

ONWARD MARCH OF INDUSTRY

Mighty Problems Solved in the Interests of Greater Economy.

One of the most notable features of modern times is the rapid strides being made in the field of civil and mechanical engineering. However difficult it may have been for ancient man to solve the problem which confronted him in the way of how to cross waters, avoid mountains, annihilate distance and harness the forces of nature to his bidding, by persistent application down through the centuries marvels have been accomplished. All of the rich store of knowledge accumulated by the thousands of generations who have lived before enables the world's workers of today to tackle in the most of hand manner tasks of such overwhelming magnitude as to appear impossible to accomplish. So much has it become a matter of fact that gigantic undertakings can be quickly and completely carried out that such are occurring daily without calling forth more than passing notice. Huge enterprises are carried to successful conclusion without exciting more than local interest. Perhaps a few lines in the daily press may chronicle the inauguration or completion of some enterprise of far reaching consequence, the details of which will remain practically unknown outside of those directly interested. How to get the immense traffic pouring into the City of New York from the west across the Hudson river more cheaply has been a problem confronting civil engineers for many years. Numerous plans have been worked out, only to be found impractical or unforeseen difficulties. For twenty years efforts have been made to drive a tunnel underneath the riverbed. While this has met with repeated apparent failure it has at last been successfully accomplished. Other tunnels have been projected, some of which are in course of construction, and before many moons have passed, travellers and freight will be whisked through these underground ways much more quickly, conveniently and cheaply than by the old ferry method.

One hundred million dollars are to be expended in deepening and widening the Erie canal so that the huge carriers of the great lakes may pass through it into the Hudson river and the Atlantic. This will appear at first glance to be a gigantic task, and would be so, were it to be done by the use of tools and methods in vogue a century ago. By the use of modern machinery and methods as applied in the construction of the Chicago drainage canal and other similar works it becomes quite an easy and simple matter. Once completed, the enormous saving in the transportation of the huge volume of traffic to and from the great lakes will speedily repay the cost of the canal.

The projected Panama canal is now within easy reach of becoming a reality. The motive behind this undertaking is the same as lies behind all human progress. It is the motive of economy of labor. When a huge volume of commerce can be poured through this canal, thus saving thousands of miles in its transportation, this economy measured in dollars and cents must soon reach stupendous figures.

The passing of the steam locomotive and in fact steam engines in general is within measurable distance. An electric locomotive is now being built at the Schenectady shops for the New York Central Railway, to be used in pulling passenger trains in and out of New York City. It is to be more powerful than any passenger locomotive ever yet built, and capable of making 75 miles per hour with a light train. This speed is to be maintained in the case of a heavy train by coupling two locomotives together in which case they can be used as one, being under the control of one engineer.

The harnessing of water power wherever available for the purpose of driving dynamos, and the rapid perfection of the means of transmitting power over long distances, such as water, sounds the death knell of steam power as a machine driver. With the passing of steam power and the substitution of electricity in the matter of electric reduction goes the passenger at least a large extent, of his coal mining industry.

Economy in production and distribution means in the last analysis, economy of labor. It means the obtaining of the same or a greater result with less expenditure of human energy. The building of tunnels, canals and railways, the making of electric machinery to take the place of steam, will absorb a quantity of labor that might otherwise remain idle. The absorption is temporary only. When the tunnels spoken of are completed the workmen will be dispensed with. With the better facilities for handling traffic afforded by the tunnels, less men will be required to handle it. Those no longer required will be turned adrift to seek service elsewhere. With the completion of the Panama canal the same volume of traffic can be handled with a smaller force of men, owing to the saving in time and distance and handling. If a vessel loaded upon the great lakes can pass through the Atlantic and so on to a foreign port without breaking bulk, the economy over the present method can be readily seen.

As ships by passing through the Panama canal have to make a shorter stand distance between two ports, it stands to reason that one-half the expense of their tonnage would be saved. If the same were true of the concern, offset only by the cost of toll. If steam machinery is displaced by electric or other power, the army of men now engaged in coal mining will be relieved of the necessity of risking life and limb by burrowing in the earth. It is useless to attempt to comfort the men who are thrown out of their work to go in to other occupations. The men who are thrown out even now. Every step in advance only intensifies the conditions. It is stated that nearly 700,000 men have been laid off in the United States during the first of the year. The G. T. P. will no doubt absorb some of the surplus labor in the market for a time. In spite of the loud talk about securing this work for the Canadian laborer, it is safe to say the G. T. P. will have the pick of the world's market in choosing its labor force. Its choice will be determined from the standpoint of cheapness. Were the Panama canal, the Erie canal and the G. T. P. Ry. begun at once and with full forces, it would prove a "drop in the bucket" for the surplus labor in the world's market. As soon as these enterprises were completed, the conditions would be even worse than before. The industrial advances of the world are secured not by making more work necessary, but by making less.

