

The Western Clarion

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Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.



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464
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908

AS TO SLAVERY.

If the productive power of the individual was sufficient to supply himself with the bare necessities of life, it is clear there would be no motive to prompt his enslavement by another. If, however, the productive power of the individual be more than sufficient to supply his own needs, the motive is afforded to prompt his enslavement by another, who might perchance, have the power and opportunity to do so.

Not until the powers of production had been developed to the point where it was possible for the worker to produce a surplus beyond his own actual requirements, was human slavery possible. When the surplus was reached it not only became possible but inevitable. Slavery became the order of the day and although its outward garb has been changed from time to time, in its real essence it remains the same.

Without title of ownership in the means upon which they must depend for an existence, they are absolutely at the disposal of the class in present society that owns and controls the land and instruments of production. They are compelled by their necessities to offer their services to those who have the power and means to accept such terms as the circumstances of the slave market may prompt those owners to offer. Even under the most favorable conditions for the slave he can successfully demand but little, if any more for his services than enough to keep him in fairly decent working order. Upon the surplus the slaves cannot accumulate a surplus. They are, therefore, always at the mercy of the master class, a circumstance that this class is by no means slow to take advantage of upon every occasion.

The worker sells his labor-power to the employer, who receives for it a price that is determined by the conditions of the labor market at the time. If the market be well supplied with laborers the price will rule low, as the competition for jobs will tend to force it down. If laborers be scarce the market will receive for it a price that is determined by the conditions of the labor market at the time. If the market be well supplied with laborers the price will rule low, as the competition for jobs will tend to force it down. If laborers be scarce the market will receive for it a price that is determined by the conditions of the labor market at the time.

The wages of the workers are paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the products of their own labor. Such balance as may be left in the hands of the employer after wages are paid, represents that portion of the laborer's time which has been completely absorbed in the production of services and for which he receives no payment or recompense. He produces his wages during a part of the working day. The balance of the day he works for the employer for nothing. Out of the product of his labor, the balance was devoted to the comfort and luxury of the master. The slaves produced their

own sustenance and provided for the luxurious and expensive living of the master. The labor expended for the latter purpose was labor for which they received no return. During a certain portion of his time the feudal serf produced sustenance for himself and family by working upon a piece of land set aside for his special use. During the balance of his time he had to work for his feudal lord for nothing. During the latter, was supplied with all the requisites of high living, without any cost to himself. Under the wage system the worker pays his own wages during a part of the working time. During the remainder he provides for the rich living, and adds to the wealth of the employer, by working for nothing.

In either case the result is the same. A bare and narrow existence for the slave, luxury, power and wealth for the master. A civilization rotten and corrupt to its very foundations, a system of slavery that lurks in its veins.

No civilization can long withstand the assault of time, that is based upon human slavery. Just as chattel slavery and serfdom went to their doom, so is capitalism, with its system of slavery, now tottering to its grave. It is too rotten and decrepit to be longer tolerated by human kind. It is a cursed nuisance that must be abated in the interest of social peace, well-being and decency. It is up to the enslaved working class to do the job.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Agitators, humorists and other hoodlum people have been saying mean things about our banking system. If there is one thing more than another that arouses the ire of the Poor Scotchman it is to see the innocent-maligned, therefore he rallies to the rescue of our noble and philanthropic institutions.

"Our banking system is sound if it is nothing else," says Mr. Dooley. Is it right if he is nothing else. Of course there are people on the other side who, having seen nothing but stage money for 10, these many weeks, are saying that it is not sound. It is not sound, but these are pessimists by nature or adoption.

But having all jokes aside, as the man said when he adopted humor as a profession, our banks are as sound as could be expected under the capitalist system, and they are as safe as steel. Their wealth they will not be needed. It is not more banks or better banks that we need, therefore, but no banks.

From the point of view of capitalism the banking system is thoroughly efficient and eminently satisfactory. It is the only system that would go out of business. If a more satisfactory system could be devised it would speedily put the present one in the mire.

No, gentle reader, the trouble is not with the banks but with your own attitude. You are not expecting the bank to be a public benefactor when in fact it is a public beneficiary. In regarding it as a sort of cold storage for your ill-gotten gains, while it is really a carefully constructed device for converting your profits into a permanent asset. If you are not a shareholder generally, of whom the little ones exist merely for the purpose of assisting the big ones to get richer. None of these latter have heard grumbling at the soundness of their banking system, have they? And if they hear it, they will have any kick coming. The banks are there and if they give them satisfaction that is all that is required.

All this to do about the banking system emanates from our mythical "middle class," the small fry would-be capitalists and bourgeois who see the system is one of the tentacles of the octopus, and, of course, the workers are suckers enough to echo the squeal. It is charged that the banks inflate the currency, but, my conscience, the ordinary demand for money by the bank does not create a single dollar. You pretend that a Canadian bank's deposit is worth only fifteen cents really. If that is working you so had the poor Scotchman will take pity on you and send your sacking heart right now. Send your five cents in gold, which, you say, is small, care of the Western Clarion. You can have seventeen and a half cents for everyone of them.

the practice of the bankers as well as the theories of the Christian Scientists. What is the odds what a five-dollar bill is "really" worth so long as the grocer will accept it for five dollars? Even if it depreciates fifty per cent it does not materially affect the working-class who would merely have to be given twice as many bills for their wages, unless the condition of labor were such as to reduce the value of a dollar, which in that case would be reduced anyway whether the bills depreciated or not.

