

Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

VANCOUVER, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Subscription Price per Year \$1.00

AUSTRALIAN LABOR MINISTRY

Runs Afloat of Its Own Torpedo With Disastrous Results.

In the issue of July 18th, 1904, the Clarion took occasion to remark, in reference to the Australian Labor Party, that as it appears to be following no well defined course, has evidently no conception of the revolutionary program of the international working class, and therefore no point in the social heavens by which to steer, it will inevitably become water-logged, founder, or drift upon the rocks of opportunism.

In the absence of a thorough understanding of the present system of property, and production of wealth, the most ridiculous antics will be indulged in by those who attempt to palliate its evils. Their efforts must, and can only, end in disaster to themselves, and discouragement for their deluded followers. Like true "programmers" everywhere, who cannot, or will not, see the necessity of following a clearly defined line of action, these worthless demonstrate their boasted practicality by silly attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable conflict between master and slave by the introduction of arbitration or other equally ridiculous palliative measures. In manouevring its arbitration torpedo the Australian Labor Party has not only drifted, and went down, a disaster that should at least bring it to a modicum of Russian sympathy.

Not giving an insight into the occurrence, the following is clipped from the "Literary Digest" of September 10th, 1904:

Watson, the Labor leader, has ceased to be prime minister of Australia. He made way last month for a statesman—Mr. G. H. Reid—whose opinion of organized labor is tinged with emphasis rather than with eulogy. The true inward policy of the Labor Party, he is quoted as saying, "is first to trample on their own fellow workers, and when they have driven them into their unions to use the power they get by overruling every principle on which the national life of this country is founded." The new prime minister announces his intention to stand "right across the path" of this class.

Mr. Watson's fall was brought about by that very arbitration bill upon which he defeated his own predecessor in office. "The bill itself is one of profound interest to the student of experiments in industrial legislation," thinks the Manchester Guardian. Its first appearance in Australia, politics dates back many months, and in a review of the bill we extract the following estimate of it:

It sets up a federal court of three members, the organization we have termed court judge, with power to appoint of employers and workers respectively, appointed for seven years, a salary of £600 (about \$3,000) and the right to hear appeals from tribunals having jurisdiction over the whole commonwealth, with power to settle all industrial disputes and mechanics all industrial relations, including wages, hours of work, and duties of employers and of employees.

ployed, etc. It will have power to direct preferential employment or non-employment of any particular person or persons; it sets up a registrar, who is an industrialist, who is to disgnose, and has power to certify to the court that any dispute is proper to be dealt with by it, and against his decision there is no appeal. The court is to be "guided by equity and good conscience, not by technicalities, and it is to be clothed with one tremendous and far reaching power. After deciding a local dispute in any trade, it can declare that the whole of that particular industry throughout the Commonwealth shall be governed by the findings of the local award! It has the power to set up private boards of conciliation and arbitration; and to clothe them with legal authority. The bill, in a word, is the strongest and most thoroughgoing attempt to bring all private industry under the control of a state tribunal yet attempted in civilized history."

Two Australian ministries have now been wrecked over amendments to this bill. The Liberal prime minister, Mr. Deakin, proposed an amendment making the bill applicable to the government employees of the several states of the Commonwealth, as well as to employees of corporations and other business concerns. The Labor prime minister, Mr. Watson, vows his fall to the "preference" amendment. Under this amendment the arbitration court could forbid an employer to hire a non-union man as long as there was a union man of equal skill available. "This," says the Manchester Guardian, "does not compel the employer to take or keep any of them who are incompetent, but it does, of course, limit his choice to the members of the organization, which he has exhausted its membership."

discontinuity in connection with this provision was the reason for his protest of an amendment giving union preference only when the majority of persons employed in any industry was affected. After his final defeat it was thought there might be a dissolution and a new election throughout the Commonwealth. When the Labor leader assumed office last April, the Melbourne Argus was given to understand that he had attracted a promise from the governor, Lord Northcote, to dissolve parliament in the event of a Watson defeat. But this pledge, it is now evidently under conditions that remained unfulfilled, since the Labor leader's request for a dissolution was refused by the governor-general, who thus, thinks the Liberal London News, "lays himself open to the charge of direct complicity with the reactionary party."

Such incidents or disasters as they occur form no part of the program, but the only practical political movement is that whose program is clearly set forth to be the capture of the center of government for the purpose of abolishing the wage system. A party alone can be practical because of necessity its every act and the acts of its representatives must conform to the program of such a program. Such a party, not being engaged in handling dangerous explosives in the way of impractical schemes, can not be "hoist with its own petard," as the Clarion sticks to its prediction.

The present impracticable Australian Labor Party will pass into oblivion, and be superseded by a true Labor Party, which will have its program will be the abolition of the wage system. With such a program it cannot be led to disaster by palliative will of the wisps.

MEN STARVING

The Dictum of a Glutted Labor Market is "Starve!"

