

# WESTERN CLARION

OWNED AND CONTROLLED  
BY THE S. P. OF C.



IN THE INTERESTS OF THE  
WORKING CLASS

## The Official Organ of the SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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### “COMPENSATION.”

J. A. McDONALD.

Labor Compensation Acts are a natural product of the times. They are found in abundance everywhere. Were their presence to be manifest only in some secluded out-of-the-way section of the globe, it would be needless to discuss their merits or demerits in our official organ.

Such is not the case, however, as several provincial governments have already become infatuated with their graces, and others are already making advances that can only end by accepting this soothing balm for all their troubles. Labor compensation! What does it mean, anyway? Can it be the glad tidings of universal brotherhood between the slave portion of human society and those who exploit them. We think not. Our analysis of the capitalist system enables us to know that nothing in the nature of reform legislation can ever remedy our position. Not being of any material benefit to us, then, why should we get excited over bills, acts, or amendments, which our masters intend to introduce? Let them go to it! It is part of their game. We, as Socialists, have other work to accomplish. The members of our class produce everything of value in human society. They receive enough in the form of wages to buy back about one-fifth of the commodities produced, and this privilege is extended only because it is necessary to secure this amount of the needs of

life in order to remain in the realms of production.

The proposition, then, resolves itself into this. No matter what portion of the commodities produced that the workers receive, there must still, as long as they remain wage workers, be a surplus over and above that required to reproduce themselves which goes into the pockets of those who employ them. In other words, so long as they are willing to remain the property of the class above them, any changes that may take place in their conditions cannot ameliorate their lot as a class. They are still slaves. The owners of the means of production make the laws. They also administer them. Anything in the shape of an act of parliament can always be depended upon to be nothing more than an instrument for safe-guarding the right and interests of the possessing class.

In introducing this wonderful piece of remedial legislation known as the “Labor Compensation Act” into the province of British Columbia, its makers do not even claim to have invented something new. They trace its inception to the legal machinery of Germany. From this starting point we follow it onward through Austria, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, and still nearer home to the province of Ontario, where it has been in operation for the past few years. But what student who has given any thought to the subject can demonstrate its effectiveness in

alleviating the condition of the working class through any of the countries they mention? None! Why certainly not!

The position of the working class is not changed at all. Every year we still find a great influx of immigrants from every section where this act operates, looking for jobs in a country where labor legislation is still in the initial stages. To busy ourselves with pointing out any discrepancies, or imperfections, in such to any of the master class political parties, is an action altogether unnecessary on our part. What difference does it make whether the act is administered by a committee of one or of ten? Does it really matter to us whether the widow's remuneration in case of her husband's death is one dollar a month or one hundred? Not at all! Our masters can be safely relied upon to construct their legal matters in such a way as will harmonize with their own interests. It is their business, and not ours. Our programme calls for united action on the part of the world's workers to take possession of the means of production, and the natural resources of the earth.

Until such action is taken little can be accomplished to prove of assistance to us. When the members of our class realize their social position, and take steps to emancipate themselves, they can then be trusted to make, and administer, their own rules and regulations.

## Some Facts About the S. D. P. of Germany.

The Revolutionary minority of the German S. D. P. built up a headquarters a few months ago to carry on better agitation against the vast majority of the Party with their nationalistic propaganda.

The Government, however, is doing everything to make efficient work impossible.

Clara Zetkin, editor of the women's paper "Die Gleichheit" is under arrest. Franz Mehring, the author of the "History of the S. D. P. of Germany," and doubtless the best journalist of Germany, stands accused of publishing revolutionary pamphlets. He has been a leader of the opposition against the group round Kautsky since 1912.

In Wurttemberg the split within the party is almost accomplished, so

far as the industrial districts are concerned. In South Germany especially, Comrades Crispian and Westmeyer are working for a clean separation of the two groups. They succeeded not only in Stuttgart, but also in Göppingen-Gumind.

The local organization in this district suspended payment of dues to the central committee and were finally expelled after the officials tried in vain to get them to surrender. But this fight could not always be brought to such a conclusion. In Heilbronn the majority are still on the side of the party directorate, which has caused the revolutionary comrades jointly to leave the party and form a new organization.

In a meeting in the district of Hanan, the membership condemned

unanimously the attitude of their delegate to the Reichstag who voted for the war credits. But in most of the districts the fight is still raging between the revolutionary minority and the majority.

The freedom of the press, especially of the revolutionary portion, is very limited. Therefore a number of printing shops have issued a few pamphlets, which are secretly distributed. The military authorities are very busy finding out the printers and distributors, and a great number of comrades are being arrested for treason.

About 50 per cent. of the party members are fighting, five to seven per cent. of them were killed in the first year of the war.

Evert.

### MODERN FARMING METHODS.

By Louis R. Larson.

Socialism as a rule does not interest the farmer for the reason that he is afraid of losing his little farm which in 90 cases out of 100 is mortgaged for all it can possibly pay interest upon. On the other hand he realizes that something is amiss and blames it on old party politics. He expects by hard work to get rich in a few years but finds after years of hard work that he is not much better off than when he started. He generally works on the eight hour system—eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon. He always hopes for better times ahead not being wise to the fact that times will and must get worse for the small farmer.

I have often heard small farmers say: "I do not see how the big farmers can pay wages and make both ends meet. I do all my own work and can't make a cent." The answer is quite simple to men who have spent a number of years on a large farm.

For example I will compare a farm of 2,100 acres under cultivation with the average farm of 75 to 150 acres

under cultivation. We find on the big farm fewer horses, fewer implements, and fewer men, in proportion to the small farm. I take this farm of 2,100 acres for comparison as I am familiar with the work on such a farm, hence there will be no guess work.

#### IMPLEMENTS USED.

On this farm there were in use three gang plows, three harrows, three drills, three discs, and five or six binders, eight wagons, two mowers, one rake, one packer, one oil engine and plow, thresher, and 30 horses.

The engine helps to plow the summer fallow and also works a few days in the fall.

Now if this farm were divided into small average sized farms there would be about 17 of them, requiring 17 gang plows, 17 harrows, 17 seeders, 17 discs, and 17 binders. Instead of eight wagons we would find in most cases two on each farm, making 34 in all. Then again, contrast the 17 families (the entire family working and eating too) with the (proportionately) small force of workmen on the big farm, which in this case is five men in the summer months and two to look after the place in the winter. The wages of these men dur-

ing the summer would be from \$30 to \$40 a month, and although these five men farm (cultivate) three times as much land as the small farmer with on third the number of implements and one-half the number of horses, yet they are able to support their families on their wages.

#### BUILDINGS.

As to the buildings necessary for this big farm, we see a large barn, granary, implement shed and bunkhouses for the men, but if you were to scatter this lumber over the 17 quarter-sections there would not be enough to build a decent hog pen on each. So you see, Mr. Small Farmer, you have much more capital invested per acre than the large farmer with whom you are trying to compete.

If you should ask one of these large farmers if he would give you and your family a living to farm (cultivate) 320 acres of land, his answer would be "No." Why? Because if he did you would be the highest paid man in his employ.

