

GREENWOOD SMELTER STRIKE

Employees of the British Columbia Copper Company Quit Work to Enforce Their Demands—as a Result of Negotiations the Company Caves in and the Incident Closes.

Another of those struggles that are inevitable consequences of the irreconcilable conflict of interest between Capital and Wage-slave has broken out at Greenwood, B. C. The smelter of the British Columbia Copper Company, situated in the town of Greenwood, has refused to longer submit to the exactions of the management in its greed to swell the stream of profit flowing into the company's coffers at the expense of their life-blood. It is unnecessary to recount the events leading up to this revolt upon the part of the men. To do so would merely to repeat that which has already occurred in similar cases, except the exhortations upon the part of the company until the pressure becomes intolerable to the men and the strike is resorted to. The men have secured for themselves and those dependent upon them. The history of events leading up to any one of these affairs is the history of a struggle for sound to men's of a wage-slave who are readiness for use in any newspaper office whenever one of these affairs occurs.

Statement of the Men.

- 1. In May when agreement was entered into the charge wheelers and coke wheelers presented no grievances, therefore they were not considered at that time, and had no place in the agreement.
2. In jobs not specified the committee said they could not arrange for a scale of wages as they did not know what the duties in connection therewith would be.
3. In power house, Grand Forks, \$3.60; here \$3.50. After agreeing to do the fair thing, they were tried to pay the powerhouse men off at \$3.00. This the men would not accept, and finally compelled the company to pay \$3.50, or 10 cents less per day than at Grand Forks.
4. Instead of paying all powerhouse men \$3.50 as agreed upon, one of the men was paid off this week at \$3 per day, or \$15 less per month than management.

At the meeting of the Greenwood Miners' Union on Monday, November 19, it was decided that a permanent wage scale should be demanded, and the company was given until the following Wednesday to agree to such a scale or banish or close the smelter. As the company refused to comply, the men went out on strike. The ledge says, "Low wages and a general policy of cheapness" has been in vogue at the smelter for some time. That such has been possible rather seems to give the lie to the late, often repeated assertion that there is a terrible scarcity of labor in British Columbia. Now that the men are out, they should stubbornly hold together in support of their demands. Work at other places should be away from the scene of trouble, and thus assist the strikers in bringing the Greenwood smelter to a standstill. Everything that the workers involved in the strike should remain in the locality. An election is to come on Saturday, at least until they have exercised their rights of franchise for the purpose of preventing their brutal and conscienceless masters from still further fortifying their position as slave drivers by electing members to the Provincial House from Greenwood riding. If, perchance, they are

THE MISSION OF THE WORKER.

We would therefore say that we are willing to meet with the following representation on or before the 10th of Tuesday, Nov. 27, to discuss matters upon the lines of our letter of Nov. 21st; namely, Mr. D. McMillan, Mr. T. R. Richards, Mr. Erwin, Mr. D. Sullivan, Mr. Ernest Mills, Mr. Geo. R. Naden. Yours very truly, The British Columbia Copper Co. Ltd., J. McAllister, Manager. Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 25, 1906. Mr. J. E. McAllister, Dear Sir.—Your letter of Nov. 24th has been received and discussed by our union at regular meeting and I have been directed to write you as follows: That the Greenwood Miners' Union has unanimously elected a committee, who are satisfactory to your employer, and who are to meet with you or representatives of the B. C. Co., at any time and place that may be convenient. Therefore we are unable to entertain the idea of permitting your company the privilege of naming committees to act for us, thus depriving the employees of your company of a just privilege to which they are in all fairness entitled. In appointing the committee to meet you we have selected men who have knowledge of the work, wages and conditions, as well as men who have the respect of the community, the unanimous consent of your employees, and will assure the most complete treatment to your company and all concerned. Trusting that in view of the foregoing, you will see your way clear to treat with such committee. To treat with such committee, we remain, respectfully yours, R. A. MATHEISON, Sec'y. Just before going to press the following dispatch was received, which tells its own story: Greenwood, B. C., Nov. 29th, 1906. Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C. Strike settled. Union won. PRESS COMMITTEE.

\$400,000.00 will be disbursed in New York during December on dividend account, by the various big corporations. This will no doubt be quite a bunch of them can spend a season in Europe on that ninety million. Hurrah for "free labor" and "prosperity."

THE EDUCATIONAL FORCES OF SOCIETY

An Address Delivered in the Socialist Hall at Chilliwack, B. C. by Dr. W. J. Curry.