It takes the worker quite awhile to forget that he gets so much money in exchange for his labor-power to adjust his focus to see that the real wage is the things he buys with that money. What he gets in exchange for his labor-power is its approximate exchange value in commodities, that is his living according to the prevalent standard of living. It is gold, paper, tin, brass or paper unadorned gall that is used as a medium of exchange.

OUR THOMPSON LETTER.

Philip Thompson Makes Pointed Comment on Things in General and Incidentally Punctures a few Bubbles.

Toronto, February 5, 1908. The problem of the man employed in now confronting the civic authorities and well-to-do classes of Toronto is a more acute phase than ever. There are many thousands out of work and on the verge of starvation in this bitter below-zero weather, and all ordinary methods of dealing with the matter are being found to be inadequate. Our newly elected city officials have proved their incompetency or indifference, and had the matter been left in their hands hundreds must have perished of cold and hunger. They opened a civil bureau for those who want work, who registered to the number of 2,000 and got the satisfaction of seeing their names on the list and now then at long intervals the chance to work for not more than three days. Mayor Oliver, our mayor, has been saying that he has proclaimed him by way of a slap at the Socialist candidate who asked only the support of the workers—was profuse in his sympathies, but had not apparently either the will or the power to insist upon adequate and instantaneous relief measures. He has been saying that the five administration having completely broken down, the worst consequences were averted by revolutionary efforts on the part of the citizens. The Globe and other newspapers took the matter up, published columns of descriptive material, and called for subscriptions which were speedily forthcoming to the extent of several thousands dollars. Local committees are busy distributing provisions, clothing and fuel. And now that the danger of absolute starvation has been averted, the press is praising the efforts of the citizens as patting themselves on the back in an ecstasy of self-congratulatory telling each other what a noble, generous philanthropic people we are. Far be it from me to sneer at any noble act of benevolence, but I have seen others, and there are, no doubt, many on the list of contributors actuated by the best of motives, but what I wish to emphasize is that anything like the self-congratulatory paeans and laudations of Toronto's citizens are not necessary. The workers have appeared in the press are entirely out of place. It is like praising a man for rescuing a drowning man after deliberately shoving him into the water.

Who Are Responsible.

The prominent citizens, merchant princes, captains of industry and so forth who figure on the list with subscriptions of fifty or a hundred dollars, no doubt experience a glow of satisfaction at the thought that they have done a public benefactor, are simply paying a debt—or a small fraction of a debt. The great majority of the unemployed are recent immigrants—brought here by these men or the government they support. For years the "public opinion" of Toronto has been that the ordinary demand for money by the bank does not create a single dollar. You pretend that a Canadian bank's deposit is worth only fifteen cents really. If that is working you so had the poor Scotchman will take pity on you and send your sacking heart right now. Send your five cents in gold, which, you say, is small, care of the Western Clarion. You can have seventeen and a half cents for everyone of them.

so they support governments which bring immigrants here by the hundreds thousand on false pretences, and will support the grocer who takes the factory lords who want cheaper wage-slaves. Well, now we have the "population." It is right that those responsible for their being here—that is every man who votes Grit or Tory—should have to pay nothing, sitting quietly in the factory for their maintenance. And he need not pose as a militating angel either. He is only obviating the worst effects of the villainous vote sanctioned by his vote.

Economic Determinism and Temperance.

No better illustration of the working-out of the principle of economic determinism could well be afforded than the extraordinary advances everywhere made by the cause of prohibition. Said cause has just achieved a notable victory in Toronto by the action of the city council in reducing the number of saloons to 100. Of course this is hailed by the temperance element as the result of their labors for these many years in appealing to the moral sentiment of the community. The preachers and platform fanatics who have established a clinic of economic determinism could well be afforded than the extraordinary advances everywhere made by the cause of prohibition. Said cause has just achieved a notable victory in Toronto by the action of the city council in reducing the number of saloons to 100. Of course this is hailed by the temperance element as the result of their labors for these many years in appealing to the moral sentiment of the community. The preachers and platform fanatics who have established a clinic of economic determinism could well be afforded than the extraordinary advances everywhere made by the cause of prohibition.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA.

We have had the rare chance and good fortune to meet two Russian comrades who there fought under the banner of the Revolution; not on the benches of the Doumas, nor on the streets of the "vitalized" cities of Social-Democrats, but in the ranks of the rebel army, in the nameless hosts of the rebellious, "among those the moonlighters" of Occidental Russia, who have set themselves the rude task of appropriating the fortunes and of executing the executioners.

PHILIPS THOMPSON.

These two avengers of the wrongs of the Russian proletariat, making a short stay in our Carlist republic, on the benches of the Doumas, nor on the streets of the "vitalized" cities of Social-Democrats, but in the ranks of the rebel army, in the nameless hosts of the rebellious, "among those the moonlighters" of Occidental Russia, who have set themselves the rude task of appropriating the fortunes and of executing the executioners. These two avengers of the wrongs of the Russian proletariat, making a short stay in our Carlist republic, on the benches of the Doumas, nor on the streets of the "vitalized" cities of Social-Democrats, but in the ranks of the rebel army, in the nameless hosts of the rebellious, "among those the moonlighters" of Occidental Russia, who have set themselves the rude task of appropriating the fortunes and of executing the executioners.

ement (supposing such a thing possible) and dishonest government. The only kind of which we have ever had an experience, the workman can well afford to be utterly indifferent.

An Incident of Capitalist Government.

