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LABOR WILL NOT BE DECEIVED

Czar's Assembly from the Standpoint of the Revolutionary Proletariat

matters are nearing a crisis
ssia, and that the terribly
ious acts of the autocracy is
loping an army of heroic men
are rising to the occasion de-
mined to overthrow the brutal
of czarism, no matter what the
may be seen from the manifes-
recently issued by the Russian
alists through the columns of
organ "Iskra." After a ring-
appeal to the workmen and peas-
to repudiate the so-called na-
l assembly, set up at the ins-
ion of the Czar's government,
to proceed to elect one of their
the manifesto winds up with
following courageous pronounce-
:
orkingmen, peasants and all
t citizens, paying no attention
e election of Buligin's assembly,
proceed to elect their own re-
ntatives to provide for the call-
f a universal constituent assem-
In every factory and in every
e community let temporary re-
ntatives of the people be elect-
who will form temporary com-
es in all towns and districts,
these committees send trusted
ns to the capital and THERE
THE REPRESENTATIVES
THE DISFRANCHISED FACE
FALSE 'REPRESENTATIV-
OF THE PEOPLE' CALLED
ETHER BY THE CZAR. Let
voice that will of the people
the Czar has refused to hear.
itizens, robbed of your rights,
your affairs into your own
s! Take by force the rights
are not granted you!
nd you, comrades, workingmen,
who more than any others have
your blood for Russian free-
you who more than any others
robbed of your rights by the
nment, you must be the first
ive the signal for the popular
ing against autocracy.

The Political Strike.

irst of all, you should reply, all
the land, with a general and
protest against the denial of
people's rights. ANSWER THE
R WITH A GENERAL STRIKE.
et not a chimney smoke, let not
tory run, let not a store be
open, let not an office conduct
usiness, while the elections pro-
Cabs, trolleys, railways,
ners—let them all stand still!
op your work. Do not make
special demand on your employ-
Tell them that this time you
on strike against the govern-
of the Czar.
aving thus quit work, arrange
meetings and demonstrations,
hich to put forth your funda-
al demand—the calling of a uni-
l constituent assembly.
those meetings take care that
people themselves, without the
ference of government officials,
e their delegates to go to the
al.
o join in this strike, to take
in these meetings, call on all
whom the governmnt has de-
d of their rights, all who hold
the freedom and welfare of Rus-

Force Against Force.

repare for that strike and, at
same time, prepare to repulse
nslaughts of the brutal police.
yourselves at whatever cost.
ot wait for anybody to help
club together your pennies to
weapons. Form companies of
efence in every factory. And
the conflict comes, let not the
run away; let these companies
them in beating off the police
ns. If any are arrested, rescue
by force. Talk with the sol-
and explain to them the ob-
of the people's fight. Induce
to join hands with you, call
them to give their arms to the

to the battle, comrades!
urrah for the political strike!
h for the universal constituent
bly! Hurrah for equality!
own with autocracy! Down
Buligin's Douma!"

SSIA IN REVOLUTIONARY THROES.

Roc's egg has at last been
ed—a Constitution to stop the
itution and a Parliament to
Parliament impossible. Even
uropean bourgeois feels chilly.
hopes, much against hope, that
e eleventh hour the Czar may
ive something that would "pac-
e country, that is, stem the
tide of the proletarian revolution. Instead, he hatches a Constitution which will act as oil on fire and drive even the Liberals into the ranks of the revolutionary working class. Such an exhibition of reactionary folly is too much even for her. It is with her an axiom of political wisdom to give reforms that would deceive the people. The Czar's Constitution is no deception at all. If the Prussian Constitution is but a fig-leaf on absolutism, its Russian counterpart is a magnifying glass.

To criticize the scheme would be almost a waste of time. It is officially termed a scheme for "popular representation," but a more ingenious device for depriving it of that character could scarcely be imagined. The working class in its entirety, the educated class in its greater part, the petty bourgeoisie almost wholly are disfranchised, while the pesantry is given access through a treble sieve. The only people who will find their way to the Assembly will be the richer landlords, rural and town, the richest merchants and house-owners and a portion of the industrialists. The Poles, Finns—in fact the whole population of the periphery is left out in the cold.

Then the Assembly possesses not a shade of a shadow of legislative power. It is called the Duma, which means Deliberative Assembly, and that it purely is. It may deliberate and nothing more. The only source of legislative power remains as heretofore, the Czar. He can approve of the decision of the Duma, or may reject it, or endorse the decision of the minority, just as he pleases. In case the Duma refuses to deliberate, the State Council, which is the legislative workshop today, and is composed of officials appointed by the Czar, will deliberate alone, and submit its decisions to the Czar. The Assembly is elected for five years, but the Czar alone convokes it, and alone fixes the duration of the sessions. Thus he may call it together once in a century and dismiss the "people's representatives" to their homes as soon as he wills it.

A hope may be entertained that if powerless for any work, the Duma may still be made an instrument or, at least, an arena for agitation. This is already effectually guarded against by the provision last mentioned—the Czar can at any moment send it home. Besides, however, the scheme provides expressly that no changes in the fundamental laws of the Empire are to be discussed, and that a member who goes out of his way to talk about matters "extra-legal," is liable to be arrested. Then however, the Duma is split up into committees, so as not to allow the generation of any esprit de corp, and both the public and the press are excluded from their sittings. Nor is the public admitted to the plenor sittings of the Duma, and even the press may be excluded from them by order of the President, or by wish of a Minister.

Such is, briefly, the "Constitution" of August 18. It is all "checks," to speak with the Jurists, and no "balance." It is a highly creditable production of the bureaucratic mind, but it speaks volumes for their folly. Where do they live—on Mars, or on a planet still more distant? There is not in the scheme even an attempt to fool the public; it is all plain talk and frank bonhomie. Do its authors believe that the nation will accept it just "for the honor of it," as the famous Irishman did when taken to the fair in a bottomless chair? Curious phenomenon this blind innocence of rulers who at any moment may be flung into an abyss! They think when the blood of the nation is up and they are threatened with destruction, that if they dangle before its eyes an ingenious trifle, the rage will be allayed and the former idyllic submissiveness will return. Children who regard others as children! The Russian people attained its manhood on the 22nd of January; it will take what is due to it after the 18th of August.—Th. Rothstein, in Justice.

EQUALITY AND SOCIALISM.

Prof. Enrico Ferri, in Socialism and Modern Science.

This enables us also to reply to the objection, too often repeated, that Socialism stifles and suppresses human individuality under the leaden pall of collectivism, by subjecting individuals to uniform monastic regulations, and by making them into so many human bees in the social honeycomb.

Exactly the opposite of this is true. Is it not obvious that it is under the present bourgeois (capitalist) organization of society that so many individualities atrophy and are lost to humanity which under other conditions might be developed to their own advantage and to the advantage of society as a whole? Today, in fact, apart from some rare exceptions, every man is valued for what he possesses, and not for what he is.

He who is born rich, although he owes it to no fault of his own, may be endowed by nature with artistic or scientific genius, but if his patrimony is insufficient to enable him to triumph in the first struggles for development and to complete his education, or if he has not, like the shepherd Giotto, the luck to meet with a rich Cimabue, he must inevitably vanish in oblivion—in the great prison of wage-slavery, and society itself thus loses treasures of intellectual power.

He who is born rich although he owes his fortune to no personal exertion, even if his mental capacity is below normal, will play a leading role on the stage of life's theatre, and all servile people will heap praises and flattery upon him, and he will imagine, simply becase he has money, that he is quite a different person from what he really is.

When property shall have become collective, that is to say, under the Socialist regime, every one will be assured of the means of existence, and the daily labor will simply serve to give free play to the special aptitudes more or less original, of each individual, and the best and most fruitful (potentially) years of life will not be completely taken up, as they are at present, by the grievous and tragic battle for daily bread.

Socialism will assure to every one a human life; it will give each individual true liberty to manifest and develop individuality — individualities which they bring into the world at birth, and which are infinitely varied and unequal. Socialism does not deny inequality as one of the factors leading to the free prolific and many-sided development of human life.

Two thousand colliery men on strike at the Hamsworth colliery, in the West Ham Riding of Yorkshire, England, are being evicted from their cottages by the company, to whom they belong. Men, women and children, with their miserable belongings, are being thrown out on the roadside. All of which adds still more to the "glory of the Empire," and the stability and dignity of her boasted institutions. Also the sacredness of property is once more affirmed.

