

The Western Clarion

Published every Thursday morning in the interests of the Working Class Alliance.

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VANCOUVER, B. C., OCTOBER 15, 1903.

Naturally enough the Socialist Party is composed of men from all parties, of all religions, and of men of various opinions upon other than economic questions.

But upon this common ground we are nearly all agreed: we wish to abolish slavery, robbery and private ownership of the means by which we must live, and substitute therefore collective ownership of the means of wealth production, distribution and exchange, producing things for the use and pleasure of the people, rather than for private profit, and the enslavement of the money gods.

In all other words we want to settle, once and for all, the bread and butter questions. Before coming into the Socialist Party, before we knew any better, many of us were engaged in occupations which made us unconsciously tools and spoils for our capitalist masters.

Our records as Socialists, therefore, must be made up of our own individuality in the Socialist Party. Certainly it will take some of our number of years to "live down" our past records and make restitution for the "valuable time" we have wasted before coming into the greatest organized labor movement the world ever knew.

But time will prove the sincerity or dishonesty of all. Mistakes we will sometimes make; to err is human, but to continue to err is inhuman. Like flies and dead men, Socialists will sometimes change their opinions, as they widen out in the unlimited scope which the Socialist philosophy presents. Things that yesterday seemed rational under the X-ray of the Socialist mind may appear to one from an altogether different view point to-day. As we gather in facts, knowledge, experience and apply to them our faculties of reason, the analysts will undoubtedly vary, but in the main the Socialists can probably agree upon more essentials than any other party or people in existence.

R. P. F.

As the Socialist movement grows in power and influence the necessity of the working class remaining in control becomes more and more apparent.

Capitalism recognizing that the doom of the exploiting system is to follow the success of the Socialist Party, will use every means at its command to emasculate the Socialist movement and render abortive the efforts of the working class to secure their industrial freedom.

The immense wealth at the command of the capitalist class will enable them to secure men of brains to assist them in their fight, and every trick and artifice known to the politician, knowledge gained from years of experience in dirty political tricks, will be used against us. We will be fought in the open where fighting in the open accomplishes the best results, and stabbed in the back when they fear to meet us in the open. We will be fought from the front and from the rear, and if necessary, the agents of capitalism will not hesitate to get on the inside and try to defeat us by creating discord and dissensions in our ranks. How to meet the necessity, how to guard ourselves while assailing the forces of capitalism, should be in the minds of every Socialist. The crisis is close at hand and will require the calm decision and cool judgment of the best minds in the movement. To meet this crisis and pass through it intact, to meet capitalism at every point and combat it successfully, is the duty of the day.

Capitalist development in B. C. being so much in advance of other provinces in the Dominion, necessarily Socialism will make greater progress within its boundaries. As Socialism is to succeed capitalism, the responsibility resting upon members of the Socialist Party of B. C. is such that we must move cautiously and carefully. Fate has decreed this position in the world's history to us, and we should prove to the workers of the world that we can rise to the occasion. Let us stand firm; keep our organization iron-clad, "narrow," and see that we stay clear of the rocks of danger which have wrecked so many well-meaning movements, but devoid of any basic principle upon which to build. The Socialist Party is founded upon a correct foundation. Let there be no vital mistakes made. Better to grow slow, but sure, than to be dominated by men who meagly understand the true nature of its mission. The policy of the past three years—education—must be pursued. When the workers know the significance of Socialism, there will be no trouble about organizing them. It's a part of the philosophy.

There are a few critics who would like the Socialists of B. C. to "explain" how we did it last election day. Well, we've got the clearest and most revolutionary platform in the world; we've got the best speakers in the world; we've got our last cent in many cases, dug up the campaign fund; we kept speakers and organizers in the field, and went to the ballot box and polled our votes independent of all parties, which more than the De Leonists can truly say; we appealed to the workers upon the principles we stood for only; and while in Vancouver we were evidently a bond of sympathy between "labor" party supporters and Socialists, yet this was because the majority felt that next time we would be fighting untied under the banner of the S. P. of B. C., and not because of any fusion. There was none, and never will be. The Socialist Party is the only labor party in British Columbia that has this honor.

