



OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

NUMBER 61 659

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1912

Subscription Price PER YEAR \$1.00

## SOCIALISM, WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT STANDS FOR

### Reason Why Workingmen and Women Should Study the Philosophy of Socialism.

In writing an article upon the question of Socialism, I find myself up against a very great difficulty. The subject is one of such magnitude that in a single lifetime it is impossible to understand all about it. For my own part, I feel that my knowledge in regard to the matter is limited to a very small compass. I am, however, sufficiently grounded in its basic principles to be convinced that it is the instrument, as it were, by means of which the working class will ultimately emancipate itself.

The word "instrument" is used advisedly, because Socialism is not a scheme more or less carefully thought out, whereby we seek to regenerate and reconstitute society. This, unfortunately, is a notion which is very widely held and it is my purpose in the course of this article to show that it is not the case.

We Socialists do not come before the working class with a plan for making society better. We are not building the house but simply digging out the foundation and removing as fast and as well as we can the useless material which now occupies the place in which the foundation of the new society must be built. In fact, we have nothing so interesting to place before the workers as a picture of society at some future date when each man or woman will be enjoying the full fruits of his or her labor instead of, as is now the case, giving something like 80 per cent. of it to a class of useless idlers and their equally inept retainers. Our task is really much harder than that because the matters in which we have to deal are, in their very essence, dry to the last degree. The average mind seems to revel in books and plays which paint something in the shape of a love romance and are as a rule the very antithesis of life as we know it to-day. If it does not delight in these ill-fitted it seeks respite from its daily oil in the various sports and pastimes which the economic position of the individual permits. It is a most difficult thing to get such a mind to take any interest in the working of the economic laws which govern society today, and yet it is only by knowing these laws that we can fully comprehend our position.

The superficial mind only notices those things on the surface and which make the first impression upon the mental organism. For instance it realizes from common experience that the capitalist must have the incentive of profit before he will invest; it knows, too, that the landlord must have rent before he will loan his land or house and that the money lender seeks interest for lending. But, unappreciated, this type of mind seldom gets deeper than this and falls entirely to recognize that these three things, rent, interest and profit, are but effects of certain causes.

Because of the fact that the worker has to go to a master and ask his permission to live it appears to him that his interests are irrevocably bound up with the master's. Moreover, it is essential to bear in mind the fact that the workers have for centuries been trained by the masters to look up to them as their natural protectors and benefactors and anyone who has studied the history of class rule will be aware that masters do not train their slaves to think for themselves.

It is, therefore, quite natural that the workers, under these circumstances, should hesitate to accept a doctrine which their masters say will only lead them into a worse position and more especially when that doctrine is incomprehensible without a knowledge of economics.

This is the useless material which we have to remove and it is a task requiring much patience and perseverance.

I said above that Socialism is not a scheme, and this is quite correct. It is simply an analysis of society as it exists to-day. By means of that portion of the science known as Historical Materialism we come to understand why it is that society has from time to time changed its form. As the tools of production increase in number and magnitude and become more complex, society has to adapt itself to the new conditions. As an instance we might refer back to the time when society shook off the chains of feudalism and took upon itself the shackles of capitalism. In the old feudal days production to an extent far greater than today was individual, but with the advent of the machines it became impossible for any one man to carry on production. As the machine developed so the transformation became more apparent and the family working at home fell out of the running and is now almost entirely replaced by the family working in the factory, and that, too, under conditions far less enticing. Now, we have to remember that the tool of production is still changing and with this change is forcing upon us another social revolution.

Another of the Socialist functions is to show what form this revolution will take. Many well that I do not say what form of society will be brought into existence, nor by what "ism" it will be known. Neither I nor anyone else can tell yet how this change will work out any more than the bourgeois could tell how the wage system would work. But they did know that it was necessary that serfdom should be changed for what we now call wage slavery, and we are fully aware that future developments, combined with those which now exist will compel us, the working class, to follow certain definite lines. What are those lines?

We see from history, written and unwritten, that society has changed from crude communism into a form where private property under certain conditions, has become the dominant factor. We follow the course of this development and find that, after undergoing many variations, it has now arrived at the stage at which each man sees it in the control of fewer individuals, and it has become class property.

We now turn for a moment to the productive aspect of the question. Originally production was individual, but as time progresses we see the slow growth of the "division of labor" and watch the gradual evolution of social production.

We now combine the two and find that we live in a state of society in which production is socialized, but property, once individual, is now owned by a class.

Continuing our somewhat hurried examination of these two principal factors in the evolution of society we see that a change coming in the form of production can only be along the lines of further division of labor. To hark back to the old method of individual production would be but to cut off our own noses to spite our faces. The division of labor and concentration of production enables us to create more articles in less time; so, as already stated, production must continue along socialized lines.

But what about ownership? In the United States 100 years or so ago a large portion of the people owned a very large part of the wealth. Today, however, we find according to government statistics that one per cent. of the population own 51 per cent. of the wealth. Surely that is sufficient to convince anyone that the ownership is concentrating into fewer hands. What developments then will take place in this sphere?

It is in connection with this factor that the radical change in society must come and it must come along the same lines, as the change in production of social ownership and this brings us to another basic principle of Socialism, namely, the class struggle which is the struggle for ownership.

## THE COMMUNARDS.

Underneath the human timeways,  
Where the restless currents meet  
With the chattering of the market  
And the ramblings of the street;

In the blaze of heartless splendor,  
Where the souls of men consume,  
There unmarked, but forgotten,  
Is a many martyred tomb.

But no tempted shrine upbilled  
Points its finger to the sky,  
And no altar stones are shapen  
Where our martyrs' ashes lie.

'Neath the feet of vulgar tyrants,  
Skulking priests and fawning slaves,  
Chainless now, their limbs are resting  
In their dark, dishonored graves.

In the cold earth's kindly bosom,  
Heedless, now, of blame and praise,  
They are stent all whose death-songs  
Was the deathless "Marseillaise."

When behind the ruined rampart  
And the flaming barricade,  
All their faith's full final tribute  
Unto Liberty was paid.

Yet, all earth is now their altar,  
And the priestless, Freedom, stands—  
Holds our hearts as votive offerings  
Like the first fruits of the lands.

For, from all Mankind's wide harvests  
Hearts are consecrated now,  
At the World's great shrine of Freedom;  
On Montmartre's bloody brow.

Not in vain by torch and rifle  
Perished they who would be free;  
Not in vain the brave were murdered  
By the faithless bourgeoisie.

Freedom lights anew her censor  
At such hecatombs as this,  
When the death-cold lips that loved  
Her feel her sacramental kiss.

From the earth that drank their life  
blood,  
Lo! a phantom 'rop upspringing;  
Souls that move in changeless concert

With the living soul of things.

Truth, long crushed to earth, is rising,  
Scorn and hate are overpast;  
Juster years have borne their harvest,  
All must honor them at last.

For the earth is rich with heroes,  
Lo! They rise in many lands,  
And they speak Mankind's new concept  
At the clasping of the hands.

Hailing "Comrade," "Friend" and  
"Brother":  
These no empty words will be;  
Freedom's soil at last will nourish  
Love that best befits the free.

—WEBSTER ROGERS.

All blessings on the man whose face  
was first illumined by a smile. All  
blessings on the man who first gave  
to the common air the music of  
laughter—laughter springing from  
good nature, that is the most wonderful  
musical that has ever enriched  
the ears of man.

If there is anything of importance  
in this world it is the family, the  
home, the marriage of true souls,  
the equality of husband and wife,  
the true republicanism of the heart,  
the real democracy of the freeds. Unless  
the marriage relation be pure,  
tender and true, civilization is impossible.

Rock-a-by baby,  
On the tree top,  
When you grow up  
You'll work in a shop.

When the day breaks  
You'll be on your way,  
And slave all your life  
For very small pay.

Rock-a-by baby  
On the tree top,  
When you grow old  
Your wages will stop.

When your health breaks  
Your job you must yield,  
And soon find a grave  
Within Potter's field.

Labor produces all wealth; and gets  
very little of it.

## DRIVEN TO DESPAIR

(By Theresa Malkiel.)

"Shoot if you will!" shouted a young woman, unbuttoning her shabby coat and facing the threatening militiaman. The woman's question did not belong to any gang of desperadoes, not even to the army of unfortunate street walkers. She was an honest, hard-working woman who had spent the best years of her life in the woolen mills of Lawrence, Mass.

At the age of twelve she obtained work there at \$4 per week. She worked until she was twenty and succeeded in receiving \$1 more per week than when she first started. About that time she fell in love with a bright young fellow who worked at her side for the same wage—\$5 per week.

The two had struggled and suffered all their life, had never before known what love and devotion meant. The new bliss which came to them during the long weary hours at the loom transformed their whole existence. The sun shone brighter through the dirty mill windows, the coarse food tasted sweeter, the hard pillow felt softer—what wonder that they had in time joined their lot—to work, suffer, exist and, if possible, die together.

From the mill they went to a mill-later and the next morning back to the mill together. Ten dollars for two went much further than \$5 for one; it became a bit easier to live. But before the year was over, while the young wife was at her loom, a baby girl was born to her. Mother and

child were carried to the one dingy room which the two called home. The doctor, the few delicacies and a few other incidentals, drained their pockets, drove them into debt.

A week later, 6 a. m., the young mother lifted her shivering infant and carried it off to a neighbor, where, in company with twenty others, for the sum of 10 cents, it was cared for by an old woman.