That economies are being continually introduced into the means and distribution of wealth none can deny. That the elimination of waste effort is strictly in line with progress, is equally true. The economy arising from the elimination of waste effort, or unnecessary labor, however, can only accrue to the benefit of those who control production and distribution. Any laborer engaged by means of improved tools and appliances is a saving to them and not to those who do not stand in a position to control. The owner of the means of industry, or the sole proprietor of industry. He or they, who own the resources of the earth and the tools of labor, are the only ones who can derive benefits from the carrying on of industry. Every increase in the productive power of labor through improvement in tools and method increases the benefits accruing to the owners and adds to the uncertainty of existence of the non-owners.

The workers of the world could be no worse off were there not a method of increasing the productivity of their own industry. Every increase in the productivity of labor is a gain to the owner, and a loss to the worker. The fault does not lie with the tool of labor. Under proper circumstances it must of necessity prove a blessing to the laborer. The fault lies in the system of ownership existing today, and under which the instruments of labor can not effect their legitimate purpose of lightening the burden of human toil. Under capitalist ownership they are a veritable curse to labor. They are instruments of torture used for the purpose of wringing tribute from the only useful portion of human society, the working class.

That improvements in machinery and methods will go on as it should be. Increased misery and suffering among the workers will follow as a consequence. Outbreak will follow outbreak with ever increasing frequency and volume. More and more repressive measures will be used by the owners of the tools to hold the workers in restraint, but the climax must some day be reached. The capitalist system must go down and make way for the next succeeding order, even as feudalism went down to make way for capitalism. Whether it shall pass away at the hands of an enlightened working class reaching out for peace, order and liberty, or go down under the fire and sword of an enraged mob driven mad by their miseries, is causing many a thoughtful one to ask with dim forebodings: What of the future?

CAMPAIGN IN UNITED STATES.

The Position of the Socialist Party in the Approaching Election.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party candidate for President of the United States, will open the campaign at Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 1st. From that date he will be kept continually covering the principal points in numerous States. Debs is perhaps more widely and favorably known than any man connected with the labor movement on this continent. While still in the trade union movement he was one of the most radical and progressive, and his speeches and writings of later years show him to be thoroughly awake to the necessity of encouraging revolutionary action by the workers on class lines if labor is to free itself from present exploitation. With such conviction and courage to give voice to them he will no doubt prove a powerful factor in awakening the workers to at least some realization of the problem that is up to them to solve.

With the Republican and Democratic parties unmistakably under the control of the great capitalist interests, it need be no surprise should the Socialist Party receive strong support from the smaller propertyed interests of the country. While this support may not be clear in idea and understanding, it will instinctively turn in the direction which its waning economic power would in time compel it to travel. The factors appear at hand to make the socialist vote coming fall a large one. We confidently expect to do so of such dimensions as to add to the courage and fighting spirit of those to whom the abolition of the wage system is the guiding star. Let it be of such magnitude as to conclusively show that the day of labor's financial reckoning with its cowardly exploiter—capital—is near at hand.

CAMPAIGN ARMY.

Splendid Opportunity for Effective Service.

It has been figured out by some of the labor journals that fully 66,000 workers have been laid off in the leading great industries. If this vast number could be led to see the need of what an army of campaigners they might become for the purpose of electing Roosevelt or Parker, no matter which they might hope to see down to town by day and grease the paving stones with their sweat at night, juggling torches in parade in that joyously insane fashion peculiar to the American sovereign, no matter who he be has the second shift to his back or not. There is a dull rumbling coming up from the States, though, which indicates more than a probability of the American voting king in the near future marching for an entirely different purpose. When he does it will be some other people's turn so sweet.

The King has commanded that a message be sent to Mr. Booth, the self-styled "General" of the Salvation Army, expressing satisfaction with his work. Really we are not so much surprised at this. We should not have wondered, judging by the persons upon whom titles have been conferred this last year or so, had this General received at least a knighthood. There is no doubt that for the present controlling classes he has done a grand work in keeping the undesirable or "disembodied" tenth from giving expression to their discontent in a manner not altogether pleasant to the well-to-do. The King's message "grazes" that the good work which the Salvation Army has already achieved through their faith and energy may be considerably increased. Amen! For there are yet even a good many discontented and men of revolution (the vagabonds), striving to overthrow the present system of society. Wouldn't they like to see them waving the "Blood and Fire" banner for the King of the General. By lot of the sheep, all the king's men, his military displays, religious orders, and in fact all that he can, cannot stem the flowing tide toward the Socialism they so fear.—London Justice.

More Experience for the Textile Workers.

SAVAGE REDUCTION.

More Experience for the Textile Workers.

The cut in wages which brought 30,000 operatives of the textile mills of Fall River, Mass., out on strike was a cut of 12 to 2 per cent. Just what it means to have 1-8 of an already miserable wage cut off can perhaps be better imagined than described. The workers will not only be subject to such, but even more savage reductions so long as the means of life are allowed to remain in present, capitalist property. While the textile workers are idle it would be well for them to post themselves as to the correct course of action at the November election. If they wish the present miserable conditions to continue all that is necessary is to vote for those political parties which stand for the continuation of the present rule. If they are tired of present conditions let them march to the polls and cast their ballots in favor of the abolition of the wage system. More than 100,000 Massachusetts workers have already voted the Socialist ticket. It is time the rest did likewise.