Chairman, Comrades and Friends: Our subject this evening is "The Educational Forces of Society." In its own right this is a subject which should fill the whole horizon of thought. Ignorance keeps us bowed in fear, with our faces in the dust. Knowledge bids us stand erect, while reason on earth too sacred to investigate. It has often occurred to me that we owe a debt of gratitude to the teachers of today. I asked that my first parents to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. Had they not obeyed, they would doubtless have still been in that infant condition of infancy and ignorance and we would not be here. A week ago our subject was "Finance under Socialism," and in our lecture on that subject we touched upon the essential differences between plutocratic and social democratic finance, it was necessary to examine to some extent the financial institutions of today. I asked that they, like all other capitalistic institutions, were based on the ignorance and credulity of the masses, and that the greater part of the money out at interest has no material basis, that its creation is simply one of the modern miracles of finance made through those tools by which laws are manufactured. It was shown that the Bank of England had, through its powers over legislation, been able to issue notes to the extent of seventy-five million dollars out of its capital, and that in the "sweet land of liberty," according to last year's report of the U. S. treasury department, the law-making instruments have been worked to create a new bank of the United States on all the banks of the U. S. they would have to face a deficit of over five hundred million dollars. It is on cents on the dollar in gold. Now, it is owing to education, or rather to the systematic suppression of education, that the financial institutions endure, and so we find that ignorance alone enslaves, and this is why Socialism first of all is an educational system. It may truly be said that society at this stage of industrial evolution is but capitalized ignorance, for if it were possible to suddenly enlighten the masses to the extent that they were being robbed and to force in to their consciousness the knowledge

UNIONISTS AND SOCIALISTS

Running Comment on the Tensions and Limitations of the Trade Union Movement and the Inefficiency of the Comperian Political Policy to Cope With Capitalism.

Last week, I endeavored to outline the functions and limitations of the trade union movement, by pointing out that while it was evidence of class antagonism, it was no part of the conscious class struggle, which is, of necessity, political, that is, it becomes political by virtue of the fact that it involves the whole working class. Retracing the subject for a moment and viewing it from the standpoint of experience, we find at the weekly or monthly meeting of the typical union, that the full session is occupied with matters of interest strictly pertaining to the membership, and sometimes too scanty to fall in line to these. Politics to such assemblies is an intrusion and as foreign as religion. The objects to be attained are: (1) to secure better wages and industrial, at most, social, but not political. Projected on their legitimate lines, unionism and socialism would never, of necessity, meet. Nor does federalism, or a conglomerate whole, change the position, and it is doubtful if the federating principle can be applied to the craft union, except in the one particular of extending organization. To point out the limitations of trade unionism, federated or otherwise, does not, however, limit the scope of my subject. These will reveal themselves to the unionist in due course and be met with the best policy of industry and industry demand, and suggest.

Things may be mixed without being compounded so as to form a new substance with distinctive properties. Federation mixes, but does not compound unionism into anything new or more efficient; this, because it does not remove, or even modify, the widely differing classes, and even so-called "socialists" who are included within its pale. In open conflict with capital, craft autonomy is the policy that has been forced upon the leaders, and as a result of the organization of the workers with the principles on which labor is organized. Only within the limits of an individual union do men come in contact with each other, and organized as workers, having a common interest with all laborers in the community, but as specialists with special and limited interests, they must fight in companies or battalions, but never as an army on the industrial, or as it is called, the economic field.

The acrobatic performances of Mr. Gompers and his associates in maintaining even the semblance of cohesion in the masses under his nominal command, are, I think, proof enough of my contention: as to the "Democratic Party," it is a mere name, and if more needed, his truly pitiable attempt to cross the Rubicon and become political-in-chief for his struggling army, would suffice for the most scathing rebuke. As this, the only glint of wisdom revealed consists in the fact that he refrains from compiling a political platform for his followers. In comparison with his friends in the capitalist party, and to an extent with the platform of the Socialist party, he is a poor performer. The defenders of capitalism, through their refusal to come out and debate the subject of Socialism with the public as a jury, are convicting themselves of base hypocrisy and it is a proof that the thing they defend will not bear investigation and that they know it. The defenders of capitalism, when we say of those who pose as the intellectual and spiritual lights of the world, who from their cowardly castles are using the weapons of falsehood and slander but who will not allow their opponents a chance to defend themselves? We can only pity those women of the street who are forced by this thing called civilization to sell an actual function in order to live. What shall we say of those individuals who are deliberately prostituting their intellectual powers to perpetuate wage-slavery and the curses which are its inevitable fruits? It was asked many years ago if man could gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles, and now how can we expect a society based on legalized robbery of the working class, to have an educational system other than a system of thorns and figs? True education is for freedom, for equal opportunities for all. What we have today is for class rule and special privilege, for economic slavery. The defenders of capitalism tell us that our social evils are not the products of society but because of willful perversity of individuals. We know that this is not the case. The social evils of today are the inevitable products of the capitalistic and competitive wage system under which the individual is free because of the bad conditions under which their ancestors existed. The prevailing idea of "free will" is one of the creations of the ruling class, by which the burden of responsibility is lifted from

(Continued on page three.)