In five years the first baby was joined by three other brothers and sisters. They all wanted food; they needed clothing; they had to be cared for in some way or other. The cost of living went up in Lawrence even more than in the large metropolises. The wages remained stationary—\$10 for the two evenly divided; \$5 per week for the husband and \$5 for the wife.

The woman of twenty-five had by this time lost her health, her youth, her vigor. Ten hours daily at the loom and the bearing of four children at the same time, the house drudgery during the long hours of the night, have all combined to ruin her body, to undermine her health.

Not a cent, not a farthing, could she allow herself for medicine or medical advice—it all had to go for rent and bread. Every cent was weighed and considered before it was spent. Her brain was constantly employed at the problem of making ends meet. She could not see her babies hungry.

But the billion dollar company cared not for all this. When it so chose it issued an edict for a cut in wages which meant to the poor struggling mother 45 cents per week for self and husband. How could she give up 45 cents of the little she had? It meant more suffering for her babies and for their sake she would rather die. She faces the cruel militiamen unflinchingly. She has nothing to lose—If she dies the State will perhaps care for her children. If she goes on at the same rate as the company wants her to she is doomed to see them wither one after the other.

The fate of this mother is the fate of 10,000 other mothers in Lawrence; they fight for the bread that the rich company is trying to wring from the mouths of the babes. By its cruel treatment the mill-owning company has driven them to despair.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND A ROYAL COMMISSION

### A Few Finishing Touches Put on Labor Legislation By McBride-Bowser & Co.

Hayward's Bill providing for the licensing of employment agencies by municipal authorities was put through its final committee stages, during which the member for Nainaimo succeeded in getting some valuable amendments accepted.

Section 4 was amended by adding to sub-section (b) the following words: "Provided always that any applicant for a license for an employment agency for females must produce a certificate of character from two Justices of the Peace or the Mayor." Many of the female employment agencies in the United States were but agencies for the re-crafting of the white slave traffic, established for that very purpose. In Vancouver and other places similar agencies had been established, and he was satisfied that the amendment would get the support of the House.

Clause 8 was amended by increasing the penalty for a breach of the Act from not exceeding \$25 to not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, in default of payment three months imprisonment, Hawthornthwaite contending that the penalty appearing in the Bill was insufficient, and one for which the holder of a license could easily recoup himself from his customers. All kinds of iniquity was carried on in those places and the penalty clause should be made effective.

The Attorney General inserted the words, "after summary conviction."

Section 3 was amended by adding "any company, incorporated or unincorporated shall be granted a license under the provisions of this Act."

Section 22 was amended to read, "No person whose license has been cancelled shall be entitled to hold a license nor shall he obtain employment nor act in any capacity under any license holder carrying on the business of such employment agency in any district in the Province of British Columbia until the expiration of one year from the date of such cancellation."

The Act ought to be an efficient instrument in fighting the fraudulent shark of the slave market, and to a large extent, it is to be organized labor now to see that it is enforced.

Hawthornthwaite then moved the second reading of this bill to establish and regulate Employment Agencies. He said that the member for Cowichan had produced a Bill which, while it did not entirely cover the case, would do some good. His own Bill was at least worthy of consideration. It provided that the different government agents should act as employment agents.

Some countries were very strict in regard to these matters, but when under a government administration it was an altogether different thing. Germany had established the government employment agency.

He had very frequently alluded to the question, but he would point out that unemployment in Germany had been reduced to the least proportionate amount in any civilized country. They were a very professed people, and had brought the employment agencies to perfection. One authority had said that they had reduced unemployment to 2 per cent. or three per cent. That might not be correct, but if anything near the truth it was a remarkable result.

Many people said that a large number of men did not want work but merely drifted around the country. That might apply to members of the House but a majority of the working people through necessity were undoubtedly anxious to get work.

The German government said that they should apply to the agency, and the employers were compelled to go there to hire men. If a man was not registered at an agency, and was caught begging for assistance, he was in the position of being liable to punishment. He was not in sympathy with the idea of compelling a man to work, but many were compelled to work and must be assumed to be anxious, and in the Bill they would be placed where they belonged. The House would probably see the beneficial effect the Bill would have. The average human being was very slow to accept new ideas, preferring to advance by experience, which in the last analysis was the best school. He

had said that the human brain was possibly an absolutely perfect instrument for reasoning because it summed up all human experience. The government supporters in the House had not passed through the necessary experience that would enable them to see the correctness of the Bill, and could not accept it. He hoped they would see shortly that the Bill was necessary. It would show beyond cavil the number of persons unemployed and looking for work.

The Premier, replying, said he did not intend to discuss the Bill at any length. He had listened very carefully to the previous speaker's remarks on the manner in which Germany dealt with the question, and there could be no question that that government had gone a long way to give relief to unemployment. So much recognition had been given to it that in England Mr. Churchill had produced a system of employment bureaus which, he believed, were operating very successfully. He believed that the Legislature should take an active interest in matters of that nature and in view of the great industrial expansion the proposal should receive close study and legislation.

### A Royal Commission to Investigate Labor Conditions.

He wished to make an announcement. During the last eight or nine years, more especially in the last four years, the Socialist Party, year in and year out, had urged presented certain proposals as to labor reforms. The government had been very careful to explain their position when the Legislature had been asked to interfere between employer and employee. The government had preferred that the adjustment of the hours of labor, etc., should be left for settlement to the different parties interested. When once the Legislature began to take part in contracts or arrangements between employer and employee, it would be difficult to draw the line where the function of parliament should stop. All must agree that the government must be as careful as possible, with a single eye to the public good, and that both labor and capital should go slow. The government recognized that no matter from what section proposals came, it must give them every recognition their importance deserved. Pressure had also come from the Conservative party. As soon as possible after the House rose he would submit a recommendation for a Royal Commission to carefully investigate labor conditions throughout British Columbia, and report upon all affairs relating to the employment of labor in the Province.

The report would be submitted to the Legislature in order to enable parliament and the government to make a wise selection and take what steps would seem right and just. The commission would give ample facilities whereby all could present their views and arguments before them. The commission would go throughout the length and breadth of the Province. He made the announcement at that stage of the evening's proceedings because it was quite in order, and as another earnest of the government's desire to deal fairly with all classes alike.

Hawthornthwaite, obtaining the Speaker's permission to speak a second time, said that he knew the Bill was out of order for a private member to introduce, and he would withdraw it. He proposed to briefly take up the Premier's statement.

No Socialist believed in passing indiscriminate labor legislation, understanding as they did that it led to more harm than good to those chiefly interested. Frequently being really reactionary in effect. A great deal was heard of New Zealand as a "So-

(Continued on Page Three)

Propaganda Meeting  
**THE ELECTRIC**  
THEATRE  
Sunday, Mch. 17 8 p.m.  
Speaker:  
**E. T. Kingsley**

LOCAL VANCOUVER  
**Propaganda**  
**MEETING**  
Every Sunday Evening  
**Empress Theatre**

THE WESTERN CLARION

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada, 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, LABOR TEMPLE, DUNSMUIR ST.

SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.00 Per Year, 50 cents for Six Months, 25 cents for Three Months.

Bundles of 5 or more copies for a period of not less than three months, at the rate of one cent per copy per issue.

Advertising rates on application. If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

In making remittance by cheque, exchange must be added. Address all communications and make all money orders payable to

THE WESTERN CLARION, Labor Temple, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

660—Watch the label on your paper. If this number is on it, your subscription expires the next issue.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1912

LABOR'S PROGRAM.

Labor is today the slave of Capital. The power that was once vested in the master of chattel slaves or the feudal lord, is now held by the capitalist. The degrading servitude once borne by the chattel slave or feudal serf is now the portion of the wage slave.

The very essence of slavery is that the master shall command the services of the slave and appropriate the product of his toil. That is as completely accomplished under the present as it was under any previous system of slavery.

The worker of to-day is held in wage-slavery because the means of production function as capital. The form of property ownership in vogue renders this possible. Though all men depend upon the resources of the earth and the implements of labor for their existence, these things are not the property of all, therefore, those who are outside the pale of ownership find themselves at the mercy of those who do own the means of production.

For the owners to allow the non-owners to use the means of production without paying for the privilege would be equivalent to an abrogation of such ownership. No property-owning class has ever yet been guilty of acquiring such a ridiculous habit of self-abnegation.

The test of property is that the owner shall enjoy all benefits accruing from the use of such property. He must reap the benefit of property in order to realize its possession. The owner of capitalist property can only realize the possession of it by drawing revenue from its use. Capitalist property is of both character and magnitude beyond the power of its owner to utilize unless he can command the services of others in its operation. By so doing he accomplishes that which is beyond his power as an individual to accomplish. He is thus enabled to reap the fruit of other men's labor. It comes into production of wealth that he does not produce. His property rights are thus confirmed. They become to him, a fact. He realizes possession, and, as the magnitude of his operations increases, in corresponding ratio does his importance as a property-owner assert itself.

Capital expresses itself through the exploitation of labor. Should this exploitation be rendered no longer possible, capital would vanish at once. The robbery of labor is the breath of life in the nostrils of capital. Without it capital could no more exist than a human being without air.

The program of labor must be to bring to an end its exploitation. This implies the destruction of capital. This, however, by no means infers that any of the implements of production need be destroyed. It merely means the destruction of the present form of property, under which the means of production function as capital, i.e., means of exploiting labor. It implies the setting up of common ownership of the means of production in place of the class (capitalist) ownership that now prevails.