No doubt there are bad men among the so-called "strike breakers" and "scab" fraternity. Perchance there are those who, because of some grievance against the workers, are taking it upon themselves to do all injury possible to the cause of those who may be on strike. There is even smaller doubt, however, that in the midst of a strike, the men who, at its front, are men who act deliberately and willfully betraying the rank and file into the shambles of capital on all the workers, are all in their power, to help them in whatever under the skinning process between them. The rank and file can not scrutinize too closely the actions of their leaders and officials.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

Idlers Ride While Workers Have to Walk.

The Pullman Company has on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition a train of ten cars, the finest ever made. This train is valued at half a million dollars. Some "intelligent" folk fancy that the Pullman Company built this magnificent train, but it will turn out to be pure and unadulterated fact. The train was built at its finest detail by an ordinary bunch of working plugs, the most of whom probably never rode in anything more luxurious than a box car in all their lives. It is not the function of the Pullman Company to build cars. That's the function of the slaves who take out an existence around the company works. It is also their function to do this work of car-building for nothing and board themselves.

The function of the Pullman and all other companies is to allow the workers to do this and own the cars after the workers have built them. When the Company no longer feels disposed to allow the workers to work, it graciously allows them to take a walk, step into the places made vacant. Something must be seriously wrong in the daily newspaper offices. Poor Kuroki can't walk any longer.

Japanese success is attributed to the fact that Russia has kept her best bomb throwers at home. With his army confronted on the north east and south by the Jap armies of the "Red" in position to follow Horace Greaser's advice, "Go West young man, go west."

Just when the Dominion election is to come off no one seems to know. The indications go to show that it is liable to be sprung on short notice. Keep your eye open.

We have received a communication touching the killing of cattle in slaughterhouses, and the inspection of meat, which was in a most interesting and instructive manner. The communication is of much value, and if the author will call at this office we shall be pleased to arrange for its publication.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY

The Capitalist is Now a Useless Factor in Society.

To those who believe the capitalist to be a useful member of human society the following from Lafargue's Evolution of Property is respectfully submitted:

"In the system of small handed property and petty industry, property was an appendage of the proprietor, as his implement was an appendage of the artificer. An industrial enterprise depended upon the personal character of the proprietor; his thrift, activity, and intelligence, just as the perfection of his work depended upon the skill of the artificer who handled the implement. It was impossible for the proprietor to sicken, age or retire without endangering the success of the industrial undertaking of which he was the soul. He fulfilled a social function that had its pains and penalties, its profits and its rewards. Property at that epoch was truly personal, whence the popular saying: 'Property is the fruit of labor.' But modern production has reversed the term; the capitalist is no longer an appendage of his property whose prosperity no longer depends upon his individual worth. The eye of the master has lost its occupation. All great financial, agricultural, and industrial undertakings are directed by administrations more or less successfully organized and highly paid. The function of the modern proprietor consists in pocketing his income and squandering it on wine and women; not a social function is, in our day, assigned to the proprietor in the technical organization of producers who are all wage-laborers. After having done a useful part in production, the proprietor has become useless and even a nuisance.

Political economists who are, but the over-paid apologists of bourgeois society, have sought to justify the tax levied by capital on the produce of labor in the shape of interest, ground rent, profits, etc., by pretending that the capitalist renders useful service by his abstinence, his administrative ability, and so forth. If it was possible for Adam Smith to defend this specious proposition with some show of reason, the Giffens, Rochers, Leroy, Beaulieu, and other such small fry of political economy, ought really, if they would continue to draw the salaries for their interested special pleadings, to set their wits to work to devise something less palpably absurd than the pretended usefulness of the capitalist in the modern system of great mechanical production.

Mechanical production has robbed the artisan of his technical skill and turned the wage laborer into the servant of a machine; the capitalist organization of industry has made a parasite of the capitalist. The parasitical nature of his role is recognized and proclaimed by the creation of anonymous companies whose shares and obligations—the bourgeois titles of property—pass from hand to hand, without exacting any influence on production, and on the Stock Exchange change hands a dozen times a day. The Rothschilds, Grunts, Goulds and other financiers of that stamp practically demonstrate to the capitalists that they are useless, by cheating them out of their shares and bonds by Stock Exchange swindling, and other financial hanky-panky, and by accumulating in their strong boxes the profits derived from the great organisms of production.

In the day when the feudal baron dwelt in his fortified castle, in the midst of vassals, administering justice to them in time of peace, and donning his armor and putting himself at the head of his men to defend them in time of invasion, the feudal nobility was a class essentially useful and which it was impossible to suppress; but so soon as a relative tranquility had been established in the country and as the towns and boroughs, converted into circles of production, began to circumscribe themselves, the nobles ceased to be wanted; they abandoned their castles and betook themselves to the dual, episcopal, royal and imperial courts, in which they ended by becoming a body estranged from reality, and living on it parasitically; the very moment their doom was sealed. If the nobility have not in all European nations been as brutally mowed down as they were during the French Revolution, it is because they have yet everywhere fortified their feudal privileges, and become merged in the ranks of the bourgeois, which, at present, they only distinguish themselves by the absurdity of their aristocratic pretensions.