The Clarion desires to point out to Phillips Thompson (whose weekly letters are of deep interest to us all), and others who have the opinion that there is between militant or non-union men, and union men others demanding social justice, is no part of the "class struggle," as intimated elsewhere in this issue, whatever we, as the subject class, the workers, do, individually or otherwise, from the ruling class, must be brought about by securing possession of the reins of government. The "class struggle," therefore, is a political struggle for power, the capitalists to hold, the workers to secure. We feel confident Com. Thompson is aware of this, and falls to draw the important distinction when referring to a lot of working-class laborers, who happen to be acting the "rabble and Judy" for the capitalist masters.

As an evidence of the process of lining up for the final class struggle, all the Employers' Associations in the country will meet in Chicago within a few months in convention for the purpose of federation. Plans for the purpose are now being worked out, and it is said that the new body will organize somewhat on the Labor Union lines, and as they have not the backbone of the workers the appetite they will whip us to a standstill, unless, perchance, we go into politics.

It is a little singular that the "alleged" attack on the life of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, by "alleged" Socialists, should have occurred at Kaulo, where there is no Socialist organization, and where a Socialist speech was never delivered until a few days before the election, when the Rev. Benj. P. Wilson appeared on the platform of an old party political meeting and spoke for an hour in behalf of the principles represented by Socialist candidate Shannon or Ferguson.

The Turks have slaughtered 65,000 men, women and children, says the despatches. For what? Because there was a protest by the people against extortion by the middle officers of the Army. If there had been no PROFIT in governing the Macedonia, there would have been no desire on the part of the robbers to govern them. PROFIT is the cause of all war and crime. Those who uphold the PROFIT SYSTEM are the ones guilty of crime to live in every land—Appeal.

The British Columbia lumber combine, which must be composed of a few wealthy economists, at any rate, though perhaps unconsciously, Realizing that the only way they can regulate the price of lumber is to limit the production of lumber, they are building up "legitimate" negro slaves—walking the streets, while cheap Oriental labor is exploited to keep a limited output. The crackers have very little to say about "free competition."

Hundreds of deluded and stranded workers from the old country are being brought to Canada, and many of them are to be found in Vancouver. Of course, amid so much "prosperity" as that which really want a job can get only. Perhaps it will be your job, reader. What a lot of "denizens" the workers of the world are anyway.

If the "Socialist mind" does not actually assist the professor to fight the daily battle for bread, it at least affords a good deal of consolation. There's something in watching the other fellow squirm and knowing the reason why.

Anybody who is fool enough to imagine that the Socialists of B. C. are both trying their minds over Sir Hibbert Tupper's misrepresentation of Socialism fails to grasp the mission of the working class. He's perfectly harmless.

Obedience is good and indispensable, but if it be obedience to what is false and wrong—good Heaven, there is no name for such a depth of human evil; and calamity; spurned eternally by the Gods—Carthy.

"Help wanted," "wage scheduled," "agreements," "boycotts," "black lists," etc., so common to-day, will be published ten years from now to remind us of how we used to do it in the days of barbarism.

Socialism in 1903 seems to me inevitable. Mighty forces are driving people into a realization of their needs.

If you believe Socialism is right, then join the Party and VOTE for Socialism until you get it.

A Kentucky statesman once said: "Politics is hell." We heartily agree with him. The devil has had a bigger majority Ontario than he has at present. It is practically unanimous in his favor.

The Pennsylvania coal companies are curtailing the coal output because of the small demand for anthracite and about 37,000 miners are thrown out of employment a part of each week. 'Tis what they voted for.

If you don't think enough of your own wife and babies to vote for Socialism, the present wage system that enslaves every man, individually or otherwise, from the ruling class, must be brought about by securing possession of the reins of government. The "class struggle," therefore, is a political struggle for power, the capitalists to hold, the workers to secure. We feel confident Com. Thompson is aware of this, and falls to draw the important distinction when referring to a lot of working-class laborers, who happen to be acting the "rabble and Judy" for the capitalist masters.