This in turn implies an entire change in the purpose for which the industries of the world are carried out. They are now operated for the purpose of bringing profit to the owners, the capitalist. Under common, or social ownership, they will be operated for the purpose of satisfying the needs of those who do the work. Now the owners (capitalists) are enabled to realize from the labor of the non-owners, the owners themselves performing no useful part in the process of production. In the latter case the workers themselves being the owners the element of profit cannot enter into the problem. Profit implies getting something for nothing. No person can make a profit out of himself. What is true of an individual is likewise true of a class. When the working class assumes ownership and control of its means of labor the era of production for profit will end. There is no class below the working class to be exploited.

To free itself from the capitalist exploitation the working class must first gain control of the Capitalist State, for this is the sole instrument by means of which capital maintains its economic domination over the workers. It is the means whereby the capitalist class holds the workers in leash for exploitation. Once in possession of the capitalist state the working class can effect the necessary transformation of property in the means of production to bring the rule of capital and its brutal exploitation of labor to an end. The capture of the state by the working class means the ending of that human slavery that has cursed the earth since the dawn of civilization.

The political and economic program of labor can be written in few words. It is so written in the "Platform" with. Another gag the master form of the Socialist Party of Canada. But with a thorough understanding of capitalist production and the position of enslaved labor under its baneful sway, the representatives of the revolutionary proletariat in the parliaments of the world need no further mandate than the simple declaration set forth in that document. Without such understanding all the documents in existence could not keep them on the straight course.

Some there are who are weak enough to assert that Labor's program should be artistically embellished with multitudinous demands, promising some immediate relief to the working class, or some section of it. In fighting an implacable and unscrupulous foe it is not the part of wisdom to give notification beforehand of where and when you intend to strike a blow. To do so is to warn the enemy of the point of attack and enable him to guard against your onslaught. Better be by far to keep your own counsel and let your blows fall whenever and wherever a weak spot may be disclosed in your antagonist's armor. Were the Socialists of British Columbia weak enough to go into the pending campaign advocating specific ameliorative measures on behalf of the workers, it would be equivalent to giving the enemy information of the point of attack, and thus enable him to fortify against the assault.

Let the program of Labor remain a short, sharp and concrete statement of purpose. Let the representatives of Labor deliver their blows whenever and wherever opportunity offers, and bring every possible concession from the ruling class, whether such be applicable to but one member of the working class or millions.

BRANTFORD JOTTINGS.

The awakening of the workers still goes merrily on in this hotbed of wagslaves, Primitives and tool-eaters. This is in spite of the intimidation by the sinners of the ruling class in the factories on the one hand, and the unconscious opposition of so-called "Socialists" on the other.

These latter gentry are too much interested in picking faults with existing organizations, compromising with capitalist parties, and advocating frank political parties, and are no longer a factor in the production of class-conscious workmen. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the more intelligent of the workers round here are "getting on" these several types of rummies and do not take them seriously.

Our good, dear, kind friends, the two capitalist parties, have opened clubrooms in this burg. Free smoking concerts are given. Tobacco and pipes are provided free. Singers, entertainers, and boxing bouts are arranged for the edification of the wage-slaves. How kind our masters! How very thoughtful! Who was that statesman who said "The people are getting restless—give them a circus"? He is certainly entitled to a "Wise class work in this industrial stronghold is the stunt of hiring a peck of funnel-mouthed preachers and turning them loose in the factories during the noon hour to dope the poor, nerve-shattered wretches with an old con story about how contented they are to be while here on earth. Obey their masters, don't steal his time that he has no more, and don't drink or use tobacco, and you'll like it. In return the sky-pilots promise us a fine manna robes of fine linen, harps of gold and eternal rest—when we are dead! Go to, thou dirty prostitute! Thy function is getting to be too apparent, and soon the slave class will relocate thee to the junk shop along with thy paymaster, the capitalist, who sucks the life blood of my class and then hires thee and all thy clan to bless the transaction. Go to!

"Come and locate in Brantford," shrieks the local moneybags, "labor is cheap; labor disputes are at a minimum; cost of living being low makes cost of labor most reasonable in Canada; artisans owning their own homes make them contented." How fine a prospect for the worker! Vake up, you poor, cheap brute, to the sky! Share the manna offered you. In the shops and factories—get them to begin to make payments on a house and lot if possible—then skin them to the

limit—bleed them to the white. The poor sucker here is not "Mum." He might lose his job. So seek it to the dear Mister Capitalist—he do deserves it! \* \* \*

How many Socialists have given the "Church Union" movement the consideration that it deserves? The question seems to me to be, "What is to become of the preachers who are displaced by the improved machinery of the religious trust?" I take it that quite a few stray churches are to be dispensed with under any scheme which seeks to cut all unnecessary labor out of that particular sphere. Is the preacher, with his university education (with its accompanying contempt for the common herd), is this individual, I say, going to come to the factories and mines to compete with its wage-slaves who he is thrown out of a job by the Church Trust?"

I think not. He will see the increasing pressure being brought to bear upon the workers, with its accompanying discontent expressed in various crude ways. He will see the growth of the Socialist movement, the circulation of its journals, the rapidly increasing attendance at its meetings, and, if I mistake not, will suddenly find that he is "called" upon to enter upon the good work. "Wherever the carrier are, there will the virtues be found gathered together." Will the pulpiter preacher be an asset to the movement? I think not. His mode of life is predatory. He is steeped in trickery and priest-craft, and the movement can well do without him. It would be well if we "prepared to rebel boarders" on our ship, so to speak.

POVERTY VS. WEALTH SQUANDERING.

(By N. Goldberg, in "The Issue" Elizabeth, N. J.)

Hardly a day passes but what some occurrence takes place which reminds us of the striking contrast between the wealthy and the poor, and which furnishes evidence enough to convict the present capitalist system.

The other night a dinner was given in Washington by Mr. and Mrs. McLean, which involved the expenditure of the trifling sum of \$30,000.

This is the estimate furnished by the guests invited to that dinner.

Now, if you or I had given that figure, they might have called it an exaggeration, but being that it comes from people who ought to know, we will surely take them at their word.

To create "atmosphere" and "color" for that dinner, 4,000 lilies were imported from England at an expense of \$8,000, or the insignificant sum of 32 apiece.

Besides other rare trees and flowers, birds were shipped to the McLeans from distant parts of the globe for the purpose of decorating their residence for that one night.

The combined aroma exhaled by the flowers, then, must have represented a round sum of \$15,000. (I am sure a \$15,000 aroma has never reached your nostrils, Mr. Workingman.)

And last, but not least, comes that famous Hope diamond worn by Mrs. McLean, the "hothead diamond" that Mr. McLean purchased for the very small sum of \$180,000. Of course this was not the only piece of jewelry that adorned Mrs. McLean, but these other items seen just as cheap beside the Hope diamond as your four-room flat in comparison to the McLean mansion.

They evidently forgot to secure some hundreds of butterflies that should have been freed in the dance hall, destined to meet their death fluttering around brilliant lights or be crushed under the feet of the dancers. (This was the case at another dinner given some time ago, which had cost only \$20,000 more than the McLeans.)

Now, let anybody dare come out and say there are hard times, and complain about the high cost of living or the lack of prosperity. Nobody objects to \$30,000 or even \$50,000 dinners, but when we read of \$2 million—well, we are apt to start philosophizing and unwillingly we think of the poor human lilies whom everybody can see withering away under the streets that wind-frozen days in shabby clothes almost frozen stiff and half starved. Instinctively we recall the countless news items of mothers selling their babies. Yes, giving them away in exchange for food. We think of thirteen or fourteen-year-old children going to work to provide medicine for their sick parents—of the thousands who pack the lodging-houses to their limit. Incidental to this, some kind-hearted individual requested that more lodging-houses be built—never even giving a thought to the real cause of poverty.)

To those who must content themselves with a moving-picture show, a couple of weeks ago an auction sale of theatre tickets was held in a New York theatre and the first box was sold for \$900. The second one only brought \$500, whereas the third, which is hardly worth mentioning, was disposed of for the ridiculously low price of \$250. This last box was presumably purchased by some cheap sport. There is another example of the reckless waste of money.

You thousands, you millions of

workers! You who are shivering in your below-zero rooms; you who stand in the freezing lines. All of you eaters of everything and owners of nothing! Cheer up and feed and warm yourselves with such news as the above, and content yourselves with the idea that all are not forsaken in this good old world.

Yes, the useless squandering of wealth is perhaps nobody's business, but where, oh! where, is the justice of the millions who actually create all wealth—to be deprived of everything that makes life worth while?

Why, you in the name of humanity, must these most abused creatures be condemned to a life of want, of misery and degradation?

Why must our children go half clothed while the pot dogs of our wealthy sisters are provident at jackets—and of the best material at that—so that they won't catch cold through their fur? (How often a good many wish they were one of these pot dogs.)

Why must an unfortunate hungry man go to prison for stealing a loaf of bread while grafters—which is only a polished name of wholesale thieves—be allowed to evade the law?

Why must the workers who supply the world with life's necessities be compelled to pay exorbitant, increased prices for same or do without them? Is it any wonder, then, that our wrath is accentuated by \$30,000 dinners, or Christmas necklaces costing a measly \$500,000, or by \$900 theatre boxes for a single night or by dog funnels costing tens of thousands of dollars, not to mention other extravaganzas which are too numerous to mention!

However, all this gives us encouragement to further co-operate for the purpose of abolishing this unjust system, and substituting another, which will give to all workers all the joys of life to which they are entitled, a system where everyone will be contented and happy.

