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ENGLISH WORKING CLASS SUFFERING FROM FRIGHT

The Rising Socialist Movement Is the Spectre that Haunts Their Dreams—Preparing to Exorcise the Ghost and Hang on to Their Privileges.

London, Oct. 14.—A great non-partisan movement against Socialism is being organized in Great Britain. It is high time that the country was aroused on the subject, for the Socialist propaganda has grown to stupendous proportions. The average no less than 1,000 Socialist meetings held Sunday throughout England under the auspices of the Independent Labor Party and the Socialist Democratic Federation.

but none the less essentially the same as in Italy. From a Socialist viewpoint the foregoing is the most significant statement that has issued from the capitalist press for a long period, and will be read with deep interest and satisfaction by Socialists wherever it circulates. First it is a complete and exact fulfillment of the forecast, made by Socialists, especially by those who have made a special study of the evolution, function and destiny of political parties. And again it is a remarkable justification of the views set forth by many leading Socialists who contend that the social evolution cannot be further advanced, had that events of tremendous import to society are much nearer to us than the surface of society indicates or the mass of both friends or enemies, are disposed to believe.

Preparation for organized resistance has been undertaken by the British Constitution Association, which, although a majority of its members are Tories, is non-partisan in its aims. A national appeal has been issued by its president, Lord Balfour, of Burleigh. He sets forth the situation and its dangers moderately and convincingly when he says:

"The essential condition for the progress of a community is that the incentive to efficiency on the part of its individuals shall be the strongest possible, and this required incentive can only be applied by a strict application of the principle that the earnings of each individual shall be securely preserved to him. The development of our system of justice has been governed by this principle, and its chief aim has been to prevent individuals from plundering one another and to maintain intact for each whatever he has earned."

"But it is forgotten that the evil of a community is as great whether the plunderer be merely an individual member of society or society itself. In either case the citizen is deprived of the fruit of his labor and the result to him is the same. Year by year more legislation is proposed, of which the effect is to draw upon the earnings of the efficient for the benefit of the inefficient. Year by year Parliament makes life harder for those whose labor benefits the State and easier for those who are a drag upon it."

"In the supposed interest of the majority, now one and now another section is victimized, and the liberty of the individual through constant infringement becomes little more than a phrase. The bush upon which our civilization rests, the central fact which has guided its evolution from the condition of a mere savage horde to that of the greatest empire in the world, is being sapped, and unless this is stayed, we shall be led to the empyrean which characterized the latter days of the Roman Empire, and which has heralded the decay of most of the great civilizations of the past."

Have capitalist exploitation and concentration reached their limit or have they still a few laps to go on the social track? It is necessary for legislation to control the whole world and exhaust its own logical possibilities before it is arrested? These are most questions that must be answered with a due regard to facts as well as to theories.

"The moral and intellectual basis of the capitalist system is in ruins is contended by a large mass of its victims in society and allowed in part by many of its nominal defenders is certain, and that its control of wealth production is being severely arraigned and questioned, is equally certain. Certain too, on the other hand is the fact that capitalism will not lose its hold on society so long as it controls legislatures and the coercive powers of the State.

"To return, for a moment, to the immediate subject, our Laird of Burleigh in his recent analysis states the case very well indeed if we transpose the two classes indicated. Nothing can be truer or more desirable than that society should be ruled by a moral and intellectual atmosphere conducive to the highest worth and efficiency in the individual. True too, that every citizen who works usefully should be guaranteed the full product of his labor and security in its possession by society, and did we not understand his position we could imagine this doughty Scotchman making a Socialist speech when he says: 'Year by year Parliament makes life harder for those whose labor benefits the State and easier for those who are a drag upon it.'"