In capitalistic nations the nobility have disappeared as a ruling class. In some late feudal capitalist nations the day that the capitalist ceased to have a function to perform in social production, the death warrant of his class was signed; it remains only necessary to execute the sentence pronounced by the economic phenomena, and the capitalists who may survive the ruin of their order will lack even the grotesque privilege of being pedigreed nobility to console them for the loss grandeur of their class. Machinery which has killed the artificer will kill the capitalist."

AN OLD FRIEND.

One of the most persistent and stubborn opponents of Socialism is to be found in the ranks of the working class in the person of he who can not for the life of him see how the workers are to obtain possession of the means of wealth production. He tells us that they have nothing with which to purchase the commodities which he tells the present capitalist owners obtained them. In that way he naturally infers that in some late feudal capitalist nations the day that the capitalist ceased to have a function to perform in social production, the death warrant of his class was signed; it remains only necessary to execute the sentence pronounced by the economic phenomena, and the capitalists who may survive the ruin of their order will lack even the grotesque privilege of being pedigreed nobility to console them for the loss grandeur of their class. Machinery which has killed the artificer will kill the capitalist."

The working classes of these lands will hear with pleasure that there is every prospect of their being a good grocer in this year. They will no doubt enjoy the London Justice.

The natives of Manchuria are enjoying the benefits of the Blessings of War. The natives of Manchuria are enjoying the benefits of the Blessings of War. The natives of Manchuria are enjoying the benefits of the Blessings of War.

The product of labor does not belong to the laborer. The laborer should not belong to the product. He asks for it at the ballot-box. Exchange it does not and should not belong to him. It is not his to give by taking the dollar to use to apply on your suit to the Western Clothing.

Drop a silver dollar on the table and it will notice a ring. Keep the ring or give it to your girl. Keep the dollar to use to apply on your suit to the Western Clothing.

The Western Clarion

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VANCOUVER, B. C., AUGUST 6, 1904.

STRIKE BREAKERS.

It has become quite the fashion, more especially in trade union circles, to denigrate those who, from the great mass of surplus labor in the market, step into the places made vacant by men on strike, as "strike breakers."

What is the status of the worker in employment? Precisely the same as that of any other seller of a commodity. In the case of the meat worker, as at Chicago for instance he was, while in employment, engaged in delivering to the packers, the commodity labor power which he was at that time selling at the rate of 18-12 cents per hour.

The proposal made by the packers to reduce the wage of the meat workers from 18-12 cents to 17-12 cents per hour, and which resulted in the present strike at Chicago and other points, was made upon the grounds that they could get all the labor they wanted at that rate from the thousands applying for work every week.

"Hon. Richard McBride, Victoria: "Dear Sir, I have to thank you and the Hon. Nelson for the honor of the council for your kind invitation to attend the ceremonies at the opening of the provincial bridge at New Westminster today."

rights, and the packers are within their rights in purchasing it. It is useless to try to frighten it away by the bandying of opprobrious epithets, and the hurling of bricks. It has legality upon its side, and therefore, all the powers of the state at its back. It is folly to expect to conjure it away by frantic appeals for justice, human rights, and such clap-trap.

Under the circumstances therefore I cannot see that any invitation at all is extended, and as the honor seems a most empty one, I must decline it. Yours truly, JOSEPH MARTIN, July 23rd, 1904.

Members of the Party, and others, contributed various sums for the purpose of assisting the paper to get on its feet again. These sums were no doubt such as these persons felt able to contribute, and while not in themselves large, they amounted in the aggregate to something like seventy-five dollars.

Comrade R. B. Kerr, of Phoenix, in a letter to the secretary, points out the advantage of Grand Forks as the seat of the convention, as follows, presuming that it is conducted in the interior which should be held in the interior this year.

The next thing to be considered is the relative suitability of these two places to Nelson and Fernie. Nelson is 96 miles from Grand Forks, and 181 from Revelstoke. In time Nelson is 5 hours from Grand Forks, and 21 hours 50 minutes from Revelstoke. In time Fernie is 14 hours 30 minutes continuous travelling from Revelstoke, while it is 31 hours from Grand Forks, with a comfortable night's rest at Nelson on the way.

Finally, although I do not suppose there will be a large delegation from the coast, it is important to have the place of convention as handy to the coast as possible. From Vancouver to Revelstoke the time is 18 hours 10 minutes by the ordinary Atlantic express; and from Victoria to Revelstoke 10 hours to 10 minutes. The distance to Grand Forks is 20 hours. I do not know how long it takes from either Vancouver or Victoria, but I should think that altogether Grand Forks is nearest in time to Victoria and Revelstoke to Vancouver. I also think that it is a little cheaper from Victoria to Grand Forks, and from Vancouver to Revelstoke.