PREVENTING CRIME BY AN INGENUOUS METHOD.

"Now the paddle is not a lash," says an American magazine writer on punishment in American prisons. "It is merely a piece of heavy sole leather shaped like a tennis racket, and fastened, with copper rivets, to a wooden handle. It weighs about two pounds. The auxiliary apparatus consists of a ladder, barrel, chains, handcuffs and ropes. The ladder is about nine feet long and has a set of brackets in which the barrel is held firmly, lengthwise. The barrel is small, perhaps the size of a half beer barrel. The prisoner, stripped, is laid upon the barrel, his feet roped to rungs at one end of the ladder and his hands bound with steel cuffs which are chained to the other end of the ladder.

"Two men then unite their strength to stretch these ropes and chains taut, in order to prevent the prisoner's body from moving or giving at any point, thereby weakening the force of the blows. The prisoner's head is covered with a sheet, so that he may not see his tormentors. Another sheet is placed upon his back, so that the provision of the humane law against punishment on the bare body shall not be infringed. Some men can stand as many as sixty or seventy blows. It was reported; others collapse at the fifth or sixth; most of them faint at the tenth or twelfth blow and mercifully remain unconscious.

"The piece of sole leather is perforated by many small holes, perhaps an inch or two apart. These serve a double purpose: they suck up the air which would otherwise cushion the force of the blow somewhat, and they suck up the victim's flesh as the leather comes in contact with it. Then, when the paddle is pulled off very slowly and carefully, each perforation, as it releases the flesh which has adhered to it, sends its own message of pain to the man on the rack, thus intensifying the agony a hundredfold.

"A delicate touch is added by covering the victim's body with a sheet soaked in salt water. The sting of the lacerated flesh, adds an exquisite touch of pain."—Vancouver World.

The above suggests a Christian way of trying to prevent crime. Nothing more humane was ever used in days of old. Such devices can only be concocted in the brains of modern Christians to prevent crime against Christian people?

Com. O'Brien assisted the comrades of Locals Edmonton, Calgary, Dewberry and Innesfall in ten meetings during the last session of the Alberta legislature, and is now holding meetings in the farming districts.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

(To Locals.)

Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local).....\$5.00

Membership Cards, each.....-.01

Dues Stamps, each.....-.10

Platform and application blank per 100.....-.25

Ditto in Finnish, per 100.....-.50

Ditto in Ukrainian, per 100.....-.50

Constitutions, each.....-.20

Ditto, Finnish, per dozen.....-.50

Socialist Party Directory

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of Canada, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, E. T. Klingley, Labor Temple, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of Canada, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, E. T. Klingley, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, E. T. Klingley, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, E. T. Klingley, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, E. T. Klingley, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., 660 Broadway St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, E. T. Klingley, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL SOCIETY PORT GEORGE, B. C.

No. 81, meets every Friday night at 8 p.m., Public Library Room, John McInnis, Secretary, Andrew Allen, Treasurer, 1242 Hastings St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER NO. 1, S. P. OF C.

Business meeting every Tuesday evening at Headquarters, 215 Hastings St., East, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, 1724 Alberni St.

LOCAL COZZMAN, ALTA. NO. 9.

Miners' Hall and Opera House. Propaganda meetings at 8 p.m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Business meetings on Thursdays every following propaganda meetings at 8 p.m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Secretary, Jas. Glendinning, Box 83, Remm, Alta. Visitors may receive literature any day at the head office from Com. W. Graham, Secretary of B. C.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. NO. 1, S. P. OF C.

Business and propaganda meetings every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. at the public library, 10 am to 11 p.m. daily. Our reading room is open to the public. Secretary, A. Farnell, 622 First St., Organizer, W. Stephenson.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA. NO. 4, S. P. OF C.

Business meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL REGINA, NO. 6, S. P. OF C.

Business meetings, Trades Hall, 3 p.m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Propaganda meetings every Sunday evening in Trades Hall, B. Simmons, secretary, 1929 Garnet St., P. O. Box 1046.

LOCAL WOODSVILLE, ALTA. NO. 10, S. P. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. NO. 19, S. P. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL MOOSEJAW, S. P. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, S. P. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL OTTAWA, NO. 9, S. P. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL GLADEN BAY, NO. 1, OF W. M. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

LOCAL SIKDNEY MINERS NO. 7, OF N. S. P. OF C.

Business meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the head quarters, 249 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets, P. O. Tippling, Secretary.

UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF B. C.

The U. S. P. of C. is organized for the purpose of educating the Ukrainian workers to the Socialist Party of Canada. The Ukrainian Federation publishes their own paper, "Ukrainian Worker" (Ukrainian Society), at 413 Kensington Ave., Edmonton, Alberta. Correspondence to the Federation, write to J. Senuk, Fin. Secretary.

PLATFORM Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and program 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 it is shackled to the working class. The only 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 reins 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 program 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 capitalist rule? If not, the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party will absolutely oppose it.

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

SUBSCRIPTION CARDS 5 Yearlies - - - \$3.75 10 1-2 Yearlies - - 4.00 20 Quarterlies - - - 4.00

# CORRESPONDENCE

## DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of March 11, 1912. Present, Mengel, Perry, Forrest, Anderson, Karns, and the Secretary, Mengel in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Upon recommendation of the Provincial Executive Committee charters were ordered issued to committees at Port George and Crawford Bay, B. C.

A warrant for \$57.50 was ordered drawn to cover February disbursements. Financial report showing balance on hand February 29 of \$313.13, was approved.

Adjourned.

E. T. KINGSLEY, Sec'y.

## PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting of March 11, 1912. Present, Mengel, Perry, Forrest, Anderson, Karns and the Secretary, Mengel in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Applications for charter were received from Port George and Crawford Bay. The applications were approved and the matter referred to Dominion Executive committee for the issuance of charters.

The matter of Comrade J. Burgess holding a card as member at large, while Locals exist in the Riding (Vancouver) where he resides, was brought to the attention of the committee. The secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Burgess that such membership at large is cancelled from March 1, 1912, and if he wishes to retain membership in the S. P. of C. he should affiliate with one of the Locals already in existence in Vancouver.

The attention of the committee being called to the existence of an organization in North Vancouver purporting to be a branch of Local Vancouver No. 1, the Secretary was instructed to write the Secretary of that Local for information regarding the matter.

A warrant for \$2.00 was ordered drawn for current expense during the month of February.

Financial report showing balance of \$103.73 was approved.

E. T. KINGSLEY, Sec'y.

## CASH WANTED.

The Socialists of Okanagan have decided to contest for the seat at Victoria in the forthcoming election. To question the right of Price Ellison to represent this district in the provincial law factory is, of course, a display of cheek. While we admit to possessing the necessary cheek, we confess to a lack of funds to properly display it. We will get the money only by going after it. So here goes.

If there are any comrades—either in Okanagan or elsewhere—who have any spare cash they are requested to forward same to the undersigned at the earliest possible moment. Acknowledgment of same will be made through the Western Clarion, and all funds used to push forward the interests of Labor—as represented by our candidate, Geo. F. Sterling—as against the interests of Capital, personified in the candidacy of Price Ellison.

We ask comrades and friends to aid us to the extent of their ability. Whether the sums received be large or small they will be thankfully received and gladly used in pushing on the good fight.

Let me hear from you.

J. F. JOHNSON,  
Box 76, Enderby, B. C.

## HOW THEY COME

You fellows must be working pretty hard these days? Got no time to get subs? Just glance down this list and see the old familiar names, then make up your mind, work or no work, you'll be regularly on that list.

E. Simpson, Victoria, B. C. .... 4  
W. Atkinson, Victoria, B. C. .... 4  
Wm. McQuill, Edmonton, Alta. .... 3  
C. M. O'Brien, Organizing, Alta. .... 3  
W. E. Mason, Montreal, Que. .... 3  
A. Nash, Glace Bay, N. S. .... 3  
W. Minton, Fernie, B. C. .... 3  
H. N. Courser, Revelstoke, B. C. .... 3  
D. Galloway, City, B. C. .... 2  
J. Bardsley, Victoria, B. C. .... 2  
Dan McDougall, Winnipeg, Man. .... 2  
A. C. Graham, Glenwood, B. C. .... 2  
J. W. Osterburg, New Westminster B. C. .... 2

**Singles.**

O. Erickson, City, J. T. Prather, Ponticotto, B. C.; J. H. Hintas, Gibson's Landing; J. Sidaway, City; J. C. Bohle, City; A. E. Tipper, City; J. Dalgleish, Victoria; S. Wilson, Victoria; C. E. Balcorn, Oakland, Cal.; W. Davenport, Brantford, Ont.; C. A. Watts, Keewatin, Ont.; J. Andrews, St. Catharines; J. Young, Nanaimo; W. Grillo, Cumberland; W. Z. Clark, Creston, B. C.; D. McEellan, Merritt, B. C.; Bledley Maceo; Uxton; I. Bone, Clayton, B. C.; J. H. Burrough, City; L. E. Drake, Bellevue, Alta.; W. H. Anderson, Edmonton; G. D. Smith, Soudon, D. C.

Montreal moves a peg. Cumberland keeps moving to the top. What's the matter with getting 500 or 1000 leaflets every two weeks? Platform and Western Clarion address are on the leaflets, and they will certainly bring some of the slaves to their senses in your burg.