From Chicago exchange we learn that the great Pullman works are closed, and 7,000 men are in consequence idle. The harvester trust has closed its shops, throwing 150,000 men out, and it is asserted that fully 100,000 men are willing to work any day walking the streets of that city in search of employment. About 15,000 of the most degraded victims of capitalist class rule have been turned into the city's streets as a result of the collapse of the recent meat workers' strike. This body of men is made up of the "strike breakers" brought from various parts of the country by the meat combine for use in the packing houses during the strike, and have now been turned adrift to make room for the old hands who have returned to work.

This frightful condition of affairs is emphasized by the near approach of winter, and can best be realized by those who know something of the meaning of a Chicago winter. While it may be true that conditions are somewhat intensified at this particular time, Chicago may be taken as an epitome of labor conditions as a whole. What more striking proof of the incapacity of capitalist administration of industry could be required than this?

In the face of these frightful conditions which are becoming each day more aggravated, blatant asses prize of starvation, and unmitigated famine of reform. There is said to have fiddled while Rome burned, but his fiddling did not stop the conflagration. Unless there be speedy

taken more drastic action to correct the rapidly growing evils springing from capitalist rule, there will be no reform, the United States will in the not distant future endure in a holocaust of horror, a catastrophe of which the Manchuria affair will appear as a "Muldoo's Picnic."

The only force making to avoid such a terrible climax is the Socialist movement. Every one with the interest of human kind at heart, should "gird on his armor" and aid in the struggle.

The present time is not for reform, palliatives, patchwork or remedial programs, but for uncompromising and complete revolution. Down with capitalist rule and its miseries and strife. Up with the Emancipation of Labor. Forward to Freedom, Fraternity and Peace.

The Cotton Mills at Fall River, Massachusetts, have been idle two months in consequence of the employers refusing to raise the per cent. in wages. It is proposed to attempt to re-open the mills in order to declare a "hard labor" having been in effect eight weeks. In other words, the test is to be applied to find whether the stomachs of the rebellious slaves have reached the condition of emaciation, or whether, in fact, they are it is higher proper to accept a deduction and return to work.

CAPITAL AND WAGE WORKERS—COEXISTING INTERESTS—CLASS WARFARE

(Written for the Journal of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.)

"The history of all hitherto existing society is a history of class struggles."

No matter how varied the gradation of rank or position of any given society—whether that society be based on chattel slavery, serfdom or so-called free labor—a careful study of the development of the same shows the truth of the above statement. It will also be seen that the same cause—the opposing economic interests of the two classes—also characterizes the great struggle of the two great classes with which our present society is convulsed.

True, we have been taught that no distinctive classes with distinctive and conflicting interests exist in the present system, where all men are "free and equal" where every man has the same right and opportunity as every other man to acquire wealth. That the "capitalists" and "laborers" form two distinctive classes, we are told that the interests of these two classes are identical, that the interests of capital and labor—the "capitalists and laborers"—are the same. We have almost invariably accepted these assertions without analyzing their truth or falsity.

Notwithstanding the fact that these assertions are repeatedly made, that courts of arbitration have been appointed, civic federations organized, efforts put forth to excite and grow by conciliation; notwithstanding the fact that prominent labor leaders and prominent business men have decided that there is no "irrepressible conflict" between the two great classes representing "capital and labor"; notwithstanding the fact that herculean efforts have been made to exercise the spectre haunting the capitalists and the spectre of war between the two classes, employers and employees; the spectre will not down, the interests of the two classes will not harmonize.

members of our fellow wage workers from work where and when they are desired, under the most trying conditions faced by each competing against the other for a chance to work, a continuing maintenance of the organization we have seen one of the most effective weapons in the hands of our employer to be our fellow wage worker; we have seen machinery steadily displacing mechanics and the work of loading and unloading on the labor market, increasing competition and making impossible the increasing of wages, or the securing of other concessions; we have seen the land teeming with wealth, and on the other hand poverty, pauperism and starvation, squalor and wretchedness, vice and crime, increase at an appalling rate; we have seen the life blood of money poured into profit for their masters; we have seen the destruction of workshops to satisfy the desires of an already satisfied class of coupon chippers; we have seen the lives of little children sacrificed at the altar of profit; we have seen the parasitical wives and daughters of the parasitical coupon chippers lounge on their palace yachts, dressed in glisten garments, cultivate the fine arts of singing and drudgery, the hopeless toll of the heart-aches, the deadened soul, the ebbing life of the helpless little victims.

And still we are told that the interests of the worker and those who live off their labor, are identical, that the interests of these two classes, the victims of oppression and their oppressors, are the same; that the interests of the silken gowned, jeweled bedecked lady (of leisure and culture, and her sister of the sweat-shop, the cotton mill, the dining room, the hotel).

Ever since human society emerged from barbarism, the world's workers have occupied the position of inferiors; work has been synonymous with slavery, and a slave is, in the natural order of things, dominated and held in subjection by his master. Were he not so dominated and held in subjection, he would cease to be a slave.

