the value of anything: "Socially necessary labor time" and "the average degree of skill and intensity prevalent at the time." The former has reference to the quantity of something, and the latter has reference to the quality of something. The value of a particular article is therefore determined by the average social labor time, and the average degree of skill prevalent at the time, or, in other words, we may say that the value of an article is determined by the average productivity of social labor-power. Now, that word "average" means the mean, or mean proportion—between certain given quantities, or certain given qualities. In making shoes, for instance, there are a certain number of shoes of a certain kind which were made in less than the average labor time, and there are an equal number of shoes which consumed more than the average labor time in making, but the value of a particular pair of shoes is determined by the average labor time. These shoes which consumed more than the average labor time in making, are counterbalanced by those shoes which consumed less than the average labor time in making. So with the workers; there are as many workmen whose skill as shoemakers is above the average, as there are whose skill is below the average, but those workmen whose skill as shoemakers is below the average are counterbalanced by those other workmen whose skill is above the average. It is the average productivity of the workers who are necessarily employed, directly and indirectly in making shoes that determines the value of shoes.

The same is true regarding groups of workmen working in different lines of industry. There are certain groups of workmen whose average productivity is permanently above the social average, and it is just as certain that there are other groups whose average productivity is permanently below the social average. That is, the "collective power of masses" are different with different groups at different times and places. And there are other groups which are sometimes above, and at other times below the social average, according to circumstances. Looking at the industrial class as a whole, there are many different degrees of productivity within the class, but they counterbalance each other. It is the average productivity of the working class as a whole that determines value. We must not lose sight of this process of counterbalancing; it is a factor that is at work in every department of life.

Let us now return to Mr. Utermann's proposition in which he contends that the workers are exploited as consumers: "Through an increase of the value of other products, which is not counterbalanced by an increase in the relative value of his wages." Mr. Utermann adds that "other products" here may be "sold at their actual labor values." I presume he does not mean all other products, but only some other products; and that "his wages" may mean wages as measured in labor values, and that his labor-power is sold at a relatively lower value than the labor-power produc-

ing "other products." We will consider the proposition by putting it into other words thus:

When a rise takes place in the labor value of A, which is not counterbalanced by a relative rise in the labor value of B, B will purchase less of A than formerly; or, for a given quantity of product A, more of B must be given in exchange than formerly. Therefore, says Mr. Utermann, that extra amount of labor values which B must give in exchange for A are exploited values which land in the pockets of the capitalists. It is assumed, of course, that B will keep on purchasing the same quantity of A, as he did before the rise, which is contrary to practice.

Now, this is looking at the exchange process through a one-eyed monocle. If Mr. Utermann will change his monocle over to the other eye and look again, he will see that an increase in the value of "other products" will purchase, not only more of product B, but also more of C and D and E, which will tend to increase the demand for those other products; and will result in a relative increase in the value of "his wages." Or, with the mobility of capital and labor, being attracted by a rise in the purchasing power of "other products," will soon bring their values down to their former level, and which is often the case, below their former level.

Again, if "other products" are sold at their actual labor values, the value of the wages of the workers producing them are correspondingly higher than the value of "his wages." In that case, the lower purchasing power of "his wages" is not exploited in exchange by the capitalists, but is absorbed by the relatively higher purchasing power of the wages of those workers producing "other products." The lower purchasing power of one is counterbalanced by the higher purchasing power of the other, and taking the two together their mean average corresponds to the social average.

Actual experience on the market proves that while some products are sold at their actual labor values, the greater portion of them are not. Some products are sold at much below their labor values, while others are sold at much above their labor values. Those products which are sold by the capitalists at a price below their labor values are counterbalanced by those other products which are sold at a price above their labor values, and taking those labor values as a whole, they are exchanged on an average at their actual labor values, and there is no exploitation at the point of consumption. A decrease in the purchasing power of a given group of labor values is always counterbalanced by a relative increase in the purchasing power of other groups of labor values.

Assuming that the workers can be exploited at any stage in the exchange of labor values, there are certain conditions necessary in order that this proposition we are considering will "work" in exploiting labor as consumers, and these are: (1) that "his wages" will keep on exchanging for the same quantity of "other products" after the rise as it did before the rise; (2) that there are no substitutes for "other products" among the lower priced products; (3) that the relative decrease in the purchasing power of "his wages" is not counterbalanced by a relative increase in the purchasing power of other wages.