The Montreal Star rises aptly to remark that the result of the Thaw trial "substantiates the impression that there is no law in the United States that will hang a rich man." Discuss other talented journalists after deep cogitation have arrived at a similar conclusion. As Hosea Biglow puts it:

It takes a mind like Daniel's, fact— as big as all out-does—

For find out that it looks like rain, or that it fairly pours.

These newspaper writers were not very stupid fellows, or perhaps merely writing down to the popular level of intelligence, they would know that nothing can be more natural and inevitable than that under a system where the laws are made and administered in the interest of the capitalist, the rich should as a rule escape the legal consequences of their misdeeds. It is only "overweening Canadian conceit" that makes these critics limit their strictures to the United States. It's a long time since a railroad was hanged in Canada. But it is not so long since the particle Sifton escaped hanging because, though not rich himself, he happened to be a cousin of Hon. Clifford Sifton, who stole himself rich while Minister of the Interior. The Canadian Civic and Motor Co. die is still out of the penitentiary, and so is President Cockburn of the defunct Ontario Bank. The list might be indefinitely prolonged.

The comparative immunity of the rich from punishment for crime is merely an index of capitalist government the world over. Those who oppose Socialism might as well refrain from squirming over it. It is part of the thing they vote for. Moreover, now we come to think of it, isn't immunity from punishment a rather "incentive" for people to acquire money?

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Socialist Directory

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. OF C. HOLLIS.
Educational meetings in the Morris Union Hall, every Friday evening at 7:45. Public meeting every Friday in each month, nine places only. Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, S. P. OF C.
Business meetings every Monday evening at 8:00 P.M. at the Morris Union Hall, every Friday evening at 7:45. Public meeting every Friday in each month, nine places only. Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C.
Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. CENTRAL COM. Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C.
Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

Socialist Directory

When They Meet, Where They Meet.

Every Labor Union is the promoter is invited to place a card under this head. \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please order.

SANDWICH MINERS' UNION, No. 41.
Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

THOMAS MINERS' UNION, No. 41.
Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M. at the office of the Secretary, Box 104, Vancouver, B. C.

THOMAS MINERS' UNION, No. 41.
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THOMAS MINERS' UNION, No. 41.
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HUOMATKA

Jokainen Sosialistinen osasto listi kesken suuren päivän sen...
Bok 107, Port Arthur, Ont.
Cut this out and pass it round to fellow workers.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

TO SECRETARIES

Secretaries of Locals are requested to forward to their respective Executive Committees, names of officers for present year, in order that index of Locals and their secretaries may be prepared.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

- Supplies for the Organized Locals by Executive Committees at the following prices: Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local) \$1.50; Constitution, per day .25; Membership Cards, each .01; Book Stamps, each .10; Platform and application blank per 100 .25; Little in French per 100 .25; Ditto in German, per 100 .15

SECRETARIAL

A correspondent inquires whether a Socialist can support a Labor candidate in a local election. The answer is most definitely and emphatically, NO.

The true Socialist votes not for any candidate, but for Socialism. When there is a candidate in the field whose name speaks Socialism, the Socialist marks his cross against him.

Not feeling themselves strong enough to elect a Socialist, they compromise on a "Labor" man as a step in the right direction and thereby themselves take a step in the wrong direction.

It is by no means going too far to say that if it were not for the fact that our movement is so small, it would be better for us to support the rank-and-file capitalist party in the field.

And what is the advantage to be gained by supporting a "Labor" candidate? Even if he is elected, what have we gained? He stands not for Socialism, what does he stand for? There is no middle ground between capitalism and Socialism.

"Labor" candidates fall readily into two divisions. Those to win forward by one of the old parties to put them a seat from the others or from the Socialist Party, and those put

forward by well-meaning but ill-informed workers themselves. The first of these sections falls forward into two subdivisions, mere look-alikes of some party, or those who regard like Ralph Smith of Nanaimo, whom Comrade Lushchakovitch has aptly nicknamed "the political Orchard of B. C."

The "Labor" candidates put forward by the workers can also be divided into two categories, honest and dishonest. Of the dishonest ones, of course, nothing is to be expected, and as for the honest ones, the same old question, what do they stand for? What can they accomplish?

Let us look back. At the last general election in Britain, "Labor" arose in wrath and sent to the Parliament their masters a "Solidarity" pledge to support one another, to fight as one man for "Labor." The news was heralded to the ends of the earth. A revolution had taken place in British politics.

By the very men who most ably and ardently supported them, they are being denounced as splintered incompetents, as arrant cowards.

There were never any doubts on this point, all were in agreement on the fact that our movement is so small, it would be better for us to support the rank-and-file capitalist party in the field.

And what is the advantage to be gained by supporting a "Labor" candidate? Even if he is elected, what have we gained? He stands not for Socialism, what does he stand for? There is no middle ground between capitalism and Socialism.

INISFAIL

Dear Comrade: I am pleased to say I have been able to organize a Branch Local of Inisfaill No. 3, Alberta, in the Red Raven district, of thirteen members with a good showing for more. I have no application forms with me so made my own. They are sending you for stamps, and as they are going to a library you might send them a list list of books. Any information and help you can give them will greatly oblige.

Yours for the Revolution, OWEN WHITE, Mountain House P. O.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1, S. P. C.

Regular business meeting Tuesday, February 18th, 1936. All members present and Comrade Spence in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Communications received from Locals: Fernie, Ladysmith, Calgary, Hillcrest, Cardiff and Red Deer, Alta.; Municipal, Que., Fredericton, N. B.; and Port Arthur, Ont.

From Comrade J. A. Telf. Spence a letter re organizing fund for the Dominion Executive Committee.