Different methods have been adopted, as civilization advanced, by the master, dominating or ruling class, to maintain their ascendancy over the subjected class. Under chattel slavery, the slave, body and soul, was the property of his master. Under serfdom, complete domination was held over the serf by the feudal barons by reason of his indebtedness to the land. Under both these systems the opposing interests of master and slave, lord and serf, are readily seen. In both cases, the master and lord were the capitalist class, and the serf and slave, the proletariat.

And here is where a great deal of misconception arises in respect to what capital really is. The general conception is, that labor uses capital to produce wealth, therefore the capitalist is entitled to a fair share of the product of capital and labor. And since it is essential for labor to use capital in order to effectively produce anything. But not capital the product of labor? Is it not stored up labor? And is it not capital only because it has passed out of the hands of its producers into the hands of the so-called capitalist? And since it is essential for capital employ labor only to augment itself to make profits—are we not wage earners, dependent on capital and its owners, increasing continually its power over ourselves?

slave. He for whom he works is the master.

Under so-called free labor the manner of its exploitation, hence the slavery of the worker, is not so readily seen. The relative position of exploiter and exploited, and slave and his hireling, in the complicated structure of modern or capitalist society. In order to ascertain the relative position of the economic classes of society, it is necessary to a complete analysis of wage labor. The scope of this article necessarily precludes the possibility of thoroughly analyzing the economic conditions of the present society. It will be sufficient to merely state conditions and allow the reader to think and study for himself.

Capital and wage labor are the two elements of the present society. The one cannot exist without the other, just as a chattel slave could not exist without a master, nor a serf without a lord. In simply the power possessed by its owner, the exploit labor; that is, to make the wage worker produce enough for both capitalist and himself, just as the lord of the manor was in a position, by reason of his ownership of the land, the means whereby the serfs lived, to force his dependents, not only to cultivate the soil of his land on which they themselves lived, but also to cultivate that of their lord.

And here is where a great deal of misconception arises in respect to what capital really is. The general conception is, that labor uses capital to produce wealth, therefore the capitalist is entitled to a fair share of the product of capital and labor. And since it is essential for labor to use capital in order to effectively produce anything. But not capital the product of labor? Is it not stored up labor? And is it not capital only because it has passed out of the hands of its producers into the hands of the so-called capitalist? And since it is essential for capital employ labor only to augment itself to make profits—are we not wage earners, dependent on capital and its owners, increasing continually its power over ourselves?

It should be noted also, that all capital is wealth, but all wealth is not capital. Capital is only that part of wealth stored up labor used for the production of more wealth by the exploitation of labor. Wealth is capital only when it holds the power of life and death over the wage earner. A capitalist owns a boiler shop; the buildings, machinery, and raw materials to be used in construction. The buildings, machinery and raw materials consist of stored up labor used for the production of more wealth by the exploitation of labor. Wealth is capital only when it holds the power of life and death over the wage earner. A capitalist owns a boiler shop; the buildings, machinery, and raw materials to be used in construction.

tal, since without labor no wealth can be produced. But the wage earner being absolutely dependent on the capitalist for the means of his means, whereby the wage earner lives, so capital is capital only, by virtue of the power it possesses over the labor power to work, energy, is wrapped up in, and cannot be dissociated from the worker, it gives capital the owner, the power to exploit the labor of the worker.

Instead, then, of labor using capital as a means of wealth production, it is capital that uses labor for that purpose to exploit the labor of the worker of the serf, so the ownership of capital gives the capitalist the power to exploit the labor of the wage earner, and since exploitation is the essence of slavery, a wage worker as such, cannot in any sense be free.

It may be objected, that the free laborer or wage earner, has the freedom or right to sell his labor power, or energy, to whom he please; and that the capitalist, in buying and selling labor power, is bargaining with the seller, the wage worker, on an equal position. But what is the relative position of buyer and seller of labor power? The buyer of labor power, the capitalist, is bargaining with the seller, the wage worker, on an unequal position. The value of the transaction, and unless a profit can be made he refuses to buy. No power on earth can compel him to buy unless he is satisfied with the terms. On the other hand, the wage worker, is selling his only commodity, labor power, not to make a profit, but to earn his living. He cannot refuse to sell his labor power unless the agreement is satisfactory to him, because his very life depends on his selling it to whom he can and on whatever terms he can. It is optional on the part of the buyer, it is imperative on the part of the seller. It is the profits of the capitalist against the life of the wage earner; profits for the capitalist, wages for the worker.

Now then, since both profits and wages are the creation of labor, how is it possible that the interests of the laborer and the capitalist are identical? If the value created by labor is represented by ten dollars per day while the worker receives but two dollars, how is it possible that the interests of the laborer and the capitalist are identical? If the value created by labor is represented by ten dollars per day while the worker receives but two dollars, how is it possible that the interests of the laborer and the capitalist are identical? If the value created by labor is represented by ten dollars per day while the worker receives but two dollars, how is it possible that the interests of the laborer and the capitalist are identical?