FARMING AND MANUFACTURING

Enormous Export Figures Proclaim Intense Exploitation of Labor

Our great trade balances of the past, by which we have been enabled to pay our Civil war debts and secure the capital needed for the development of the country, have been due chiefly to our enormous exports of farm products. The returns for the fiscal year 1905 show that we are rapidly preparing for the inevitable time when we shall cease to figure in the world's agricultural markets. Of our total export of $1,515,-561, 720 in that year no less than $543,-620,297, or more than one-third of the whole, came under the head of the domestic manufactures. Our sales in that department increased by $91,175,000 in a year. In iron and steel manufactures alone our exports for 1905 amounted to $134,727,921. The value of cotton goods exported more than doubled in a year, and we sold nearly seven times as much cotton cloth to China in 1905, before the boycott, as in 1904. While our exports of manufactures were increased by nearly one-fourth in a year, our exports of agricultural products and of all other articles declined. Our sales of manufactured goods have increased in such diverse fields as iron and steel, cotton, books, brassware, bricks, candles, cement, chemicals, clocks and watches, copper, earthenware, glass, gunpowder, rubber goods, jewelry, lamps, leather, paints, paper, plated ware, silk, soap, spirits, tobacco, woolens and zinc.—Colliers Weekly.

To read of these stupendous amounts, is to obtain at least an inkling of the marvelous productive power of labor in the United States, and the enormous extent of its exploitation at the hands of capital. It is true that this huge exportation was partially offset by the importation of goods, but if the working man will ponder the matter over for a-while he will discover that precious little of that which was imported ever found its way into his possession, and even that little he could have gotten along quite well without, provided he had reasonable access to the products indigernous tothe United States.

Among the articles enumerated in the above list, precious few are mentioned of which the American workingman had a sufficiency. Therefore these things were not exported to other countries because he had no use for them but because he could not purchase them. As his purchasing power was determined by his wage, this vast amount of exports represented at least a part of the wealth he produced by his labor but did not get. In other words it is a portion of the surplus-value taken from wage-labor by capitalist exploitation.

The export trade of the United States largely exceeds its imports. The bulk of this excess fastens itself upon the countries to which it is sent, in the form of additional capital, i. e., means of production used for the purpose of wringing surplus-value from the workers of that particular country. As the industries of a country become capitalized, i. e., turned into means of exploiting wage-labor, it is but a matter of time, until such country likewise becomes an exporting country, forced to so become in order to dispose of its surplus product. The essence of capitalist production is the wringing of surplus-value from wage-labor, and the continued existence of capitalist depends upon the conversion of such surplus-value into additional capital. When this can no longer be accomplished within the confines of a country its goods must be forced abroad in order to effect this purpose. The huge export trade of the United States is not only evidence of a brutally exploited proletariat, but also of the fact that the plunder can no longer be transformed into additional capital at home, but must be sent abroad for that purpose. This export trade acts as a safety-valve preventing an explosion. But the time must come, and, indeed, it is now rapidly approaching, when there will no longer be foreign markets to conquer. The explosion will then come, only it will be world-wide, and not confined within the limits of any one country.

The only solace the workers can derive from reading the above from Colliers, is, that they are not included in the "our" referred to by that sheet. To show that they are not included in the "our" used, it is only necessary to call the reader's attention to the fact that the workers never had any Civil War debts, no "enormous exports of farm products," no "total exports" of any kind, nor sales of either manufactured goods or farm products. The only thing the U. S. wage-earner has to sell is his labor-power and that is so plentiful in his own country that he can only occasionally find a purchaser, and so plentiful abroad that it is not worth exporting. The "our" and "we" used by Colliers refers to an altogether different animal than the workingman—one that lives by grafting rather than by sweating.

OUR GLORIOUS CIVILIZATION

Its Beneficent Influence Upon the Natives of South Africa

The following is quoted from a letter from Pretoria:

"There is a lively state of things over here. As a sample, there were two horses stolen from an adjoining farm; two Kaffirs left for dead not far from my store; and in going in to Pretoria I learned that a white man had had an eye and his teeth kicked out and fifteen head of cattle stolen from a kraal. This was all within fourteen days and within a radius of ten miles. I have an explanation of these things, which are the result of British 'good government.' The original hut tax under the Dutch Boer government was $3 per hut, but they were not very particular about its collection. Earl Grey (now Governor General of Canada) said that under good government there should be no difficulty in obtaining 80,000 Kaffirs to work in the mines. The 'good government' consists of an increase in the hut tax from $3 to $10 per hut, with an extra imposition of the same amount on each wife. The consequence is that the old Kaffirs send their young men down to the mines, and the reports of the treatment and mortality there are such that the Kaffirs prefer to go to the towns and try to get jobs as kitchen boys—plenty to eat and not much work. Well, they find there are no jobs to be had, and they return from the towns without money and hungry. Then they take to robbery and murder. That is my explanation, and I don't think I am far wrong."

The hut tax system may require some further explanation to American readers. The Kaffirs are accustomed to a simple life, easily satisfying their needs by cattle raising and rude agriculture. They have little inclination to become wage workers for the white mine owners, notwithstanding all the efforts of the missionaries to impress upon them the two cardinal principles of "the dignity of labor" and "the blessing of poverty." The capitalists think it a shame that they should have to pay the higher wages demanded by white workingmen when there are so many blacks who might be exploited. So the government is called in to compel these natives to become proletarians. The hut tax thus serves a double purpose—it supplies revenue to the colonial government and thus keeps down the rate of taxes on capitalist property; it also compels the Kaffirs to work for wages in order to get money to pay the tax. In so far as it serves this latter purpose, it works harm to the white workingman as well as to the blacks, diminishing their opportunity of employment and reducing their wages. On the other hand, the black workers in the mines are frightfully driven and abused; and thus placed between the devil and the deep sea, many of the Kaffirs, from being peaceful neighbors, are turned into vagabonds and criminals.

At present the government, under the dictation of the international gang of capitalists who own the gold and diamond fields, is contemplating even more drastic measures to break up the natives' old ways of life. It is proposed to restrict or even abolish their right to own land, thus sweeping them bodily into wage slavery; and, as it is known that all their habits and customs are such as to make this very difficult, the re-establishment of outright chattel slavery is sometimes advocated—all in the name of Christian civilization.

The importation of Chinese coolie labor has the same purpose, of course—to assure a supply of cheap labor under conditions that would make organization and resistance to exploitation impossible. With a mixed mass of yellow contract laborers, homeless and simple-minded blacks, and poor white men, the capitalists count that their power would be secure.—Common Sense.

WATSON MONEY—DIXON HOT AIR

One Thing and Another as Seen by Spartacus

There are still many Socialists, so-called, who believe that municipal or government ownership of railways, telegraph, post-office, telephone, etc., is Socialism. These individuals are put to shame by Charles de France, secretary of the Populist party, in Tom Watson's magazine, who proves by quotations from Engels that it is nothing of the sort and he rightly claims that it is populism, that is today, middle-class reform.

Engels, in his "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," summarizes the evolutionary process of society and the final phase of capitalism is described by him as follows:

* * * * * * *

"Partial recognition of the social character of the productive forces, forced upon the capitalists themselves. Taking over of the great institutions for production and communication, first by joint stock companies, later by the trusts, then by the state. The bourgeois demonstrated to be a superfluous class. All its social functions are now performed by salaried employees."

* * * * * * *

A movement for the government ownership of various utilities, clearly and without doubt is covered in the above quotation and is, according to the greatest authority we have on Modern Socialism, but a manifestation of the fact that capitalism is nearing the time when it shall be thrown over by the proletarian revolution. The revolution may be hastened or retarded according to whether the working class will see its interests and unite to take possession of the means of wealth production or remain content to blindly follow the leadership of middle-class government ownership sophists.

* * * * * * *

Tom Watson, in his magazine informs us that gold does not become "real money" until it has received the government stamp at the mint. It is the stamp of the government, he says, that converts gold into money together with the legal tender law. It is the fiat of government which turns the dead commodity, (gold), into the living agent of commerce, money. It is upon this kind of reasoning that the advocates of fiat money base their case. They overlook the fact that gold is chosen as the money standard because it contains great value in little bulk, and is therefore convenient. The paper money issued by the banks merely represents money—it is not money itself. A bank bill is a promise on the part of the bank issuing same to pay the amount of its face in legal tender, it is a lien on the assets of the bank. The stamp of the government on a twenty dollar gold piece shows only that a certain weight of gold is contained in that piece. The twenty dollar piece will exchange for more or less of other commodities according to the ratio of value between it and those commodities. To increase the amount of money or its representatives in circulation, could not by any possibility abolish poverty, but it would increase the wealth of the farmers who incurred debts before the depreciation of money that would follow an inflation of the currency. They would obtain a gteatgr quantity of money for their produce and though this money would not exchange for more commodities than the smaller quantity received before, it would enable them to pay their debts with the proceeds of less produce than before. Hency the advocacy of fiat money in rural districts. Material interests rule all.