In concluding this letter, I ask, what does the worker really exchange for "other products," anyway? Mr. Utermann says, "The value of his wages." That is, a certain quantity of labor values represented by money in hand. Does Marx even hint that the workers are exploited in the exchange of labor values for labor values? I think Marx has hinted pretty plainly that labor is exploited in the PRODUCTION of labor values, and not in their exchange. The worker cannot be exploited in the exchange of labor values until he owns them. All he owns is a title to a portion of the labor values which are in the possession of the capitalist class, and which he receives in exchange for the use of his labor power. He passes the title over the counter and receives his face value in labor values. He will fool Mr. Utermann and the capitalists by not buying any of the "other products," but will buy a substitute from the lower priced products.

We will leave this proposition for the present and take up Mr. Utermann's proposition No. 2 in our next. HECTOR N. McDONALD, Toronto.

Have you got your gun ready; I mean is your name on the voters' list. It is the worker who fails to register that keeps the rest back.

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

Here and Now By LABREDS!

Readers should watch carefully the number that is printed on the address label and renew before subscription expires as well as on the circulation of the Clarion when Socialists, who are aware of the importance of having a Party paper printed, neglect to keep their subscriptions paid up.

If the number 559 is on the address label your subscription expires with the next issue after this one. If the number is anything less than 559 you should get ready to renew. In order to keep in touch with the labor movement in Canada and also to keep yourself up-to-date regarding the newest phases of the movement, it is necessary that you get your paper and carefully peruse it every week. By this means you will also help to keep the circulation increasing as it should.

Comrade Lester, Vancouver, rustles up a list of seven new subs. and a renewal this week.

Comrade Geo. Armstrong, treasurer of the Literature Committees of Local Winnipeg, orders a dollar's worth of Gabriel Deville's "Socialism—Revolution and International" and writes for a catalogue.

Comrade W. E. Hadden, Grand Forks, pays for campaign bundle and sends in a yearly sub.

A pair of yearlies arrive from New Westminster, B. C., as the result of a stunt by Comrade J. Rolfe.

The "fair wage clause" (?) in the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement is making lots of investigators. Comrade T. Y. Mackay, Prince Rupert, discovers two slaves who are willing to find out why, and sends them in for treatment.

Comrade I. A. Austin, Nelson, B.C. rustles up two new readers for the Clarion and reports the spirit as "moving" in that "neck of the woods."

Erer at it, Comrade H. Collingwood, North Battleford, Sask., comes along again with two yearlies.

"Every new reader for the Clarion is a blow aimed at the heart of capital," writes Comrade G. Bloomfield, South Hill, B. C., and adds two more to the list.

Comrade F. Blake, Edmonton, Alta., has been keeping up a running fight after underbrates for some time, and a bunch of five this week is evidence that he is "catching 'em."

Two subs from Comrade John Harrington, Fernie, show that Jack has some fight left in him yet.

Three subs and a renewal to hand per Comrade W. Moore, Toronto, Ont. and 50c. to Clarion Maintenance Fund from Comrade J. Stewart, same place.

New subs and renewals from the following this week. Are you helping? C. J. Weaver, Minneapolis, Minn. U. S. A.; C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., Sterling, Alta.; H. N. McDonald, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. J. G. Morgan, Vancouver, B. C.; W. K. Bryce, Bernard, Sask.; Wm. Craig, Rindol, B. C.; H. S. W. Hillcrest, B. C.; "Rebel-at-Large" Car-macks, Y. T.; A. F. Cobb, Okotoks, Alta.; A. Cooper, Toronto, Ont.; A. Shillman, Sandon, B. C.

Comrade A. T. Hilton, Elkhorn, Man., encloses 50 cents for a Party Button.

Will comrades in the United States please note that U. S. stamps are not legal tender in Canada. A postal note or order is the real goods.

\$15.00 pays for 100 subs for three months. Send in your orders.

A poor unfortunate caught begging got six months hard labor for being hungry. Magistrate Williams passed sentence on him, and when he did so, he was carrying out the wishes of the workmen of Vancouver as expressed at the ballot box on November 25th, so there is no kick coming.

There is going to be an election in B. C. within the next four years. The Conservative campaign cry will be "Let McBride finish his work" (The Canadian Northern may be half built by that time) Let the Socialist Party finish its work then, and in order to finish then, let's begin NOW.

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

DISCIPLINE.

At the present rate of Capitalist development, society will, in the near future, be one vast mass of combustible matter.

It is for us to supply the spark that will explode the present system and blow Capitalism and all belonging to it to the devil.