"Again it may be objected, that both profits and wages may rise. This would be possible if the value of labor has risen. In the first instance, the value of labor is represented by ten dollars. In the second, let us suppose that the value of labor or the product of labor, has risen to twelve dollars. The share of the capitalist rises to \$5.00, while the share

of the worker has risen to \$2.50; but the relative share of each has remained the same; the worker is still receiving only one-fifth the value of the product of his labor. But suppose—and this is always what happens—consult statistics for the last fifty years for the profit—the share of the capitalist—and the price of his product—the share of the wage earner. In 1850, then, although the nominal wage may have risen, the relative wage has declined, that is, the wage earner is receiving a smaller share of the value of the product of his labor. The interest of the capitalist and the wage worker is still diametrically opposed the one to the other on the other hand, if both profits and wages had risen, it necessarily follows that it is because the products of labor command a higher price, and when this becomes general the cost of living—the price of our food, clothing and shelter has increased, hence the real wage has remained the same. Wages appear to rise in a threshold aspect, the nominal, but the relative wage declines. The nominal is wages expressed in money; the real, is wages based on their purchasing power, while the relative is the comparison between the value of the products of labor and the price of labor power. The nominal wage may rise while the real wages decline, or both the nominal and the real may rise, while the relative has declined, etc.

Wages then, is the price of labor power, and profits is the difference between the amount paid for labor power and the value of the products of labor. Note should be made between labor and labor power, a little thought will show that we as wage workers do not sell our labor, but we sell our energy. We sell our energy, independent of the value of the commodity the expenditure of our energy has produced. The importance of this will be seen by a study of the nature of commodities, their value, price, etc. "Wages" being the price of labor power, and the price itself determined. The price of all commodities being based on the cost of production, regulated by the law of supply and demand, necessarily follows that the price of labor power will be governed by the same law. Hence wages will be based on the cost of raising wages by the wage worker and his family, regulated by the law of supply and demand of laborers in the labor market.

The only possible method then of raising wages is by limiting the supply of labor. But how is the face of the increasing number of wage workers constantly being thrown out of employment, by the continuous introduction of ironing the machine, capable of doing the work, is the supply of labor ever going to be less than the demand?

Evidence is being given that the consummance must inevitably drop to the bare subsistence point; and this is true when the whole body of wage earners is considered. There are three classes of men, recognizing the right, or rather privilege, of capital to dominate labor by reason of the power it possesses to compel the wage worker to sell his labor power to the capitalist. In such endeavors, under these circumstances, by united action to gain for each of its members the highest possible price for their labor, the capitalist must give up the capitalist.

Here then, unconsciously to the vast majority of the members of the laboring class, advantage of the law of supply and demand is being taken.

When a strike is declared, all the energy of a union is directed in an endeavor to prevent other wage earners from taking the place of the strikers. The real fight is not between capital and labor, but between laborers and laborers; a fight to prevent labor from being sold in that particular market and the price may rise. Capital refuses to pay more than the market price for labor; organized labor by endeavoring to prevent the cause of the demand for labor, is met by the cost of the strike, there is nearly always an enormous supply of labor over the demand, hence the difficulty of winning a strike, particularly if the strike be one of unskilled labor.

Whilst capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production then, is primarily the cause of labor disputes, the struggle of organized labor is not against the cause, a struggle to free the wage worker from economic slavery by abolishing capitalist ownership of the means of life; on the contrary, it is a struggle to create better market conditions for the sale of labor power, to accomplish which the struggle must necessarily be waged against competitors, fellow wage earners in the labor market. In short, the "striker" to prevent the "scab" securing work.

The weapon, in the hands of the capitalist to defeat labor in its attempts to raise the market price of its commodity, labor power, is labor itself. The laborer, by capital to defeat organized labor is the natural result of the methods employed by organized labor to protect itself by striking limitations on the number of members admitted, to exclude increasingly large numbers of wage earners, who must find employment at all hazards, live by crime, beg or starve.

But if all labor was organized, so would "capital be, and if there were no scabs to work in the place of the strikers, it would then be a test of endurance between the capitalists and the laborers. If wages were raised under such conditions, so would the cost of living, and since the cost of living is measured by its purchasing power, labor would have no purchasing power, labor would have nothing. But if labor should really insist on receiving a greater share of the value of its product, wherein lies the power of the worker? How are the capitalists and the laborers?

(Continued on Page Three)

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday morning, in the interests of the Working Class...

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UNMASKING THEIR BATTERIES.

The masked battery is a trick of warfare much in use between contending armies. To plant a battery in some position where it may pour out its deadly fire without the opposing side being able to locate it...

It has been long known to the socialist movement that it had as opponents all of the institutions of modern society that have their roots running down into the "surplus value" wrung from an enslaved working class...