The aim of the people should be to get the greatest amount of happiness out of life and not, as so many hypocrites wish, to suffer and die by the sick and let the idle rich have all the things which our labor creates, in order that we may have justice in the unknown beyond.—Ohio Socialist.

The more we study the question; the more we observe of the failure of labor strikes to accomplish anything worth while; the more we discover of fraud in the measures of conciliation and arbitration; the more we see of the selfishness and shortsightedness of the leaders, the firmer does our faith grow in the sentiments expressed by Clarence Darrow in the following language: "Trade unionism never was a question of principle. There is really nothing in the whole line of it." It is idle to think that raising wages will permanently benefit those who toil."

The right to own as private property the things that all must use in order to eat, and to sleep, and to live, are two rights that cannot and do not exist at the same time. One or the other must give way. Socialism stands for the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Capitalism stands for the rights of property as superior to the rights of humanity. Which side are you on? There is no middle ground. You must be for Socialism or against it. If you are against it, you certainly ought to know why; and if you don't know that, you had better investigate. And you haven't a lifetime to investigate. Hurry up!—Steffe.

LESSONS IN SOCIAL ECONOMY For Local Classes. (By Walter Thomas Mills, Principal of the International School of Social Economy.) These lessons will be printed regularly in this paper, and may be organized for study wherever the Comrades may wish.

J. Edward Bird, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc., 318 Hastings St., West, over Title & Mortg. VANCOUVER, B. C.

do so. The teacher of the class, and as many others as may wish to do so, should have the full set of lessons on Correspondence and the Training School. Comrade Mills will appreciate it if those desiring a set will send their check to him, Box 60, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 5—WHAT IS A SLAVE? You should know what is meant by a slave. There are two kinds of things which may be owned: the things which one may use himself, and the things which one may own but another must use.

The reason why people wish to own things which they need to use, is because they wish to be strong and well and to be able to do the things which they wish to do. They wish to be able to do the things which they wish to do, and to be able to do the things which they wish to do.

But, before man learned that he could make others do his work for him by owning their labor, he thought it was necessary, in order to make others work for him, to own a horse or a dog; a long time ago some men owned other men. Slavery was not only caused by war-soldiers. And the slaves were ever there, a slave not because anyone wanted to own him, but because he was wanted in order to do the work of the owner.

THE LESSON 1—Slavery existed because men did not know how to get something for nothing. Slavery lasted only until the masters discovered a way to get more of something for nothing than they could under slavery.

QUESTIONS 1—Name the two kinds of things which people own.

2—Why should people own things which they need to use?

3—Why should people wish to own things which others need to use?

4—Name some things which people wish to own because they wish to use them.

5—Why did anyone ever wish to own a man?

6—How did one man come to own another?

7—Why did anyone ever consent to have something to be owned?

MARCHING TO VICTORY. (Air—"Thru Georgia.") Election day has come and gone. The capitalist system gives to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interests of the working class lie in the abolition of the capitalist system. The interests of the working class lie in the abolition of the capitalist system. The interests of the working class lie in the abolition of the capitalist system.

Therefore we call upon all wage earners to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of British Columbia, with a view to conquering the public power 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 (mineral resources, factories, mills, railways, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.

2—Through and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

3—The establishment as speedily as possible of a public system of use in lieu of production for profit.

4—The Socialist Party, when in office, should carry out wherever possible the present system is utterly abolished, make the workers the sole producers of the products of their own industry.

5—In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the property of the working class in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

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Union Directory When they meet, Where they meet

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THE TYRANNY OF CAPITALISM IN B. C.

Suppressed Evidence of a Capitalist and a Workingman Before the Royal Labor Commission, Which Illustrates the Relative Position of the Two Classes.