My point is not the greater profits made by the big farmer exploiting slaves, but you small farmers cannot compete with him, no more than the hand looms could compete with the machine looms (power looms), or the

shoemaker with his few crude hand tools could compete with the modern shoe factory, where he became a mere cog in the machinery and did his little part mechanically. And when the market is glutted with shoes and clothing the shops and mills must close on account of overproduction. Then we find the shoemaker and weaver ragged and barefooted. They have produced too many shoes and too much clothing.

The working class produces today thirty times as much food and clothing as was possible with the old hand tools. This does not make its members any better off nor even as well off. As I have tried to point out in order to produce a commodity for profit you must use up-to-date tools and methods. If you don't use them you lose out. As long as the spade and sickle were the most modern (?) farm tools you could provide for yourself and family but when the cradle was invented the farmer had to adopt the new tool or be unable to compete with his neighbors. He now produced more grain than with the sickle but was no better off. Then came the reaper, a great improvement over the cradle, with which the farmer could produce much more grain than ever before. Did this new labor saving device lighten the farmer's toil or improve his condition? Not at all!

Then came the harvester, another step forward in the evolution of agricultural machinery, and then the self-binder. All these machines being labor-saving devices, but as they became commonly used among farmers, he got no more of what he produced than when he used the old grain cradle.

On the other hand, if only a few farmers were using the binder and the rest of them the reaper it can plainly be seen what an advantage the few would have over the many. We are only able to understand the present by studying the past, and by studying the past we find that all these improvements did not benefit the working class, that the worker is allowed only a living, the surplus of his product going to another class. It can also be seen that to produce for profit, one must use the up-to-

date machine or suffer a loss. As long as a man was unable to cultivate more than 10 acres he could make a living on 10 acres, but it, when it became possible for a man to cultivate 40 acres, the 10 acre man could no longer compete. When (by improved methods) 160 acres became the average sized farm, then 40 acres was no longer enough to provide a living for the tiller of the soil. So when tools improved so that a man can cultivate two sections (1,280 acres) one will be unable to make a living on one section.

Little by little workers have been

### DON'T READ THIS! IT'S NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS.

The November issue of "The Western Clarion" failed to appear for reasons stated so many times that we have decided to let well alone. This issue, bears the date of December, and will be the last issue this year.

We, however, feel that much can yet be done to place the paper on a good paying basis, issued twice a month, and the Winnipeg comrades have already announced their intention of securing \$75.00 or \$100.00 in subs. providing other centres will do the same, and the paper published as stated, twice a month.

Com. Geo. Armstrong will leave Winnipeg, and the Editor of "The Western Clarion" will leave Vancouver in the early days of the new year, both bound for Alberta. The Editor expects to be able to get as far east as Winnipeg, and Com. Armstrong will at least thoroughly cover Alberta, and those interested in the education of the working class and the welfare of the party can obtain more information from the Alta. P. E. C., Box 785, Edmonton. The way to help the Clarion is by sending subs. and donations to this office. We have said, and said it for the last time.

divorced from their small shops and crude hand tools who at one time were independent and could produce for their own needs and exchange their products. But these times are past, for as the tools became more expensive the workman lost his claims to them. The same thing will happen to the small farmer. The great capitalists such as Rockefeller are now gobbling up everything in reach and can buy or freeze out the smaller companies, who are compelled to sell as they cannot compete with their large capital system; so these must buy or "freeze out" others below them (in the scale) and by repeating this process we find the small capitalist will rush to the land as the only industry left in which he can invest his capital. When this becomes general it will be impossible for the small farmer to compete.

But perhaps, Mr. Farmer, you think when this time comes you can go to work on the big farms for good wages. Wrong again! The large farms will not need one-fifth of your number (numerous band). "Then I will go to the shops and the factories" you may say, but here again you will meet the same fate, for less tools or implements are needed on a large farming system, consequently less iron, steel and lumber will be needed, and when we consider the labor saving machinery that will yet be invented we may be safe in saying that one-fifth of the men employed today will do all the necessary work in capitalistic production. This will be the cause of an unemployed army five times as large as now. Any time there are 10 men for one job the wages are small no matter how much you produce.

Help the  
"Clarion"  
by sending your  
PRINTING  
to us.

# Grafters---and Economic Science

By C. Stephenson.

Have you ever, gentle reader, had the misfortune to get into conversation with people claiming to be Socialists, but whose claim seemed to be based on no other foundation than the fact, as they themselves asserted, "that we have no use for the 'old' parties, because they are run by a lot of grafters, etc., etc.," with instances, "ad nauseam," "and if we only had the Socialists in power they might clean things up and run them straight," and "Why doesn't the Socialist party get after these people and expose them," and so on until welcome relief comes in the shape of a policeman who requests you to move on, or the wife who orders you to bed.

Some of these disgruntled ones are always looking for a third party. Be cautious! They are apt to be ambitious for leadership. Others are honest but ignorant and are disgusted on ethical grounds.

The dissemination of this idea may, to a large extent, be laid at the doors of the many Radicals and reformers who while going through their muckraking exploits, have masqueraded as Socialists.

How erroneous the idea is may only be realized by those who have given some study to the economics of the present system. It is the function of this science to explain Capitalism's primary essential and indispensable features. It eliminates, as if were, all illegitimate secondary growths, and lays before us the bare bones—the frame work of the whole capitalist structure. In a mental sense it does the muckraker out of his job.

So I propose (to the editor) that we take a look at some of these indispensable features and I think we will find that the most pressing social problems awaiting working class solution are the logical outcome of economic laws inherent in the capitalist system. By chance some that read may think and by thinking understand how little the penulations of grafting politicians have to do with

these problems.

At this point I must warn the reader that this article can be but a cursory outline of the subject, and for more extensive enquiry the works of Marx and Engels, at least, should be consulted, while best of all, perhaps would be regular attendance at the economic classes held by the Socialist locals in various parts of the country.

Briefly, then, the main essentials of this system are —

1.—Production for sale.  
2.—Capitalist ownership and control of the means of life of society, i.e., natural resources and the machinery for the production and distribution of wealth.

3.—This wealth the capitalist must sell as commodities upon the world's competitive markets.

4.—The vast majority of the members of society, the working class, to gain access to the means of life must perforce, sell their power of labor upon the market to the capitalist class. (Note in passing, that it is due to the commodity nature of labor power that all attempts to materially benefit the working class are futile within capitalism.)

Thus we see, the capitalist lives by selling the products of mill, mine, factory, etc., and the worker having lost control over both instruments of production and the product, lives by the sale of his labor power.

The market prices of commodities are arrived at through competition and the higgling of the market according to supply and demand. Everyone sells as dear as he can and buys as cheap as he can; but sooner or later they must sell and so a market price is established.

This determines that over a period of time, which allows for the fluctuations of supply and demand to compensate each other, the market price will correspond to value.

Value of a commodity, in the terminology of the science of economics, is determined by the socially neces-

sary amount of labor involved in its production measured by time. So that generally speaking the capitalist gets for a commodity the monetary expression of its value—the social labor time necessary to produce it.