* * * * * * *

There has been a lot of hot-air given forth recently on the subject of the "simple life," the "life worth living," etc. Thomas Dixon, Jr., D. D., writes on "The Life worth Living." Here is what one of his critics says of his book:

"In 'The life Worth Living' Mr. Dixon tells you all about the luxuries of existence in just such a home as his. The eye is ever pleased with landscapes which thrill and inspire; the plash of the waters and the song of the birds ravish the ear; the scent of flowers perfumes the air; game from the forest and the field mingle with the chickens on the lawn; diamond-back terrapin are fattened on crabs in convenient pens; ducks of all sorts await the gun, and fish of all kinds meet the angler more than halfway.

"What more could the epicure demand?

"Here, indeed, is 'The Life worth Living,'—down on the Old Virginia shore."

* * * * * * *

Dixon, Doctor of Divinity though he be, is the author of "The Leopard's Spots," breathing throughout its pages the most malignant hatred of the negro; deliberately fostering the prejudice of the white men against their one-time slaves. This shameless panderer to the prejudices of the south is a fit guide to the "life worth living." No wonder that the "life worth living" consists, in his opinion, of a fine house, lovely surroundings, open-air spots, abundant hunting and fishing, and a never-ending series of terrapin stews. Such guides as this does capitalism provide for us. With the goal ahead, the working mule may patiently plod on when he has a job, and when he has not those future terrapin stews will doubtless fill the vacuum in his stomach.

SPARTACUS.

MAKING BREAD BY MACHINERY.

The Kansas City Journal contains the following account of a new bread-making machine now being generally introduced throughout the country in large city bakeries. The housewife and the small baker will take a back seat when it comes to competing with this machine of iron and steel, which eats up flour by the ton and turns out steaming hot loaves as light and white as "mother used to make."

In the basement is where the beginning of the bread-making starts. The best grade of flour is poured into bins, going from there into the blending and sifting machines, where it is thoroughly blended. This is arranged according to color, amount of gluten in the flour and other tests made. From the blending machines the flour is carried by cup elevators to bins on the third story of the building. Thence the flour is conveyed into a hopper on a trolley over the mixers on the second floor, where the flour is weighed and water and milk is also weighed. This hopper is then run over the mixing machines, and the flour and water dropped into the mixers. Power is then given the immense iron arms, and the entire mass is mixed until it becomes thick dough of the proper consistency. In former years this work was done by the bakers themselves, but the machine has done away with this. From the mixers the dough is run off into long steel troughs, and placed in the cooling room, where it is allowed to "raise." When ready to be weighed and cut into loaves, the dough is run from the steel troughs into the right size loaves, weighing the correct amount, and is then passed along to the molding machines. It is then that the bread is first handled by the bakers in placing the loaves into pans and thence into steam boxes. From there to the ovens is a quick process, and in a short time afterward the steaming hot loaves are ranged in tiers on the shelves of the racks.—Appeal to Reason.

PLENTY OF FOOD.

It would appear that the people of the United States need have no fear of hearing the wolf howling at the door for the next few months at least. The department of agriculture at Washington, in its report for August, estimates the year's wheat crop at 700,721,000 bushels—which is more than 100,000,000 bushels in excess of last year—and the corn crop at 2,698,116,000 bushels. The corn crop is the greatest on record, and the wheat crop the greatest with the exception of the year 1901.

Canada comes in with a trifle of 100,000,000 bushels, which brings the total for this western continent of wheat alone, well up towards 10 bushels for each man, woman and child of its population. If this vast amount of breadstuff was put to its proper use, i. e., the satisfying of human needs in the way of food, there would not be a single person in all of this continent who need go hungry from lack of bread. But the bulk of these millions of bushels of wheat and corn, and other cereals, will be poured into the channels of capitalist property, and used for purposes of speculation utterly regardless of the suffering and want that may prevail because hungry people are unable to obtain access to these supplies. In spite of this enormous production of wealth in the shape of foodstuffs, it is safe to assert that countless thousands in the United States and Canada will be unable to enjoy a decent meal for the next twelve months. All of which is strictly in accord with the eternal fitness of things under a system of property, wherein needful things are produced, not for use, but for profit.

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Saturday, September 9, 1905.

TWO DROMIOS.

Since all of the Presbyterian sky-pilots in the United States turned themselves loose in the way of preaching labor sermons on Sunday, Sept. 3, and, at least in many instances such sermons were reported and given wide circulation in the public press, there would seem to be little or no valid reason why the average person should not now have a thorough grasp of the labor problem and be well equipped for its solution. Of all men, of course, the sky-pilots are the best qualified to expound the doctrine of labor, for they are themselves persistent and earnest laborers in a vineyard of no mean pretensions, besides being familiar with the influential proprietor's wishes in regard to labor matters whether they occur upon his grape plantation or outside of it.

When the sky-pilot cuts loose upon labor matters, there is little left in this line to engross the attention and occupy the time of that disciple of unrest and discontent, the labor agitator. In fact once the parsons take a lay-off from their usual occupation of building mansions beyond the skies, and condescend to put in their vacation in straightening out the tangle in mundane affairs commonly known as the labor problem, the human working mule may rest assured that he will be speedily ushered into a pasture alongside of which an Elysian field would appear like an alkali desert.

Should anyone doubt the ability of the pulpit pounding brigade to pilot the mules into the land of milk and honey, their doubts will be removed once their attention is called to the marvelous success attained by that brigade in the past in piloting mankind along the straight and narrow way that leads to life everlasting. Surely they who have been so successful in teaching us to avoid sin, to be good and pure and love our neighbor as ourself, are perfectly competent to solve a measly little labor problem. The very fact of their thorough understanding of and mastery over spiritual things, is ample assurance of their ability to deal with matters mundane, We have every reason to believe that their knowledge and understanding of the material things of life, equals, if it does not exceed that of spiritual things.

Down in Seattle, among others of their ilk, two of these Presbyterian Dromios turned their vocal automobiles loose upon labors' speedway in a style that was a caution. Utterly regardless of the feelings of their congregations, they launched forth the most ultra-revolutionary spew that was ever spewed from a pulpit. The first Dromio, Rev. W. A. Major, belched forth at Bethany Presbyterian Church. From the red-hot stream of lava that he ruthlessly poured upon the heads of his terrified hearers, the following chunk is perhaps the hottest selection that could be made.

"As long as the world stands, there must be two great classes. The man with his capital, will employ the laborer to do his work. There can be but one settlement between these two classes, an honest adjustment of wages. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' He must be given an honest share of the product of his toil.

Capital Will Lead.

"As long as the world lasts, capital and brains will lead our industries, will plan our enterprises and carry to completion every project that blesses mankind. God has put a great responsibility into the hands of the man who has disciplined his mind and controlled his body. Given to such a one wealth, and he is doubly armed; he is multiplied in influence and destinies are in his grasp for decision."

The agitator, who would still persist in wagging his jaw, after having such a stem-winder landed on his solar plexus, is indeed a hardened criminal. If our Dromio says, "as long as the world stands there must be two great classes," that should settle it, for surely he knows all about it. As to "an honest adjustment of wages," that is easy enough provided the matter be left to either one of the interested parties, the employer or the laborer. But it will spoil the adjustment if it be left to the two of them. Some laborers are worthy of their hire, others are not. For instance, a Presbyterian or any other sky-pilot may labor zealously in his master's vineyard and his wage will be paid ungrudgingly, so long as he acquires and uses no weapon more dangerous to ruling class interests than an oily tongue and a pious mien. But let him acquire even a modicum of knowledge related to the wrongs inflicted upon the working class by its brutal oppressors—the modern capitalists — and dare to assert his manhood enough to proclaim that knowledge and even to point the way to deliverance, and he will be suddenly converted into a laborer in the masters' vineyard who is not worth the salt in his porridge. He will receive a pressing invitation to hie himself forth and hit the high places leading to other vineyards in search of a job.

According to Dromio Major, the laborer "must be given an honest share of the product of his toil." The silly chump has been waiting and praying for centuries that somebody would give him at least enough out of it to enable him to keep from starving, and in spite of all his waiting and praying he has been getting continually closer and closer to the line of perpetual poverty and destitution. Besides the fruitlessness of his own waiting, and prayers, he has been lulled into docility to his oppressors by the unctious mouthings, the pious affectation and the lugubrious prayers of the oleaginous fraternity to which our Dromio belongs.