"This British Baron does not tell us why 12 millions of Britons live, and live in the depths of, on the ragged edge of starvation before any so-called socialistic tendencies were observable in legislation; a fact attested by his compatriot Bunsenman. Of the social right to work his lordship says nothing. The patent facts are that if all were efficient in every respect, this would not increase the number of jobs, and that the inefficiency existing is, for the most part, the direct result of the efficient obtaining and exploitation. The working class of Britain has endured at the hands of the classes as represented by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Success to the British Constitution Association! May it speedily carry into one camp the two capitalist parties and consolidate them. It will clear and define the issue and prove a world-wide stimulus to Socialism. It is a move long hoped for

by Socialists and our only surprise is that it comes so soon. Of a truth, history is making, events are marching rapidly.

CONFLICT IN MILAN

Rome, Oct. 14.—Italy faces the most dangerous crisis of her recent history in the attitude of striking workmen at Milan, the kingdom's second city, who have tied up business and refuse peace until the Government pledges itself never again to employ troops against strikers. Frantic efforts are made with alarming prospects of success to extend the warfare throughout Italy unless the Government yield. Little is known of real conditions in Milan, even telephone and telegraph service being practically cut off. A delayed message which got through declares the situation desperate.

The city is completely in the strikers' grip. Railways and postal service have been abandoned. Bands of hoodlums range the streets creating panic. Automobiles and tram cars were compelled to stop, and in some cases were overturned.

The greatest fears are entertained of violence, especially that the strikers may close the electric lighting system, leaving the city in darkness. The military is confined itself to protecting banks and public buildings. A mob of women recognized an officer who ordered soldiers to fire on rioters, and tried toynch him. He was rescued, dying, by troops.—Daily Province.

COUGHT NEVER—BUT IT DID.

"Such a case ought never to have occurred in this country," said the Whitechapel coroner at an inquest held on Thursday on Edith Maud Bellamy, aged 21, who died in consequence of exposure and neglect. The girl's brother, a cab driver, stated that their parents died in 1899. "My eldest brother took part of the family," he said, "and I took the

rest, although I had four children of my own to keep. I gave my sister lodgings until two years ago. When she got away—

"I last met her in the street three months ago. She seemed straggled, and asked me for a penny, which I gave her. I told her she ought to improve herself, as she had learned the trade of fancy bonmaking, but she would not do so."

Clara Strang stated that she had known the girl for six months. "All that time," she declared, "I never knew what a beat was. She used to roam about the streets and did not get much food. People used to give her a half-penny or a penny or a piece of bread. She never drank, and she did not live a loose life."

Dr. Geoffrey Woodgate said death was due to disease, accelerated by neglect and exposure. "It is a most pitiful ending of a young life," remarked the coroner. "But there is one good point in the case—amid all temptations she kept herself free from drink and vice."

IN THE LAND OF THE IMMIGRANT'S DREAMS.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Hugh A. Hays, a motorman, lost his life to-day through death following a broken leg and injuries received through car colliding with another. With a wife dying a few months ago and his children sick, he tried to hold down two jobs, presumably to keep things going. He worked for the local gas company in the day time and the street railway company at night. While attaching no blame to any of the jury in intimating accidental death, added this to their verdict: "We are of the opinion that the deceased lost control of his car by being so long on duty without sleep or proper rest. For the safety of the public we consider it unwise for the Ottawa Electric Railway Company to in future employ on its cars men having other employment."

GENERAL STRIKE OF HUNGARIAN WORKMEN

They Cease Work and Organize Huge Demonstrations As a Demand That Universal Suffrage Be Granted By the Ruling Class.

Budapest, Oct. 11.—The general strike and demonstration by the working class of Hungary is on.

All the crowned heads of Europe are perplexed at this outbreak from a nation whose workers have long been the most oppressed in the world. In the face of the general strike and the silent parades the army and all the usual weapons of autocratic and aristocratic rulers are powerless. The demand is for universal suffrage and the present strike, which has stopped all industry in hundreds of towns and cities, is simply a beginning. Complete success is not expected at once but the uprising is sure to pave the way for future demonstrations that will bring the results desired.

Upward of sixty thousand trade unionists marched through the boulevards to the Stradaevich Park, where a meeting was held. The march, which lasted three hours, passed off in an orderly manner.