From Comrade Owen White and S. F. Benson, of Inisfaill, announcing formation of a branch Local in the Red Raven district with thirteen members.

From Comrade H. H. Stuart re organization in New Brunswick, P. E. I. and Nova Scotia.

Charter granted to Comrades in McEwan Junction, N. B. by Benhead, Alta., and to Finnish comrades in Eskville (Red Deer), Alta.

Secretary instructed to communicate with F. H. Sherman of the U. M. W. re methods employed by unions in raising funds for Socialist propaganda.

The following warrants authorized drawn: To E. T. Kingsley, relating to contributions, \$59.00; to Thos. Tomshchaksky for organizing expenses, \$23.00; to Vancouver Local for 14 crates, \$12.50, postage and expressage, \$6.50.

Bankhead charter fee \$ 8.30; Ekville (Glanish) charter fee 5.00; Cardiff Local stamps 7.00; McEwan Junction charter fee, 5.00; Red Deer Local stamps 3.00; Inisfaill Branch, Local supplies 2.50; Calgary Local stamps and supplies 19.90; Organizing fund 55.00; Organizing fund 55.50; Adjournment.

D. G. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular business meeting February 18th, 1936. All members present, also Comrade Symonds of Fernie; Comrade Pritchard in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed.

Communications received from: Locals: Nelson, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Victoria and Grand Forks.

From Comrades Parker Williams, Jas. Young, B. F. Gayman re Party matters.

From Organizer C. M. O'Brien re reporting program.

A warrant authorized for \$10.00 to E. T. Kingsley for printing dotgers.

RECEIPTS

- Nelias Local, stamps and supplies \$ 6.80; Victoria Local, stamps and supplies 4.75; Vancouver Local, stamps and supplies 20.45; Ladysmith Local, 7.00; Rebate on Literature 2.00; Local Vernon, stamps 2.00; Local Grand Forks, stamps and supplies 2.50; Total \$39.50; Adjournment.

D. G. MCKENZIE, Secretary.

CARDIFF

Dear Comrade: Received your letter of the 27th ulto, and contents fully noted. Would have answered sooner but have been confined to my bed for the past week. I will enclose with the sum of \$7.00 for which kind forward me 70 dot stamps. I now have succeeded in obtaining 57 members to join our ranks in this camp, but do not know what will be less some of these in the near future as the company has now closed down one of their mines and are taking off closing another on the 17th of the month, leaving only one open to be worked. However, I will do my best and with farmers in this locality I hope to have a fairly good membership. Have written Springfield and advised him of the contents of your letter.

Wishing you and your Party success, I remain, Yours respectfully, H. S. HINCLAIR, Cardiff, Alta.

215 Cambie St.

February 17, 1936. Comrade Stebbings, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

The application for membership in the Local of L. A. Fritz was voted on and he was admitted. The application of C. M. Smith and W. L. Urquhart to come up for final vote next meeting.

Warrants ordered drawn for literature account, \$46.65; for janitor, 54 cents; for advertising signs, \$1.25; for rent of hall, \$11.00.

Communications read from Comrades J. Melnes and Osborne, also from A. W. McLeod of Nanaimo, all with reference to their speaking for the Local.

Program committee report speakers for Sunday, February 23, Comrade Reay, of Victoria; for March 1st, one of the speakers will be a native of India who addressed the business meeting some time ago.

On March 5th Comrade Osborne is billed to speak. Comrade Pritchard, chairman for Sunday, February 23.

Tickets have been issued for the drawing of phonograph, 50 cents each.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Collection, Sunday, Feb. 16th, \$117.75; Sale of literature 4.75; Dues for week 6.82; Total \$129.32; Adjournment.

O. RAYNER, Recording Secretary.

NO SUBSTITUTE WILL DO.

Port Arthur, February 12, 1936. Comrade: Please find enclosed fifteen dollars collected by me for the Dominion organizing fund on the understanding that this fund is to be used to send Kingsley and Hawthornshaw on an organizing tour through Canada.

I may be able to collect some more in Fort William. It is to be hoped that your committee will appreciate the importance of impressing on the Dominion throughout the Dominion the urgent need of contributing to this fund so that this very important work may be consummated.

Fraternally yours, LEO T. ENGLISH.

A GOOD WILDERNESS FOR WESTERNERS

Hamilton, Ont. Editor Western Clarion: Enclosed please find two subscription cards for your valuable paper, which I have learned to look for eagerly. Last meeting, Sunday, February 9, we had Comrade Alex Boyd, chairman for the meeting, read several items, notably, Dr. W. J. Curry's and "Me's" to those present, which were most thoroughly enjoyed.

We held a meeting on February 1 and elected officers as follows: Frank Saunders, treasurer; T. Murtha, literature agent; D. S. Roome, secretary. Comrade J. C. Langley in the chair.

DOW BOONE, Secretary.

A CONVENTION AT NELSON.

Fernie, B. C., Feb. 14, 1936. C. T. Kingsley. Dear Comrade:—About that circular letter issued by Fernie Local re East Kootenay Convention, would you insert this final call in the Clarion?

To the Wage-earners of East Kootenay. Comrades and Fellow-workers:—It would seem that we are all in favor of holding a convention in order to nominate a candidate for the Dominion election, and to consider a plan of campaign.

It would also seem that the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada meets the views of the correspondents who have written us as being desirous of attending.

It is the opinion of those from whom we have heard that the final settlement of date and place be left in our hands. By virtue of this opinion, we hereby call upon all who consider it to their interest to have their names put down at Nelson, March 2nd, the convention to convene that evening at 8 p. m.