The worker gets the same for his commodity, labor power, i.e., wages or price of labor power which covers cost of food, clothing, shelter, etc., and the reproduction of his kind. The moral of this is that because the labor power of the working class is sold on a competitive market though they become more productive day by day and are at present many hundred times more productive than their forefathers, yet they only receive, out of the total values they create, as a reward for their toil, wages equal to cost of subsistence.

So it is clearly seen that as the "boodling" carried on by politicians does not affect wages, and wages being the sole source of income of the working class, it is none of their business, but is the concern of the capitalist class, who are the ones who are being "boodled."

Of infinitely greater importance to the workers, than this form of graft, are the many ways in which they are affected by their labor power being a commodity. One which I have mentioned was that no matter how great their productivity, their share of the products could never be more than a subsistence. As to other effects I must first touch on the question as to how the capitalist obtains his profit if he sells his commodity at its value. As a matter of fact no values are created in the act of buying and selling; they are all created during the process of production, and the profits of the capitalist class are derived from those values known as surplus values, which the working class creates over and above those representing wages. It is estimated that in this country wages are about one-fifth of total product. However that may be we know that year by year as machinery

improves the workers become more and more productive. These surplus values are divided among the capitalist class in the forms of rent, interest, and profits.

Now, I will try to explain what effect these surplus values have upon society and in the explanation will be found the reason for that strange contradiction peculiar to modern times, that the very productivity of the working class instead of being a blessing to them is turned into a curse.

We must keep clearly in our mind the fact that the products of labor must be sold. The manufacturer has no personal use for his warehouse full of shoes, he must turn them into money in order to realize his profits, and if he is to continue in business, wages, rent and interest have to be paid, raw materials and machinery renewed and so on.

Out of the values on the market, the working class buy to the extent of their wages, which leaves a surplus. This surplus at one time, when labor was less productive, the exploiting class and their parasites were able to consume themselves. But there came a time when labor by the aid of machinery and more scientific methods became so productive that these people were unable to consume it, and so every capitalist country reaching a certain stage of development in production must search for new markets and fields of investment. It logically follows, therefore, (as has actually happened) that each new market and field of investment will become in course of time also a producer of surplus values and a competitor on the world's market. And so, as the world is limited there is a limit to capitalist expansion.

But long before this limit is reached, the effect of this process is felt in society. The struggle between capitalists and groups of capitalists as represented by nations grows more in tense and bitter. Thus all the wars of this last three hundred years have been commercial wars. The life of

every nation in a system of production for sale depends on its success in commerce. The workers compete for jobs and the capitalists for wealth. And so, whenever the struggle on the commercial field reaches a deadlock they must be prepared to fight it out on the field of battle.

Surplus values are the cause of another effect on the workers which arises from the fact that the extension of markets can not keep pace with the extension of production, with the growing power to produce wealth. This was first manifested in society in the industrial crisis of the year 1825, and since then periodically with at first an interval of about ten years. This interval has gradually decreased and the periods of crisis, or overproduction (when markets are glutted and goods can not be sold) have increased in duration, so that some think we have reached that stage where the crisis is chronic. At any rate so far as the working class is concerned, it appears to be so, because for a number of years industry in every country even during the busiest of times was unable to absorb all the workers desiring employment, and year by year the army of the unemployed grows and as it grows the misery of the workers increases, their lives become more anxious and uncertain. When the markets are glutted and the granaries are full to overflowing, there is no work. The workers prodigious productivity stands between them and the necessities of life: they starve in the midst of an abundance.

And because these primary and essential features are the basis of capitalist society, the Socialist, armed with his philosophy wastes not his strength on the secondary growths but concentrates his attack on the capitalist system, its mode of production, and on its reflex, capitalist or bourgeois philosophy.

How irreconcilable and fundamentally opposed are these two philosophies, can only be realized by one who has given them some thought. In a crude way and briefly I propose in a later article to attempt to place in outline some of their opposing characteristics.

## Receipts:

Street Collections	68.67
Transferred from Dominion Election fund	27.60
Collected on cards by:—	
Houft	1.50
Rodriguez	3.85
Evert	1.50
Beckham	1.50
Wright	4.50
McKenzie	4.50
Kroin	3.00
Davis	5.00
F. McKenzie	1.00
Peterson	23.50
"	1.00
"	6.50
MacKie	1.00
Mrs. Amy	2.00
Matheson	2.25
McLae	2.00
Todd	11.00
Hoop	25.00
Johnstone	1.25
Cassidy	1.00
Walker	0.70
Tetemanti	4.50
Armstrong	10.00
Branchetti	1.00
Thompson	5.50
McPhee	1.25
Highley & Sign	1.25
McCutehan	1.20
"	10.00
"	10.00
"	10.00
"	20.00
Henderson	0.50
Sprling	1.00
Feinstein	1.55
McKinnon	2.00
Total Receipts	\$304.07

Balance on hand	\$5.93
Collection cards	3.50
Phone Long Distance	1.50
Organizers' Cards	2.50
Deposit	200.00
Printing	34.25
Signs, Rig, etc.	27.00
Postage and Distributing Literature	21.50
Total	\$301.05

## ORGANISER J. B. WRIGHT

Oct. 13—Lacombe—Mrs. Chas. Myers and J. R. Donnemworth	
Oct. 14—Bentley—C. C. Miles	
Oct. 15 to 22—Eckville—J. E. Lundberg and Com. Isaacson	
Oct. 23 to 27—Markerville—S. E. Baldwin	
Oct. 28 to 31—Caroline—Roy Devore	
Nov. 1 and 2—Lebey and Mound—W. Ross	
Nov. 3 to 9—Eagle Hill—C. F. Johnson	
Nov. 10 to 12—Olds and Trechú—Marshall Irwin	
Nov. 13—Edmonton	
Nov. 15 to 22—Vulcan—H. Dorch	
Nov. 23 to Dec. 2—Travers—Geo. Beamish	
Dec. 3 to 6—Sun Dial—Mrs. E. Thornburn	
Dec. 7 to 12—Ridgeway—W. H. Blus	
Dec. 13 to 17—Barons—Lee Wilson	
Dec. 19—Lethbridge—W. Shaw	

## The Western Clarion

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## WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

The exigencies of capitalism bring together strange bedfellows. Respectable, puritanical, hypocritical Britain; "free," chauvinistic, republican France; "holy" liberty-loving Russia, time honored foes of each other, equally guilty of making their own national territory incarnadine with the blood of thousands of workers, are now engaged in deadlock battle with "cultured" Germany, "refined" Austria, and the "unspeakable" Turk.

Protestants and Catholics, comprising all imaginable denominations, (emissaries of "peace and good-will" to the benighted and uncivilized) stand in glorious opposition one to another, while dusky warriors of Mahomet march alongside their age-long enemies—the Christians, fighting the "fight of faith" to a finish against "brothers" of the same religious persuasion.