The private ownership of property is supported by the gospel, dogmatic teaching and the rules of the church, and is a divine ordination not to be changed by the hand of man.

The Archbishop's pronouncement seems to have met with general approval by the church press. It will no doubt be somewhat of a shock to those who have been considering the church as a moral and spiritual guide...

Private ownership of property may or may not be of divine ordination. It would perhaps be as well to take the Archbishop as authority in the matter as he is supposed, by authority of his office, to be in close touch with the divinity and, therefore, qualified to speak.

Private property in the means of wealth production has long since given way to capitalist property, which is quite a different thing. Such private property in the means of production still remains in held subservient to capitalist property...

ity has been, like Judge Seed's court in Colorado, unable to enforce its decree?

Socialism makes no assault upon private property. The Archbishop knows this if he knows anything. The purpose of socialism is to make possible the acquisition of private property in food, clothing, shelter and all other material things...

To assist in the unmasking comes a Colorado priest, one T. A. Malone, with a leaflet under caption, "Socialism versus Civilization," that for deliberate falsification and low-down slander, would put Ananias to the blush.

Wishes definer cursory as meaning "characterized by haste; superficial; careless." The most cursory examination of this priestly person, however, leads to the conclusion that he is attempting to mislead uninformed persons...

Like all defenders of iniquity the church will be driven to sore straits, and in its extremity its more awkward and clumsy mouth-pieces will, in their blind and fanatical zeal, unmask its position, so that all may see it as it is, and not as they had supposed it to be. Let the batteries of capitalism be unmasked. Let their range be found. These church dignitaries are doing the job well in so far as the church is concerned.

Dowie has been promoted. He now holds the billet of "first apostle," with all of the dignity and other emoluments thereto attached. The Province of this city somewhat disrespectfully refers to the "apostle" as having a "singular and happy faculty for pulling himself from elevation to elevation in the ecclesiastical hierarchy by means of his bootstraps."

There is little doubt that this temporal gain is always served by his divine arrogations. "Were this not true he would be a 'maverick' among the hungry herd of modern ecclesiastics."

To whatever heights in the hierarchic scale John Alexander may promote himself even to that of grand policeman of the heavens, his pretensions should be accorded the same respect as when he was a common prophet named Elijah. As far as we are concerned the whole bunch of ecclesiastics shall have what is "coming to them" in that line.

Much hue and cry is raised by the beneficiaries of the present system that the Socialist is bent upon the

destruction of private property. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and doubtless the most of those who raise the cry are fully aware of the fact, but do so for the purpose of arousing the prejudice of the unthinking against the Socialist movement...

No sane man would deny that the comfort and well-being of every person demands that he be secured in the possession of private property in those things required to satisfy his material needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter, and all other things required for personal or individual use.

The present system is not one of private but of capitalist property. Capitalist property is quite different from private or individual property. It is held in a different manner and used for an entirely different purpose.

Because the means of wealth production, i.e. factories, mines, mills, railways, resources of the earth, etc., are capitalist property, the workers are denied private property in food, clothing, houses, etc. which they alone produce, and upon which their existence, independence and manhood depend.

Down with capitalist property and its wage slavery, under which those who do nothing own everything. Up with the working class ownership of the means of wealth production, so that they who do the work shall enjoy the product.

To show how effective is the onslaught of capitalist property upon private property in the agricultural industry, it is only necessary to glance at the history of farm mortgages.

The humble habitation of the capitalist often times costing but a measly million or so is private property. While it is true it has been wrung from the sweat of labor, it is likewise true that its owner furnished none of the sweat.

Because the means of wealth production, i.e. factories, mines, mills, railways, resources of the earth, etc., are capitalist property, the workers are denied private property in food, clothing, houses, etc. which they alone produce, and upon which their existence, independence and manhood depend.

Socialism asserts the rights of private property in the things required for private or individual use, to those who produce them, i.e. the workers. Socialism further asserts that such right can not be secured except by the transformation of capitalist property into the means of production, i.e. resources and tools, into the collective property of the working class.

Up with the working class ownership of the means of wealth production, so that they who do the work shall enjoy the product.

OFFICIAL SLOBBERING.

Just when or how the sickening custom of one person addressing another as a superior being, and even emphasizing such supposed superiority by the application of such terms as majesty, lordship, highness, excellency, worship, etc., sprang into existence is of course somewhat uncertain, but it is perfectly safe to assume that it occurred during the monkey stage of existence.

A man by the name of Gilbert John Elliott, who, we believe, holds the office of Governor-General of Canada, visited this city during his recent trip to the coast. It also appears to be the duty of the Mayor of the city, whom some silly people call his worship, to supervise the official slobbering which is supposed to be necessary to make due acknowledgment of the importance and dignity of the office, whenever one of the consequential office holders comes along.

gusting exhibition at least showed symptoms of good sense in so doing. Any man, no matter who he may be, should be welcome in Vancouver, provided he behaves himself in seemly manner. It is not necessary to slobber over any man, no matter if he is unfortunate enough to hold some fat office, the value of which from point of usefulness is perhaps doubtful.