STONEHENGE.

SOURCE OF CONSUMPTION.

Deputy Meslier, the famous physician, says consumption can only be eradicated by a social revolution. "My Frenchman," he asserts in a stirring paper, "bury 300,000 women and women annually to allow a few hundred industrial barons to accumulate fortunes that benefit no one, not even the accumulators. Just so long as the rich can retain power, just so long the Minotaurus of consumption will devour the poor and the big cities, in consequences of consumption and death there is but one remedy—Revolution. The fabric of society must be destroyed and renewed, lest consumption kill 35,000,000 people in ten years, and 60,000,000 the year after. "Ninety per cent. of all consumptives die of organic weakness; they must die, there is no remedy for them. If society waits to stamp out consumption it must stamp out poor quarters; it must raise all elements; it must lay low 75 per cent. of the population. It is the inevitable that kills people now-a-days—the rich and the powerful brew the deadly poisons and wield the knives. "When I was a student, the favorite cause of consumption was at the top of the left lung. In consequence of the emigration of the provincial poor to the big cities, in consequences of insufficient nourishment and too much care, in consequence, particularly, of poisonous wines and liquors, the seat of consumption has shifted in late years and its progress is the more rapid. It begins now-a-days in the right side of the body and works like a ledge hammer to undermine the constitution of the afflicted. "As the principal criminals, I accuse the industrial barons that poison families by wholesale by alcohol, and by unhygienic food. They do it in all countries." Goldfarb.

RULE OF THE CAPITALIST.

The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the schoolmaster, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers. The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil and reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.—Communist Manifesto. It is the easiest thing in the world to become rich. All you need to do is work for wages and save your money.

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday in the interests of the working class along the coast of the Western Clarion, Black Block basement, 16 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM
Strictly in Advance.

Yearly subscription cards in lots of five or more, 75 cents each.

Bundles of 5 or more copies, for a period of not less than three months, at the rate of one cent per copy per issue.

Advertising rates on application. If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

Address all communications and make all money orders payable to
THE WESTERN CLARION
Box 636,
Vancouver, B. C.



Watch this label on your paper. If this number is on it, your subscription expires the next issue.

402

Saturday, December 1, 1926.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

In frantic headlines the papers of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, proclaim to the world that a perfect carnival of crime is on in that city and its vicinity. "A Wave of Crime and Death Sweeps the Country," "Red Mist of Crime Envelops the Greater Pittsburg District," are typical headlines appearing in the press of that locality from day to day. This particular frenzy bordering upon the hysterical has been caused by the fact that a somewhat increased number of robberies and burglaries have occurred, and rather more than the usual number of citizens been murdered during the past month.

Still there is nothing to get excited about, nor is it of enough consequence to justify anything in the nature of hysteria or frenzy. That which is occurring in Pittsburg is of like kind with that which is at the same time occurring throughout the domain of capitalist production. Wherever the flag of capital floats there exists a carnival of crime; a continuous performance that never stops so long as there remains a drop of juice to be sucked from the quivering flesh of the victims that are offered for sacrifice upon its accursed altar of profit. Capital expels crime. In itself it is the modern expression of human slavery. Human slavery is the Alma Mater of all the lesser crimes, from "cold-blooded" murder down to stealing trunks from a scavenger's cart. From her prolific womb issues forth every type of criminal from the mean thief to the "captain of industry." At her breast is nursed the meanness, most contemptible, consciousness, unscrupulous, vulgar and obscene civilization that has ever cursed the earth since time began. Under that civilization every form of vice, crime and degeneracy conceivable by man flourishes like "a green bay tree." Ample evidence of the truth of this can be found by reading the accounts of the world's doings as recorded in the daily press.

That congested industrial centers like Pittsburg are veritable plague spots of crime is by no means surprising. It is in such centers that capital is enabled to most ruthlessly exploit its victims and surround them with a moral atmosphere so completely poisoned as to insure the ready development of so-called criminal tendencies, a development that is still further hastened by the tension and strain of a narrow and uncertain existence. As these centers flock the multitude of human parasites and buzzards that hover like flies about a corpse, resorting to every device known and cunning or crime to hold their own in the struggle over the spoils resulting from the robbery of employed labor. That an epidemic of crime should come from such a cesspool need surprise no one. Such conditions are inevitable crime breeders, as they in turn are bred by the current crime of capitalism itself.

The finger of scorn need not be pointed at Pittsburg, however. Uleas do not break out simultaneously on all parts of the human body though disease may be firmly planted in the system. They make their appearance at those parts where local conditions are the most favorable. Same with the social ulcers that break forth as surface indications of the slavery poison flowing in the veins of capitalist civilization. These surface indications break out at points where

local conditions are the most favorable. Not long since it was at New York that the pus was flowing from the ulcer opened up by the insurance exposures. Later on, in the case of the most industry scandals afforded an outlet for copious quantities of the poison. The Pittsburg case is merely one of local irritation and inflammation a shade above the normal. Nothing alarming about it. A few police club positions will quiet the inflammation and drive the poison back into the system for the time being. Later on it will break out, perhaps somewhere else, into something more violent than a pimple or a few blackheads.