EVIDENCE OF DAVID M. HALLIDAY

Q.—You are a coal miner?
A.—Yes.
Q.—How long have you been here?
A.—Since January 10th.
Q.—Where were you before that?
A.—Texada Island.
Q.—How long were you there?
A.—Six Months.
Q.—Before that?
A.—Extension, B. C.
Q.—How long were you there?
A.—One year.
Q.—Before that?
A.—Hamilton, Scotland.
Q.—You are nearly two years in this country?
A.—Yes.
Q.—You are a Scotch miner?
A.—Yes.
Q.—What office do you hold in Local Union?
A.—Treasurer and a member of the executive board.
Q.—Tell us briefly what were conditions in Cumberland before the Union was formed?
A.—A man could not express his thoughts or he was in danger of losing his employment. No man could say anything about Union or working class politics.
Q.—an you name any man who was discharged for this reason?
A.—Yes. Walter White was discharged for exercising the right of freedom of speech.
Q.—What ailment did you mean as to freedom of speech?
A.—I mean that no man could say anything that would conflict with the interests of the Wellington Colliery Co.
Q.—Tell us how the Union came to be started?
A.—Witness then related all he knew about how the Union started, which was published in the Clarion of some weeks ago.
Q.—Were you in favor of joining the W. F. M.?
A.—Yes.
Q.—You know of course that the central authority was in the United States?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you stop to think about surrendering your freedom to these people?
A.—No.
Q.—Tell us shortly what would be the benefit of joining the W. F. M.
A.—Well, it is a means of education, as the working men get together and discuss their economic position in human society.
Q.—Can you tell us any other advantages of joining the W. F. M.?
A.—Because of its political policy as defined at its tenth annual convention in Denver last year.
Q.—Tell us what political policy?
A.—The delegates in that convention decided, by a good majority, to support politically the only working class political party, viz., the Socialist party.
Q.—Can you tell us what is the leading feature of the policy of the Socialist party?
A.—The object of the Socialist party is the complete annihilation of the capitalist system of economic production, with all that it promotes, and the establishment upon its ruins of the co-operative commonwealth.
Q.—What is the mode to accomplish that?
A.—Through the ballot box, by the working people using their votes to further their interests as a class.
Q.—Does that mean that the Government will be a committee?
A.—It means that the people will then be the government.
Q.—What is the text book which most Socialists are in favor of?
A.—The groundwork of modern Socialism is laid out by a master hand in "Capital," a critical analysis of capitalist production, which is written by Karl Marx.
Q.—Was the original work written in German?
A.—Yes. "Das Kapital."

EVIDENCE OF DAVID M. HALLIDAY

Q.—Have you read the book?
A.—Well, I have read the student's Marx, by Dr. Edward Aveling, which is a simplification of the original work.
Q.—One object of the W. F. M. is to take an active part in politics?
A.—Yes. They recognize the utility of pure and simple trades unionism and while fighting the capitalists on the economic field, they recognize that the ultimate goal lies in the field of politics.
Q.—What is the view of the W. F. M. towards religious matters?
A.—They discuss their material conditions. Their motto is "Labor produces all wealth, and it belongs to the producer thereof."
Q.—Would you consider it sufficient to have a union in B. C., without having an international organization?
A.—The interests of the workers of all countries are identical and as capitalism is international and it is only by the workers having organizations on equally broad lines that their efforts can be made effective.
Q.—Has the W. F. M. power to call out local unions on sympathetic strikes?
A.—No.
Q.—Do you think sympathetic strikes ought to be resorted to?
A.—I don't believe in strikes at all; the only effective plan to strike is at the ballot box.
Q.—Do you believe the boycott is a fair weapon?
A.—It is no weapon at all.
Q.—Do you think an employer has a right to employ non-union men?
A.—Yes, as long as the workers give him that right.
Q.—Speaking of international workings, would that involve the destruction of present political government?
A.—Certainly, by all means.
Q.—Are they loyal to their country?
A.—They have no country.
Q.—Could a good Britisher be loyal and join the W. F. M.
A.—I suppose he could.
Q.—There is nothing in your doctrine to prevent you being a law-abiding citizen?
A.—The Socialist is the most law-abiding there is, for the simple reason that he understands the proposition.
Q.—You mean that he should obey the law as long as it changes it?
A.—That is what I mean.
Q.—You regard the trade union as an imperfect weapon?
A.—I do.
Q.—Is it only by the use of the political machinery that the working class will ever emancipate itself?
Q.—Do you believe in conciliation?
A.—There is nothing to conciliate.
Q.—The employer is the natural enemy?
A.—Yes, not exactly that. We have no animosity for any individual employer, but the interests of the employers as a class, are diametrically opposed to the interests of the working class.
Q.—Do you believe in arbitration?
A.—There is nothing which can be arbitrated.
Q.—Did you vote for a strike?
A.—I voted for the right to organize a Local of the W. F. M.
Q.—I suppose there has been considerable discussion regarding the situation?
A.—I suppose so.
A.—Would you concatenate or compensate the present owners?
A.—We would do neither.
Q.—How is that?
A.—The capitalists have already confiscated the mines, factories, railways, etc., from the working class who made and built them, and when that class takes possession of them they will only take what is their own.
Q.—Do you mean by the working class, all those who work for wages?
A.—Yes, something like that.