This is how you stand:

Vancouver, B. C. .... 1  
Victoria, B. C. .... 2  
Brandon, Man. .... 3  
Edmonton, Alta. .... 4  
Calgary, Alta. .... 5  
Toronto, Ont. .... 6  
Winnipeg, Man. .... 7  
Fernie, B. C. .... 8  
Moose Jaw, Sask. .... 9  
Montreal, Quebec .... 10  
New Westminster, B. C. .... 11  
Cumberland, B. C. .... 12  
Nelson, B. C. .... 13  
South Fort George, B. C. .... 14  
Silvertown, B. C. .... 15  
Ottawa, Ont. .... 16  
N. Battleford, Sask. .... 17  
Regina, Sask. .... 18  
Glace Bay, N. S. .... 19  
South Hill, Sask. .... 20

Send in for mailing list and rustle up the expiring subs.

**A DEFENCE OF OUR POSITION.**

The tactics of the S. P. of C. are being attacked from without, and very often from within.

This group says we go too far, while another says we should leave religion alone. Again, others accuse us of being a bunch of politicians, but that we would be just right if we had an economic arm (which usually accompanies a wooden head) with it.

Outside of a few Anarchists that are permitted to roam at large, the working class will admit our analysis to be fairly correct of present society, but our tactics absolutely punk.

Now let us examine this sound analysis of society, and punk tactics. Is this possible? If tactics are not the result of investigation, what are they, or where do you get them? Maybe at Eaton's, or we might do better by writing to some mail-order house in Chicago, or, better still, go to that Creator of all things, beyond the Pearly Gates. He will carry you through, I don't think.

Now, fellow plugs, our tactics could be no other than what they are. Certain defects exist in society that are disagreeable to the working class, of which we are members. We know there is a cause for those defects, so we dig deep. With what result? We learn something. For example, that if I own those things you have to use in order to live, I own you.

Now that is practically the situation in society as it exists today. Everything that is worth owning is owned by a class who do not use them, but consume their products, placing those who have to use them in order to live in perpetual bondage to the owners (the capitalists).

Now let us dig a little deeper, because digging deep means uncouth things: goblins, spooks, and the like. On examination, we find more users of things worth owning than owners, and if force is measured by volume or numbers, why should the above effect exist? There is a nigger somewhere. Dig again.

To hold title to property that is of use to the other fellow requires force. Where is that force? In the brains and muscle of the capitalist class? I guess not! In the State? I say yes. What is the State? That thing whose business it is to protect the proprietary interests (mostly capitalist) containing the greatest force in capitalist society (police, soldiers, judges, and all officialdom). Now if our tactics are the result of our investigation, how could they be other than revolutionary?

We declare that the whole power of capitalism rests in the State. To destroy capitalism is to destroy the State. Now what Gink would say that to destroy the State by any means that would present itself would not be political action? Only those who know nothing of political action.

**ARMSTRONG.**

**THE AWAKENING OF THE STUDENTS.**

(By Ralph Korngold.)

In a straw-vote recently taken among the students of the University of Michigan, Eugene V. Debs beat William H. Taft for president of the United States—and beat him badly!

The vote was a surprise to Governor Osborn of Michigan, who was shocked into sending a special message to the legislature that certain radical legislation be enacted at once, "As," says the governor, "the people are turning to the Socialist party for the rights the other organizations have failed to provide."—Evidently the governor sees the hand-writing on the wall.

The intercollegiate Socialist Society may well congratulate itself on the success their propaganda has met with

among the college students. In the near future it will no longer be possible to use students as strike breakers or militiamen during a strike, as has recently been the case at Lawrence, where Harvard students disgraced their kind by helping to maintain "the order of disorder"—tyranny and starvation wages.

In some European nations, notably in Russia, the students have for many years been in the forefront of the battle for human rights.

The great majority of students belong to the intellectual proletariat. Freely those who do not are not so directly under the influence of the law of economic determinism as "to be impervious to the Socialist appeal."

Youth has ideals, and the idealistic side of the Socialist propaganda strongly appeals to the student, even more than the scientific side.

The American student, with his vigorous mind and vigorous body, with his overflowing energy and enthusiasm, which now find an outlet in barbaric college yells, may yet be a factor in the social revolution.

**WE WON'T BE BEAT.**

There has been a tendency on the part of the white workers, ever since Chisholm first began coming to this country, to object to them on the grounds of their lower standard of living. Now, when one thinks of it, it is a very un-patriotic attitude, for an otherwise patriotic slave, to acknowledge that the Chink had the best of him at any game. The slave with British ideas regarding things in general, and slaves in particular bearing the "made in Canada by union labor" label, should not take water from the inferior Chink in the "standard of living" game. Knowing that England's greatness depends upon her ability to successfully compete in the world's market, and that her ability to successfully compete depends upon her ability to produce commodities as cheaply or cheaper than her competitors, a slave's duty to his country should be so plain that he who runs might read. With the recent developments in China forcing her into the capitalist game of producing commodities for the world's market, and in view of the fact that the Chink at home is almost second to none with a low standard of living, the British slave should not hesitate one instant in taking his stand for a lower standard of living, God King and Country. Shall we, the descendants of the heroes of a thousand wars, and inspired by the traditions of a thousand years, allow the despised, degenerate, backward and heathen Chinese to vanquish us at last through their being able to conform to a lower standard of living? God strike us plunk if we do. Volunteers in this noble work have not yet been called for, but some slaves in Calgary have been experimenting along such lines, and the results besides being remarkable are also encouraging. Two of them who were working for the city were found to have lived five days on a fraction over ten cents apiece per day, or \$1.10 total. Another went to work Saturday morning without anything to eat. Had nothing to eat all day. Had nothing to eat Sunday, and was working till Monday afternoon, when the boss saw that it had gone far enough, and he mentioned the case to the city dads who passed an order in council and gave the slave a meal ticket. That meal ticket like Rockefeller's millions, was the reward of abstinance. Be of good cheer, my masters. A nation populated with an abundance of such self-sacrificing slaves will not be easily beaten in the struggle for markets. We can look the future confidently in the face and predict a continuation of the unparalleled prosperity, with which we have been blessed with divine providence in the past. A nation's best asset is a patriotic working class (with a low standard of living), and it might seem at first glance, as though we had the goods.

L. E. DRAKE.

**THEY KILLED THEM.**

(By J. O. Bentall.)

It was on Friday when they did it. Ghastly headlines and horrible details in the hideous Capitalist newspapers shivered forth that five men were being hung. One was a negro, four were white.

Had these four men committed a crime? Had they been brutal? Had they wantonly murdered an innocent farmer? Had they chopped his body and crushed his bones? Had they been deaf to his pleadings and deaf to his cries for his wife and baby? Certainly. All that.

Can no excuse be offered for their unpeppable inhumanity? Was there no circumstance that might bear witness in their favor?

None.

Agreed then that the crime committed by the four slayers can in no way be excused, what further can be said?

Simply this: These young men and boys were brought up in an environment that made them brutes. They had seen and heard all that is vile and vulgar.

Society, organized, civilized, Christianized society, had thrust among them the Robber who holds up the

worker at the pay window and loots his pay envelope. Who drives the victim with the lash of necessity till his body is bent, his bones broken, his life crushed out. The robber who pounces upon the little girl and the little boy and hurls them into the mill that grinds them into dollars. The robber who has no scruples, no fears, no conscience. The robber that is protected by law, by government, by society.

This robber, the greatest of all robbers, who steals the sweat and blood of the toilers, who brutalizes and dehumanizes every soul upon whom his breath falls was thrust by society, organized, civilized, Christianized society, among four little babes whose mothers loved them because of their sweet, soft bodies, their bright sparkling eyes, and their gentle baby cooings.

And this great Robber began to breathe upon these babes. He breathed the breath of the dram shop, and the breath of the brothel, and the breath of the gambling den, and the breath of the corrupt politician, and the breath of religious hypocrisy, and the breath of poisonous ignorance, and the breath of the yellow press.

The babes grew and became young men. They had breathed the atmosphere that Society, environment had supplied them with. They took on the forms of the Robber that Society had thrust among them. The Robber that organized, civilized, Christianized society had hurred upon them. The Robber that city government, that state government, that national government supports, protects, encourages.

So these babes when they became men became brutalized, dehumanized, criminalized, just like the big Robber that robs the toiler at the pay window and picks his pocket with fingers of the dram shop, the brothel, and the gambling den the yellow press.

Then they killed a man. They killed a good, honest farmer. They did it in a brutal way, the same brutal way that the big Robber kills the man in the mines, the woman in the shops, the boys in the mills, the girls in the factory, with the permission and protection of the Mayor, the Premier, the King.

Then the State, the protector of the big Robber who robs the toiler at the pay window, took the four men and hanged them by the neck till they were dead.

One of them, a mere boy, was not heavy enough to break his neck by the fall, so one of the State's servants put his arm around the dangling boy and pulled down so as to help in the process of strangling.

It's a merry stage.

The State first criminalized these men and then killed them.

That is the noble deed of the State. The State expects to expiate its crime by killing its own product. It expects to warn others and make them take heed.

But the next morning in Chicago more crime had been committed than before the hanging.

No. No.

You can't make criminals by a bad environment and then make them good by hanging them.

Society proposes a system in which the State shall be no big Robber who robs the toilers at the pay window and who teaches the people how to be bad by the use of the dram shop, the brothel, the gambling den, the yellow press.

Society proposes a clean, just, decent environment in which it will be easy to do right and hard to do wrong. Socialists do not believe that society can rid itself of crime by killing the criminals, but rather by doing away with the conditions that produce criminals.