This Pittsburg ebullition amounts to nothing. It is the rule of capital that is "a carnival of crime" par excellence.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Capitalists are a suspicious lot. Like all criminals, they are ever on the alert to protect themselves against the onslaught of those who would bring their criminal practices to an end. Their nostrils, rendered exceedingly keen through long practice in sniffing, enables them to scent danger oftentimes at extremely long range. Through their press and from the platform they have accused the Socialists of expecting to usher in the millennium. The very thought of the advent of that thousand years mentioned in the twentieth chapter of Revelations, during which "holiness is to be triumphant throughout the world," is enough to throw any capitalist worthy of the profession into the "jim-jams." Capitalism being merely a good trick swindle, a low down sneak thief game, would naturally snivel in an atmosphere of holiness, unless, perchance, such "holiness" was of the particular brand in vogue to-day.

The Socialists, however, disclaim all intention of ushering in any millennium, either with or without "holiness" trimmings. As the capitalists themselves are born liars, it is beyond reason to expect them to place any particular confidence in the Socialist assertion regarding this millennium matter. They will still have their suspicions. Their craven hearts will continue to palpitate with fear. They will ally at the approach of every old millennium, either holy or profane. Fortunately, however, from the capitalist standpoint, the millennial designs of the Socialists have been temporarily thwarted, or perhaps more properly speaking, indefinitely postponed. An enormous increase in wages has been voluntarily made by such gigantic and well known steamship institutions as the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Standard Oil Company. The paternal, amalgamated Copper Company and the benevolent United States Steel Corporation are credited with similar intentions. In fact a perfect epidemic of philanthropic solicitude for the welfare of the humble toiler in the vineyard of capitalism, seems to be spreading among those noble souls whom an all-wise Providence has appointed to act as his shepherd and guide in regard to temporal things.

The increase in fodder given to its employees by the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to actually amount to an average of \$6 per month. True this sounds incredible. It is almost beyond belief. If it be true, then indeed is a "truth stranger than fiction," and the country editor's account of the size of the cabbage raised by farmer Smith becomes a more thrilling tale than Jules Verne's "Trip to the Moon," or a patent medicine circular.

Six dollars per month, \$72 per year. Just think of it. This sudden rise of 16,000 employees, from frugal living and the \$450 to the \$720, measured by \$6 per month, is something phenomenal in the world's history. Individuals, it is true, have become suddenly rich, but never before has such a large body of men been at once lifted from penury to affluence.

Henceforth the Pennsylvania employee will ride to and from his work in an automobile with jiverted attendants. An Engineer, fireman, brakeman and switchman will perform their duties clad in broadcloth and with shirts torn immaculate. They will wear kid gloves. "Jerry" on the track will drive spikes in a top hat and "swallow-tail" coat. The haughty housewife, clad in silk and satin, with jeweled hand, will imperiously wave the impudent millenium peddler from the estate, while a \$700 bulldog will follow menacingly at his heels to amphiplaze his going.

In reference to these wage-increases, the Literary Digest notes that among the reasons brought forward by the press for this remarkable tendency on the part of corporations to

advance wage-rates voluntarily are the increased cost of living, the prosperity of the industry corporations, and their desire to checkmate the growing recent political campaign. If the papers have been guilty of error away the true reasons for these wage advances they should be severely reprimanded. The increased cost of living has nothing to do with it and should be left out of the account. The main thing is to impress upon the wage-slave the fact of an increase of wages and that this has been made voluntarily by the employers. Under no circumstances should his attention be called to anything that might tend to offset or nullify the raise. If anything is to be accomplished to "checkmate the growing tide of antagonism revealed during the recent campaign," it is of the utmost importance that the wage-slave be not allowed to study the wrong side of the shield. The trouble, however, is that he is getting wise so easily fooled as of yore. He is doing a little thinking for himself. Noting that this wage-increase has been thrown him in the hope that it would quiet him, he is more than likely to accentuate his demands in the expectation of forcing a greater increase in the future. The more spots thrown to an awakened working class the more its appetite is whetted.

While these antic corporations may for the time being take themselves with their hands behind their backs, postponing something by the far-sighted future, they will soon realize that their efforts are as futile as were old Mother Partridge's when she tried to "sweep back the tide with a broom."

THE WAGE SLAVE.