And while the Allies battle for "freedom" and "democracy," the central powers determinedly defend the achievements of "kulchaw" and science; the "rights of small nations hanging fatefully in the balance. The rights of small nations, forsooth! A veritable international shuttlecock tossed hither and thither upon capitalism's diplomatic battledores.

Today small nations can neither enter into, nor yet keep out of this cata-

## EDITORIAL PAGE

lysian imbrogio without obtaining the most august permission of some big national brigand.

Italy, for purely economic reasons, renounced her former friends and took up the cudgels on behalf of "small nations" and "freedom." That her troops occupied the Albanian port of Aviona, a commercial asset which Greece had marked out for her own exploits, was merely incidental, and must not be construed as having any connection with the particular economic policy she intended to prosecute. For this and other reasons we are warned against the vapid utterances of the misguided and uneducated known as Socialists.

Greece, whose people are supposed to be related to us of British extraction, possessing the same soulful aspirations for democratic government and justice (!), but whose monarch is directly related to the diabolical "Bill of Potsdam," and thus subject to his mephistophelian influence, is reat in twain, knowing not what to do, nor yet how to do it. That her particular trade policy (we are loth to introduce such a sordid subject into such an ideal argument, but it will intrude) is antagonistic in many ways to that of Italy goes without saying. That she was greatly irritated at the Italian occupation of Aviona, and that the disposition of certain islands in the Aegean Sea still remains a bone of contention is too obvious to call for further comment. That this should be overlooked when attempting an explanation of certain diplomatic moves, even by those professing knowledge of the Marxian method of viewing history, is easily understood when we recall their confusion-mongering and compromise.

Bulgaria foolishly refused what London and Paris offered, considering the "gift" insufficient, and grasped the "huge promises without backing" issued from the Wilhelmstrasse. Roumania, who, so we are informed, may have a secret treaty with Italy regarding joint action in the Balkans, straddles the fence in

true "neutral" fashion, German artillery frowning upon her from across the frontier. Greece, consequently, is "invited" to "come over and help us" and thus offset the Bulgar menace against Serbia. But Italy and her policy bar the way. Aviona, the the Isles of the Aegean, and the Asiatic coast of Turkey, to all of which both parties are supposed to have "just" and definite claims, become an obstacle to the course of "freedom." Britain with customary complacency offers as a "reward"—not a bribe—for the prospective service of Greece something she is not particularly desirous of retaining herself, and the Isle of Cyprus is lightly thrown into the international pig trough. But Greece refuses the bait. Britain thereupon demands of Greece, we are given to understand, immediate demobilization or war, and the rights of small nations once again are rigorously upheld and defended.

The future of Constantinople, granting success to the forces of "enlightenment" is, nevertheless, problematical, which particular fact in a measure, the consequences of all the Balkan nations Russia, ominously silent, as is her wont, respecting this, prepares to grind her own "trade" axe. Greece undoubtedly has also been affected by this particular matter. But since it is highly immoral for a small buccaneer to thus defy the wishes of much bigger buccaneers Greece is denounced for violating a "scrap of paper" with Serbia, (as though virgins can be found as the inmates of brothels), which latter country hemmed in on all sides, becomes a second Belgium sacrificed on the altar of capitalist expediency.

The brazen and open manner in which "bribes" have been offered by both parties to the dispute is wonderfully refreshing after the "honor" and "integrity" "tripe" which we were so assiduously regaled in the early days of the conflict. Thus is the Socialist explanation of war amply vindicated.

The "wheels within wheels" of modern capitalism revolve in such a

bewildering variety of ways that the process even now threatens destruction to the system itself; the "trade" policies of the several belligerents clash at most inopportune moments and in apparently most incongruous fashion. The game of plunder has become markedly intense; the social structure has grown top-heavy; disintegration already appears.

Those with eyes to see can discern portents of the coming change; those with ears to hear can detect the distant rumblings of the fast approaching storm. The only axe we have to grind is the axe of working class knowledge, and this is even now laid to the root of the tree, the axemen being content to let the chips fall where they may.

Of the many parties in Europe claiming working class aspirations the Socialist Party of Great Britain alone maintains the uncompromising and revolutionary attitude demanded of a working class body. This particular fact lends added encouragement to us who are away from the scene of turmoil and strife, as also does the news of small groups within the ranks of confusion in other European countries who are now attempting to kick over the traces of reform. Our "hymn of hate" from now on shall be: "Strafe the confusionists and reformers!" Let us in Canada understand what the situation demands of us. Let us prepare the minds of the slaves for the social revolution in order that the "wheels within wheels" of this direst of plunder systems known to history shall cease to revolve and the earth with its abundance pass under the control of the world's workers.

Do you understand that there is no short cut to emancipation by which the necessity of working class education can be obviated? If so, get in and help; if not, stay outside where confusion reigns until that understanding arises!

W. A. P.

## THE "CANADIAN BACKWARD'S" LITTLE JOKE

In the issue of "The Canadian Forward" of Nov. 11th, some very interesting items appear, masquerading as editorials.

The intellectual scribe who fills the leading columns of the S. D. P. of C. official organ pays us a heavy compliment which is illuminating for what it does not say rather than for what it does.

The "prelude" (or portion thereof) of "our" editorial on "The Labor Congress" is published, the portion referring to the lavish expenditure of stop by Liberal, Conservative, C. I. K., and Prohibition sheets on the Congress being carefully represented by a star line.

After this manifestation of tactful omission and commission we read as follows:—

"We have neither inclination nor space to print what followed the above gem. Suffice it to say that it was thoroughly 'scientific' and 'revolutionary' and very convincing as you may judge from the prelude."

That "what followed" was not printed shows the fine hand of the practised fakir. We have a well formed notion that "inclination" had a little more to do with it than "space" for the simple reason that the anti-Socialist utterances and antics of Simpson, Bancroft, and a few other stellar orbs in the S. D. P. firmament were exposed to the best of our ability. We, therefore, thank our illustrious contemporary for displaying so much good sense in this matter.

That in the same column should appear expressions of sympathy for the "Clarion" boys in their struggle to keep this paper going concerns us not. We do not desire such sympathy and our S. D. P. friends at least can be consoled by the fact that they can expect none from us.

Between labor fakirs, capitalist hacks, reformers, etc., and ourselves there can be nothing but WAR to the finish. We have neither the "inclination" nor "space" to waste verbal niceties on bourgeois apologists. To the devil with your sympathy!

W. A. P.

## "WHAT ARE 'YOU' DOING?"

The call is resounding through the whole Empire for men to do their bit for "their" country, and the time is ripe for a new call to action on the part of those who understand their Class position. In this, the "Greater War", the fight for the emancipation of the workers, the call resounds wherever the Juggernaut capital holds its awful sway, and the question is continually voiced by the class conscious worker: "what are You doing for your class?" "What part are You taking in 'The Greater War?'"

The press of the socialist Party both in Great Britain and Canada has been hard hit by the industrial depression and the war; but as a time of greater industrial and agricultural activity seems to be at hand in Canada we make this appeal to You at this time to come to the aid of the "Western Clarion" the official organ of the Socialist Party in Canada.