Magistrate Williams will still inflict the lashes of the Capitalist Class upon our class proceeded by the usual mummerys and the best legal bribery.

What a glorious outlook! How beautiful the prospect! This is what the wage slave has voted for.

We can now expect events to come quick and thick. The immediate future promises to provide some startling changes.

It is the nature of a devil to tear and rend the body of its victim before he is cast out. The devil of Capitalism will be no exception to the rule.

What is political organization? It is class organization. This movement of ours is to discipline and drill the working class until they possess power sufficient to overthrow the enemy.

The situation in England is peculiar. The agitation against the House of Lords is a mere bogey. Had the Liberal Party possessed the slightest intention of abolishing that august assembly, they would when the Lords violated the constitution by interfering with finance in defiance of all precedent have left the Lords to appeal to the country, by themselves declaring the Budget the law of the land.

The English Capitalists are the most cunning of all ruling classes. While the workers are busily engaged in a desperate political struggle among themselves about something of no consequence to them the powers that be can afford to chuckle.

The Budget of the Lords don't matter a damn to the workers. Will the Lords be abolished? Not the Liberal Party will need them again shortly. They cover a multitude of sins.

The Capitalist class in that country have some desperate game in view for which this same battle is preparing the way. Capitalism is entering upon that period of delirium predicted by the founders of the Socialist philosophy.

Although the Socialists may scarcely realize it the Capitalists regard themselves as absolutely indispensable to the community. This has been a feature of all ruling classes in the past.

situation in a manner likely to throw us backward, rather the reverse. As the class lines get tighter drawn the conflict will develop a fierceness that we at present have little conception of.

Some of us are impatient and want to move fast. But we do not see any necessity moves our class to action. In there a short cut anywhere, that the wit of man can discover, that will lead us to the Socialist Republic.

The Capitalists believe they rule us for our good and the worst of it is that many of our class believe it too. To my mind the Socialist Party to be true to its principles, should attack every organization that has not for its whole and sole object, the abolition of wage slavery.

We in Canada are particularly fortunate. We are on a sound foundation. There is scarcely a Local in the Dominion but what has, thanks to the Clarion, members who thoroughly understand the proposition.

No man expects that we shall win by the ballot. "Force is the midwife of every old Society pregnant with a new one and is in itself, an economic power."

Where are we to obtain the power to back up the verdict of the ballot? Parker, Williams says, "The midwife always arrives before the birth." It is these that Comrades started trying to discover her whereabouts.

It is possible, nay it is necessary, that he should have a political machine as perfect in its way as the military system of a certain European power. And this will be accomplished with no increase of labor and with no additional expenditure of cash, because it will be both easier and cheaper, when we develop a systematic method of working, than it is at the present time.

What is political organization? It is class organization. This movement of ours is to discipline and drill the working class until they possess power sufficient to overthrow the enemy. Individually, we are nothing, but together we are a mighty force, and we draw our strength from each other.

We became Socialists sooner than we otherwise should have done because we came in contact with those who could explain things which were beckoning or compelling our investigation. Thousands more are willing, say anxious, for our help in dispelling the gloom in which their ignorance envelops them.

We are in many ways fortunately situated. The geographical position of this province, as well as the absence of stigma, made it noted more than any other to lead the way in the mightiest upheaval the world has ever known.

WHAT'S STRUCK US?

Editor, Clarion— Dear Sir, I read the Clarion, Saturday, November 27th. I read a letter by Ed. Fulcher, entitled "Below Cost." He endeavored to prove that the individual laborer himself received less than his cost to produce him.

We will deal with the last first. Here is the definition: "Labor power,

the commodity that the laborer must sell to remain alive, the only commodity that in consumption gives out a greater value is the labor power of the working class as a whole.

Mr. Fulcher goes on to say: "This power cannot be sold at less than cost without destroying the whole working class," but it is defined as an individual commodity, so it is quite possible for it to be sold at less than cost by individuals.

Labor power is an individual commodity, no two laborers having the same amount or quantity. What atom is to the engine, labor power is to the laborer. A balance has to be maintained between waste and repair.

I cannot accept the definition of the cost of production of a laborer. Mr. Fulcher divides it into two parts: "First, the amount of clothing, food and shelter necessary to keep him alive and in fit condition to work from day to day." This first part should be classified as COST OF MAINTENANCE, which is vastly different to cost of production.

Mr. Fulcher says the average age of the worker is 33, and the marrying age rapidly nearing that. What a glorious state of affairs! It will be when we all get married at 33, and this earthly tabernacle dissolves at 33!