Nothing can be greater than to sow the seeds of noble thoughts and virtuous deeds—to liberate the bodies and the souls of men—to earn the grateful homage of a race—and then, in Life's shadowy hour, to know that the historian of Liberty will be compelled to write your name.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND A ROYAL COMMISSION**

Continued from page one

cialist" country with a "Socialist" government, because much labor legislation had been enacted there. He took the position, after much study, that there was no country farther from Socialism than New Zealand, or more backward from the standpoint of civilization, amongst so-called civilized countries, and that also applied to Australia. The reason was because the development and progress of society depended on the evolution of development of the mode of production. The government of N. Z. represented the dominant capitalist interests, and were giving the country all the civilization possible under the present mode of production. The only criticism from their own standpoint possibly was that they were going too fast and were ahead of their time. He agreed with the Premier (but from the Socialist

standpoint, not that of the Premier) that it was dangerous to enact too much labor legislation. Liberalism in New Zealand had said its last word, all its reforms having been enacted. They had destroyed or weakened large capital in that country, by depriving it of the power to compete with other countries, which was its most effective weapon, with the consequences that they had to import products that they could have made in their own country, had their own machinery of production been developed. In the United States capital was free and had an advantage over New Zealand by reason of the latter's legislation. He therefore quite agreed with the Premier (but from a totally different standpoint) that it was dangerous to enact to much so-called labor legislation, without giving it consideration. He took the stand in viewing the advance of Socialism that the faster capitalism developed the sooner Socialism would come, therefore he hoped to see that advance completed with the greatest possible speed.

But an absolutely free hand to capitalism meant the destruction of the working people in every country. In England the commercial system was rapidly advancing, but if given full play it would kill, maim and deteriorate the workers. It was merciless in its operations. Factory Acts had been enacted, but largely in the interests of capital itself. In the early days of the 19th century in Lancashire, children of tender age had been worked 12, 14, 16 and 18 hours a day in relays, in the cotton factories. Their beds had never been cold, one relay of children occupying the beds just vacated by others who had gone to work. That meant the deterioration or destruction of the British

worker and the Factory and Compensation Acts had been passed by the master class itself. There was positively no legislation that could benefit the worker outside of that which protected his life, limb and health. This was the only legislation that was of real advantage to the workers, but that included the question of hours of labor and payment for labor power or wages.

From the standpoint of other reformers he could agree possibly with the members opposite and could therefore welcome the Royal Commission to give us an opportunity of throwing light upon these questions. Labor men would be willing to present themselves and would give much valuable evidence. He would make one suggestion, that when the Commission was granted, two representative labor men outside of the House would be put on the Commission from the standpoint of fair play and for the purpose of attaining the submission of a valuable minority report. These workers would then get proper representation and a fair hearing and he hoped the Premier would act on the suggestion.

The Premier agreed on this point with the member for Nanaimo and he hoped that the government would give careful consideration to the names submitted.

The second reading of the Bill was then discharged.

On Tuesday, February 27, the last day of the session, the Bills providing for a minimum wage of \$3.50 per day for workers in coal mines, and the Bill providing for the fortnightly payment, were quietly smothered by the Premier, who had adjourned the second reading of both of them, and refused on this occasion to discuss them, or permit a vote to be taken on them.

**Hardy Bay**

**PORT HARDY**

Farm Lands and Building Lots

CHINA AND JAPAN ARE DEVELOPING AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM TO OVERHAUL FROM THEIR INTERESTS. The countries of industry all over the world have spent millions to help wake up the slumbering resources of the Orient. The building of the Panama Canal to handle the slow freight and resources of the Orient for the markets of Europe.

The same cities of industry are to make Hardy Bay the terminus for all the passenger service, mail and fast freight, are now spending fortunes on preliminary work in the district.

HARDY BAY IS THE NEAREST HARBOR TO CHINA AND JAPAN ON THE PACIFIC COAST, which will connect the three great trunk routes of the Orient.

PASSENGER SERVICE, MAIL SERVICE AND FAST FREIGHT CAN BE SHIPPED FROM HARDY BAY BY THE WATER ROUTE, WITHOUT A FULL DAY'S TIME OVER ANY OTHER PORT ON THE PACIFIC.

HARDY BAY IS THE NEAREST COALING STATION ON THE PACIFIC TO THE ORIENT. Manhood coal and iron deposits have been discovered from the harbor. Well-known others are contemplating the building one of the largest steel plants in the world. They also intend to build a pulp mill that will be second to none on the continent. Hardy Bay will be the center of the American trade, and be the only natural gateway of the Pacific Coast—and is destined to become the Mecca of the North.

40-Acre Farms City Building Lots

GROUND FLOOR PRICES AND EASY TERMS.

**Western Farming and Colonization**

COMPANY, LIMITED

Office: 5 Winch Bldg. Vancouver, B. C.

# Know Why Socialism is Coming

Don't be a socialist unless you know why you are one. Know why Socialism is coming. Trace the economic development of civilization from slavery to the present and know why socialism is inevitable.

## Victor L. Berger says:

"A few socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a scientific socialist. In order to know WHY SOCIALISM IS COMING, the socialist should get an idea of evolution, he must know history. He must know something of economic development."

We as socialists are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of shallow village tales, the story of coronations, weddings and burials of kings. For us the true lesson of history is the progress of mankind, the gradual steps from brutal slavery to enlightenment, culture and humanity.

The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery and capitalism out of feudalism is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system.

To show how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the story of economic evolution, the Library of Original Sources has been published. It is a treasure mine.

## The Library of Original Sources

(In the original documents—translated)

clears away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around religion, government, education, etc.—brings to light the naked truth and shows why socialism is coming. This wonderful library gives the authoritative sources of knowledge in all fields of thought—socialism, philosophy, science, education, etc. The rock-bottom facts which for centuries capitalist writers have deliberately kept from the people.

Thousands of the Comrades in all parts of the United States and Canada have secured this library on our co-operative plan, and without a single exception are enthusiastic over it. Letters:

John Spargo: "Most helpful. Ought to be in every library."

Fred Warren: "Most important production as Local could not make a better investment."

Arthur M. Lewis: "The most valuable part of my library."

C. R. Opler, Editor Enterprise: "The best book investment I ever made."

Jack London: "A library boiled down, I never could spare these ten my shelves from when needed."

Ernest Unterman: "The volumes will be my most valuable companions this winter."

Estimate: Reasonable. The Library of Original Sources and how it came to get set on the co-operative plan.

## An "original document" free

Telling of a popular uprising in medieval England, and how the people got their rights. A rare document of greatest interest and importance to Socialists.

FREE—Send in Stamped coupon TODAY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

standpoint, not that of the Premier) that it was dangerous to enact too much labor legislation. Liberalism in New Zealand had said its last word, all its reforms having been enacted. They had destroyed or weakened large capital in that country, by depriving it of the power to compete with other countries, which was its most effective weapon, with the consequences that they had to import products that they could have made in their own country, had their own machinery of production been developed. In the United States capital was free and had an advantage over New Zealand by reason of the latter's legislation. He therefore quite agreed with the Premier (but from a totally different standpoint) that it was dangerous to enact to much so-called labor legislation, without giving it consideration. He took the stand in viewing the advance of Socialism that the faster capitalism developed the sooner Socialism would come, therefore he hoped to see that advance completed with the greatest possible speed.

But an absolutely free hand to capitalism meant the destruction of the working people in every country. In England the commercial system was rapidly advancing, but if given full play it would kill, maim and deteriorate the workers. It was merciless in its operations. Factory Acts had been enacted, but largely in the interests of capital itself. In the early days of the 19th century in Lancashire, children of tender age had been worked 12, 14, 16 and 18 hours a day in relays, in the cotton factories. Their beds had never been cold, one relay of children occupying the beds just vacated by others who had gone to work. That meant the deterioration or destruction of the British

# A DRAMATIC STORY OF THE LAWRENCE STRIKE

Washington, March 5.—By nightfall the House Rules Committee expects to have a complete knowledge of the entire Lawrence strike situation, including the causes leading up to the withdrawal of the workers and whether there was any excuse for the brutal tactics of the police and military. The committee, when it resumed its labors to-day, planned two lengthy sessions and intended to question City Marshal Skillman, of Lawrence, who prevented the children from being sent away by their parents.

The committee was much impressed with the testimony of John Bock, a member of the committee sent to Lawrence from Philadelphia to take charge of the children. She declared flatly that she saw policemen use their clubs on little children at the station and no amount of cross-examination could shake that statement.

"Do you mean to say that these policemen deliberately struck down these little children?" demanded Representative Hardwick (Dem., Ga.).

"I saw them do it," answered the woman emphatically.

"That's all I want to know," remarked Hardwick.

The story of the children's work in the mills at wages of from \$3 to \$5 a week was fully told before the committee by the children themselves. All of them left school for the mills just as soon as they reached the legal working age.

Washington, March 5.—A dramatic tale of the manner in which women and children were clubbed and bayoneted by police and militia as a result of the strike in Lawrence, Mass., was stated under oath to the House Rules Committee yesterday by Samuel Lipson, a striker. He cited what he said were specific instances of brutality as he swore he witnessed them.

"Not even the Russian cosacks, the wildest soldiers that I saw in Russia, ever did things like these," said Lipson.

The witness told the committee that among the spectators, seated in the rear of the room, were some of the women and children that he saw beaten. He suggested that the committee call them to relate their experiences under oath.