Commencing February 1st 1916 this paper will be published on the 1st and 15th of each month provided in the meantime 1000 new readers are obtained or renewals from old readers.

Sub. cards are for sale at this office or at any local headquarters, yearly \$1.00; six months 50c; and three months 25c.

Do your bit for Your class by buying a card.

Comrade Joe Knight returned to town on the 11th and spoke in the Bijou Theatre Sunday 14th. The audience was the largest of any for some time.

At the request of Saskatchewan Reds in the town of Lashburn, the P. E. C. of Alta, sent Com. J. Knight to carry on propaganda in Sask.

At the business meeting on Tuesday night, Edmonton Local No. 1 resolved to organize a local in Edmonton South (Strathcona). Socialists in Strathcona communicate with W. J. Mitchell, Box 4007, Strathcona.

## MANITOBA MISCELLANEA.

The following clipping from the Winnipeg Telegram of October 26th, 1915, is encouraging to aspiring heroes and need no comment:—

## No Work in Sight for City Employee Home from War.

Though James McKenzie, formerly a driver in the engineer's department was promised his old position when he returned from war, yet, now that he has returned as unfit for active duty, the only thing the board of control could do for him this morning was to place his name on the list of applicant's for jobs, with the understanding that he would be given something to do when an opening appeared.

The controllers explained that his former position had not been filled, and now that he had come back they really did not know what to do to help him. They added that they did not feel that the necessary place should be reopened, as it would be expensive to the city.

A capitalist rag published in Toronto in the interests of "social justice" and sold on the streets of Winnipeg has a very funny front page this week. It shows the picture of the ghost of Edith Cavell standing before Kaiser Bill, and then these words, "I will repay saith the Lord." Then on the billboard that they send with it to help sell the paper we read in big red letters "Edith Cavell—why don't you enlist."

One can only wonder if the Lord will repay, why the devil anyone should join the army; maybe, of course, the Lord needs some help and has chosen that deeply religious regiment the B. C. Pioneers to help him out. I hope they are sober when the time for helping comes.

In my scrap book I have some sayings from "Great Men" cut from the Manitoba Free Press since the beginning of the war. The most interesting are from that great silent man Lord Kitchener, and in order of date they go something as follows: "the tide has turned," "the Russian steam roller will crush everything

beneath it, and will not stop till it has reached Berlin," "our brave ally Italy is making substantial progress," "that the situation in the Dardanelles is very satisfactory," "Germany has now shot her bolt," and last but by no means least he "has the war in the hollow of his hands." Words of great men all remind us of—what? I wonder!

An ex-politician from Spokane, Wash., who now occupies a pulpit in this city when asked to allow a Socialist to speak in the lecture rooms attached to his church wrote "I am greatly interested in the development and expression of the new social consciousness and think I am giving my people just as much of the doctrine of the new commonwealth as they are prepared to assimilate."

Anyone who has listened to the "bull" this Rev. Hindley expounds will wonder what kind of brain disease his congregation suffers from if they attempt to even understand the dope he peddles.

The S. D. P. are moving rapidly these days. In the local organ "The Voice," which besides being an S. D. P. organ is also the place where the "shingle" taxers hold forth and of course "The Labor Power Party" as well—our old friend A. Beach tells us that next to their own party the "shingle" taxers are one of the greatest powers for righteousness and against social injustice. I am glad Beach tells us what the S. D. P. stands for, it was the opinion of a few otherwise sane people that the Party had something to do with Socialism, but the above should dispel their illusions.

Ward 5, from which Ald. Rigg is retiring, is to be represented next year in the City Hall by "Comrade" Queen, the nominee of the S. D. P. I sincerely trust he will be able to reduce the taxes that the working class pay. This raises the question put by Korin, i.e., "Is it possible to reduce nothing?" and we await with great eagerness the reply either of our S. D. P. anti-Socialists or the powers of the students of Dietzgen

and Fitch. One can imagine "Bill" Hoop making an hour's address on it beginning by showing that nothing is only the opposite of something, therefore the opposite of something less would be nothing less, i.e., "less than nothing."

Gage is now in Russia but has not yet had time to send us his impressions of conditions there or to say whether or not he was able to form a local in Archangel when he landed or not.

The Mayor of Winnipeg has the cure of the unemployment problem in the "hollow of his hand." It has something to do with 40 acres of land, and my kind heart echoes the refrain "for heavens sake hold it in your mit." However as the writer owns 40 acres near the city which he has been trying to sell for many moons his avarice conquers his kindness of heart and his hopes for the successful launching of the scheme run high.

The Tribune labor column tells us that the "Label League" is dead—Poor Geller! No flowers by request. PAT.

**A PRECEDENT.**—The English are justifiably shocked as we are by the killing of an English woman by the Germans. Chivalrous people, good sports, don't do such things.

We always wondered if there were any basis for a line in an old song you may remember:

"They're hanging men and women, too,  
For the wearing o' the green."  
—New York Evening Sun.

## HERE AND NOW.

"Jock" Reid .....	\$ 50c	25c
T. W. J. Mitchell .....	6	9
T. Connor .....	3	4
D. Thomp .....	3	
W. A. P. .....	1	3
Alta. P. E. C. .....	4	
Singles: Dollar Subs.—W. Tolmie, R. Ingles H. Vindog, C. W. Mitchell, T. Hanwell.	2	1
Fifty Cents Subs.—A. Harris, H. M. Thom. John Smart, T. Erickson, B. Welsh, J. N. Riley, E. Robinson, M. L. Geo. Rossiter, Thos. Foulston, T. Penrod.	2	1
Twenty-Five Cents Subs.—W. C. Hamill, Mrs. J. R. McDonald, Winnipeg Local.	50	50

Fifty Five new readers! Who says twice a month commencing February. All together now—pull!

## POT POURRI.

## By Wap.

An Australian soldier was wounded and picked up by the Turks, who dressed his wounds and returned him to his own lines. According to the press he states that no one will make him swallow all the stuff about the Turks that has been written, and concludes: "Although he (the Turk) may be a heathen infidel, nevertheless he fights like a Christian gentleman."

Christian gentleman is too good for further comment.

"The march of the human race is toward God."—Harold Begbie.  
Good God!

We often wondered as to what economic reasons existed for the hysterical convulsions of those masculine members of the fair and fluffy sex led by Nellie McClung. Now our doubts are dispelled and daylight appeareth.

Mr. John Nelson (no relation to the famous admiral) editor of the "Vancouver World" in reply to a correspondent anent prohibition says:

Prohibitionists simply ask for the suppression of a wasteful unnecessary traffic that diverts millions of dollars yearly from legitimate trade.

Prohibitionists are business men engaged in an attempt to improve business conditions in B. C.

We hold no brief for the "wets," being part and parcel of the capitalist system which we desire to abolish, but this puritan spirit of the small trader is above all things detestable.

Many thanks, Nelson, many thanks! A bunch of business cockroaches on the one hand can see a few stray nickels and dimes going into the pockets of a few cockroaches on the other hand. So get out and stop it. Very nice! When the workers are wise then booze will not be sold, nor yet adulterated jam or bum boots. Neither will human working ability be bought like pigs etc., upon the market.