Yours for the Social Revolution, E. GRADNER.

DOMINION ORGANIZATION FUND.

Since the announcement of a projected organizing tour through Canada for Comrades Hawthornshaw and Kingsley, a number of communications of the subject have been received. The old guard is as usual to the fore with liberal contributions and endorse the project and emphasize the urgency of sending these comrades out as soon as possible and of keeping them in the field as long as circumstances will allow.

The committee cannot state the exact date on which the tour will commence, but it is hoped to get the two comrades on the road about the middle of April. Therefore it is imperative that those who are thinking of contributing to this fund should think quick and give as liberally as their means will allow.

To say the least of it, this tour will entail no little personal inconvenience to both Comrades Kingsley and Hawthornshaw. It is therefore up to the comrades everywhere on the part also to make some sacrifices.

On the importance of this tour to the movement in Canada right now, nothing need be said. It is self-evident.

The tour must be made and made before the Dominion election. Therefore do.

Localities wishing dates, write the Dominion Executive now. When the itinerary is arranged they will be notified.

Send your contributions to D. G. McKenzie, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C. The following sums have been received to date:

- Previously acknowledged \$139.90; Laque Patterson 5.00; Total 5.00; Local Fernie 16.00; Local Grand Forks 8.50; J. A. Telf. Spence's Bridge 5.00; P. W. Brown 5.00; C. W. Anderson, Nelson 2.50; H. Arthur 5.00; Lougheed 5.00; T. English 5.00; Total \$185.50

BANKHEAD.

February 3rd, 1936.

Dear Comrade:—Enclosed you'll find \$6.30 and application for charter, being \$5.00 for same and 10 cents per name. Comrade Lebezyev has outlined the work before us and the few that are class comrades are intending to extend the good work. Perhaps you would be able and willing to send a list of books and pamphlets on Socialism so that we could distribute.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Yours for the Cause, LEWIS HOWELLS, Secretary Bankhead, Alta.

MEADAM JUNCTION.

D. G. McKenzie. Dear Comrade:—Find enclosed application for charter for Local of S. P. C. with express order for \$9.00 as charter fee and one month's dues of 40 members.

We held a meeting on February 1 and elected officers as follows: Frank Saunders, treasurer; T. Murtha, literature agent; D. S. Roome, secretary. Comrade J. C. Langley in the chair.

DOW BOONE, Secretary.

A CONVENTION AT NELSON.

Fernie, B. C., Feb. 14, 1936. C. T. Kingsley. Dear Comrade:—About that circular letter issued by Fernie Local re East Kootenay Convention, would you insert this final call in the Clarion?

To the Wage-earners of East Kootenay. Comrades and Fellow-workers:—It would seem that we are all in favor of holding a convention in order to nominate a candidate for the Dominion election, and to consider a plan of campaign.

It would also seem that the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada meets the views of the correspondents who have written us as being desirous of attending.

It is the opinion of those from whom we have heard that the final settlement of date and place be left in our hands. By virtue of this opinion, we hereby call upon all who consider it to their interest to have their names put down at Nelson, March 2nd, the convention to convene that evening at 8 p. m.

Yours for the Social Revolution, JOHN HARRINGTON.

NOTICE

Take notice that on days after date, I, J. H. Ley, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Mason, hereby apply for a lease for a quarry on Blundell Bay; Nelson Island as follows: Commencing at a post planted on the shore line directly opposite Haro Island, thence East; West about 150 chains to chain, thence West about 100 chains, thence along shore line to point commencing at Nelson Island, B. C. Dated Dec. 30, 1937. J. H. LEY.

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TAKE NOTICE

That 30 days after date, I, J. H. Ley, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a lease for a stone quarry on the south side of Salmo Arm, commencing at a post planted about 1 mile south from water front and joining T. L. 14720, running 65 chains S.; thence 80 chains E. along by T. L. 18274; thence N. 65 chains; thence W. 80 chains back to place commencing at Nelson Island, B. C. Staked the 10th day of February, 1938. J. H. LEY.

Thirty days after date, I, J. H. Ley, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply for a lease for a limestone quarry on the west side of Porphyre Bay, close behind T. L. 11509, and beside T. L. 11103, at a post planted at S. W. corner, running 20 chains W. 15 chains N.; 29 chains E.; 15 chains S.; back to place of commencement. Staked the 10th day of February, 1938. J. H. LEY.

DOMINION CAMPAIGN FUND.

Local Vancouver No. 1, S. P. C. The time will soon be here when the workers of Vancouver will have another opportunity of electing someone who will write the law in their interests.

Before that time comes, however, there are certain things which must be done if success is to be attained.

Every worker, if his name is not on the voters' list, should see that it is put on at once or it will soon be too late. It does not cost you anything to register, except a few minutes of your time.

Every worker should also see to it that he helps to make the above fund what it should be, for you must remember that no candidate can be nominated unless a deposit of \$200 is put up. Do not leave it to the other fellow to do; for "he" that would be free must free himself!

All contributions are acknowledged in The Clarion; the next report will be published on Saturday, Feb. 29th. See that it is a good one.

This fund is for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next general election and for paying other expenses incidental to a campaign, such as distributing literature, rent of halls, etc. The workers of this city are facing a period of hard times. Are you going to start in silence or are you going to strike a blow for your deliverance? Local Vancouver No. 1 of the Socialist Party of Canada, awaits your answer.

There is danger in delay—so don't delay. Yours for immediate action, LEEDS, Care Western Clarion, Box 826, Vancouver, B. C.