God may, or may not have "put a great responsibility into the hands of the man who has disciplined his mind and controlled his body." Dromio Major probably knows more about God's business than we do, so we will take his word for it. Of one thing we are sure, and that is that great power rests in the hands of he who is in a position to discipline the minds and control the bodies of other men, and there never was a man great enough or good enough to exercise such power and control without abusing it.

The other Dromio is Dr. M. A. Matthews, who volcanoed at the First Presbyterian Church. This Dromio was particularly struck with the terrible waste that occurs because of men being unable to find employment. He evidently has visions of profits galore that might be reaped from their labor if they were only set to work. To this man of God, this Dromio, the unemployed is merely a "wasted animal," and not a man denied the right and privilege of feeding, clothing, and sheltering himself, by a brutal, cold and sordid system of property in the means of wealth production, which is supported, apologized for, and defended by his and all other churches, because the tap root of these institutions go down into such forms of property and from that source they draw their sustenance.

That Dromio Matthews views the unemployed man merely as a beast, whose energies are wasted to present society, the following from his sermon, as reported in the Seattle papers, will show:

"Above all, take the idle and wasted human energies in this city. Look at the waste of men! Imagine if you can, the waste of faculties and powers. Behold a great, big, strong man; view him as a perfect piece of machinery in readiness for hard work Yet he stands with hands in his pockets, a pipe in his mouth, or the contents of a bottle in his stomach. Behold the waste! He could, by the force of character, drive the wheels of a great manufacturing plant, govern a happy home, extend a strong philanthropic arm, lift the fallen, feed the hungry and clothe the naked; and he could purify and make moral the atmosphere of his community. Best of all he could worship God, demonstrate to the world the power of an immaculate character and a pure spiritual nature. One man, in harmony with God, engaged in legitimate employment, could sustain, by the products of his energies, brain and character, as many as 250 dependent subjects. Yet look at him—almost a worthless animal! Behold the waste! Talents unemployed and his nerve force being destroyed by dissipation. Just think for a moment. If every second of time were properly employed, what wonderful things could be accomplished."

It may be true that force of character could be made to drive the wheels of a factory, but it looks to a layman as though steam, water or electricity could be more depended upon.

"One man, in harmony with God, engaged in legitimate employment, could sustain, by the product of his energies, brain and character, as many as 250 dependent subjects."

So says our Dromio. If this be true, and the unemployed man were to proceed to do so, it would be the first case on record where any man ever supported "dependent subjects," either to the number of 250 or any other. It has so far been the case that the "dependent subjects" did the supporting. While it is no doubt true that the productive power of man is at the present time sufficiently great to enable one person to produce sufficient to supply the needs of several, we very much doubt whether the material requirements of 250 persons could be met by one producer of wealth, and more especially if the 250 happened to be preachers. While our second Dromio was concerning himself about the "wasted animals," he might have taken into consideration the fact that many a yellow-legged chicken has been wasted in feeding the likes of himself all down through the ages. All the payment that the wealth producers have ever received for the keep of the sky-pilot brigade has been made in heavenly soporifics that have dulled their intellect, and stifled their reasoning faculties, so that they have the more easily been held in subjection by their brutal rulers.

The only thing for the workers to learn from this ministerial dabbling with labor matters, is to eye with suspicion every move that is made in this direction. The church as an institution is part and parcel of the present system. It has its tap-root in the material wealth that is plundered from the working-class. It, of necessity views everything from the standpoint of capitalist property from which it springs and whose creature it is. Its moral and ethical code and teachings can be only that determined by the mother who suckles it. Individual preachers may rise above the trammels of their creed and view things from the standpoint of man. They may recognize the position of the workingman under the rule of capitalist property and take up the cudgel in his behalf. But as surely as they do they will break with their church If they stick to their colors and show themselves sincere in enlisting in the army of emancipation, they should be hailed as comrades in the cause and welcomed into the ranks of the revolution. But when the church professes to make a move laborward, look out for a job. From its position as an apologist and bulwark of capitalist society, the church can bring the slaves under its mantle only for the purpose of hypnotizing or cajoling them into subserviency to their masters.

Fortunately for the workers, the church is rapidly losing its hold upon them, They are beginning to think and reason for themselves.

Once their reasoning faculties are awakened, the cavortings of sky-pilots arouses in them no other feeling than that of mirth. The two Seattle Dromios are about as comical as Shakespeare's production.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.

Labor Day was celebrated in Vancouver by "organized labor." Of all the celebrations ever held it was the most commonplace. The parade which came off about 11:30 a.m., consisted of a motley collection of police, fire apparatus, breakfast food advertisements, laundry wagons, two sheep in a box, a coop of chickens and about two hundred and fifty workingmen. All the participants in this street cavalcade were fairly well-behaved, more especially the chickens, sheep and police. Also the laundry wagons. Just what significance these vehicles could have in a "labor parade" is not known unless it were as a gentle hint that the Vancouver citizen ought to have his shirt washed oftener. The display of breakfast food was suggestive enough as the most distinctive feature of two-thirds of the working class in Vancouver on that day was a "lean and hungry look."

The street decorations consisted of dilapidated looking bunting stretched across the street. The pleasing sparsity of these clothes lines laden with what appeared to be dirty wash was at rare intervals broken by a sombre looking "Our Welcome," or a lonesome "Labor Omnia Vincit."

A Labor Day brought into existence by capitalist governments for the purpose of cajoling the slaves into docility to their masters, and keeping their attention away from proper consideration of their slavery and such action as would make for its abolition, was bound to develop sooner or later into the insufferable farce that the September Labor Day has already become.

It has no worthy purpose behind it, and cannot, therefore, enthuse the workingmen with that spirit which prompts them to stand erect and act like men. Significant of nothing that makes for progress, such a "Labor Day" degenerates into a tawdry, coarse and vulgar display of commodities for sale, including the commodity labor-power. That is why sheep laundry wagons, chickens, breakfast food and packages of human labor-power, fraternized in procession on Monday last.

But few of the members of Vancouver unions took part in the parade. The majority had sense enough to realize the undignified spectacle they would make of themselves by so doing, and refused to take part in the commodity display. In this they were wise and it is greatly to their credit.

The Western Clarion has already remarked that the September Labor Day is fast losing prestige. Last Monday's display furnished ample proof of it. It is to be fervently hoped this will be the last such pitiful exhibition to be inflicted upon Vancouver.

As the workers of Vancouver awake to a realization of the nature of the labor problem and the line of action necessary for its solution, they will become enthused with the same spirit that animates the revolutionary workingmen of Europe. They will pay no further attention to the capitalist appointed September Labor Day, but will lay down their tools upon each First of May, the day selected by the revolutionary workers of the world as Labor Day, and join hands with the workers of all lands in cementing the bonds of solidarity and common interest that shall make of them an army invincible.

The workers of the world gather upon May 1st, the real Labor Day, not as commodity peddlers displaying their wares, but as men determined to break the bonds that bind them in enslavement to the chariot wheels of capitalist property. Down with capitalisms September Labor Day and its vulgar exhibition of laundry wagons, police, sheep chickens, breakfast food and slaves.

Up with May the First as the real Labor Day, when workingmen shall fraternize for the purpose of furthering the cause which makes for the emancipation of Labor from wage-bondage to capitalist property.

GRAFT AND SCANDAL.

The unearthing of graft scandals in the various government departments at Washington is becoming so common that scarce a day passes without a new one being brought to light. The quartermaster's office in the War Department is now under investigation, and it appears that certain Philadelphia contractors, with the connivance of army officials have been defrauding the government out of large sums, in supplying gloves, caps, etc., for soldiers stationed in the west. By conniving together a considerable bunch of eminently respectable business firms succeeded in obtaining extraordinary prices for their goods, thus reaping the reward which is properly due to business thrift and enterprise. And yet there are people who will affect to be shocked at what they, in their short-sightedness will term, such dishonest practices. Such persons are evidently oblivious to the fact that business is business, and in its every expression it needs must follow in the footsteps and take on the same character and habit of the original swindle upon which the entire structure of business is based. The entire world of business and commerce, is made possible by, and based upon, the exploitation, or robbery of labor. Were the workers, the producers of all wealth, not robbed of the things they produce, business as we know it today, with all of its lying, cheating, swindling, grafting abd other infamous practices could not exist. It would have no foundation upon which to build. Based as it is upon the robbery of the wealth producers, that being in fact its fundamental purpose, the morals and ethics of business must of necessity be like unto the thing from which it springs. As its prime purpose is plunder its votaries will obey its mandate upon every occasion, not only to the extent of plundering the workers, but of swindling each other as well. Money made by grafting in the Washington departments is just as clean as any ever made in business anywhere or anyhow. The loot and plunder for which the devotees of capitalist property are so fiercely struggling in the arena of business, is only the loot and plunder wrung from an enslaved working class in the field of wealth production, under the wage system. The grafting so loudly complained of is strictly in accord with the ethics of thievery. What are the supporters of the present system kicking about anyway?