"Get into khaki and strike a blow for dear old Shoreditch."—London recruiting poster.

The boss is developing a fine sense of humor.

"No body of men have rendered their country better service in this war than the British Labor M. P.'s"—Daily Mail.

Congratulations, Northcliffe, we couldn't have said better ourselves.

"England is God's country."—Horatio Bottomley.

We always thought it was south of the 49th parallel from us.

"After this war we shall have to find a new name for Socialism. . . . I wince when I call myself a Socialist."—Robert Blatchford.

Quit wincing, Bob, or else quit kidding yourself.

"There must be a kind of glorying in London at being allowed to take our little share of danger in Zeppelin raids."—Bishop of London.

A "kind of glorying" appeals to us. To God be the glory.

## SECRETARIAL SCRAPS.

Local Toronto has secured fine new headquarters at room 25½ Forum Building, Yonge and Gerrard. All readers of the Clarion are hereby invited. Propaganda meetings, Sundays, 8 p.m.m. Lecture hall in same building.

A correspondent of Anyox (Granby Bay) B. C., in a long letter throws some interesting illuminations upon the methods adopted by the masters to make the slaves appear unduly patriotic. The Vancouver Province recently has told us how several machine guns and so many hundred dollars were contributed by the miners of this particular district. In the letter referred to we are informed that the bosses were placed upon the committees and the men could either voluntarily contribute or voluntarily (!) quit. Much more information has been vouchsafed us, but space forbids any further comment. Suffice it to say, however, that this is but typical of methods adopted throughout the world today to make slaves yield to the dictates of the masters.

We have been made the object of attack that may, or may not, have been for the purpose of thwarting our intention, i.e., of cleaning the party of the last vestiges of the reform disease which still afflict it. Be that as it may, it has been assumed by one or two that sixty members or thereabouts had all the say with respect to our new platform. That this matter might be cleared up we give the figures on the vote which reached this office prior to the time allowed. We have received others but they do not figure in this table. Again one or two locals, which have since expressed themselves as in full accord with the change, did not, somehow or other, receive the ballotting forms, while Local Rosemount did not vote, because a violent snow storm prevented the meeting materializing which had been called for the discussion of the various proposed amendments. They did not go through with it, but the secretary informed us that all he had questioned had agreed with the proposed alterations. However, here are the figures that did arrive and were compiled and formed the basis upon which we took action for the change. Amendment No. 1—For, 267; against 4.

No. 2—For, 251, against, 28.  
No. 3—For, 271; against, 1.  
No. 4—For, 269; against, 1.  
No. 5—For, 264; against, 7.  
No. 6—For, 251; against, 19.  
No. 7—For, 262; against, 8.  
No. 8—For, 243; against, 18.  
No. 9—For, 265; against, 1.  
No. 10—For 259; against, 1.  
No. 11—For, 269; against, 1.

If the above returns could not be considered sufficient warrant for deleting from the platform certain terms which ought never to have appeared in a document claiming to be a scientific expression of working class action and principles, then we are from Mo.

Within the next month we hope to have the Manifesto of the Party off the press, owing to the benevolence of an old-time comrade, who, however, desires to be reimbursed as speedily as possible. The pamphlet will receive the most serious attention of the D. E. C., besides being

carefully criticised by outside comrades, who are known to be well informed. The one or two unscientific passages now appearing will be deleted, and the whole work re-cast. An introduction will also appear as an added feature, and we predict a huge and speedy sale, especially since many organisers are now on the road.

The attention of all party members, more especially those acting in an official capacity, is drawn to the minutes of the last two D. E. C. meetings. This committee will oppose strenuously any attempt to make the work and purpose of the party farcical, and, consequently, its members have all set themselves on record that no organiser or speaker will be allowed to use the name of this party for the purpose of speaking under the auspices of either the S. P. A., or the S. D. P. of C., except in opposition. Further particulars in the minutes.

Also the attention of the P. E. C.'s is hereby drawn to the fact that the indiscriminate forming of "mushroom" locals will not be tolerated by this committee, the baneful effect of such practice in the past being apparent to most studious people. We intend our message to be clean, and the party to be kept straight, and not be led into the slough of confusion which covered the German S. D. P., or which right now covers the S. P. of A.

Com. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask., the father of the ONE ACRE proposition, tells us of the wonderful things he has heard of the Alberta crop, and says "Cannot the farmers there do something for the 'Clarion'?"

We leave it with them.

#### AROUND ALBERTA.

By Esperó.

Alberta is now under way for a strenuous winter campaign. Watch results!

Comrades Knight, Connor, Reid and Bartholemew are now on the road organizing the province and apparently doing well as the Alberta

farmers are thirsty for knowledge.

Edmonton Local No. 1 is displaying increased activity. Comrades who have been out selling the farmer their labor power, are returning to the city and taking up the fight with renewed vigor.

At the headquarters, 715 Second Street, there is a debate every Friday night at 8 p.m. The past three debates were: "Do women lack initiative?" "Has religion benefited humanity?" and "should Socialists drop anti-religious propaganda?" The debates were lively and heated, but the cold air of Alberta kept the blood beneath boiling point, so no damage was done.

Town opposition is pretty lively just now, as the "pie in the sky" artists are working overtime. An "awful" increase in "religious concerts," "lectures in the prophetic word of God," and "Hold up patriotic campaign funds" are being carried out by the enemy. However, we can still draw our breath.

Edmonton is now thoroughly determined to crush militarism, and nearly all classes of warriors are mobilizing. The uniform is donned by everything over six years and under sixty. We have men, boys and infants; women, girls and very young girls, but so far the cats and dogs, with the exception of a few spiked collars, are not armed or in khaki.

With 3,500 soldiers in Edmonton morality is showing unwonted elasticity. Possibly God is lenient in times of war!

The local ministers gave out the golden rule, but in the process of printing it was transformed, appearing on the sides of street cars as: "Your money or your life."

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HENRY GEORGE

(Continued from page 11)  
find the benefit to pay them, whilst thirdly, individual capitalists may have superficial antagonisms with the rest of their class which are smoothed over by the state, their executive

head, and which represents capitalism in toto. This being so, then individual differences are not fundamental. The only fundamental chasm is the one with their slaves which cannot be bridged over only by extinction of their class, and so for the workers subjection the capitalist class executives, by taxation get the wealth that is necessary for that purpose.

On page 60 we come across one of George's gems. He states "And so they who do the work of production put in as they take out — they receive in subsistence and wages but the produce of their labor." This statement hardly needs any comment at all, because we know that it is absolutely untrue. The very fact that today with our wonderful control of nature, we have more poverty than ever, will show its fallacy. The truth is that we do not get the full produce of our labor, and that fact is the reason why the workers are becoming more and more discontented.