"I have looked over the programme as set out in your invitation, and it would appear that the only item on the programme that is not open to the

public at large is an official luncheon at 2 p.m. I also find by the slip enclosed that your invitation does not cover this item.

Under the circumstances therefore I cannot see that any invitation at all is extended, and as the honor seems a most empty one, I must decline it. Yours truly, JOSEPH MARTIN, July 23rd, 1904.

The above, published in the daily press, furnishes valuable information to those who may have been in doubt as to the location of Joseph Martin's honor. Empty belly, empty hour. Smith Curtis and others will please take notice, so that they may know where to direct their blows in the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Clarion, I see in your last issue you complain that members of the Party failed to rise to the occasion on the dollar per month guarantee proposition, and I would suggest that in justice to some of the members it would be only fair on your part to mention that they did contribute something in the form of lump sums (small perhaps, but possibly as much as they could afford at the time) to resurrect the paper in the first instance.

JAS. N. BOULT, Socialist, Vancouver, August 2nd, 1904.

Labor produces all wealth, and so labor it should justly belong. To the owner of the means of wealth production belongs the product of labor. The present capitalist system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production; and hence it is the capitalist who belongs to the product of labor; the worker is slave.

So long as the capitalists remain in possession of the means of wealth production all the powers of the state will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation. The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective property.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere in the world be guided by the following rule of conduct: Will this legislation as proposed to the people, the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalist exploitation? If not, we will vote against it; if it will not the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

Grand Forks is 6 hours and 45 minutes, to Nelson 10 hours and 45 minutes. Rossland is a little further from Spokane, in time and distance, than Grand Forks; it has no local, and is far away from other localities.

No other boundary point is half as suitable as Grand Forks. Greenwood and Phoenix are further away from all outside points, and the location on reaching Grand Forks from Spokane would have to go on by stage to either Greenwood or Phoenix.

Beyond all these reasons there is a special one for having the convention at Grand Forks. We would like to make a deep impression there. Grand Forks is the stumbling block in this provincial constituency. As you know, Phoenix is the most Socialist town worth calling a town, on the American continent. We are far stronger here than the two old parties added together. Cascade also getting better, but we want to make a decent showing at Grand Forks to carry the constituency. Grand Forks is also very important in the Dominion election. It is largely populated by smeltersmen, who work 12 hours a day and should be capable of conversion to Socialism.

I may also say that Grand Forks is a delightful place, and the delegates would enjoy their stay. We will be holding public meetings, &c., we could do a lot of good.

Yours fraternally, R. B. KERR

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA Permanent Loan and Savings Company

Dividend No. 12. Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of EIGHT per cent, per annum has this day been declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half year ending June 30th, 1904, and the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, No. 31, Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C. on and after July 15th, 1904.

By order of the Board, Thos. T. Langlois, President.

Vancouver, July 8th, 1904.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF B. C. PLATFORM

We, the Socialist Party of British Columbia, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and program of the international revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and so labor it should justly belong. To the owner of the means of wealth production belongs the product of labor. The present capitalist system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production; and hence it is the capitalist who belongs to the product of labor; the worker is slave.

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The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation. The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective property.

The irrefragable conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the powers of government—the capitalist to hold; the worker to secure it. Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of British Columbia, to unite with the masses of the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the working class, as follows: 1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (nature, soil, tools, machinery, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.

Through a democratic organization and management of industry by the workers. 3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use in lieu of production for profit. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere in the world be guided by the following rule of conduct: Will this legislation as proposed to the people, the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalist exploitation? If not, we will vote against it; if it will not the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of B. C. must have a card under this head. It is our secretary's pleasure to note.

Socialist Party of British Columbia. Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C. Provincial executive committee: R. B. Kerr, John Dufferin, L. T. English, R. P. Pettipiece, E. T. Kingley, Vancouver, Lee Charles, Victoria, F. S. Embree, Greenwood, Ernest Burns, treasurer, B. Merril-Burns, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Vancouver, S. P. of B. C., No. 1. Business meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. at headquarters, Inglefield Block (room 1, 2nd floor) 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening in Oddfellows' hall (3rd floor), Sullivan block, Cordova street. Secretary: C. P. Mills, Box 836, Vancouver.

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Union Directory

When They Meet Where They Meet. Lists every Labor Union in the Province. It is our secretary's pleasure to note.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at 7:30 p.m. in President Geo. Dobbin, vice-president, Wm. George, secretary, C. T. Hilton, financial secretary, J. L. Lilly, treasurer, A. N. Harrington, sergeant-at-arms, J. Kerr, stationer, E. L. Beuford, trustees, Messrs. Pound, Cross and Thompson, executive committee, Messrs. George and Gothard.

Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226. Meets the 4th Monday in each month at Union hall. President: Ralph Wilson; vice-president: H. Hubbard; secretary: W. H. Hunt; alternate: delegates to Trades and Labor Council: R. T. English, Jas. Webster, sergeant-at-arms, A. Pelky, W. Pound, C. Grassie, W. Brand, delegates to Trades and Labor Council: R. P. Pettipiece, W. F. Farrow, George Bartley, George Wilby.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Union hall, Room 2. President, Lummer O'Brien; recording secretary, Charles H. Brown, 2800 Manitoba street. Delegates to Building Trades Council: P. McMurdo, and Taylor, alternate, Greenwood and Rafter. Delegates to T. & L. Council: G. D. Dobbin, J. McLaren, L. C. DeWolfe, G. F. Adams and A. E. Coffin.

Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 44. W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening in Union hall. J. R. Ritchie, president; Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer.

Phoenix Trades and Labor Council. Meets every alternate Monday. John Riordan, president; Edward Brown, vice-president; P. H. Lamace, sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Bancbury, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 198, Phoenix, B. C.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8. W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Miners' hall. Wm. Barnett, president; John Riordan, secretary.

Nanaimo Miners' Union, No. 177. W. F. M. Meets every third Saturday from July 1st. Alfred Andrews, president; Jonathan Isherwood, P. O. Box 259, Nanaimo, B. C., recording secretary.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Local No. 213. Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. in W. Hall, Room 3, Inglefield Block. President, J. Dillabough; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr; financial secretary, A. H. Sella. Address all communications to the hall. All sojourning brethren cordially invited.

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Socialist Party of B. C.

From Executive Headquarters

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE MEETING

The Provincial Executive Committee met at local headquarters on the evening of Aug. 2nd, 1904. Present: J. E. Duberly, A. R. Stebbings, E. T. Kingsley, L. T. English, F. Burns and the Secretary, Com. Duberly presided and the usual order of business was observed.

Correspondence was received from Van. Anka, Victoria, Phoenix, Revelstoke, Nanaimo, Greenwood, Slocan, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, R. B. Kerr, Phoenix, and Local Vancouver. The two latter communications dealt with the matter of naming a location for the provincial convention and it was resolved to publish the argument presented in the two letters for the information of the comrades generally.

Monthly reports were received from Locals Vancouver, Revelstoke, Nanaimo and Ladysmith. Payment was authorized for a bill for advertising six weeks in the Western Clarion, (\$500).

The following places were put in nomination for the location of the provincial convention by the locals indicated: Vancouver, Vancouver, Revelstoke, Revelstoke, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Kamloops, Slocan.

It was decided to receive nominations up to the time of going to press, and to limit the period of receiving vote on nomination to Sept. 1st, 1904. After some discussion it was resolved that only a synopsis of executive proceedings be published instead of the entire minutes as formerly.

The Treasurer reported \$1200 received since last meeting, and \$800 expended for advertising.

Provincial Convention.

The following places have been nominated as the seat of the annual provincial convention, and are here submitted for the general vote:

- Vancouver
- Grand Forks
- Revelstoke
- Kamloops
- Victoria

Voting should be by ballot, and the secretaries should be careful to report the number of ballots cast, as the vote. Only such members as are in good standing are entitled to vote.

Poll closes Thursday, September 1st, 1904.

D. M. BURNS, Secretary.

Secretary Provincial Executive Committee

At the business meeting of Local Vancouver held on July 27th, it was decided to place in nomination the city of Vancouver as the seat of the coming party convention, and recommend that same be held between Sept. 20th and Oct. 2nd, in order that delegates from interior points might take advantage of the reduced rates to the Provincial Exhibition which is to be held within those dates.

It was also decided that Local Vancouver should do everything in its power to make the burdens light as possible on interior Locals by providing entertainment for delegates while attending the convention, and in such other ways as found available.

Fraternally,

D. P. PHILLIS, Secretary.

The receipts and disbursements of Local Vancouver from February 1st to July 1st, 1904, were as follows:

Receipts	\$250.00
Disbursements	242.43
Balance July 1st	\$ 7.57

FROM VICTORIA.

Last Sunday we were favored at our propaganda meeting with the presence of Mrs. B. M. Burns, of your city, who addressed nearly a full house on "The Woman in the Case." She handled her subject very ably, depicting the woman of the leisure class, the tiller, the woman of the home, and the woman of the unfortunate class. Woman's suffrage was discussed and on during the evening, the speaker being in favor of it, and said woman must take the matter in her own hands, and agitate and work for her rights, until the desired end is realized. Com. Watters was chairman, and five-minute speeches were delivered by Comrade Ernest Burns and Com. McGregor.

Interest in the Socialist philosophy is manifested by the steady sale of literature at each propaganda meeting, and as we have only the clearest, and the most literature on sale, if the good seed sown bears fruit it will result in an increase of party membership later on. The real test of loyalty to the principles of Socialism is an uncompromising stand with the comrades in the party's ranks.

At our regular business meeting, held Tuesday evening of this week, Victoria was nominated as the place for the convention to be held on or about Labor Day, the vote being as

follows: Victoria, 0; Vancouver, 4; Grand Forks, 2.

We advertise our Sunday evening propaganda meetings by engaging a comrade to march through the business part of town on Saturday and Sunday evening with a canvass banner advertising the meeting, place, time, speaker and subject of lecture. Another comrade stands outside the hall at each meeting, inviting passers-by to come in. Both these schemes have proved successful in filling our propaganda meetings.