One of the most powerful and convincing arguments offered against Socialism by those brainy people who live in the interest of the present system, is that "Socialism would compel people to wear clothes alike, live in the same kind of houses, eat the same sort of food, etc."

The instance recorded below which was given in the Penitentiary, Grt. not only furnishes an instance in point, but shows what a serious menace to modern civilization may lurk behind such an apparently inconsequential thing as a ladies' shoe string.

It may seem strange to you, but it is a fact that in some of the great cities in New England the girl operatives are not permitted to wear lace shoes. The vigilant superintendent of one of the factories in Fall River is responsible for the order barring lace shoes.

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

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 to labor it should justly belong. To the owners of the means of wealth production belongs the product of labor. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker, by continuing its struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist so holds the worker to it by political action. This is the class struggle.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall endeavor to bring about the present system by presenting the sterner to this question its leading role of conduct: Will this legislation be passed in the interest of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalist.

Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of B. C. must have a card. It costs \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

Socialist Party of British Columbia Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C. Political executive committee: A. R. Stirling, President; J. T. English, R. P. Pettipiece, E. T. Kingsley, Vancouver; O. Lee, Charlottetown; J. S. Embley, Greenwood; Ernest Burns, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Vancouver, S. P. of B. C. No. 1. Business meetings every Wednesday evening 8 p.m. at headquarters, Ingleside Block (room 1, 2nd floor) 313 Cambie street.

Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and fourth. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Union Hall, Room 2. President, Lumnor O'Brien; recording secretary, Urban Chisholm; Treasurer, J. M. ...

Phoenician Trades and Labor Council. Meets every alternate Monday, 7:30 P.M. in the Phoenician Hotel. President, P. H. ...

Phoenician Miners' Union, No. 4. W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Miners' Hall, 25th St. President, John Rordan; Secy, A. Barnett.

Nansimo Miners' Union, No. 177. W. F. M. Meets every third Saturday from July 3 Alfred Adams, president; Jonathan Isherwood, F. O. Box 259, Nansimo, B. C., recording secretary.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Local No. 213. Meets every alternate Thursday at 1 P. M. in E. W. Hall, Ingleside Block. President, J. Dillabough; recording secretary, A. G. ...

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Socialist Party of B. C.

From Executive Headquarters

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

September 6, 1904. Present J. E. Dubberly, E. T. Kingsley, R. P. Pettipiece, A. R. Stebbings, E. Burns and the Secretary. Following the usual order of business the following correspondence was disposed of: Geo. H. Goebel, re speaking and organizing at Rossland, B. C.; offering advertising matter for the Mills meeting on October 1st; from B. Kerr of Phoenix, asking for a Mills' date; from Greenwood, Phoenix, Vancouver and Nelson with returns of vote on convention.

The various committees appointed at last meeting reported progress and asked for an extension of time to complete their appointed tasks. Under the heading of new business E. T. Kingsley and the Secretary were appointed to carry on with convention. In so doing it was noted that many irregularities had occurred both in making the vote and in reporting the same, owing no doubt to the fact that Executive Committee had not provided proper ballot forms and instructions for using the same. It was therefore unanimously resolved that a call be issued for a new vote, to be taken on specially prepared ballot forms authorized by the party. The new call to elect in Vancouver on October 4th, 1904.

The Secretary was appointed to draft a letter of instructions re vote, to be submitted to a special meeting of committee on following evening. The Treasurer presented the following statement of receipts and expenditure since July 1st to September 1st, 1904:

Table with financial details: Receipts—All sources... \$73 15; Expenditure—Old acct for printing... \$25 00; Secy's salary... 10 00; Advt in Clarion... 6 00; Stamps, acct for... 2 50; Overdraft on Treasurer... 18 00; Total... \$62 40; Balance on hand... \$10 75; B. M. Burns, Sec.

Notes From Secretary's Desk. Application for a charter for the formation of a Local of the Socialist Party of British Columbia comes from Rossland, B. C.; result in part of Geo. Goebel's good work in that town. The other part is doubtless the result of the Socialist School Day Experience for some time being conducted in that town, under the auspices of the Mine Owners' Associations and the Judiciary of the Province. Let the good work go on.

Local No. 6 Phoenix, reports one member killed last month. One of Capital's fratricidal acts against his "brother" Labor, I presume. When will the men of Labor realize that there is no brotherhood outside of class interest, and no conservator of justice to the working class except the working class itself. Make no contracts mighty with your ballots and "Judge" the crimes of Capitalism.

"Geo. H. Goebel lectured here last night, and as you have already heard him, it is needless for me to say that he gave the best of satisfaction," writes one of the Rossland comrades who want to get in line with the rest of us for the great class struggle at the ballot box.

C. W. Mitchell, Revelstoke, sends payment on Charter, and promises to pay one dollar every month to the Clarion fund hereafter. Go thou and do likewise.