ALWAYS THERE.

D. G. McKenzie. Dom. Sec. S. P. C. Vancouver.

Dear Comrade:—I am very much pleased that steps are being taken to send Comrade J. A. Telf. Spence on a tour through the East. I think this is very necessary, and will result in much good to our cause. I sincerely hope sufficient funds will be forthcoming for the purpose, and as it is up to us all to do what we can, I would enclose \$5.00 to the fund.

With kind regards to yourself and the other comrades, I remain, Yours for the Revolution always, B. C. Feb. 12th, 1938. (Continued on page 4)

Workmen of Canada. If it be your desire it should be to act intelligently and with effect in all matters political, you must be supplied with knowledge from some source. Without an understanding of the position your class occupies in society, how it has been evolved, and how, by exploitation through the wage-system it is kept in a dependent and slave condition, no intelligent or effective political action is possible. Two little books published by the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of Canada, are designed to furnish you with the information you need. One is The Platform and Constitution of the Socialist Party of Canada, prepared by an outline of the Evolution of Human Society. Five cents each. The other is SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM by Gabriel Deville, translated from the French by Robert Rivers Lamonte. Price 10 cents each, 75 cents a dozen or \$8.00 per hundred. D. G. MCKENZIE, Dom. Secy, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

(Continued from Page 5)

CLASS WAR IN GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, B. C., Feb. 12, 1908. D. G. McKenzie, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrade: We have not been very active lately as the Granby Company has taken the job out of our hands, and is making more Socialists than we can hope to do. The local paper, The Gazette, recently printed a column and a half of senseless vituperation and invective directed against John McInnis, M. P. and the "faction" he represents. I guess the "faction" he represents was the biggest "faction" here last February, otherwise McInnis would not now be at Victoria fighting with the other two stalwarts for his class. The Granby Company was responsible for the brilliant article in question, and when I wrote a reply to the editor, he accepted it, but some of the Granby's lackers got wind of it and it was returned. The Granby is anxious to rid the camp of Socialists and the old parties intend to combine against McInnis next election. But in spite of all this we will re-join Jack by a majority over the combined forces of capitalism. Mr. Hodges, the manager of the Granby Company, and autocrat of the Boundary district, is very busy getting his hands and feet into his office lately, and telling them they must not elect the men that have been discriminated against at the forthcoming election of officers. The officers of this union are and have been class-conscious Socialists who would not let the Granby's handle them. For that reason he wants a bunch elected that believe in the identity of interests between master and slave, and who can be handled in future. We had never had any trouble here until this would-be tyrant and despot, Mr. Hodges, started the ball rolling. But the game isn't over yet. This is the man that threatened a union committee that the outrage committed by the mine owners in Cripps Creek and the Coeur d'Alenes would be committed here in the event of a strike, and who said in the same committee, "What do we care for your laws, we can buy law." If he thinks he can put the Socialist movement of the Boundary out of business he will get lost.

It was a nice picture at the recent city elections to see this foreign corporation whose representatives here are foreigners without a vote in the country, dictating to Canadian citizens how they should vote. This should be a warning-opener for some of those patriotic citizens who imagine they are free men in a free country with a vote to do as they please with. We can afford to smile, Comrade, as things are certainly coming our way and the revolution is approaching fast. With best wishes, I am, Yours in Revolt, A. E. HADY, Secretary.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular business meeting February 12. Present: Comrades Peib, Getchell, Tredder, Desroze, Fraser and Nyssonen. Comrade Peib, chairman. Correspondence. From Comrade Peters, Guelph re Hayward tour. From Comrade Grandall, Port Arthur, \$2.50 for supplies. From Comrade McKenzie, Dominion secretary re Provincial matters. From Comrade B. O'Neil, Cobalt, ordering supplies. From Comrade McQueen, Galt, \$2.00 for stamps. From Comrade Farrall, North Bay, \$1.00 for dues and \$1.00 for propaganda fund. From Comrade Peib, Dominion secretary for \$25 drawn to Dominion secretary for supplies. Permission given Comrade Peib to go for a propaganda tour throughout the province. Recommendation that all Local running members for public office form a committee of all election literature to Provincial Executive Adjournment.

J. FRASER, Secretary.

CARDON IN THE NICOLA VALLEY.

Editor Western Clarion. Dear Comrade: I will you expose some of the tyrannical methods practiced by the Nicola Coal & Coke Co. Foulds, the capitalist, took whose name no doubt is familiar to a great number of your readers, is a man

who is even too big a tyrant for Dunsmuir. We started a local of the I. W. O. of and were the first to follow the union who worked for this company was told to hit the trail. Now this tool has started a pet union of his own and demands that the men join it. Since organizing a local Foulds has got the men to join the local. Here is the case: A man who has mined coal all his life in Scotland and Canada was deducted \$1.20 per day because he had a sore on his hand; was also charged for his powder, but this was refunded after a hard fight and a dozen trips. Another man was charged 20 cents per day for being late, which he refused because he was not, but was defamed a statement of money paid.

Should any of your readers, Mr. Hodges, doubt this we can refer to the goods right here and I would suggest to your miners and all other slaves to avoid the Nicola Coal Co., as they will spend their money to get here, work a shift or two and then be told to hit the trail.

Thanking you in advance for space in your paper, I remain, Yours for the Revolution, FRANK STEWEL, President Merritt Union, U. M. W. of A.

SEES THE POINT.

The Weakness of "Industrial Unions" Capably Proved One of the Rank and File.