Passing along we see another mistake on Page 63. In referring to the efficiency of the laborer, he insists that he must have a certain amount of capital. Of course, we know that he is confused as to what capital is but this confusion brings him to the position of the Direct Legislationist. He claims that unequal distribution of capital is due to misgovernment and bad laws. Surely he is not very far from "the government of the people by the people and for the people." However, in analysing this good government cry, we can see that it is merely a capitalist move. Government is a class institution. It implies rulers and ruled, masters and slaves. Moreover, you cannot have real liberty, so long as you have government, whether it is good or bad. But the difference between good and bad government is of not much consequence to the workers. If a government is clean and economical it only means a smaller tax on the master class, and as we have shown smaller taxation will not lighten the workers' burden. In fact it may make matters worse, because to economise means less jobs, and less jobs means a keener competition.

(To be continued.)

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY AND HENRY GEORGE By T. Mellalien.

On page 13, "Progress and Poverty" by Henry George, the following paragraph appears: "And while professors disagree, the idea that there is a necessary conflict between Labor and Capital, that machinery is an evil, that competition must be restrained and interest abolished, that wealth may be created by the issue of money, that it is the duty of government to furnish capital or to furnish work, are rapidly making way among the great body of people, who keenly feel a hurt and are sharply conscious of a wrong.

Such ideas, which bring great masses of men, the repositories of ultimate political power, under the leadership of charlatans and demagogues are fraught with danger, but they cannot be successfully combated until political economy shall give some answer to the great question which shall be consistent with all her teachings, and which shall commend itself to the perceptions of the great masses of men."

The casual observer in reading this, will probably think that here at least Henry George is correct, and so he is, when the sentences are taken as a whole. But the political economy meant by Henry George to give the correct answer, was not Karl Marx's, but the political economy of the Free Trade Manchester School. This being so, then, instead of cleaning the clouds and mists away, Henry George by basing his political economy on a bourgeois foundation, has simply made the horizon more foggy, and helped to give rise to more charlatans and demagogues. To show this we will deal further with his political economy as put forward in his "Progress and Poverty."

On page 20, he endeavors to prove that wages are not drawn from capital. From this, he must of necessity take the stand that labor comes first even at the present time. Taking this point up, we cannot but admit that this was the case long years and ages ago, because Capital is wealth previously produced, but now used for exploiting human labor.

This being so, then, capital is a result of a social growth and as a result of "quantitative" differences we (after a certain point is reached) get qualitative changes." The outcome of all this is, that whereas at first labor produced gradually large amounts of wealth, yet through qualitative changes and the development of machinery, the great divider of classes and of the slave from nature, we now have to look forward under this system to the capitalist for our pay. Instead of the buyer in the Labor market, taking repositories of labor in the shape of chairs, tables, etc., he now buys human labor power. When we go to the master, we sell our ability to work at whatever he chooses we shall work on, so long as it is within certain limits. Further, we sell the same for only a part of time, which of course is the essential difference to the old chattel system where the workers themselves were bought and sold. When we have sold our commodity, it belongs to the buyer, until such time that the period agreed on has elapsed, or until the capitalist finds out that the Labor Power bought is under the average standard. If the worker happens to be a cabinet maker, when he gets a master he does not produce chairs if there is a demand for bookcases. If he did, then he would get his walking ticket. Each industry has its organisation and its object is to get the best labor power, and to use it up in things from which profits can be realised. Mind you, when the goods are made, they each represent so much labor time, and if a capitalist must realise the monetary expression of that labor time, he must certainly employ his slaves on objects for which there is a demand. If he did not, then he would soon be out of business, because he could not realise his profits. There he may have employed the workers and under certain conditions he may have realised his reward, but he always must remember that although an exchange value may not be of use to him, yet it must be of utility to someone else. If it was not, then the labor used up would be useless labor and simply wasted.

And so you will observe the

masters first of all see to it that there is a demand for certain commodities before they employ labor power. This is used in their production, until the market demands changes or something else, which of course, causes the Labor Power to be changed around according to the masters' wish. On these grounds therefore, we have to admit that it is the capitalist that employs labor Power, and not labor in the concrete that employs capital.

Another mistake of Henry George's in his definition of capital. He says it is merely "wealth in the course of exchange." (Page 37).

Working from this basis, (Page 38) he says that if a shoemaker makes a pair of shoes, that the thread awl and leather, etc., are his capital. This, of course, is ridiculous, and nonsensical, because capital, as we have stated, is exploiting power, and if a man receives what he has made how can he be exploited?

Passing on to page 57, Henry George says that taxes came from the producers, in other words, he means that the workers pay taxes. This is easily seen to be incorrect. Taking just a superficial glance at the wealth of the workers, and the amount of taxation paid every year we can see how impossible it would be for them to pay. The whole trouble and mistake in saying that the workers pay the taxes, is in assuming that we sell labor, and not the power to labor. When we sell our labor power, in the process of its consumption, we produce necessary values and surplus values. The last named are the values, over and above what is necessary for the producers. Now out of the surplus, all rent and taxation are paid, and as the capitalist owns the surplus products, it is the who, from the surplus product, pays taxes. In mentioning rent of course we do not mean house rent, because qualitatively they are different, one being part of surplus values exploited, whilst shelter being necessary for the worker house rent must be characterised as part of wages. The capitalist pays all taxes for several reasons. First he pays taxes because he benefits by their expenditure. Secondly, he is the only one that can

(Continued on page 10)

Alta, Nov. 9th, 1915

Edmonton, Alta.

Editor, Clarion,—

I would like to thank the Comrades throughout the Dominion for their support in my tilt with the authorities in this province. The time is ripe for the spreading of working class propaganda among the farmers here, and it is up to all class conscious workers to help in the fight for freedom irrespective of the wishes of the powers that be. I have just started out on the road once more after a rest of a few weeks to recover from the effects of my sojourn in His Majesty's hotels. I expect the authorities will not interfere this time as they failed in their previous effort to intimidate the rebels in this portion of the Dominion.

The farmers of Alta. are in a better position to help in the struggle to educate the workers than they have been for a number of years. The organizers are out to make a special effort to put our party organ on a paying basis, and if the Reds of Alberta will line up along with them and the P. E. C., there is no reason why we should not have a real live fighting organization both in Alberta and Sask.

There is room and pressing need for every rebel to take an active part in the fight for the freedom of himself and his class. He can help to arrange meetings, take speakers around, study his position so that he can do personal propaganda, and rustle subs. for his party paper, and as the fight is strenuous we need the help of every class conscious worker.

Again, I thank the comrades for their support this summer, and hoping to meet many of them this winter and help them in the struggle.

I remain,  
Yours in the scrap,  
"JOCK" REID

W. A. Fritchard,

Dear Comrade,—During these turbulent times I think it will not be out of order to review conditions and events, both historical and present in this locality from a wage slaves point of view.

Though the horizon is dark, it has its silver lining, and it is said, "the darkest hour is just before the dawn."

Previous to the harvest, the labor conditions were very foreboding.

Huge numbers of jobless slaves were to be seen walking the streets. A number on a ticket in the lapel of the coat of some silently bore evidence of the limit reached in looking for a master, and suffering from a none too regular eating. They had become no cannon fodder for the British Empire in its fight for freedom? and liberty? of humanity. The others have since gone to help to gather in the bumper wheat crop of Western Canada, and share in the great wealth of the farmer, I don't think.