THE CHINK AND HIS BOYCOTT.

One J. H. Brown, an American citizen just returned from China, is authority for the assertion that the Chinese boycott of American goods is directed by John Goodnow, former American consul-general to Shanghai, and that the gent is in the pay of Mr. Wu Ting Ling Fang, former Chinese minister to Washington. The purpose of the boycott, Brown declares, is to arouse business sentiment in the States in favor of removing the bar against Chinese immigration. He further asserts that a large number of coolies are ready to set sail for the United States as soon as the exclusion law is repealed. If the Chink is a cheaper laborer than the white man, we know of no logical reason why the ruling class of the United States, or any other country, should refrain from taking advantage of such cheapness. Each country belongs to its ruling class, and the unwashed mob which tolerates such rule ought, in common decency, to keep its nose out of others affairs. By all means take down the bars and let in the Chink. He is a good worker, and frugal withal, and this virtue tends to enable him to work for smaller wages than the white mule. The success of "our" industries, in the competitive world struggle, depends solely upon "our" ability to obtain cheap labor..

If the white man cannot work as cheap as the Chink, i. e., live on as little food, etc., he must perforce give way to his yellow rival in the competitive struggle. Thus will the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest" be once more verified. Let down the bars and give glorious "free competition" full sway.

Although engaged in carrying on a huge war, that must of necessity prove a severe tax upon her resources, Japan, it seems, is rapidly extending her development at home along capitalist lines. Within the past few months, the Baldwin Loco' motive Works at Philadelphia has received orders from the Japanese government for 250 locomotives to be used upon the Imperial railways. At the same time, orders have been placed in England for 100 more, making in all 850. The entire lot are to be delivered at Yokohama before Dec. 1, 1905. Of course, the American manufacturers are highly elated over the opportunity thus afforded to dispose of their output, and from their joyous acclaim it would appear that they imagine this sort of thing is to continue forever. It does not require very keen powers of observation to disclose the fact that at the rate at which the machinery of capitalism is being shipped into the Orient, the time is near at hand when a yellow Richmond will appear in the field of the world's market with goods to sell, and no doubt to the discomfiture of American and European capitalism, which is now so greedily engaged in conjuring it forth. Let the good work go on. The greater the export of machinery, etc., the sooner will the end of capitalism be reached, and the day of labor's emancipation dawn.

Socialist Directory

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

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C. Dominion Executive Committee, A. R. Stebbings, John E. Dubberley, Ernest Burns, C. Peters, Alf. Leah, A. J. Wilkinson, treasurer; J. G. Morgan, secretary, 551 Barnard St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 1, S. P. of C. Business meetings every Wednesday evening in the headquarters, Ingleside block (room 1, second floor), 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Sullivan Hall, Cordova street. D. P. Mills, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 2, S. P. of C. H. J. B. Harper, secretary, Rock Bay Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

LOCAL REVELSTOKE, No. 7. H. Seigfried, secretary, P.O. box 208, Revelstoke, B. C.

LOCAL NANAIMO, No. 3. Daniel Livingstone, secretary, Box 452, Nanaimo, B. C.

LOCAL VANANDA, No 22. Edward Upton, secretary, Vananda, Texada Island, B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO — Meets 2nd and and 4th Tuesdays, Temperance Hall Bathurst St. F. Dale, Secretary, 41 Henry street, W. G. Gribble, organizer, 130 Hogarth Ave.

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Every Labor Union in the province is invited to place a card under this head. $1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

Phoenix Trades and Labor Council. Meets every alternate Monday. John Riordan, president; Edw. Brown, vice-president; P. H. Lacasse sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Bambury, 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. Francis Knott, president; Archie F. Berry, secretary.

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President, Orange, N. J. ...

Secretary, 11 Waverly ...

A Chapter From Marx

GENESIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CAPITALIST.

...this chapter we consider the in... ...ce of the growth of capital on ...lot of the laboring class. The ... important factor in this inqui... the composition of capital and ... changes it undergoes in the ...se of the process of accumula...

...e composition of capital is to ...nderstood in a two-fold sense. ...he side of value, it is determin... ...y the proportion in which it is ...ed into constant capital or va... ...f the means of production, and ...ble capital or value of labor-... ...r, the sum total of wages. On ...side of material as it functions ...e process of production all capi... ...s divided into means of produc... and living labor-power. This ...r composition is determined by ...elation between the mass of the ...s of production employed, on ...one hand, and the mass of la... necessary for their employment ...he other. I call the former the ...UE COMPOSITION, the latter, ... TECHNICAL composition of ...al. Between the two there is a ...t correlation. To express this, ...l the value composition of cap... ...in so far as it is determined by ...echnical composition and mir... the changes of the latter, the ...ic composition of capital. ...ever I refer to the composition ...pital, without further qualifica... its organic composition is al... understood.

...e many individual capitals in... ...d in a particular branch of pro... ...on have, one with another, ... or less different compositions. ...average of their individual com... ...ions gives us the composition ...e total capital in this branch ...roduction. Lastly, the average ...ese averages, in all branches of ...ction, gives us the composition ...e total social capital of a coun... ...and with this alone are we, in ...ast resort, concerned in the fol... ...g investigations.

...wth of capital involves growth ...s variable constituent or of the ... invested in labor power. A ... of the surplus value turned in... ...dditional capital must always be ...ansformed into variable capital ...dditional labor-fund. If we sup... that, all other circumstances ...ining the same, the composition ...pital also remains constant, i. ...hat a definite mass of means of ...ction constantly needs the same ... of labor-power to set it in ...n then the demand for labor ...the subsistence fund of the la... ...s clearly increase in the same ...ortion as the capital, and the ... rapidly, the more rapidly the ...al increases. Since the capital ...ces yearly a surplus-value, of ... one part is yearly added to the ...nal capital; since this incre... itself grows yearly along with ...augmentation of the capital al... ...functioning; since, lastly, un... ...special stimulus to enrichment, ...as the opening of new markets, ... new spheres for the outlay of ...al in consequence of newly de... ...ed social wants, etc., the scale ...cumulation may be suddenly ex... ...d, merely by a change in the ...ion of the surplus-value or sur... ...product into capital or revenue, ... requirements of accumulating ...al may exceed the increase of ...-power or of the number of la... ...s; the demand for laborers may ...d the supply, and therefore, ...s may rise. This must, indeed, ...ately be the case if the condi... supposed above continue. For ..., in each year more laborers are ...oyed than in its predecessor, ...er or later a point must be ...ed, at which the requirements ...ccumulation begin to surpass the ...mary supply of labor, and, ...fore, a rise of wages takes ... A lamentation on this score ...heard in England during the ...e of the fifteenth and the first ...of the eighteenth centuries. The ... or less favorable circumstances ...hich the wage-working class sup... and multiplies itself, in no ... alter the fundamental character ...apitalist production. As simple ...oduction constantly reproduces ...capital relation itself, i.e., the ...ion of capitalists on the one ..., and wage-workers on the oth... ...o reproduction on a progressive ..., i.e., accumulation, produces ...capital-relation on a progressive ..., more capitalists or larger cap... ...sts at this pole, more wage-... ...ers at that. The reproduction ... mass of labor-power, which must ...santly re-incorporate itself with ...al for that capital's self-expan... which cannot get free from ...al, and whose enslavement to ...al is only concealed by the var... of individual capitalists to ...n it sells itself; this reproduc... ... of labor-power forms, in fact, ...ssential of the reproduction of ...al itself. Accumulation of cap... ...is, therefore, increase of the pro... ...iat.