Yours fraternally,

HAROLD BURNETT, Literary Agent.

The Provincial Executive Committee acknowledges with cordial thanks a donation to the Party funds of \$500 from a Van Anka comrade, accompanied by an encouraging letter, from which the following excerpts are gleaned:

Secretary of S. P. B. C.

"Dear Comrade: I have noticed in the 'Clarion' that you have heard nothing from the local here during the last six months, and yesterday I met a very earnest Socialist who is travelling with the blind ebullient from whom I learned that the party is making a great struggle against great odds in Vancouver.

I joined the local here when it was organized and paid in some money for myself and wife, but too much prosperity, combined with other reasons of less importance, seems to have killed the movement almost before it got fairly started.

I can see no reason, however, why you should not receive dues from at least half a dozen members here, and probably a dozen, for I am sure they would not hesitate if they were only jogged up a little.

In isolated places like this the unbroken monotony of work and sleep seems to engender a feeling of mental indolence, and all our energy being used up in the process of profit grinding, we become careless about recreation and study and, to a great extent, indifferent to passing history in the outside world.

There is, however, a little life here for whom I am sure the subject of Socialism has been discussed in an isolated way continuously for the last year, but we do not seem to have the right kind or talent or energy to organize and push the movement publicly.

Our organizer, Mr. Phillips, is down here and you have probably already seen him. Our secretary, Mr. Halliday, is up here and has a forced holiday for a while, so that something

might easily be done now towards at least the collection of dues.

I enclose \$5.00 as a contribution to the general fund, and I shall consider it my duty in the future, as I have really in the past, to pay in what I can to help the cause, either in this local or to headquarters.

Accept best wishes for the success of your efforts in the Socialist movement.

From the July 'Labour Gazette' we learn, 'at Winnipeg, Man., unskilled labor is receiving unusually low wages owing to the overstocking of the market, it seems an hour being the rate in effect during June.' This overstocking resulted from the heavy influx of immigrants lured into Canada from various countries through lying advertisements. It should be satisfying to the ordinary 'working plug' to have it brought home to him that instead of being a man, he is nothing but a piece of merchandise, a ware, a commodity, to be shipped hither and yon according to the requirements of an ever shifting market.

When too much of him by some means been shipped into some particular locality has the same effect on the price of labor that too much mutton or cabbage have upon the price of those commodities. Let it be understood that mutton and cabbage have not been brought into this out-let any disrespect for them. In fact we have the highest regard for both in suitable quantity and at opportune moment. It does seem, however, that a cabbage head, or one even of mutton, ought to be able to grasp the fact that a commodity has not, and cannot be, a man. As Groulund puts it, 'wares are only things.' As such ware or thing labor is quoted in the 'Labour Gazette,' and all other market reports.

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DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?
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That giving your girl or boy a business education is better than a life insurance, and what is more, it is cheaper. A course does not cost much. A course is based on a cash basis, but you can make arrangements with us to pay it in instalments, if it is more convenient to you. What we want is to train your girl or boy and put her or him in a business office. In another place in this advertisement you will find a list of firms whom we have supplied with stenographers during May, and May is not a good month either. All these young people are on full salaries. Our young people do not need to work for themselves. They have then climbed the first rung of the ladder. There is always room on top, especially in business; it rests with them, with their own ambition, how high they want to go. It is with a university or high-school education. Those young people who leave the public school and go through a business college and enter a business office at an early age are more successful than those with a university training. If your son or daughter is now in the 6th reader, they are far enough advanced. We have to teach them anyway, business arithmetic, business penmanship and business correspondence, in short we have to teach them to use what they learned at school, in a business-like manner. However, after we are through with them (and they can do it in six months) they are settled for life. They have a trade out of which they can always make their living, but more than that, they have got something that they can apply to any trade. Too many tradesmen and mechanics are not successful, because they have not studied business.

A HINT TO THE GIRLS

A large number of girls are very anxious to come to school and prepare themselves for business. They could easily raise the amount for the course, but they are unable to come on account of the cost of boarding. If you are such kind of a girl, and still ambitious, we will give you a pointer which scores of girls have used, if you will write to us.



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CIVILIZATION.

Frederick Engels.

Civilization is, as we have seen, that stage of society, in which the division of labor, the resulting exchange between individuals, and the production of commodities combining them, reach their highest development and revolutionize the whole society.

The production of all former stages of society was mainly collective, and consumption was carried on by direct division of products within more or less small communes. This collective production was confined within the narrow limits. But it implied the control of production and of the products by single individuals the pre-which became of their products; it did not leave their hands until it was consumed by them. As long as production moved on this basis, it could not grow beyond the control of the producers, and it could not create any strange ghostly forces against them. Under civilization, however, this is the inevitable rule.

Into the simple process of production, the division was gradually interpolated. It undermined the community of production and consumption, it made the appropriation of products by single individuals the prevailing rule, and thus introduced the exchange between individuals in the manner mentioned above. Gradually the production of commodities became the rule.