At the afternoon session Gempers asserted that the interference by Lawrence authorities justified the assumption of jurisdiction by the federal government.

"If in Lawrence," he said, "gentlemen of means were to send their children to Newport, or Atlantic City, or Saratoga, there would be no interference with them. We have no more right to interfere with the children of poor mill operatives."

He endorsed the Industrial Commission bills now before Congress.

Then the first of the children of the strike was called—a 16-year-old Jewish boy—Samuel Goldberg, who had worked five months for the American Wool and Silk Company.

The boy said he was the oldest of a family of five. He received \$6.10 a week maximum.

"When we are five minutes late they take off an hour's pay. We pay 5 cents a week for water. They say that it's dripping water, but it ain't."

The boy told of seeing a woman clubbed by a policeman. He said that he saw the police push women and children about at the depot.

"I saw one girl after she was out of the crowd," he added, "she was bleeding."

So apparent was the nervous tension when Samuel Lipson resumed the stand that Chairman Henry cautioned the big audience against making any demonstration.

"There was some behavior that was uncommonly here on Saturday," he said, "the very first instance today any demonstration of this kind the committee will have the room cleared and the guilty ones punished."

**Foss Defends Militia.**

A letter from Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, was presented by Chairman Wilson, of the labor committee. The letter was signed by Foss' secretary and said that reports of conditions in Lawrence "had been exaggerated." He defended the police and militia in their action in preventing the sending of the children from Lawrence.

"The police simply brushed against the women and children," it read, "to get them aside. They did not use their clubs."

"The committee decide that hereafter the examination of witnesses will be made only by members of the committee. Warger objected to this, as a desired to conduct the case for the strikers. When Lipson's examination began, Lipson said he was not a child. He had taken out his first papers, but could not get the \$4 necessary to secure full papers. Representative Hardwick took up the questioning.

"Why were these children sent to work?" asked Hardwick.

"Who took care of them. To save

them from the dangers of the strike," said Lipson.

"Were some of the people sent to Philadelphia to take part in a mass meeting?" asked Hardwick.

"Do you know of any of these instances of policemen and soldiers clubbing women and children?"

**Worse Than Cosacks.**

"Why," said Lipson, "I was in Russia during the revolution, and I never saw Russian cosacks, the wildest soldiers in the world, behave toward women and children as the soldiers of Lawrence did."

"I know that little children, whenever they have been met by soldiers in the street, have been pushed about and struck with clubs and the butt end of guns," said Lipson dramatically. "Never in Russia were little 7-year-old boys and girls struck by soldiers."

"I know of a little boy who was held down on the floor by a soldier who had his knee on the boy's chest, and the boy could not stand up because the knee was stronger than he was. There are 400 Russian peasants in Lawrence and they are going to call on the Russian ambassador to seek relief."

"So are the other nationalities if we get no relief and it is necessary."

"Perhaps you think it is necessary," said Hardwick.

"Yes, when police clubbed women and children about their breasts and bodies, we think something should be done," Lipson retorted. "Why there was one Syrian boy who was stabbed in the back with a bayonet when he was running away from a soldier who had told him to move on."

"Where is that boy?"

**Boy Stabbed to Death.**

"Why, he is dead; he was stabbed to death. I saw a big hole in his back," exclaimed the striker excitedly.

"There was many things like that," he continued. "If you were well dressed and met a soldier on the street he would be all right, but when you looked poor, even the children were struck and pushed about."

"Have you any hospital record of the people who were injured?" asked Hardwick.

Lipson explained that they were afraid to go to the hospitals.

"These people look on the hospitals the same as the police and the soldiers," he said.

"Do you mean to say that American soldiers wearing American uniforms and policemen representing an American city abuse people in this way?"

"Yes, they did," said Lipson. "Can you prove that any soldier bayoneted or clubbed women and children?"

Lipson leaned forward in his chair. "We can bring the women and children here, he said emphatically. "Some of them are here now. They can tell you what was done."

**Soldiers Trod on Girls.**

Lipson described attempts to send children from Lawrence.

"After we bought forty tickets for the children they were met by soldiers with fixed bayonets and held up. I saw women clubbed and brutally thrown into patrol wagons. The soldiers trod on little boys and girls," he said.

Under the strain of memory of the scenes in Lawrence during the past seven weeks and his own imperfect control of English, Lipson wandered in answering questions.

"Only last Saturday," he said, excitedly, "long women were walking down the street coming from a meeting. The police attacked and clubbed them. One woman, Mrs. Carat, was clubbed about the body and had two ribs broken. She had to go to bed in the hospital. When I remember these things they make me nervous and I can't remember the single stories when you ask me."

**Foss Gave No Relief.**

Lipson declared that he was a member of the committee from the strikers who called on Governor Foss to seek some action as to a court clerk named Mahoney, who, he said, had declined to accept bail for strikers.

"He did not give us any satisfaction," he said. "He cross-examined us and asked questions in a hard way, digging into the strike. He convinced us we could hope for no relief from the courts."

Answering Chairman Henry, Lipson said that he received no money for his work on the strike committee.

"I got just the same relief from the Jewish relief committee of the strike that others do. We got \$3 or \$4 a week."

"Have you any money in the bank?"

"I wish I had," he replied, with a bitter smile. "How could I? I wish I had enough money to pay my bills."

**Tells of Beating Women.**

Max Bogatin, a member of the Socialist committee that endeavored to take the children of Lawrence to Phil-

adelphia, described the riot at the Lawrence station.

"I saw policemen beat women with their clubs," he said. "They beat them over the shoulders and breasts. I saw one woman choked until she could not resist. I saw the children picked up by the arms and legs and thrown into patrol wagons."

Bogatin showed a doctor's certificate for the treatment of a broken rib as the result of his clubbing at the hands of a policeman. He said there were five or six soldiers and about fifty police at the station and that there were but few men among the strikers. They were mostly women and children.

Bogatin got into a controversy with several of the committee and was told to cease arguing.

Representative Wilson (Dem., Pa.), declared that his attitude and answers were insulting.—Daily Socialist.

**SOCIAL VS. INDIVIDUALISTIC CONSCIOUSNESS.**

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

Workers on strike against unbearable conditions are a more promising social factor than are workers in their shops, meekly, uncomplainingly, bearing burdens that no human being should endure.

The worker on strike has the opportunity of learning two things: the necessity of rebelling and how best to do it. The slow-growing consciousness of necessity may send him on strike again and again, until at last he discovers that the strike is insufficient, and he must resort to other methods of expressing his disapproval. When this last discovery has been reached it is safe to expect that he has traveled the road which leads to political action, to the ballot. From this time his class interests are expressed politically.

And his mental awakening constitutes the real revolution—for no revolution is possible until it has first taken place in the consciousness of men. That is why the blind striker is not a revolutionist—why a rebellion is not a revolution.

With the awakening to the knowledge of the power and necessity of political action comes the larger social consciousness. Not only class consciousness, but social consciousness. For what is good for the worker, the producer, becomes good for the greatest number of society.

This social consciousness is a powerful stimulant to the man and woman who have been working on their little job, with no thought beyond it, and no sentiment larger than the sum total of its accomplishment. A few little mechanical motions, day in and day out, and nothing reaching beyond that. This dead level of expression is the fate of the individualistic worker; he who has never learned to think from the larger viewpoint. When the awakening comes creeping in point by point, as light enters a shuttered room, he sees not only his small portion of human work, not only his individual machine or tools, but, like the sweeping of mighty waters over the face of the earth, comes the vision of human labor, social production, his work but a part, yet all together a work but a part, yet all together a splendid, necessary, complete whole, feeding, clothing, housing the world.

But dimly at first, to the striker comes the sense of class oppression. What, if, while heated with the passion of mistreatment, of individual hatred toward an individual employer, he and his kind rise in their might and slay the employer, raze his factory to the ground, annihilate themselves momentarily, victoriously? What of this show of hatred and strength?

Unless the consciousness of social need, of class solidarity, is there, what is his end—and that of his fellow workers?

We have his end in every strike, every rebellion, every war, that has either crushed him or made him but a trifle less a slave than he previously was.

But let his sense of social activity reach its full power, and what do we find? He begins his plans for class betterment. Not only to destroy, to tear down, but to build up, is his idea. To lay a foundation even in the midst of the old order, that none can destroy, none destroy. He seeks for his defense the most powerful weapons—the best weapons used by his adversary.

In the United States the weapon of his adversary is the ballot. Behind the ballot are fortunes built up, principles established, workingmen exploited, women sold into white slavery, little children into industrial slavery. The ballot is the shield and the sword of the capitalist.

So it must be also for the worker. And the Socialist worker says: "We are in earnest; yet we intend fair play; we will play the game on your terms—but we intend to play. But, (he has the proviso) when you shift the terms of the game we will play that way, too. But not until you do. And we hope you never will."

Class action, then, constructive, rather than destructive, is the antithesis of individual action, which too often is destructive. For, strangely enough, while conscious social activity may invariably express itself constructively,

## LOCAL VICTORIA

### PROPAGANDA MEETING

Crystal Theatre  
Every Sunday Evening, 8 p.m.

**SPEAKERS:**  
March 24, W. J. Wilkinson  
March 17 R. I. Matthews

Individual power is more frequently destructive than otherwise.

So, as we evolve in the scale of evolution, we turn from individualistic, reactionary methods to socialized, constructive activity. And such activity finds its largest expression through the ballot, the most effective fighting machine of modern times.