Van Anda Local reports a growth on Rossland.

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STUDIOS. (Overseas Bank), P. O. Box 194. Vancouver (F. C. Ross, Granville St.) P. O. Box 350.

of six new members during August, Victoria Local sets a good example in the way of literature sales for the effective propagandist. The most effective propagandist is the silent message, of the written word.

CAPITAL AND WAGE WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

According to statistics, the average worker can live only three weeks from starvation. This is said of the capitalist? Would the stoppage of the coining of profits for the capitalist affect his stomach? On the other hand, would not the cessation of work rapidly reduce the worker to starvation? Again, the law recognizing the sacredness of private property, even when it is ownership gives its position to the capitalist. This is said of the capitalist? Would the stoppage of the coining of profits for the capitalist affect his stomach? On the other hand, would not the cessation of work rapidly reduce the worker to starvation? Again, the law recognizing the sacredness of private property, even when it is ownership gives its position to the capitalist. This is said of the capitalist? Would the stoppage of the coining of profits for the capitalist affect his stomach? On the other hand, would not the cessation of work rapidly reduce the worker to starvation?

By what method is the emancipation of the worker to be achieved? Since "the economic power of the capitalist class used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed or even slightly modified," the only method of emancipation lies, except through the direct action of the working "people themselves: politically united as a class; therefore it is the duty of the working class, aware of its rights, determined to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers must unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable solidarity under the most trying conditions of the class struggle with the bourgeoisie, the restoration of the land and all the means of production, transportation for the benefit of the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of plundered production, industrial war and social disorder, communal wealth in which every worker shall have free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by the modern machinery.

On our preamble points the way. Have the working people themselves united politically as a class to achieve their own emancipation? Have our fellow members in the "Brotherhood" who are "on strike" and suffering all its horrors, united with the rest of the working class to achieve their emancipation by destroying the power of capital which enslaves them and causes all of their hardships? If they have not, is it not the time together with all the working people, looked deep beneath the surface into the cause of the "barbarous struggle," the "social disorder," the "industrial war"?

Will they, together with all the working people, continue to strike against the oppression of their masters, while retaining the power to continue the oppression? A movement—enveloped by the limits of civilization alone—of the working class, with its object, the emancipation of the working class. Its members in the United States are not yet great, but in the face of misrepresentations by its enemies, the indifference of the working people themselves, it is steadily increasing its membership, the granite monuments of ignorance and conservatism are yielding to the onslaught of reason and logic based on incontrovertible facts. This political movement of the working class has already given the greatest impetus to the minds of its enemies, the capitalists, who are leaving no stone unturned to prejudice the minds of the working people against their own movement in their own interests. The press, the universities, the pulpit, and, alas, some labor leaders, are the avowed agents of this prejudice being propagated, the misrepresentations carried, the calumnies launched forth.

The next great political fight in the United States, as Marcus Hanna pointed out, will be between the party of the working class and the Republican party, the party of the capitalist class. On which side shall we be found, under the banner of "labor" or under that of capitalism? Shall we be found with Debs and Hanford, members of our own class, or shall we be found with the tools of Wall street, the oppressors of our class? Shall we stand for emancipation of our sons and daughters, our wives, ourselves, from the thrall of capitalism, or shall we be by our vote acquiescent in the continuation of the capitalist system of plundering labor and its resultant long hours of toil, woman and child labor, sweatshops, tenement houses, hovels, slums, poverty and degradation, crime and wretchedness, vice and qualor? Shall we stand for economic freedom, the defeat of capitalism, intellectual development, culture, refinement; or shall we by our vote acquiescent in the continuation of the misery inflicted by our mercenary capitalist system on its victims of the mill, factory, mine and railroad; its crushing out of true individuality; its destruction of the beauty, the beautiful, a taste for an art to enjoy, the sweetness of music, the desire of a higher and fuller life? Let every member of our brotherhood who is interested in the future of his position in human society, shall be spared to acquire that knowledge of economics fundamentally necessary to a clear understanding of the position of the worker, the cause of the continuous turmoil in industry, the remedy and how to apply it.