To start out with the assumption that there are a lot of leather heads among the western miners who have only to be seen and conquered is a mistake. The arguments that those of the I. W. O. must have got forth in support of industrial unionism are strong and logical, but based on a false premise, i. e., that the working class possess economic power. If this is once admitted, then the rest follows logically, and the I. W. O. would be the proper form of industrial unionism. It is fundamentally erroneous.

(1) Because the working class do not possess that power, and as a matter of fact are economically helpless and dependent.

(2) Because any form of industrial unionism is necessarily confining its efforts to effecting (if it can) changes for the betterment of the membership within the limits of the wage market. The I. W. O. is no exception to this rule, therefore it is powerless to effect any change outside of the wage market.

(3) It refuses to take into consideration the struggles of the workers for possession of the jobs that won't be around, therefore it is powerless to effect anything short of the abolition of that market.

(4) Ignoring the one thing that makes unionism valuable to any set of workers—effort to resist competition.

Now the I. W. O. is a phenomena that deserves some consideration at our hands. It is an effect of some underlying cause. If that cause is to happen, nor should we dismay, but with a wave of the hand, and having termed it the conception of labor quacks who are economically unsound, let it go at that.

Some of the men who are sponsors for this form of organization stand high, and deservingly so, in the ranks of labor. They are, in many instances, intellectual giants of unblemished character and undoubted integrity where the interests of the workers who gave them their confidence have been concerned. They cannot attribute to them ulterior motives. Doubting their infidelity is something which even they themselves would accord us as a right, and I, for one, am disposed to question their judgment and take issue with them on this matter, which is of vital importance to my class. I think myself, we cannot oppose too soon nor too strongly the propagation of this idea among the workers, for we are offering to the master class a weapon, which they will seize with avidity, and use against us.

There is an instinctive feeling in the ranks of the world's workers that we must get together to effect our deliverance, and we must. But where? And the answer is: Wherever we can. Now you know we cannot do it on the industrial field, and it is unnecessary for me to go into that. The only place we can assemble the forces of labor is on the political field for the purpose of perpetrating the only task that is essentially ours and which expresses the only identity of interests obtainable among the workers—the abolition of the capitalist system.

framed them to experiments on the industrial field and they naturally turn toward it in their desire to get together, failing to comprehend the possibility of assembling their forces there. I would say that the industrial workers reflected, in addition, the unconscious efforts of the unskilled workers to interest the skilled workers in their struggles. This, of course, cannot be accomplished, for though so many of the skilled workers are aware of the tendency of industrial development with its consequent effect on their crafts, they are not disposed to empanel any advance they possess in a spirit of altruism.

Again, the programme which even the most reasonable of I. W. O. advocates outline is a direct contradiction to their assumption that we possess economic power. They say that when we declare a strike we will remain in possession of the means of production." Now this, though they do not see it, is a confession of their economic helplessness. Inasmuch as it declares that by their numerical strength they intend to take over those means of production, i. e., to seize economic power. They have designs on the state, which has a guarantee of ownership and, as they have not, they must stand convicted of having a movement that cannot speak for the emancipation of the workers.

A MINUTE.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1)

to keep on doing it, so that the people could see who were their friends, that House and who were not.

On a division being called the bill was defeated on the following vote: Yeas (Messieurs):—King, Kerwin, L'Esperance, Jones, Yostren, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Jarvi, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis, Young, Schofield—12.

Nays (Messieurs):—Munro, Brewster, Lawlor, McElride, Bower, Court, Ellison, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Kilton, Taylor, Gordon, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, Bellinson, Manson, Hayward, McCalister, Mackay, Parsons, Davey—22.

FACTORY ACT.

When Mr. McPhillips' Factory Act was discussed in committee of the whole it gave rise to a great deal of lively debate. Dr. Kergin, of Skeena, occupied the chair, and had an interesting time.

Mr. Brewster, the Alberta, started the ball rolling by suggesting that the eight-hour clause might apply to salmon canneries, and he did not think that would be fair, as the employees of canneries were only Indians who worked hard for a few weeks while the salmon run was on.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite took exception to Mr. Brewster speaking of the cannery employees as "only Indians." If they were, they were the wards of the nation, and were the most helpless people in the Province and most entitled to the protection of that House.

Mr. Brewster explained that the Indians worked by the piece and, the more hours they put in the more money they made. For two or three weeks, while the salmon run is on, they made all the way from \$3 to \$7, and \$8 a day. He hoped to do them over the winter and they could work as much or little as they liked for the rest of the year. He moved that salmon canneries be not in class.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not think the member (Mr. Albert) was speaking with accuracy or losing any sleep over it. He said that, I thought canneries should be included, as employers when they got these Indians into the cannery ground every inch of labor out of their hides that they could.

Mr. McPhillips said the bill was not intended to include the canneries, but Mr. Brewster raised the question it might be. As it was, latitude was allowed to inspectors who would not include canneries on their rules.

On this assurance Mr. Brewster withdrew his amendment. The next question that arose was over the regulation of laundries. Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved to add as clause (47) to section 49 describing the duties of an inspector under the Act: "In rural districts where one or more laundries are established and being operated by steam or other mechanical power, to prohibit work being carried on in any laundry before 7 a. m. and after 9 p. m."

employed and would curtail their hours of labor but that it would be a hardship on them as they had to compete with Chinese laundries, where the Chinese worked twenty-four hours and sixteen hours a day almost continuously, so that this excessive amount of labor combined with their low cost of living made it very difficult for the white laundries to compete with the Chinese. There is some way the white laundries might be protected by regulating the hours of labor in all laundries. If Chinese laundries were prohibited from working more than eight or nine hours a day it would be a factor in assisting the others. There was every reason why the Chinese laundries should be brought under the operation of this Act, as they were conducted in a most unsanitary manner, and people sending linen there to be washed ran risks they should not be allowed to run. In fact, generally speaking the conduct of these laundries was a disgrace to British Columbia.