The vicissitudes of the wage slave's life are sufficient to keep him at all times in a state of activity. He has to keep busy in order to maintain his standard of living. The proverbial wheel must be kept ever revolving in order that the opportunities of to-day may not slip away, and he may be able to attain a foothold for the morrow. Sometimes his wages, expressed in dollars and cents, may rise. Again they may fall. Whether way they go, for some mysterious reason, he seldom more than plays even as the result of a season's struggle. Even under the most favorable circumstances he finds himself in possession of but little to tide him over a period of adversity arising from lack of employment, whether such comes to him through physical incapacity or a lack of demand for his services.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of the wage slave is his unassuming modesty. In his own opinion he is the most inconsequential class on earth. He very rarely forces himself into the limelight of publicity, preferring rather to remain in the dim background, while the brainy ones of the genus homo occupy the center of the stage in the farce-comedy of modern civilization. He has great reverence for brains, especially if they are in juxtaposition to a brazen countenance, fastidious apparel and a resonant tongue.

When, of duty, his corporeal subduer, engaged in a good hand-to-hand battle with a scintillating cigarette, he sees a particularly large stock of a figure as he perambulates the street in a car, he is at pains in the shop windows, that he has in his pocket. At the approach of bourgeois corpulence, with a red nose and immaculate shirt-front, however, his usual modesty asserts itself and he shrinks into the shadows and becomes once more the unassuming beast of burden that feels uncomfortable with the load even temporarily off his back.

One possesses the wage slave, his that nose have yet been able to take from him, and that is his gullibility. Although it has been worn threadbare by long and hard usage, it is still serviceable, and he clings tenaciously to it. It is a mighty good thing for the rulers of all lands, along with their host of hangers-on, booters, apologists, courtiers, thugs, ruffians and confidence operators, that his gullibility still retains its elasticity and consequent usability. Were it otherwise the whole unutterable gang would find themselves in the ditch.

The wage slave, and his congeners, the working farmer, weary upon their backs the entire burden of capitalist civilization. The difference between the position of the small farmer, who owns his own land and tools, and that of the wage slave, who lives in that of appearance only. This arises from the fact that the farmer is still masked within the folds of the material envelope of the wage slave. This envelope is the ownership by himself of the means of labor. Where

he loses that he becomes a wage slave, pure and simple. In spite of the fact of his ownership of his own means of employment the farmer's recompense for his labor is but equivalent to wages anyhow. In either case the slavery is absolute and complete. Both wage slave and farmer are compelled to surrender their labor-power to the capitalists. That is all that any slave ever had to do for his master. That is all there is to slavery.

So long as the gullibility of the slave is sufficiently robust to allow of his being repeatedly led into the political camp of capital, his continued economic bondage is assured.

The wage slave is a most interesting specimen. He is an amusing cuss. He is short on gall, but long on work. Everybody works him. He is a good thing.

The function of the dairy cow is to turn the minimum amount of feed into the maximum amount of milk for her owner. The function of the wage slave is to turn the minimum amount of grub into the maximum amount of surplus value for his employer. An undue amount of mess on the cow's bones, or fat on the wage slave's ribs is an unnecessary waste.

A wealthy New York woman recently refused an offer of \$750,000 for a small plot of ground adjoining her residence, preferring to retain it as a playground for her little "Trixie." At first glance this would appear to be a noteworthy display of maternal affection in these days of dull, sordid and callous materialism. As the good dame is a spinster and little "Trixie" is just plain dolt, the affection must spring from other causes. Perhaps from compatibility of temper and similarity of tastes. A sort of intellectual affinity as it were.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who is said to be the richest female financier in the world says: "the nation (United States) is on the verge of a political upheaval that may end in revolution, if legislators do not hearken to the voice of the people in their demands for the curbing of the money power." Legislators will no doubt heed her advice. The old woman has called their attention to the danger of not doing so. As the ancient dame is about one of the biggest money sharks in existence, she might be able to give excellent advice as to how to do the "curbing" act so as to make it both effective and lasting. As her reputation as a philanthropist is but world-wide, she would, no doubt, be willing to sacrifice much (advice) in so glorious a cause.

An exchange says: "Most trees have moss on their trunks, and it grows thickest towards the north. A traveller who has any idea of the direction of his objective can easily detect it by noting the position of the moss." In the prairie districts the moss grows thickest on the Liberal or Conservative farmer's back. This, however, affords no guide to the traveller, unless he be a dealer in capitalist gold bricks.

One hundred and fifty million dollars is to be divided among the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway as a result of the recent huge transactions with the United States Steel Corporation. "This thus that 'thrift and industry receive their reward and the wages of abstinence are paid."

John D. Rockefeller says that by gifts and charity in various directions he is now laying up treasures for himself in heaven. This should be a warning to "Independent" reformers and other small fry business people to steer clear of the place. Their mundane experience should teach them that they can gather neither pleasure or profits from any territory covered by John D.'s pipe lines.