...ssical economy grasped this fact ...horoughly that Adam Smith, Ri... ...o, etc., as mentioned earlier, in... ...rately identified accumulation ... the consumption, by the pro... ...ive laborers, of all the capitali... ...part of the surplus-product, or ... its transformation into addi... ...al wage-laborers. As early as ..., John Bellers says: "For if ... had a thousand acres of land and ...many pounds in money, and as ...y cattle, without a laborer, what ...ld the rich man be but a labor... And as the laborers make men ..., so the more laborers, there will ...he more rich men * * * * ...labor of the poor being the mines ...he rich." So also Bernard de ...ndeville at the beginning of the ...teenth century: "It would be ...er, where property is well secur... ...to live without money than with... ...poor; for who would do the ...k? * * * * As they (the ...) ought to be kept from starv... so they should receive nothing ...th saving. If here and there one of the lowest class by uncommon industry, and pinching his belly, lifts himself above the condition he was brought up in, nobody ought to hinder him; nay, it is undeniably the wisest course for every person in the society, and for every private family to be frugal; but it is the interest of all rich nations, that the greatest part of the poor should at most never be idle, and yet continually spend what they get * * * Those that get their living by their daily labor * * * * have nothing to stir them up to be serviceable but their wants which it is prudence to relieve but folly to cure. The only thing then that can render the laboring man industrious, is a moderate quantity of money, for as too little will, according as his temper is either dispirit or make him desperate, so too much will make him insolent and lazy. From what has been said it is manifest that, in a free nation, where slaves are not allowed of, the surest wealth consists in a multitude of laborious poor; for besides, that they are the never-failing nursery of fleets and armies, without them there could be no enjoyment, and no product of any country could be valuable. To make the society "(which, of course, consists of non-workers)" happy, and people easier under the meanest circumstances, it is requisite that great numbers of them should be ignorant as well as poor; knowledge both enlarges and multiplies our desires, and the fewer things a man wishes for, the more easily his necessities may be supplied."

What Mandeville, an honest, clear-headed man, had not yet seen, is that the mechanism of the process of accumulation itself increases, along with the capital, the mass of "laboring poor," i.e., the wage-laborers, who turn their labor-power into an increasing power of self-expansion of the growing capital, and even by doing so, must eternize their dependent relation on their own product, as personified in the capitalists. In reference to this relation of dependence, Sir. F. M. Eden in his "The State of the Poor, an History of the Laboring Classes in England," says the natural produce of our soil is certainly not fully adequate to our subsistence; we can neither be clothed, lodged nor fed but in consequence of some previous labor. A portion at least of society must be indefatigably employed. There are others who, though they 'neither toil nor spin,' can yet command the produce of industry, but who owe their exemption from labor solely to civilization and order. * * * They are peculiarly the creatures of civil institutions, which have recognized that individuals may acquire property by various other means besides the exertion of labor. Persons of independent fortune * * * owe their superior advantages by no means to any superior abilities of their own, but almost entirely * * to the industry of others. It is not the possession of land or of money, but the command of labor which distinguishes the opulent from the laboring part of the community. * * This (scheme approved by Eden) would give the people of property sufficient (but by no means too much) influence and authority over those who * * * work for them; and it would place such laborers not in an abject and servile condition, but in such a state of easy and liberal dependence as all who know human nature, and its history, will allow to be necessary for their own comfort." Sir F. M. Eden, it may be remarked in passing, is the only disciple of Adam Smith during the eighteenth century that produced any work of importance.

Under the conditions of accumulation supposed thus far, which conditions are those most favorable to the laborers, their relation of dependence upon capital takes a form endurable, or, as Eden says: easy and liberal. Instead of becoming more intensive with the growth of capital, this relation of dependence only becomes more extensive, i.e., the sphere of capital's exploitation and rule merely extends with its own dimensions and the number of its subjects. A larger part of their own surplus product, always increasing and continually transformed into additional capital, comes back to them in the shape of payment, so that they can extend the circle of their enjoyments; can make some additions to their consumption-fund of clothes, furniture, etc., and can lay aside small reserve funds of money. But just as little as better clothing, food, and treatment, and a larger peculium, do away with the exploitation of the slave, so little do they set aside that of the wage-worker. A rise in the price of labor, as a consequence of accumulation of capital, only means, in fact, that the length and weight of the golden chain the wage-worker has already forged for himself, allow of a relaxation of the tension of it. In the controversies on this subject the chief fact has generally been overlooked, viz., the differentia specifica of capitalist production. Labor-power is sold today, not with a view of satisfying, by its service or by its product, the personal needs of the buyer. His aim is augmentation of his capital, production of commodities containing more value than he pays for, containing therefore a portion of value that costs him nothing, and that is nevertheless realized when the commodities are sold. Production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production. Labor-power is only saleable so far as it preserves the means of production in their capacity of capital, reproduces its own value as capital, and yields in unpaid labor a source of additional capital. The conditions of its sale, whether more or less favorable to the laborer, include therefore the necessity of its constant re-selling and the constantly extended reproduction of all wealth in the shape of capital. Wages, as we have seen, by their very nature, always imply the performance of a certain quantity of unpaid labor on the part of the laborer. Altogether, irrespective of a rise of wages with a falling price of labor, etc., such an increase only means at best a quantitative diminution of the unpaid labor that the worker has to supply. This diminution can never reach the point at which it would threaten the system itself. Apart from violent conflicts as to the rate of wages (and Adam Smith has already shown that in such a conflict, taken on the whole, the master is always master), a rise in the price of labor-power resulting from accumulation of capital implies the following alternative.

Either the price of labor keeps on rising, because its rise does not interfere with the process of accumulation. In this there is nothing wonderful, for, says Adam Smith, 'after these (profits) are diminished, stock may not only continue to increase, but to increase much faster than before * * * A great stock, though with small profits, generally increases faster than a small stock with great profits." In this case it is evident that diminution in the unpaid labor in no way interferes with the extension of the domain of capital. Or, on the other hand, accumulation slackens in consequence of the rise in the price of labor, because the stimulus of gain is blunted. The rate of accumulation lessens; but with its lessening, the primary cause of that lessening vanishes, i.e., the disproportion between capital and exploitable labor-power.

The mechanism of the process of capitalist production removes the very obstacles that it temporarily creates. The price of labor falls again to a level corresponding with the needs of the self-expansion of capital, whether the level be below, the same as, or above the one which was normal before the rise of wages took place. We see thus: In the first case, it is not the diminished rate either of the absolute, or of the proportional, increase in labor-power, or laboring population, that makes capital insufficient; but, conversely, the relative dimunition of capital that causes the exploitable labor-power, or, rather its price, to be in excess. It is these absolute movements of the accumulation of capital which are reflected as relative movements of the mass of exploitable labor-power, and therefore seem produced by the latter's own independent movement. To put it mathematically: the rate of accumulation is the independent, not the dependent, variable. Thus when the industrial cycle is in the phase of crisis, a general fall in the price of commodities is expressed as a rise in the value of money, and, in the phase of prosperity, a general rise in the price of commodities, as a fall in the value of money. The so-called currency school concludes from this that with high prices too little, with low prices too much money is in circulation. Their ignorance and complete misunderstanding of facts are worthily parallel?d by the economists, who interpret the above phenomena of accumulation by saying that there are now too few, now too many wage laborers.

The law of capitalist production reduces itself simply to this: The correlation between accumulation of capital and rate of wages is nothing else than the correlation between the unpaid labor transformed into capital, and the additional paid labor necessary for the setting in motion of this additional capital. It is therefore in no way a relation between two magnitudes, independent ove of the other: on the one hand, the magnitude of the capital; on the other, the number of the laboring population; it is rather, at bottom, only the relation between the unpaid and the paid labor of the same laboring population. If the quantity of unpaid labor supplied by the working class, and accumulated by the capitalist class increases so rapidly that its conversion into capital requires an extraordinary addition of paid labor, then wages rise, and, all other circumstances remaining equal, the unpaid labor diminishes in proportion. But as soon as the diminution touches the point at which the surplus-labor that nourishes capital is no longer supplied in normal quantity, a reaction sets in: a smaller part of revenue is capitalized, accumulation lags, and the movement of rise in wages receives a check. The rise of wages therefore is confined within limits that not only leave intact the foundations of the capitalistic system, but also requires its reproduction on a progressive scale. The law of capitalist accumulation, metamorphosed by economists into a pretended law of nature, in reality merely states that the very nature of accumulation excludes every diminution in the degree of exploitation of labor and every rise in the price of labor, which could seriously imperil the continued reproduction, on an ever enlarging scale, of the capitalistic relation. It cannot be otherwise in a mode of production in which the laborer exists to satisfy the needs of self-expansion of existing values, instead of, on the contrary, material wealth existing to satisfy the needs of development on the part of the labarer. As, in religion, man is governed by the products of his own brain, so in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.

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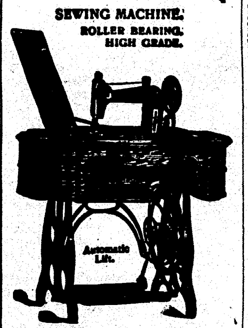

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PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, 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 wealth production; therefore all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is master; the worker is slave.