Mr. Oliver suggested that the amendment should be printed and placed on the order paper so that it should not be allowed to run. He again the members would have a chance to peruse it.

To this proposal Mr. Hawthornthwaite consented. At this point the bill went off at a tangent. Mr. Stuart Henderson, who had not been allowed to run, declared that the bill was against Rule 42 of the House, and out of order, since it interfered with trade, and as such should have been introduced by the Government by message from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Hawthornthwaite both vigorously combated this suggestion and Speaker Eberts was called in to decide.

He said he could not see that the bill interfered with trade, but all the members were called to attend the committee time to cool off, and the bill has not come in again since.

COMMISSION ASKED FOR.

Hawthornthwaite moves to request the Imperial Government to Appoint a Royal Commission to Enquire Into Conditions of Immigration in B. C.

Hawthornthwaite's motion asking for a Royal Commission appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into immigration conditions in Canada, and the differences on the question between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, was launched in the House on Tuesday. McElride moved amendment.

Whereas a conflict of interests has arisen between the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada in respect to Oriental immigration into British Columbia; and Whereas a treaty, known as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has been endorsed by the Dominion Government; and Whereas the said Treaty contained the following section:

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full and free liberty to enter, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

And whereas the industrial and labor interests of British Columbia have been seriously affected by the abnormal influx of Japanese immigrants under said section; and Whereas laws enacted by this Province to regulate said immigration have been uniformly disallowed by the Dominion authorities; and Whereas the existing condition cannot continue without injuring the various interests referred to, and further endangering the good understanding that has existed between the people of Japan and the people of this Province;

That His Honor the Governor in Council, through the Colonial Secretary, to appoint a Royal Commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with those matters.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite in speaking to the motion said that he had had acquainted the public mind in British Columbia as to this Japanese

immigration, and he held it to be the duty of the Legislature before they adjourned to do something to alleviate that agitation, and show the people of British Columbia that they were trying to do their duty. On two previous occasions when he had called attention to this matter, he had failed of success because of the diverse views held by members of the Legislature. The resolution before them fully covered all these differences and he did not think the different political parties could offer any objection to it.

Both Liberals and Conservatives said it was their desire to put a stop to this Oriental influx, to have the situation cleared up and some final arrangement arrived at. It seemed to him that in British Columbia they were not fully aware of all the circumstances underlying this matter, and it was their right to be placed in possession of all the facts. If there had been misunderstandings or misunderstandings, the facts should be laid fully and frankly before them to be adjudicated on the floor of that House.

The resolution pointed out the differences between the Dominion and Provincial Governments on this matter, and the action of the Dominion Government in enacting the Japanese Treaty showed at once that they were not in accord with the people of British Columbia and did not understand our feelings. They had Sir Wilfrid Laurier making extraordinary statements, and drawing a fancy picture of the British and Japanese fleets moving together on the sea and sweeping to destruction some common enemy.

"I hope and believe there is no such treaty between England and Japan. Does Sir Wilfrid Laurier intend to say that we are bound to fight shoulder to shoulder with Japan in case of war? Who does he mean by a common enemy? It cannot mean Canada, he is French himself. He cannot mean Germany, we have no enemy against them. Then does he mean the United States? This is an important question. We know these two countries are not moving together on the sea and we cannot allow such statements to go to the people of the south of us without knowing on what they are based. Certainly such a treaty would be quite opposed to the general conduct of Japan, for who could conceive of Japan allying with Great Britain for the purpose of sweeping out the seas the fleets of the Oriental races. No, Sir, for it is well known that that country is trying to found a great empire in the East that shall contain within its borders all the interests of the East, and it is clear that this great Oriental Empire would not be in the interests of the white people or of the British Empire. Then, surely, there is some misunderstanding."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite continued that it was also said that before the Japanese treaty came up in the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been asked if it was the desire of Canada to exclude the Japanese under the treaty, and he had replied that Canada did not wish that! The people wished for some inquiry into these matters, and he could conceive of no better method

of investigation than by a commission appointed by the Imperial House for whatever they might think of Commissions appointed by the Dominion or Provincial Governments they still had some faith in those appointed by the British Government. Such a commission would also show the views of the Japanese Government. It was said that a short time ago, when a number of people belonging to what they would call the backward races, invaded Japan and began to compete in their industries, the Japanese Government passed laws for their exclusion. A royal commission would go thoroughly into the question, and when they had completed their labors they would know the truth.

"I have said very strongly indeed that I something is not done in this matter on constitutional lines the working class will be compelled to resort to methods that are not strictly constitutional. They are not proper methods I admit, but the working people of B. C. are in deadly earnest. They are waiting till this House concludes its session and the Dominion House concludes its session hoping that something will be done. The Japanese population in Vancouver is simply an armed camp, and when they get out of the ship they will throw the blame on some labor agitator, some representative of labor as I am in the House, throw the blame on them knowing it has been brought about by the action of Parliament in the Dominion House, and this House? Therefore, I ask you to take some responsibility now so that if this should happen, we cannot hold ourselves to blame, but can say we have done our duty in this matter." (Applause.)

Premier McElride moved the adjournment of the debate.

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