Detachments of police stationed in Parliament Square in anticipation of trouble at the opening of the houses kept the approaches clear. When the president of the lower house, Herr Jush, entered the building, a detachment of workmen presented him with a petition which set forth that the house had displayed a lack of understanding in the case of the

social reforms needed by the working people, who, animated by patriotism, were enthusiastically working for independence, especially for the economic independence of Hungary.

President Jush in reply denied that the house was solicitous of class interests, and said he was convinced that the present Hungarian ministry would solve the problem of electoral reform for the welfare of the fatherland without any outside pressure. There were labor processions also in many of the provincial towns, but no disorder anywhere.

The feeling of unrest is growing throughout the country and the ranks of the workers are being recruited constantly. Not only mechanics, but the farmers, are reported to have joined in the movement, and a wave of excitement is sweeping over the nation that is considered menacing by the reactionaries.

Forty-two of the larger towns of Hungary have held meetings and endorsed the workers' propaganda. Leaders of the movement say that the feeling among the laborers is general that should they win at the polls they will be deprived of their victory by force of arms. Violence is feared on this account. It was also reported that 50,000 soldiers are ready for an immediate call to suppress any uprising.

—Chicago Socialist.

J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITTE ON ASIATIC PROBLEM

Synopsis of Address Delivered in Dominion Theatre on Sunday Evening, Oct. 13—Taken From Columns of the "World" of the Following Day.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist member for Nanaimo, presented the Socialist view on Asiatic exclusion in the Dominion theatre last night to an audience which was significant in its size and in the close attention it paid to the speaker and of the extreme interest which was yet manifested in the subject. It was a long speech, commencing with outbursts whose violence was directed not so much to the Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo coolies as to the capitalists who had induced them here and to the capitalists as members of the prevailing system of economics.

With the attitude of the trades unionists in calling for absolute exclusion, he was in complete accord, but with the assertion that this would not solve the labor problem. Capitalist had supplied the teeming millions of China, India and Japan with the machinery of production, and he pictured the time when every white market would be swamped with their manufactures to an extent which would threaten not only their civilization but their very existence. Being something of a timorous sature, he said in opening, he waited until he had cooled down a little before venturing to come to Vancouver to ascertains the causes of the recent trouble. "I find," he said, "that the trades unionists won't shoulder the responsibility, the Socialists absolutely repudiate the idea with scorn, the business people say their hands are tied and the only thing I can do is a dilemma of that kind is to saddle it on the parsons. There is a great deal of truth in that remark of mine because at the meeting which immediately preceded the trouble there was a number of parsons present. So to save further trouble I shall saddle it upon the parsons." (Laughter.)

One thing that struck him in going through the Chinese and Japanese quarter that day was that he did not see the home of a single Chinese, Japanese or Hindoo that had been molested or destroyed. He noticed very particularly that the damage had been almost entirely confined to the merchants and people entering into that line of business. This riot might have a good effect. It was just probable the little trouble they had in Vancouver might bring directly into the sphere of practical politics. Not that he wanted them to think this was a political problem. No, he thought it was purely an economic one.

Looking at it from the standpoint of the capitalist class he did not need to make any inquiries as to how they felt about this labor influx. He was sure they were entirely satisfied with the situation in British Columbia. It was the real thing as far as they were concerned.

What brought them here and who brought them here? There was no question that what brought a good many was what brought him and the majority of the workers of British Columbia—to better their conditions in life. There was no question that they had been brought by the capitalists and corporations and by the political and governing powers, if not of British Columbia, at least of the Dominion. It was all very well to talk of Imperialism, but the trades unionist replied, "What about my job?" It was all very well to talk about patriotism

but what about his wages. It was all very well to appeal to him in the name of religion, patriotism, but think of the children, he was trying to raise up in this country a decency, and comfort. As a representative of the Socialist Party in this Province, he endorsed every position taken up by the trade unionists and went a step further. To the sentimental Socialist who said the world was his home, he replied that it could never be their home while capitalism existed. "The world is a boarding house and there is not enough hash to go around."