EVIDENCE OF JAS. DUNSMUIR

Witness deposed that he was the president of the Wellington Colliery Company, its real, and not nominal head. He had a deep-rooted objection to all forms of union labor.
These objections were as strong toward local or Canadian unions as they were toward an international or American union. I believe I can get along better without them.
Q.—Do you consider the effect of holding these views on your workmen or on the community?
A.—No. I believe workmen are better off without them.
Q.—Why?
A.—It is far better. They have more freedom, and are not subject to the dictates of a few leaders.
Q.—If your objections could be shown to be groundless, would they vanish?
A.—No.
Q.—Then all the argument we could bring forward would not remove your objection?
A.—No.
Q.—Then your objection is founded on prejudice and not on reason?
A.—No. Unions may be all right if they don't go too far. I think both employers and employees are better off without it, though.
Q.—Don't you believe the experience of the workmen in the past has shown that organization is necessary?
A.—No.
Q.—Have you studied the program of the labor movement for the past hundred years?
A.—No.
Q.—Did you ever study the question from the standpoint of the workingman?
A.—No.
Q.—And you consider yourself competent to judge?
A.—Yes.
Q.—How do you reach your conclusions?
A.—By common sense and statements made to me by men who have been members of unions.
Q.—Have you ever belonged to a labor union?
A.—No.
Q.—Any other organization?
A.—No, nor secret society.
Q.—You don't know the majority rules in all these organizations?
A.—The executive rules in unions.
Q.—Don't you know the executive is an elective body, chosen by the majority?
A.—Majority does not rule. Members dare not select their opinions.
Q.—Don't you consider your knowledge of unions and government limited?
A.—No; my knowledge is not limited. Witness here said that he never refused to employ a member of a union, but would permit a union man around his works.
Q.—How do you prevent that?
A.—We discharge the heads of the union every time.
Q.—Is this the settled policy of your company?
A.—It is.
Q.—Do you tell your men they must not organize?
A.—No. They have a right to belong to any union they like. It is their right. But I can discharge them and close the mines.
Q.—How do you justify that action?
A.—On the principle that a man has a right to do as he pleases with his own property.
Q.—Don't you believe that great wealth brings with it any obligation to the community?
A.—I do not.
Q.—Nor the ownership of large works to the workmen?
A.—No, Sir.