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.

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 or working-class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold; the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering 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 (natural resources, factories, mills, railways, etc.,) into the collective property of the working class.

2. Thorough and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in .... Local.................. ....Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political spremacy, i. e. possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organization of the workers into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

If admitted to membership I hereby agree to maintain or enter into no relations with any other political party, and pledge myself to support by voice, vote and all other legitimate means the ticket and the program of the Socialist Party of Canada only.

Applicant ....

Address ....

Occupation ....

Age.................................. Citizen..................................

Admitted to Local...19..........

....................................Chairman ....Rec.-Sec.

Socialist Party of Canada

DOMINION EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

J. G. MORGAN, Secretary. Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 5.—Room 10, Masonic Block)—Present, Comrades Stebbings (chairman), Hintze, Organizer Kingsley and the Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted

The following correspondence was dealt with.

From Comrade H. H. Stuart, Fredericton, N.B., concerning possible locals in Grandmanan Island and Campo Bello, N. B. Received and complied with.

From J. W. Hope, Calgary, concerning the movement in that city. Received and filed.

From Alex. Boyd, Hamilton, intimating the intention of comrades there to form a local.

The secretary was instructed to send application form and constitution.

Adjournment.

B.C. Provincial Executive

Socialist Party of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 5.—Room 10, Masonic Block)—Present, Comrades Stebbings (chairman), Hintze, Organizer Kingsley and the secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Credentials were received from Vancouver Local for Comrade Jacob N. Hintze as a member of the Executive Committee.

The credentials were rec'ved and the comrade given seat and vote on the committee.

The following correspondence was dealt with.

From Wm. N. Moore, Fernie, requesting application form for charter and intimating the intention of the comrades in that town to reorganize the local. Received and complied w'th.

From Vancouver Local, enclosing $5 for due stamps and monthly report. Received and complied with.

Receipts.

Vancouver, No. 1, stamps 5.00

Adjournment.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1.

Members of Vancouver Local are requested to take notice that hereafter the regular business meetings will be held on Monday, instead of Wednesday evenings of each week.

The regular propaganda will continue at Sullivan Hall as usual. Comrade Kingsley was speaker at the last meeting and represented the cause in his characteristic and able manner to an interested audience. Since the recommencement of our business meetings, which were lapsed for a time, we have taken in $19.75 in dues, which speaks well for the interest evidenced in the revival of business.

Fraternally,
DAVID P. MILLS,
Secretary.

"ANCIENT WEAPONS" MADE TO ORDER.

Natives of Central and Eastern Africa are denied the use of modern fire-arms. The business of making old-fashioned flint locks for their use is the means of maintaing quite an industry in Birmingham and Belgium cities. Some of these flint locks have fallen into the hands of travelers, and are considered a find. In order to meet the demand thus created by those who make a fad of collecting what are believed to be ancient weapons, it is said that flint locks are now especially made for the purpose, and are so manufactured as to give the appearance of old age.—Exchange.

Not at all a bad scheme this, of furnishing the natives with weapons of a fashion entirely out of date. It affords the double opportunity of cheaply acquiring the products of their labor, and at the same time prevents them from acquiring weapons of sufficient power to enable them to chase the enterprising trader off the premises. And then again in the manufacture of old-style weapons in such a way as to give them the appearance of old age, thereby affording an easy means of separating the collector of antiquities from his cash. We recognize the features of our dear old friend "incentive," whom we are told the bad Socialists intend to destroy. Dear old friend, long may he reign.

Superintendent Stockett, of the Western Fuel Company, and the notorious Ralph Smith, are severed together at the Hotel Vancouver, just prior to the latter's hasty departure for Ottawa. The Nanaimo miners may confidently expect a large sized Senegambian to emerge from the wood-pile shortly, but the malodorous Smith person is to stop at Winnipeg on his way to the capital, and address the "Lord's Day Alliance," will by no means tend to bleach the Senegambian's skin.

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LABOR MARKET AND IMMIGRATION.

The fact that more than 1,000,000 immigrants entered the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, and that, as the summer advances, the flood is increasing rather than subsiding, is causing protest in some quarters against the admittance of the Italians, Hungarians and other natives of southern Europe who chiefly compose the incoming hosts. These sturdy workers are no doubt less easily assimilable than the people from the north European states, who, until a few years ago, furnished the bulk of our immigration. Further, a glut of the labor market is prophesied as one of the dangers of this unprecedented inflow of foreign toilers.

Midsummer is commonly the dull season of the year, when furnaces, mills and factories are wont to close for repairs or to curtail the'r activities for want of orders. Now, if ever, the dreaded surplus of labor should appear. On the contrary, from nearly every part of the country is heard the cry for more workmen. In the great iron making districts around Pittsburg and Cleveland many industries are crippled for lack of laborers. The demand for pig-iron and steel rails and billets, is so great that the plants are working double shifts. Elsewhere mills and factories find their midsummer demand the largest of the year, and instead of being able to reduce their labor pay-rolls, are seeking additional help in order to run night and day.

Outside the manufacturing centres the story is the same. All over the country the demand for agricultural laborers exceeds the supply. Here in the northwest the labor shortage is delaying the harvest. In Kansas, the farmers are eager to pay high wages to anyone who looks like a worker, and they are so liberal in their interpretation of this qualification that several companies of stranded barnstorming actors have found their salvation in the wheat fields. In California the call for workers in the vineyards and orchards is louder than ever before. In the south, foreign labor is eagerly welcomed. Clearly the enormous immigration has caused no glutting of the labor market.

What is wanted in this era of widespread industrial prosperity is not a curtailment of the labor supply, but better means of distributing the immigration. This is one of the problems which it is likely congress will take up at its next session, and there is a probability that a plan will be evolved whereby the bureau of immigration will take charge of this important work. With methods of distribution that will more effectually bring together labor demand and labor supply and prevent congestion of the new-comers in foreign quarters of the cities, there need be little fear that American institutions can not assimilate even the present multitudes of incoming laborers.—Spokesman-Review.

Greenwood, B.C., Aug. 10.
Editor of Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.

Dear Sir:—After reading your editorial on "Labor Market and Immigration," of Aug. 9, I am surprised to see the stand you take re lack of laborers in the United States and your imagination of the necessity of immigration.

I must come to the conclusion that you are either misinformed on this subject, or else you deliberately try to misrepresent facts.

The facts and figures about unemployment, although very imperfect, show that the evil is wide spread, even in times of "prosperity."

The census of 1890 shows, that 3,523,730, or 15.1 per cent. of all the workers over ten years of age, seeking gainful employment, were unemployed a part of the time during that year. These figures are, however, criticised by the census for 1900 as incomplete; but the census of that year, (1900) shows that, too, unemployed, for at least part of the time numbered 5,468,964, or 23.8 per cent., and that 39 per cent. of the male workers, or 2,069,646 persons, were idle from four to six months of that year.

The census of 1905 shows that the army of unemployed has increased to 49.8 per cent. of all the workers. These figures are for the country as a whole and for all industries, including agriculture. In manufacturing alone, the unemployed rose to 27.5 per cent. of all the workers for the year 1900, and conditions are steadily getting worse. This proves that modern improvement in machinery is taking the places or jobs away from the laborer and increased immigration is bound to cause keener competition for the jobs left. Hence, immigration is bound to create an economic disaster to the American laborer, and as President Walker says, "The substitution of one kind of man for another."

Robert Hunter says: "Generally speaking, immigration is promoted by two classes, large employers of labor seeking always and everywhere the cheapest form obtainable, and owners of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Companies. The people who come do not expect to fight a hard industrial battle after they have got out of they have been deceived by the foreign agents, trafficked in for profit, and looted by the unscrupulous. It should be realized that the forces promoting immigration are selfish forces, caring neither for the welfare of the country nor for the welfare of the immigrant. Whenever a bill comes before congress to restrict immigration, every effort is made by these private interests to prevent its passage. A few years the following letter was sent out by a general agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., to their many agencies in all parts of this country:

Immigration Bill comes up in the House, Wednesday. Wire your congressmen, our expense, protesting against proposed exclusion, and requesting bill be defeated, informing him that vote in favor means defeat next election.

(Signed),
"H. Claussenius & Co."

The facts are, Mr. Editor, as the Commissioner of General Immigration said in the Senate in 1902:

"Let industries pay a living wage, and they will have laborers enough."

ABEL HALLBERG.