It is feared that the fabulous wages now being voluntarily paid to the employees by the great employment concerns of the United States will destroy among American youth the incentive to become capitalists.

The great revolutions being made in connection with the administration of labor Mayor Seaman of San Francisco shows that his famous "Labor Day" did the best it could, but the numbers being somewhat new at the business they inadvertently violated the ethics of graft by being so coarse in their work as to be caught with the goods. Their blunders should be a warning to our fake labor business, but assuming that they are to be without first having mastered the science of capitalist political economy. It is the only way to work the game without danger of either falling into the trap or being put into jail.

SOCIALISM.

By M. H. Hyndman in Hyndman's Weekly.

Socialism is a conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for the chaotic competition for existence, in the system of social organization calculated to bring this about. It is a definition, though it gives, perhaps, no clue to the actual, practical side of Socialism, leaves out of account altogether its theoretical basis. From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall enable mankind, by thoroughly understanding their past and present, to comprehend and control their future, to control the movement and development of their own society in the near future. Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspiration for a better state of society, still less only a series of proposals to mitigate the evils arising from the present social arrangements.

Modern scientific Socialism, essays to give an intelligible explanation of the growth of human society and to show that as each step in the long course of development from the institution of private property, through chattel slavery, to serfdom and feudalism, was inevitable, so the next step from capitalism to Socialism is also inevitable.

The object which Socialists have in view is not a final state of perfection, should be made consciously by an organized, educated, and intelligent people, instead of unconsciously, and therefore tempestuously, by the mere operation of the forces of nature and ignorant workers. Agrarianism against the injustice of the present system of production, therefore, is only valuable so far as it educates the masses to appreciate the urgency of the time, and leads them to organize for the attainment of the definite end which the evolution of economic forms has made ready.

Whether the great change will be brought about by the force of the bearing upon Socialism in itself, but depends upon the stage of development which has been reached in each civilized country, and the attitude which the dominant class may adopt in relation to the demands which the economic situation impels the producing class to make.

With the establishment of national and centrally organized Socialism, mankind resumes the definite control of the means and instruments of production and masters them henceforth for all time instead of being mastered by them. By such co-operative industry whose power over nature is increased by each fresh invention and discovery, a carapace of respectability is built up around each individual, and wealth being made as plentiful as water by light wholesome labor, all freely contribute to increase their own happiness as well as that of their fellow-men, as man nature assumes a new and higher character in a society in which the surroundings are such that life is not a daily struggle for existence, but a constant struggle against temptations of misery. Instead of the personal, introspective, individualistic ethic is the social, altruistic, broad ethic in which the duty toward society necessarily involves the highest duty toward a man's self. Woman, relieved of economic and social subjugation, will assume her place as the social equal of man.

SACRIFICIAL COOK STOVE.

There is a good description of the life led by most wives of the present day in a little booklet entitled "Domestic Notes to the Doctor of Life," by Gerhard von Aymor. The author remarks, among other things in the chapter on "Fatal Gnit-Bites" which spare no pains in the torture of her husband, the moral ruin of a beloved child, severe illness, the failure of a cherished plan, that undermines the health and best of her husband, wife, but the little daily cares that eat out bone and marrow. How many millions of good housewives have wept and scrubbed away their vital energy, their rosy cheeks and virgin dimples in the service of household cares, till they become wrinkled, broken-down, dried-up old women.

The startling question, "What shall we have for dinner today?" the perpetual necessity of sweeping and beating and brushing and dusting is a constantly falling rain of duties, which slowly wears out body and mind. The kitchen is the place where the saddest debtor and creditor accounts are drawn up, where the most depressing reflections are made on the value of the food and the growing difficulty of obtaining the necessary means of purchase. At the flaming altar on which the boiling, youth and vigor of the housewife are offered up in sacrifice, and who recognizes in the aged, decrepit, hollow-eyed, old woman, blooming, high-spirited, and buoyant, as a bride in her myrtle crown?

The scientists regarded the hearth as a sacred, and placed their idols and gods upon it. Let our hearth, too, be sacred on which the virtuous German housewife slowly dies a comfortable death to make the hearth a sacrifice to spread the teaching of the gospel of labor-power. That is all the comfort which the bourgeois world has to offer the unhappy victims of the present order of things.

Union Directory

When They Meet, Where They Meet.
International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Local No. 27, meets in Park Hotel, Room 27, every Friday of the month.
P. O. Box 11, J. J. Parker, Secretary, Room 5, 66 Columbia Street W.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 1, meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the hall, John McInnis, President, Walter Morrison, Secretary.

Socialist Directory

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

British Columbia Provincial Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Tuesday, D. C. McKee, Secretary, Room 636, Vancouver, B. C.