An event which is now history, viz., the prohibition campaign in this province, was most illuminating to the writer. To make a long story short, we stumbled across numbers of Socialists(?) that we were not cognisant of. For instance, a committee was instructed by local Edmonton, the writer being one of them, to meet the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, who were conducting the dry campaign, to see if a debate could not be arranged between a member of the S. P. of C. and A. T. and M. R. L. exponent, on the question of "Is Prohibition a vital issue to the working class." Lo and behold when the said committee and challenge was turned down their excuse for non-acceptance was "We are not fighting Socialism." Nay, what's more, "They would not oppose Socialism, for they believed in Socialism themselves." Here were three representatives of the executive of the A. T. and M. R. L. practically a bunch

of parsons without pulpits all Socialists (?) It kind of took the wind out of us for the moment.

We tried to show them the essential differences as well as the benefits of prohibition being debated with us. Nothing doing though, they were too wise. As they emphasized to us: "They were out to create a definite public opinion to be manifested on July 21st, in a majority for the prohibitionists irrespective of the truths of the case," and a debate with us forsooth would not be conducive to the harmonious working of their plans; of sheer bull dozing with lots of mushy sentimentality.

When will the working class get to know this specie of biped who masquerades under the cloak of pseudo moral intelligence. His gush about brotherly love and how his heart bleeds for the people, shedding, as it were, huge crocodile tears, who, when put under observation, shows a woeful lack of moral fibre; nay his parallel is only to be found in the lowly worm. He has not the slightest evidence of any backbone; totally emasculated of all the virtues that make a man, he is a most detestable animal.

It is for us to expose these mannikins of hypocrisy.

The only way to expose this thing is to spread Socialism. There is one of these would be Socialists who outshone the others, and exhibited a puerile ignorance of even fundamentals of Socialism, of which he prided himself on. The following is a summary of effusion to the local press in reply to a lecture of J. B. Osborne on the "Fundamentals of Socialism," viz.,

"Mr. Osborne's ideas and principles are an utter negation of Socialism, and would lead to anarchy. He (Osborne) stated that Socialism was negation of government, which is incorrect. For Socialism makes for a greater Paternalism, to a greater centering of social and economic institutions in the state."

This piece of wisdom is from Rev. F. W. Patterson, a Baptist, of Edmonton, popularly referred to as the "Demosthenes" of Alberta, for his remarkable eloquence in cheap sentiment. The inference is an insult to the ancient orator.

By their deeds shall ye know them. Shortly after this followed the arrest of Com. Reid at Eckville, on the charge of "sedition." And I think we are to congratulate ourselves on developments following. For his prosecution has awakened the Reds, who previously were what you might say stagnating in apathy. This stimulus unconsciously applied by the hirelings of the master class in the eagerness to get one of the vanguard of the revolutionary working class has given a great impetus to the activities manifested all over the province.

From every point in the province came donations for Reid's defence, also a demand for organizers and speakers, unprecedented in the annals of the Party.

The conditions of the farmer, which looked so promising in the spring, caused him with all eyes on the \$1 wheat last fall, to respond with enthusiasm, to the call of politicians and the sycophants of the masters of "Patriotism and Production," and he put every available acre under cultivation. Now the reverse side of the picture, which has matured with the wheat, is spread before us.

The price of wheat, which the dupes fondly imagined would be anything from \$1 to \$2 a bushel, is rapidly falling to where the patriots, that is patriots whose patriotism is measured by the dollars and cents rolling into their pockets, are gnashing their teeth in dismay, at a prospect of not even realizing the cost of producing it. They are now asking why, and the hirelings of the masters class cannot and dare not tell them. There are happy individuals who can, and will, explain this anomaly, and they

# Bodega Hotel

(Thos. Taylor, prop.)

227 Carrall St., City

The House with the Horse Shoe Bar

Rooms at Reduced Rates

Coolest

Largest

BIG FIVE CENT BEER

are the Socialists.

J. R. Knight left Edmonton Oct. 13th, on a three months organization tour of the province. He will be followed in the near future by five or six more, to spread the gospel of Socialism.

Yours in the fight,  
L. THORP.

### REID DEFENCE FUND

(Continued from last issue)

Carried forward	\$387.50
Eckville per L. A. Kerch	1.25
John Reid—O. Ruston	1.00
R. O. McClay	.50
C. Shuneman	.50
A. F. Isaacson	1.00
W. Shunerman	.50
L. Barkam	2.00
J. C. Warburton	1.00
J. F. Knorr	2.00
Everts per—Jas. Warwick	1.00
John Reid—Jas. Barham	.75
O. Medeen	.25
Ed Watson	1.00
Scottie Hastie	2.00
M. J. Whittle	1.00
Bentley per John Reid—C. Bjornson	2.00
St. John, N. B., per—Local No. 1	1.00
John, N. B.	3.70
J. Blair, 8 City Road, Victoria, B. C.	1.00
per Thos. Gillins	1.00
R. Dickenson	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$411.65</b>

Com. Fritchard

Important.—C. C. Miles, Bentley, was acknowledged for \$1. Whereas he donated \$5. Please make special note of that in next issue. I have written to him stating that we have received \$5.00, and would have error righted in next issue. Have heard from Marshall Erwin that he has collected some money for R. D. F. and will be sending it later.

I have been going over the lists as published in the Clarion and I find that list No. 1 is totalled up incorrectly. I make it 50c. more than stated, and also list No. 2 is \$5.60 too much.

At present they read \$229.25 and \$388.50, whereas they should be \$229.75 and \$382.70.

When the \$4.00 omitted from Comrade C. C. Miles donation is added and the 50c from list the correct statement will be \$387.20.

I am sorry that this mistake should have occurred and I suppose that I am entirely to blame, as I conclude that you just copied from statement sent you.

However, I would ask that you go over list yourself in case I am wrong again, as figures are not my strong point.

S. I. JOHNSON KNIGHT

P. S.—I have omitted to state that \$4.50 was sent per Jno. Albers which he donated to the P. E. C. for Party purposes.

Donators are as follows:—

Jno. Albers—Meeting Creek	1.00
Guss Albers—Meeting Creek	1.00
Alfred Lunn—Meeting Creek	1.00
Louis Kravik—Edberg	.50
Even Kravik—Edberg	.50
Olel Simonson—Edberg	.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4.50</b>

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# PLATFORM

## Socialist Party of Canada

the Socialist Party of Canada, affirm our allegiance to, and support, of, the principles and program of the revolutionary working class.

Labor, applied to natural resources, produced all wealth. 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, the organs of the State will be used to protect and defend its property rights in the means of wealth production and its control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system give 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 setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which this exploitation, at the point of production, is cloaked. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into socially controlled economic forces.

The irrepressible conflict of interest between the capitalist and the worker necessarily expresses itself as a Class Struggle.

Therefore, we call all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the political 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 collective means of production.
2. The organization and management of industry by the working class.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

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