At the United States arsenal is now being turned out a new rifle for the army, which is to take the place of the Krag-Jorgensen and Springfield rifles now in use. The new rifle has a magazine carrying five shots, uses smokeless powder, is practically noiseless, and has an effective range of a trifle over 2 1/2 miles. The capacity of the magazine is about 25 aimed shots per minute. Fired at a distance of 50 feet the gun drove a bullet through 54 1/2 feet of white pine and penetrated into another steel plate nearly an inch thick. Just how many idiots thirsting for blood and glory could be penetrated at that and other distances is not clearly known, but it is earnestly hoped the knowledge may be attained at an early date. The American working class may well at itself what interest it has at stake that manifested in any manner want the zeal manifested by the government in the building up of a powerful military establishment, equipped with the most terrible engines of murder. The working class of other countries may well ask the same question. Just why so many Socialist papers should borrow trouble over the erratic coverings of William Jennings Bryan's speech, understanding, "The Nebraska gent never was anything but a self-inflicted gas bag. His present sinking into obscurity is due to the fact that his infatigable apparatus is no longer equal to the work of keeping himself afloat. No alarm need be felt because a few bubbles rise to the surface. Three of the big plants of the International Harvester Company at Chicago have been closed down, throwing 6000 men out of work. While the shut-down is supposed to be temporary only, it is hinted that a readjustment of wages will be necessary to bring about a resumption of work. It never "rains but it pours." Close upon the heels of the train robbery, the boiler makers upon a part of the C. P. R. system went on strike for higher wages, and they went out homeless. The company granted an increase of one cent per hour. INFORMATION WANTED. SMITH—News wanted of Henry Smith, last letter from London, April, 1897. Last heard of at Compton, Scotland, in March, 1901. Then leaving for the United States or Canada. Any information will be thankfully received by his son, William Smith, 53 Aspen Grove, Liverpool, England. Wages are for slaves, profits for masters. Which way do you take yours? Fresh from his white, breathing forth perfume, produced in the softest soil, the loaf-puffed and arrogant, the beagle roar. And cured the laborer, that he be strode. A glum Laggan he, who asked more miles. Such a possession of the Public Rights, machinery, and the means of production. To profit by our children's children's needs. Another teased upon the laboring beast. The laborer turned with wrath, but found the beagle roar. To see it was his trusted friend, the thief. A man to scale a mountain, the thief. And gag the tongue, while forcing his de- The beagle and for booty. Yet so wise and cunning, the laborer, that he had the beagle. Of beagle to others, or that he had the beagle. One of our hats to be the know. Was now the beagle, by some strange impulse. "Get off my back, for I am tired. I want to roll upon the earth; I want to lie down." "Beagle" cries the beagle, striking with his "Beagle" only to keep you in the mud. "Beagle" cries the beagle, striking with his "Beagle" only to keep you in the mud. "Beagle" cries the beagle, striking with his "Beagle" only to keep you in the mud. "Beagle" cries the beagle, striking with his "Beagle" only to keep you in the mud. "Beagle" cries the beagle, striking with his "Beagle" only to keep you in the mud.

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From this date the subscription price will be as follows, postage paid: One year... \$1 00; Six months... 50; Three months... 25. Subscription cards will be sold in lots of five or more at the rate of 75 cents each. When returned to this office these cards will be good for one year's subscription to the Western Clarion, postpaid to any address in Canada, the United States, England or the British colonies, except the city of Vancouver.

When sending in subs. state whether an Adams communication to The Western Clarion, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C. When sending in subs. state whether or not you are a new or renewal subscriber. In case of renewals or renewals in number on address slip will acknowledge the renewal. Watch for it and if it does not occur, notify us.

During the month of July a strike was on at the Rioran Paper Mills Company's works at Merrifield, Ont. The men refused to work on Saturday evenings, and wished to work but 65 hours per week instead of 75 hours as formerly. They were quite willing to accept a reduction in pay to correspond with the reduction in hours. The manager of the company magnanimously offered to negotiate with a committee provided the men composing it were satisfactory to him. As the men, with usual working class unreasonableness, insisted upon appointing their own committee, the negotiations fell through. All of which goes to show that the Canadian employer of coolie labor is no essential particular from the normal type of the breed wherever found.

The Pullman shops have shut down because of slack trade. It is really most alarming that working people are so blind to their own interests as to accept a reduction in pay to correspond with the reduction in hours. The manager of the company magnanimously offered to negotiate with a committee provided the men composing it were satisfactory to him. As the men, with usual working class unreasonableness, insisted upon appointing their own committee, the negotiations fell through. All of which goes to show that the Canadian employer of coolie labor is no essential particular from the normal type of the breed wherever found.

Fold a one dollar bill several times and carefully use it. Use it and count the creases. Put the creases in your pants and send the dollar to this office to pay for one year's subscription to The Western Clarion. Drop a silver dollar on the table and you will notice a ring. Keep the ring on give it to your girl, but send the dollar to us to apply on Saturday to The Western Clarion. R. J. B.—Comapix, B. C., matter you refer to has not yet been published. It will appear in The Western Clarion at an early date. Thirty per cent. of those employed in the textile industry in the State of Alabama are reported to be under the age of sixteen years. One dollar per day is the proper wage. Easy to figure up how much you have coming to you.

Walter Thomas Mills CITY HALL, Vancouver. Saturday Night, October 1st. 25,000 NEW WORDS are added in the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work and worry, but it is the only way to keep the dictionary the STANDARD AUTHORITY of the English-speaking world. Other dictionaries follow Webster's lead. It is the favorite with Judges, Scholars, Editors, Printers, etc., in this and foreign countries. A postal card will be sent on interesting specimen pages.

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