Democratic Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every alternate Tuesday, J. B. Morgan, Secretary, 611 Bannock Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Vancouver, No. 1, S. P. of Canada, meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in the hall, 212 Columbia Street (from 1st second floor). Monthly meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall, 212 Columbia Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Toronto, S. P. of Canada, meets every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the hall, 124 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Sunday night, same hall.

Local Winnipeg, S. P. of Canada, meets every Sunday in Trades Hall, 100 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man. Phyllis St. J. Winnipeg, Man.

Local Nelson, S. P. of Canada, meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. in the hall, 100 Broadway, Nelson, B. C. A. W. Harrod, Organizer.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-John, Geo. E. McCrossan, Ed. O'Brien-Jack & McCrossan, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS ETC.

Box 239, P.O. Box, 932, 234 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

In the case of women whose primary and social position affords but a narrow and uncertain existence, and superficial education, acting on the part of the man, the most injurious character, has the most injurious results. These women only care for mere externals, only trouble about dress and ornament, and seek security and satisfaction only in the cultivation of degenerate tastes and in the gratification of wanton passions. They take but little personal interest in the education of their children, but they care as much as possible to the care of the nurse and the straitened and later on the boarding school.

We see that many an old-fashioned woman, who has been married, and in an enormous majority of cases under it, is unable to multiply it all together. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the world by married couples in anxious to draw their mutual relations, and to a rule, especially in the upper classes, succeed admirably in doing so.

Capitalist production, which itself reproduces the separation between labor-power and the means of production, it thereby reproduces and perpetuates the conditions for exploiting the laborer. It incessantly forces him to sell his labor-power in order to live, and enables the capitalist that he may enrich himself. It is no longer a mere accident, that capitalist and laborer confront each other in the market as buyer and seller. It is the result of the fact that the capitalist buys back the laborer on to the market as a vendor of his labor-power, that incessantly converts the laborer into a commodity, and that the laborer belongs to capitalist. He has sold himself to capital. In the process of production, therefore, he is not only a commodity, but he is also a commodity, and he is sold to himself, by his change of position, and by the oscillation in the market price of production, therefore, in respect of a continuous and repeated process, of a process of reproduction, produces not only a commodity, but it only reproduces the capitalist relation, on the one side the laborer—Marx

PARTY MATTERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

These columns have been placed at the disposal of the Party Secretaries of Local as requested to take advantage of them in intervals, reporting conditions in the Party.

Dues Total \$101.00

Comrades Burn, McKenzie, Pettibone, Priddy, Strang, and Stephens appointed a Provincial Campaign Committee.

FREDERIC PERRY, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

Grand Forks, B. C. Nov. 27th, 1906. My Dear Bro, and Comrade: Long are the days that we have been wondering what we were doing to our charter for Local.

But we truly mean business from now on, and are starting our full determination to press the going and educate all the people hereabouts to their economic needs.

Enclosed please find charter application form with 20 names on it, also the necessary fee of \$5 and the first month's dues of 10c each; total \$2.70 in all.

WALTER E. HADDEN, Ymir, B. C. Nov. 28th, 1906.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed find application for charter for a Socialist Party Local in Ymir, also P. O. order for \$5 for charter fee, etc.

W. B. McISAAC, Sec.

THE EDUCATIONAL FORCES OF SOCIETY

(Continued from Page One.)

their shoulders and added to the other burdens of the people. True education can only proceed from a just order of society and the basis of that education would be a study of man in his relations.

Class education is necessarily based on faith in authority, not on reason, because reason is democratic.

Much of our education deals especially with dead languages and other subjects which really be left with our intellectual cortex, instead of being used to simplify the brain of youth.

Class education is necessarily based on faith in authority, not on reason, because reason is democratic.

It has been decided by the Provincial Executive to build up a central fund to be used in generally assisting in the coming campaign and more especially for the purpose of printing and distributing campaign literature.

All comrades wishing to collect for this fund should at once apply to the provincial secretary for a receipt book. No effort should be spared in building up this fund.

Forward all contributions to Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZING FUND

The following amounts received up to date: Previously acknowledged \$134.80

Forward all contributions to Provincial Secretary.

CENTRAL CAMPAIGN FUND

It has been decided by the Provincial Executive to build up a central fund to be used in generally assisting in the coming campaign and more especially for the purpose of printing and distributing campaign literature.

Forward all contributions to Provincial Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Regular business meeting Monday, Nov. 26. Com. Strang in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. J. McCreedy admitted to membership.

Warrants authorized for the following sums: Rent, Cadellows Hall \$3.50

Program Committee, reported on McGreedy's meeting. \$25.00

Program Committee, reported on McGreedy's meeting. \$25.00

Program Committee, reported on McGreedy's meeting. \$25.00

AND NOW NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld. Nov. 28. Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C. Comrades: The first Socialist Local in Newfoundland was formed a few weeks ago in this city.