AND THE FACTORY GIRL BOWED

The newspapers have recently furnished us with lively accounts of a factory-girl who worked in the East-end of London, and who married an American millionaire. These accounts aroused no particular interest in me. Perhaps, if I thought at all about the subject, it was to feel a passing compassion for a young person who became the wife of a colossal cheque-book. But I experienced the most eager sensations when I read the narrative of the visit of the bride and bridegroom to the lady's former residence in Bethnal Green. The wise planets which arranged my career placed me for eight years in a board school in that dismal quarter of London. I can recall, with a shudder, the ragged children whom I used to teach, the gloomy streets they dwelt in, and the general poverty-stricken atmosphere of that district.

"Now," I asked, "what will Bethnal Green do when the colossal cheque-book and his wife drive up in their motor-car?"

The newspapers record that Bethnal Green sent a big crowd of its inhabitants to besiege the door of the house, which Mr. and Mrs. Millionaire (I forget the correct name) had been so good as to enter. They examined the motor-car—she had set in it. They smelt the petrol—she had been propelled through the streets of London by it. They eyed the door—she had shut it behind her. They gazed at the windows—she might perchance look out. They spied smoke ascending from the chimney—she was partaking of a hot dinner.

At length the colossal cheque-book emerged and handed his wife into the car. Shouts rent the air—a very dusty and plebeian air is that of Bethnel Green, and very inferior to the air of Biarritz or Mentone. But it does well enough to echo the cries of poverty, saluting the gleam of the golden god. The people pressed with enthusiasm round the vehicle.

And the factory girl bowed.

Alas, for Bethnal Green! I fear the day of its salvation will not soon dawn. There is a world of discipline needed for its poor soul before it will understand its place, its work, its dignity. Bethnal Green actually believes that the factory-girl ought to be congratulated on marrying a millionaire. One girl from among tens of thousands suddenly rises to the splendid possession of a rich husband. The rest of her former work-mates will go on living in a dull environment, earning scanty wages, marrying ill-paid laborers, bearing children who will add a fresh mass of flesh and blood to the vast and helpless proletariat. What does Bethnal Green think about them? Nothing. They are everyday tragedies. A horrible decay takes place daily in the life of the East-end soul. Poetry, music, beauty have fled from this inferno of commonplace and dispirited streets. Death smiled grimly when he heard the cheers. But I do not mean the skeleton death who presides over the dissolution of the body. I mean the ghastly and putrid creature who represents the death of the Lovely in human souls.

And the factory-girl bowed.

Of course she did. It was quite proper to acknowledge the obvious fact that the people of Bethnal Green were moved by a sincere and passionate reverence for money. More money, mind you. They did not cheer because the girl had married an honest man. There are, I am happy to know, plenty of honest young men in Bethnal Green, but their brides are greeted with no uproarious shouts. No; Bethnal Green shrieked in pious and devout joy, because a poor factory-girl had suddenly been transformed into a big property owner. She could see the meaning of it; and she bowed her acknowledgements.

The poor simply imitate the so-called superior classes of society. If a middle-class man comes into a fortune, he is immediately overwhelmed with expressions of delight from the educated mob. They smell his petrol with a holy gladness, and watch, with respectful fascination, the curl of his chimney-smoke. They know he will not be any the better man. They do not know whether or not he will actually do harm and damnation with his sudden flux of guineas. But these questions do not disturb their religious ecstasy. The sight of gold dust, suddenly descending in thick layers on a man's body, gives them untold pleasure.

While this unwholesome spirit prevails, it is useless to expect any benefit from the triumph of the grandest political programme ever sketched. Fill the House of Commons with Labor M.P.'s; appoint a tram-driver as premier; realize the whole blessed scheme of the Social Democratic Federation—but leave this accursed and toadish spirit among the people, and you will have no reform, no new birth, no salvation; and England will not rise.

And the factory-girl bowed.

She will never bow to anything more deplorable.

Young men, whatever trade you earn your weekly wage at, be sure of this; that one of the most important businesses you have to perform in life is—by word, look, deed, and agitation—to fight this paltry and vulgar money-worshipping beast.
—F. J. Gould, in Leicester Pioneer.

NOT EVEN GAMBLERS' HONOR.

The wealth-madness of our capitalist class has supplied yet another "cause celebre," this one even more instructive than the usual run of Four Hundred divorce cases. William W. Allis, of the Allis-Chalmers Company or Mach.nery Trust, a multi-millionaire went into a gambling house in Milwaukee two or three weeks ago to "try his luck." Had Mr. Allis won, he would have walked out proudly, more convinced than ever before of his extraordinary business ability and "reading his title clear" to all that he could lay his hands on. But alas! Mr. Allis' luck was bad, and he lost $41,000 of the money his employees' labor had laid up for him. Had he been a common gambler of the unlegalized sort, Mr. Allis would have accepted the chances of the game and hoped for better luck another day. But he is not a common gambler. He is a business man, a captain of industry, a master of finance. His idea of "sport" is that it is all right when he wins, and all wrong if he loses; as a capitalist, he feels that any game in which he doesn't have a sure thing is an immoral game. So he went straight to the police headquarters and demanded that the guardians of the public peace get back his $41,000 for him and close up this wicked gambling den. That is just what we should expect an eminent business man to do. Modern capitalist business is a game which has all the bad features of faro or roulette, without even that sort of honor that professional gamblers respect. In the game called business, the cards are marked, the dice are loaded, the wheel is fixed; and besides all that, in the business game, "welching" is an established institution. When this trust magnate and bank president "squeals" because he has lost in a game with his eyes open and with the intention of winning and keeping what he won, he is carrying into the field of avowed gambling the double crooked ethics of the bankruptcy court, the distinctive feature of the meanest system of gambling the world has yet seen. Even the outcasts of Poker Flat have a good right to look with contempt on the "respectable citizens" of capitalist society.—The Worker.

In addressing the miners at Wilkesbarre, Penn., recently, that great labor leader, Cardinal Gibbons closed with the following wor's:

"God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain.
Who dig the mines and build the ships
And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands."

Upon the same occasion that "horny-handed son of toil" Teddy Roosevelt, allowed his safety-valve to "pop off" the following choice squirt: "I strongly believe in trade unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe it the duty of capitalists and wage-workers to try to seek one another out, to understand each other's point of view, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly sympathy, one with the other." All of which, and more of the same kind of "commerrot," prompts that other equally eminent labor leader, Sam Gompers, to remark in the current number of his personal blow-pipe, the American Federationist, that, "the above utterances of men in great public positions are simply indications of the better and higher conception which now obtains in regard to the work and aims of the great labor movement."

Nothing of the kind, Samuel; nothing of the kind. The unctious flattering of a Gibbons, the silly small talk of a Roosevelt, as well as your own inane mouthings along the same lines, are merely indications of the hypocritical cajolery that is necessary to keep the working mule in a sufficiently docile frame of mind to enable capital to remain in the saddle, and its henchmen, the Roosevelts, Gibbons, and the likes of yourself to retain a tail-hold behind.

No doubt the "noble workingmen" do all of the wonderful things the hard-working cardinal accuses them of, but if they are so devoid of nerve as to be hypnotized by the silly small talk of capitalist apologists into meekly submitting to being robbed of the products of their labor, it would be rank injustice for the rules of the universe to bestow his blessing upon them, as suggested by Gibbons. There would be some thing quite different from a blessing waiting for them.

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Fresh and Salt Meats — Fish and Vegetables

Some Vancouverites are wondering why the Labor Day Celebrationists did not have something in the way of public speakers as a part of the day's programme. With such a shining light in the labor world as Ralph Smith, who never misses an opportunity to hold the gaping multitude spell-bound with his eloquence within easy reach, it is a sad disappointment indeed, that he was not on hand. Perhaps he remembers his reception here of two years since.

Although it is the "good old summer time," that portion of the year in which it were reasonable to expect there would be work to do, according to exchanges, the unemployed problem is still most pressing in old England. About West Ham some thousands of men out of work are gathered, and their conditions are becoming so unendurable that they are beginning to threaten desperate measures. To one who is capable of realizing the enormous suffering that is entailed upon the working class under th? rule of capitalist property, no measures of wetting could stop! to relieve their distress would be considertd as too drastic, or unjustifiable.

Negligee Shirts

Not Too Early to Look

Exclusive patterns are now here; some of the choice ones will be early, and some of the designs cannot duplicate. If you appreciate unusual styles it will interest you to come promptly.

Flatiron Hats

The Smartest Soft Hat of the Season

These Hats have been enthusiastically received by young men from the very first day we brought them out. Neither trouble nor expense has been saved in the production of these goods, as you will cheerfully acknowledge upon examination.

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