This mode of production, for exchange, not for home consumption, necessarily passes the products on from hand to hand. The producer gives his product away in exchange. He does no longer know what becomes of it. With the advent of money and the trader who steps in as a middleman between the producers, the process of exchange becomes more complicated. The fate of the products becomes still more uncertain. The number of merchants is great and one does not know what the other is doing. The products now pass not only from hand to hand, but also from

market to market. The producers have lost the control of the aggregate production in their sphere of life, and the merchants have not yet acquired this control. Products and production become the victims of chance. But chance is only one pole of an interrelation, the other pole of which is called necessity. In other words, where chance seems to reign alone, we have long ago demonstrated the innate necessity and law that determines the course of chance on every line. But what is true of nature, products and society. Whenever a social function or a series of social processes become too powerful for the control of man, whenever they grow beyond the grasp of man and seem to be left to mere chance, then the peculiar and innate laws of such processes shape the course of chance with increased elementary necessity. Such laws also control the vicissitudes of the production and exchange of commodities. For the individual producer and exchanger, these laws are strange and often unknown. We have found that which must be laboriously investigated and ascertained. These economic laws of production are modified by the different stages of production. But generally speaking, the entire period of civilization is dominated by these laws. To this day the product controls the producer. To this day, the aggregate production of society is managed, not on a uniform plan, but by blind laws, that rule with elementary force and find their final expression in the storms of periodical commercial crises.

We have seen that human labor power is enabled at a very early stage of production to produce considerably more than is needed to maintain the producer. We have found that this stage coincided in general with the first appearance of the division of labor and exchange between individuals. Now, it was no longer before the great law was discovered that man may himself be a commodity, and that human labor power may be exchanged and exploited by transforming a man into a slave. Hardly had exchange between men been established, when men themselves were exchanged. The active asset became a passive liability, whether man wanted it or not.

Slavery, which reaches its highest development in civilization, introduced the first great division of an exploited and an exploiting class into society. This division continued during the entire period of antiquity, and was the first form of exploitation, characteristic of the antique world. Then followed feudalism in the middle ages, and wage labor in recent times. These are the three great forms of servitude, characteristic of the three great epochs of civilization. Their invariable mark is either open or, in modern times, disguised slavery.

The stage of commodity production introducing civilization is marked economically by the introduction of (1) metal coins, and, thus, of money as capital, of interest, and of usury; (2) merchants as middlemen between producers; (3) private property and mortgage; (4) alienable labor as the prevailing form of production. The form of the family corresponding to civilization and becoming its pronounced custom is monogamy, the supremacy of the male sex and the monogamous family as the economic unit of society. The aggregation of civilized society is the state, which throughout all typical periods is the state of the ruling class, and in all cases mainly a machine for controlling the oppressed and exploited class. Civilization is furthermore characterized on one side by the permanent introduction of the contrast between city and country as the basis of the entire division of social labor; on the other side the introduction of the testament by which the property holder is enabled to dispose of his property beyond the hour of his death. This institution is a direct blow at the genetic constitution, and was unknown to the Athens until the time of Solon. In Rome it was introduced very early, but we do not know when. In Germany it was originated by the priests in order that the honest German might bequeath his property to the church without any interference.

With this fundamental constitution, civilization had accomplished things for which the old gentile society was no match whatever. But these exploits were performed by playing on the most sordid passions and instincts of man, and by developing them at the expense of all his other gifts. Barefaced covetousness was the moving spirit of civilization from its first dawn to the present day; wealth, and again wealth, and for the third time wealth; wealth, not society, but of the puny individual was its only and final aim. If nevertheless, the advanced development of science, and at repeated intervals the highest flowers of art fell into its lap, this was only due to the fact that without them the highest emolument of modern wealth would have been missing. Exploitation of one class by another being the basis of civilization, its whole development involves a continual contradiction. Every progress of production is at the same time a new oppression of the condition of the oppressed class, that is of the great majority. Every benefit for one class is necessarily an evil for the other, every new emancipation for one is always a new oppression for the other. The most drastic proof of this is furnished by the introduction of machinery, the effects of which are well known today. And while there is hardly any distinction between rights and duties among barbarians, as we have seen, civilization makes the difference between these

two plain even to the dullest mind. For now one class has nearly all the rights, the other class nearly all the duties. But this is not admitted. What is good for the ruling class, is alleged to be good for the whole of society with which the ruling class identifies itself. The more civilization advances, the more it is found to cover with the cloak of charity the evils necessarily created by it, to excuse them, or to deny their existence, in short to introduce a conventional hypocrisy that culminates in the declaration: The exploitation of the oppressed class is carried on by the exploiting class solely in the interest of the exploited class itself. And if the latter does not recognize this, but even becomes rebellious, it is simply the worst ingratitude to its benefactors, the exploiters. And now, in conclusion, let me add Morgan's judgment of civilization (Ancient Society, page 552):

"Since the advent of civilization, the ownership of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interest of its owners that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, however, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property and define the relations of the state to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind; if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past, the time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence, and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes."

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