It was also thought that as we are all wage workers and our knowledge of Socialism limited and particularly our interest in the matter not so acquainted as we would like to be.

The officers of the local are as follows: Financial and Corresponding Secretary—Geo. F. Grimes.

TREAT THEM AS BARRIERS. The simple fact that the birth of a human being, the image of God, as religious people say, is in so many cases the result of very much less importance than that of a domestic animal, proves the degraded condition in which we live.

At the trial of members of the Council of Workers' Delegates during October in St. Petersburg, M. Krustaleff, their president, asked to be allowed to address the court on the aims of the body.

Notice is hereby given that after 60 days we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Rupert District.

No. 1.—Commencing at the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 23, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

No. 2.—Commencing at the N. W. Cor. of Sec. 14, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 3.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 15, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 4.—Commencing at the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 22, Township 14, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains.

No. 5.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 26, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 6.—Commencing at the N. W. corner of Sec. 35, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 7.—Commencing near the S. W. Cor. Sec. 36, Township 14, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 8.—Commencing at post half a mile south of the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 31, Township 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

No. 9.—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. Cor. of No. 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 10.—Commencing at a post planted near the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 17, Township 15, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains.

No. 11.—Commencing at a post near the N. E. Cor. of No. 10, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd. Dated Sept. 26, 1906.

"DECLINE OF SOCIALISM"

Judging from the editorial convulsions of the "Decline of Socialism" the Socialist there in the municipal and school trustee campaign, another "Decline of Socialism" will be the result.

Sam Gompers was re-elected as president of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of that body recently held at Minneapolis, Minn. This will be the sixteenth time he has held the office.

A story is told of the peasants in a Russian village that when the taxes did not seem satisfactory to the local officials they would put the entire population inside a stockade, and give them whips with which they were ordered to beat one another.

One year a revolutionist was cast into a stockade, and as the whip fell upon his back he cried out: "If we do not whip ourselves, who will whip us?" All dropped their whips and there was a fall out in the tax receipts that year.

MORAL: Anybody that needs to be told the moral would not know enough to stop whipping himself.—Exchange.

At the trial of members of the Council of Workers' Delegates during October in St. Petersburg, M. Krustaleff, their president, asked to be allowed to address the court on the aims of the body.

Notice is hereby given that after 60 days we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Rupert District.

No. 1.—Commencing at the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 23, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

No. 2.—Commencing at the N. W. Cor. of Sec. 14, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 3.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 15, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 4.—Commencing at the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 22, Township 14, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains.

No. 5.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 26, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 6.—Commencing at the N. W. corner of Sec. 35, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 7.—Commencing near the S. W. Cor. Sec. 36, Township 14, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 8.—Commencing at post half a mile south of the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 31, Township 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

No. 9.—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. Cor. of No. 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 10.—Commencing at a post planted near the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 17, Township 15, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains.

No. 11.—Commencing at a post near the N. E. Cor. of No. 10, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains.

Imperial Timber & Trading Co., Ltd. Dated Sept. 26, 1906.

Patents Scientific American

AGENTS WANTED

YOU CAN MAKE A LIVING AND HELP THE CAUSE BY SELLING THE JUNGLE

Some who started early are now selling ten copies a day, and it pays from fifty to eighty cents a copy. Send to us for circulars and wholesale prices. The book is now ready for delivery.

THE JUNGLE PUBLISHING CO., BOX 2004 NEW YORK

E. Wellington, B. C. Nov. 15, 1906. Editor Western Clarion.

Please acknowledge through the columns of the Clarion the following contributions to the Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$53.50

JAMES CARTWRIGHT, Collector. THOMAS HARDY, Treasurer. JAMES YOUNG, Secretary.

Patents Scientific American

By buying the reliable, honest, high grade sewing machines.

SMOKE EMPIRE'S OWN KURTZ'S PIONEERS SPANISH BLOSSOMS BEST IN B.C. CIGARS

United Hatters of North America

When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it.

Telephone 247 CAPITAL CITY BAKERY G. A. OKELL, Manager

Bread and Cakes delivered to any part of the City. You can always depend upon our bread. Try 37 Pandora St. Victoria, B. C.

Do you know we sell from 10 to 25 cents cheaper than our competitors. TRY HASTIES' FAIR

FOR A CREAMER 12 Bouverie Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 877 HENRY BEINSEN & Co.

Having been authorized by the publishers of the Western Clarion to receive subs at the regular rate—\$1.00 per year and apply one half of all money received to the Central Campaign Fund, you are earnestly requested to assist in swelling this fund by sending your subs direct to me.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what the Party is doing on the Pacific Coast of the United States, HEAD THE "SOCIALIST VOICE"

528 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, California. "For the Socialist Party and by the Socialist Party." Ten weeks, ten cents; one year, \$0.50. SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