EVIDENCE OF JAS. DUNSMUIR

Q.—Do you mean to say you have a right to close your works regardless of the interests of your workmen or the community?
A.—I have. It is my property.
Q.—No matter if it brought starvation to your workmen, bankruptcy for the merchants, cold and discomfort for the people of the community, injury to the interests of the state?
A.—I would. It is my right. I will go further and say the government has no right to say to me I must open my mines. If it wants me to open them, it can come in and buy me out. Can say to me, "Name your price."
Q.—In other words, you would make it so confidently uncomfortable for the people that in self-protection, or in despair, they will through the state, chip in their share and buy you out?
A.—No, not that.
Q.—But it amounts to the same thing.
A.—Yes, it might, and it probably would. That would be the only safe way they could make me do it. They would have to pay me my price.
Q.—You do not recognize the rights of any one but yourself in this matter then?
A.—I do not recognize the right of any third party. The question lies only between me and my men.
Q.—I suppose this policy of your "rights" guided the enforcement of your men from Extension to LadySmith? Did you not in effect say, "I will not compel you to live in LadySmith, but I will not employ you if you don't do so?"
A.—I suppose I did.
Q.—You have testified that you favored the removal for the good of your men?
A.—Well, I did consider the good of the men.
Q.—But you have never given any evidence of a philanthropic spirit?
A.—I carry out my own ideas without regard to any one else. It is no else else's business.
Here witness was questioned further about the removal from Extension, and gave his reasons at length.
Q.—Do you not think your men are competent to judge for themselves in the matter of a place of residence?
A.—They don't seem to be when they have to get outside men to judge everything for them. The union regulates his wages, hours and everything else. It is the judge of all their actions. They can do nothing without the union's sanction.
Q.—Do you really mean to say that a man can do nothing without the sanction of his union; that the union enters into the smallest details of the lives of its members?
A.—That is my idea.
Q.—It is some comfort to know what ideas you really have of unions, anyway.
The questioning again referred to Extension. Witness said no bridge had been promised at first. The people wanted it. He did not promise the bridge to a committee. They may have thought so. A sum for building the bridge was estimated.
Q.—Did you intend to have the bridge built. Amount placed in estimates not sufficient, and bridge would not be needed anyway, for the people there were to be moved to LadySmith.
Q.—Why did you place a sum in the estimates?
A.—It was politics. Some political deal. You were you a party to it?
A.—Yes, I was. I won't go back on it.
Q.—In the proposal for settlement you submitted to the men, did you deliberately intend to propose a reduction in wages?
A.—That has nothing whatever to do with this inquiry. That is my business.

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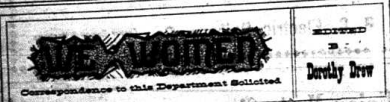
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It is Thanksgiving Day!
The day upon which it has been decreed we shall be thankful for the property (7) and (8) that have blessed the nation, by the God-Man. The day we are to go to church and all in our furs (7) and perturbed loaves (7) and return thanks for the power that has all been piled up at the door of our neighbor and which we have not returned to make a feast, nor after the pattern laid down in the New Testament by the God-Man, but after the fashion of our times, created shall be fed, sent, to make want and holiday and merit for fur within the gates of prosperity, while the workers starve and struggle.

by the nations of the earth; when "peace" shall have replaced the strife; when the "divisor" of the crusts on the one hand, and the stolen leaves on the other, shall have been laid to rest; when the dead Christ of a crucified Manhood shall have arisen to a new life of fraternity and fellowship with all men; when the son of our daughter of humanity shall wonder why they can be thankful for. This, indeed, will be the notice that the God in man perceived not during the sore straits through which he was called upon to pass in the future that there is a day of thanksgiving proclaimed throughout the land.
It has remained for a Socialist woman of Vancouver to arrive at a solution of the "Agent" problem. Every benevolent creature that has ever existed on the face of the earth, and every man and woman must be interrupted to answer the door, only to find an agent who is selling something that doesn't want and hasn't the money to buy it.
Last week an agent of the most persistent and offensive variety was standing on the step of a house, talking with the Socialist woman store.

trying to convince her that the one thing she needed was a certain book dealing with some kind of an "ology" over the merits of which he waxed most and more eloquent. Suddenly an inspiration came to the woman.
"But, my dear sir," she said, "I am not interested in 'ologies' but in 'isms'."
"Indeed! What particular 'ism' interests you?" the agent asked.
"I'm interested in the 'ism' of the Socialists," she said. "I've a big table of Socialist books they range in price from five cents to two dollars, cash down. I have books to suit the most advanced students and the more novice in five cents to the most interesting philosophy."
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FOUR COPY

Straws in the Life-Stream

Hereafter the Vancouver Independent will appear as a monthly instead of a weekly.

The Socialist in Revelstoke are making ready for the next struggle for the reins of government.

The Kootenay Socialists will surely go after the Dominion seat in the coming federal campaign.

C. H. Lake, of Enderby, sends a list of subscription cards and says: "Most men are in sympathy with the cause and only need a little more pointing to make them talk."

Com. B. H. Kinley, of "Baldwin", Ore., has put about twenty new names on the Clarion subscription list in the past year. This is a good example to follow.