That part of Mr. Fulcher's letter to which he is indebted to Hackel, is very illuminating. I refer to those pungent paragraphs on reproduction. He says the individual is subordinate to the race. That sounds Socialistic. I say the race is subordinate to the individual.

Let slips be printed thus: "I wish to subscribe for the 1. Western Weekly, or 2. Cotton's Weekly." "Name....."

Let the speaker urge the audience to sign these slips and put them on the plate when the collection is being taken. Then let Local workers go around and collect the coin and addresses of the signers.

Who do you Socialists mean by the workers? You evidently seem to be under the delusion that the wages receiving portion of the community constitute exclusively the workers. If a man has got the ability to make money, he will make it.

Yours truly, CLIFFORD BUTLER.

WORKERS OF WESTERN CANADA UNITE!

Late accounts of the mining disaster in Illinois show us what many of us have known for some time, viz., that workers are not considered of equal value with raw material or the lower animals by the capitalist class.

Late election returns show us what can be done by the workmen when they are united and persistent. Four more years of persistent and united endeavor ought to put the workers into possession of the government benches of the British Columbia legislature.

It looks to an onlooker from Alberta that several things go to make up the successful propaganda of the British Columbia Socialists.

First, there is the fact that most Socialists in British Columbia must be propagandists. In my life as a preacher I always found that if I could get the church members to use their influence on other people to get them interested in the church, our church was bound to go ahead.

Secondly, I have been told that certain influences that retard people in their acceptance of the program of Socialism in other provinces are not as strong in British Columbia, such as church influences and the idea that to be religious one must shun the company of people who do not worship their church or denomination, for we assure you that few church people worship any God.

Let slips be printed thus: "I wish to subscribe for the 1. Western Weekly, or 2. Cotton's Weekly." "Name....."

Let the speaker urge the audience to sign these slips and put them on the plate when the collection is being taken. Then let Local workers go around and collect the coin and addresses of the signers.

Now, I have been planning for some time how I could put an ad. in the Clarion and have discovered a possible way. I enclose advertisement. If it is acceptable, publish it; if not, turn it down, but let us think up some way of getting the paper read, for it seems to me the best thing in print to make Western workers revolutionary Socialists.

A. F. Cobb Merchant Tailor Okotoks, Alberta For every suit sold through this advertisement I will give \$2.00 to the circulation of the Western Clarion.

WANTED Aschool teacher for Gibson's Landing school, male preferred. Duties 12 months. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Jas. Fletcher, sec. school board Gibson's Landing, B.C.

Teacher Wanted For Squamish school. Salary \$60 per month. Apply to H. JUDD, Sec. Brackendale, 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, railways, 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.

"THE LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES"

Among Socialists and other independent thinkers, this great library is superseding encyclopedias, histories and all such second-hand information. It digs deep into the real history of civilization, reveals the naked truth and shows why Socialism is inevitable.

GREATEST WORK EXTANT FOR SOCIALISTS

Save Freeman Knowles, Editor of "The Lantern" (Socialist), Victor L. Berger says in this issue of the Social Democratic Herald, "No Socialist can afford to be without this great library. All leading Socialist writers, editors and lecturers use and commend this great library—Ernest Unterman, John Spargo, Arthur M. Lewis, A. H. Simons, and literally thousands of the comrades, farmers, miners, ranchmen mechanics and business and professional men."

READ WHAT THE COMRADES SAY

APPEAL TO REASON: "Active Local Socialists could not make a better investment than a set of these books." A. L. LINGSTON (Sec. Local, Hackberry, Man.) "I owe you my thanks; the greatest addition I ever made to my library."

WALTER LOHRENGER (Sec. Longshoremen Union, Seattle, Wash.) "A boon to the working class who have neither time nor money to secure a university education." TOM CLIFFORD (Socialist lecturer) "I have longingly desired such a work for years. A service to civilization."

NOT FOR "SCHOLARS"—FOR "THINKERS"

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH EXTENSION: Milwaukee, U. S. A. Please send me a few articles by Simons, Berger and others, and tell me how I can get the ten volumes library on a co-operative basis. No obligation involved by this request. Name..... Address.....

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

If you would like to spend less time in your kitchen and washdays, 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.

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

A PLACE TO EAT THE CAFETERIA 305 Cambie St., Vancouver The Best of Everything Properly Cooked

Teacher Wanted For Squamish school. Salary \$60 per month. Apply to H. JUDD, Sec. Brackendale, B. C.