**TO ALL LOCALS.**

Locals can obtain a rubber stamp with the name and address of local or address of Secretary on it through the Western Clarion for \$1. There is a space left on every leaflet asking for financial help for the carrying on of the free distribution of the leaflets, and each leaflet, Clarion or book should be stamped.

### AUSTRALIA HOLDS LABOR MEN JAILED.

Fines and Imprisonment Meted Out to Workers Who Struck.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 15.—"When the Labor party sought re-election last October, it hurled two election cries at the voters," writes H. E. Holland, in the International Socialist. "The first was that the Wade government had abolished trial by jury by enacting the Coercion Law; the second, that under the Coercion Law Peter Bowling and others had been unjustly jailed."

"The echoes of the jangling of Peter Bowling's leg irons for vote-catching purposes may almost be heard still. The McGowenites promised that, if returned to power, their two first acts would be to release the strike prisoners and to repeal the Coercion Act. They carried out the first part of their promise in all cases but that of Stokes, whom they brutally hold in jail; but the Coercion Act still remains on the statute books, and a year has elapsed since that promise was made! Not only is it still on the statute book, but its provisions are being administered and enforced by the very party that promised to repeal it. And a union secretary, John Dixon, has gone to jail for two months under its provisions. And the prosecuting counsel in the case was one who was employed by Wade & Co., against the Broken Hill unionists!"

"John Dixon, secretary of the Lithgow branch of the Federated Ironworkers, was charged on Monday last week with having aided persons taking part in a strike."

"There could be no alternative in the way of a fine," said the judge, as he pronounced the case with that of Peter Bowling, Hinton, O'Connor and Butler. Dixon had broken the law in a determined way, he ought to have restrained the men (in other words, he ought to have urged them to scab).

"In addition to the charges against Dixon, over 100 unionists were prosecuted on the same and preceding days for having gone on strike and broken the law. These were prosecuted under section 42 of the Industrial Disputes Act—a clause included in the old Arbitration Act, and fully endorsed by the Labor party. Of these forty-five men were each fined £4 14s 6d, with the option of four weeks' hard labor; seven were fined £1 11s 6d, or seven days' hard labor; sixteen were fined, some £ 12s 6d each, or fourteen days' hard labor; sixty-nine were fined, some £3 13s 6d, or twenty-one days' hard labor, and some £2 12s 6d, or fourteen days."

"In all the fines will amount to somewhere near £500!"

"And this is as far as we have got—after twenty years of a Labor party's existence, and with a loyal-to-the-king, God-fearing Labor government holding the reins."

"John Dixon is in jail; it was under a law made by Wade and Wood and administered by McGowen and Holman that he was placed there; it is by the Labor government that he is held there. The Labor government has power to open the jail gates now, in order that Dixon, unjustly jailed, might walk forth a free man."

"Every union that isn't a scab organization, and every Socialist branch, should demand his release from the new leg-irons government."

I believe in protecting American industries, but I do not believe in rocking the cradle when the infant is seven feet high and wears a No. 12 boot.

All enjoy the stage. It makes us human. A rascal never gained applause on the stage. No one has ever yet seen any play in which, in his heart, he did not applaud honesty, heroism, self-denial, fidelity, courage and sincerity.

"What We Want," by W. Gribble. Leaflet No. 1. A four-page leaflet is now in print. \$1.50 per 1,000.

## F. PERRY TAILOR

Removed to 518 Hornby Street from 824 Pender Vancouver

**OVER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

**PATENTS**

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive a free estimate. Our office is located in the heart of the city. We have a large staff of experienced attorneys and engineers. We are also agents for the sale of patents. Write to us for a free copy of our book, "How to Obtain a Patent." Address: MUNN & Co., 615 Broadway, New York

A Good Place to Eat at

**Mulcahy's Cafeteria**

137 Cordova Street West

The best of Everything properly cooked

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**

We handle the business of Manufacturing Engineers and others who realize the advantage of having their Patent Inventions transacted by Experts. Full particulars free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Munson & Martin, New York, 110 N. 4th Street, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**LITERATURE.**

We need money and we want to make way for new pamphlets. Therefore we make the following offer:

Manifesto of S. P. of C. .... 10c  
Evolution of the Idea of God, Grant Allen ..... 25c  
Postage prepaid on books.

**THE WHOLE BUNCH FOR 25c.**

**Party Label BUTTONS**

Price: 50c each or 5 for \$2.00

Dominion Executive Committee  
679 Homer-Richard Lane

**SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" "KURTZ'S PIONEERS" OR "SPANISH BLOSSOMS" CIGARS.**

Life is a shadowy, strange and winding road; just a little way—only a few short steps; from the cradle with its lullaby of love, to the low and quiet wayside inn, where all at last must sleep, and where the only salutation is "good-night."

**Special Election Edition No. 660 March 23**

PRICE \$1.50 PER 100

Send your order in at once

**FREE SPEECH POSTCARDS**

44 different views on Powell Street grounds, Jan. 28, 5 cents each. 6 views of later dates. Hugo crowd on Powell St. grounds. Scenes in Stanley Park. Speaking through 8 feet megaphone from boat. Watching the fight from roofs and balconies. The Cosacks. Finnish bank playing in motor boat. Reproduced photographs, 3 for 25 cents. Address: Western Clarion.

**Brackendale - Cheakamus MOTOR STAGE**

Leaves Squamish wharf daily, on arrival of Vancouver boat. Better Service Same Old Prices. H. JUDD, Prop.

**Lecture at Brandon**

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH  
8th St. and Lorne Ave.  
**ED. FULCHER**  
of S.P.C.  
will lecture on  
**Principles of Socialism**  
Everybody Welcome  
**MON., MARCH 25, 8 P.M.**

**Marvel Solder**

Solders Without Heat INSTANTLY MENDS AND STOPS LEAKS

In all kinds of household utensils—granite ware, agate ware, tin, iron, copper, brass, aluminum

In Tubes of Three Sizes 15c, 25c, 50c

Enclose Postage 2c

**H. C. BESANT**  
Box 429 Red Deer, Alberta

**Vancouver City and Suburban Real Estate**

B.C. Acroage and Fruit Lands

**W. W. Lefeaux**  
Hollyburn (West Vancouver) Vancouver and Revelstoke

**PRE-EMPTORS LOCATED**

A square deal guaranteed

**E. H. LIVINGSTON**  
South Fort George

Pioneer Land and Timber Cruiser

15 years experience in Cariboo and Peace River land district

Mon forming colonies write me

## E. T. KINGSLEY

Printer and Publisher

High-Grade Catalogue Book and Commercial

**NEW LABOR TEMPLE VANCOUVER, B. C.**

**THOUSANDS of these books selling**

Riddle of the Universe, by Haecel ..... 25c  
Age of Reason, Paine ..... 25c  
God and My Neighbor, Blatchford ..... 25c  
Not Guilty, Blatchford ..... 30c  
Man, Woman and Dog, Sut-ters ..... 25c  
My Favorite Books, Blatchford ..... 25c  
Eight Lectures, Ingersoll ..... 25c  
Evolution of the Idea of God, Grant Allen ..... 25c  
Postage prepaid on books.

**The People's Bookstore**  
152 Cordova St. W.

**DENTIST W. J. CURRY**

301 Dominion Trust Building Vancouver, B.C.

The best and cheapest

**WORKINGMAN'S HOME**  
Cordova Boarding House  
612 Cordova Street East

**Party Label BUTTONS**

Price: 50c each or 5 for \$2.00

Dominion Executive Committee  
679 Homer-Richard Lane

**SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" "KURTZ'S PIONEERS" OR "SPANISH BLOSSOMS" CIGARS.**

Life is a shadowy, strange and winding road; just a little way—only a few short steps; from the cradle with its lullaby of love, to the low and quiet wayside inn, where all at last must sleep, and where the only salutation is "good-night."

**A NEW CREATION WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

THE MERRIAM WEBSTER The Only New unabridged dictionary in many years. Contains the *plith* and *essence* of an authoritative library. Covers every field of knowledge. An Encyclopedia in a single book.

The Only Dictionary with the New Divided Page. 400,000 Words. 2700 Pages. 6000 Illustrations. Costs nearly half a million dollars. Let us tell you about this most remarkable single volume.

Write for sample pages, full particulars, etc. Name this paper and we will send free a set of Pocket Maps

**Brackendale - Cheakamus MOTOR STAGE**

Leaves Squamish wharf daily, on arrival of Vancouver boat. Better Service Same Old Prices. H. JUDD, Prop.

**Lecture at Brandon**

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH  
8th St. and Lorne Ave.  
**ED. FULCHER**  
of S.P.C.  
will lecture on  
**Principles of Socialism**  
Everybody Welcome  
**MON., MARCH 25, 8 P.M.**

**Marvel Solder**

Solders Without Heat INSTANTLY MENDS AND STOPS LEAKS

In all kinds of household utensils—granite ware, agate ware, tin, iron, copper, brass, aluminum

In Tubes of Three Sizes 15c, 25c, 50c

Enclose Postage 2c

**H. C. BESANT**  
Box 429 Red Deer, Alberta

**Vancouver City and Suburban Real Estate**

B.C. Acroage and Fruit Lands

**W. W. Lefeaux**  
Hollyburn (West Vancouver) Vancouver and Revelstoke

**PRE-EMPTORS LOCATED**

A square deal guaranteed

**E. H. LIVINGSTON**  
South Fort George

Pioneer Land and Timber Cruiser

15 years experience in Cariboo and Peace River land district

Mon forming colonies write me