Don't forget the concert and dance in Friday night at the Socialist Party Headquarters, 41 Hastings street.

Benj. F. Wilson has been spending well-earned rest in Victoria for the past week. It is just possible that he will make a speaking tour from here to his old birth-place in the east belt—Huron county—taking in all important points enroute.

Ernest Cratt, who has for some time been the secretary of Fernie Local of B. C., is in the city, where he will probably remain for the winter. It is expected in locating a master. Com. Cratt has proved himself a devoted worker for Socialism.

In a report of the provincial executive meeting elsewhere in this issue, will show that the S. P. of B. C. is losing no time in getting ready to end the class struggle by the exhibition of the cheering news. We have already opened the next campaign.

Every workman in a British Columbia mine who has the name registered on the voters' list before the next revision will, on the first Monday in May, 1921, persons transferring from other districts have to go through the same process as new claimants, only they have to produce a certificate that their names have been removed from the former district.

An epidemic of poetry has broken out among the candidates for election. It is a sort of epidemic that is not to be despised, as it has a tendency to lead to the election of those who are better qualified to lead the party.

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of Liberalism. And forthwith the "machine" handed out the information that "their programme had already been arranged." And thus the Socialists missed a golden opportunity to give the Liberals a drubbing they were not looking for. Since then, however, an opportunity has been afforded the Socialists to put the Liberals to sleep, and think they made a good job of it. Hence, the "business" of the Liberal machine, assisted by the clap-trap of a Carral and Cordova Street. When the Clarion ceases to be true to the cause it represents it will be in time enough to condemn it. In the meantime its supporters must judge for themselves.

Socialist Party of B. C. (From Executive Headquarters.)

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Western Clarion at 41 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C., on Friday, October 8th, 1920. Present: Chairman, R. Burns, L. H. Norton, L. T. English and the secretary.

After the reading of the minutes of previous meeting, correspondence from the various local parties was read and discussed, and the following accounts were reported: The "Business" of the Liberal machine, assisted by the clap-trap of a Carral and Cordova Street. When the Clarion ceases to be true to the cause it represents it will be in time enough to condemn it. In the meantime its supporters must judge for themselves.

Moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to visit Com. B. P. Wilson that, though we feel that he has been inadequately paid for services rendered, we are unable to afford him any further remuneration at present.

Resolved that this Executive Committee hereafter charge all Locals for such copies of platform constitution etc., as they may require, at the rate of 25¢ per hundred copies.

Resolved that the secretary communicate with Organizer Kinley, re the matter of organizing at Tenada and other Island points, where the expense of travel will be comparatively light, before proceeding to the interior, which must necessarily involve a heavy expense.

Resolved that the secretary also be instructed to make a circulation of 2,500, 7,000 place it on a paying basis. This should be easy to accomplish if the Socialists will make up their minds to secure a new reader or two each.

We also need a news press badly and must have one soon as funds are available. Last week we drew attention to this necessity, and one or two local comrades have responded. But it will require the united effort of nearly one hundred workers to "fill the bill."

Resolved that the Western Clarion Publishing Company, Limited, a company duly organized under the laws of B. C. It is capitalised at \$10,000, 10,000 shares at \$10 each. Of this \$7,500 is held in reserve. The total worth has been only partially disposed of.

According to an inventory taken on October 8th, our assets were worth \$2,632.30, and our liabilities are \$1,711.20, a very good statement it is true, but it has been no fault of the management. We have been doing the best we could to give the workers a good paper as we were capable of producing under the circumstances.

Therefore not having sufficient of the "means of production"—plant-of our own, the paper has cost more to produce than would otherwise be the case. The time has come when something must be done. Payments are falling due, and MRS. Bennett is falling due something at once the sheriff may do for us, and it is unlikely that he will furnish us with such a paper as the Clarion aims to be.

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What? All this that he may live? No! I forget thee, O Freedom. And those who have lived for thee? And I be the least of thy children, in time and eternity. —Elizabeth Johnson.

Why is it that here in strife Man must live his daily life? Why does he to his brother go? And treat him as his mortal foe? Why, from morn till night, And off from dark till light, Must he toil and slave And in all but a pittance save?

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