Suppose they found the price of lumber so high that they sent to China or Japan or the United States for vast quantities in order to bring down the price, what a howl would come up from the business classes of British Columbia at such procedure as that. Yet the Government stood pat when hundreds of Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo immigrants were fetched here in order to bring down prices in the labor market.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then questioned the great breaking of the east and the tremendous danger it portended. Our civilization was in danger of being wiped out not by force of arms but by a far more insidious and deadly enemy, the force of competition, a competition which among white races they could possibly withstand, but which against these people it was impossible to beat down. He roundly charged the representatives of the Government with neglect of their duty when the Japanese treaty came before the Dominion House, with the exception of Mr. Kennedy, who did indeed present the position of labor. That treaty provided in its first clause for the right to travel or reside in any part of the Dominion and to enjoy full and perfect protection for their property and persons. Well, they had had the right to enter but they had no knowledge but through perfect protection that Sir Wilfrid hoped for he was inclined to doubt.

The speaker hinted darkly as to the disposal of a grant of one million dollars to the North Atlantic Trading Company, of which they had had absolutely no knowledge but through they did know that W. T. F. Preston was at the present time and had been for some time in Japan. We would like Mr. Macpherson to inquire how much of that million dollars was spent in buying Chinese and Japanese to Canada. He was absolutely satisfied that if at the last election British Columbia had sent one single true representative to force a division that Anglo-Japanese treaty would never have been passed. In answering question Mr. Hawthornthwaite made a breezy rejoinder to the interlocutor who said that if Socialists believed in the brotherhood of man why would they not treat them in this spirit?

Replied Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Human brotherhood is all right, but as I said before, there is not enough hash to go around. It is a question of the stomach. I am well aware you can't solve the question by hitting a Jap on the head with a broken bottle. I admit that, but to protect our homes from this terrible competition it is our duty to take our own problem first and then afterwards. These gentlemen should go to Japan and try and convert them now, but possibly they might swing him over the head."

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SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1907.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR.

The DeLeon-Trattman handful of Ideologists have recently been holding a convention of the I. W. W. in Chicago. We learn from an excellent source that about twenty delegates were present, and they wrestled with "economic" problems from a visionary standpoint for some seven and one-half days. This would mean about one-half day per delegate. At first glance it would appear that this amount of time-would be amply sufficient for the average I. W. W. fanatic to unboast himself of all knowledge he possesses of economics or the labor problem. But when it comes to telling a wagging word that he does not know, and it is along this line that he is especially proficient, it is another story. A half a day's time is far too little to enable him to do justice to either himself or his theme.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE.

From a San Francisco friend we learn that the street car strike which has been on in that city for some months has assumed a new phase. The line has been boycotted by the union men and the result has been a conveyance of all sorts and descriptions for the purpose of transporting passengers about the city. The boycott has been called off by the attempt to beat the company through competition abandoned. But the strikers have by no means given up the fight. They have devised a new method of carrying on their warfare. The workers of the city got on the cars in swarms, going to and from their work, and neglect the little formality of paying their fares. They politely request other passengers to also refrain from paying and in case their very modest requests are not complied with, emphasize their collection by means of the unreasonable and disabling person off. The reasonableness of their request so appeals to the average person that the latter mentioned economy is seldom noted necessary.

In case the conductor (a strike-breaker) succeeds in collecting a fare the importunate deadbeats obligingly assist him in the performance of his duty by ringing up a note to a donor for him. The precautionary measure is presumably intended to safeguard the company against any loss it might suffer in case of fares being overlooked by the conductor. The good intentions of the strikers in this particular have been, unhappily frustrated, however, by virtue of that well-known American characteristic of being able to grasp an opportunity to "make hay" when the sun is shining, and it presents itself. In consequence of this promiscuous and generous ringing up of fares the day's receipts cannot be made to tally with the register. If the company attempts to compare the strike-breaker to make good their will of course throw up their good jobs. Therefore no attention can be paid to the register. Knowing this the honest strike-breakers (conductors) are what they please at the end of their run and reserve such trifling balance as there may be for their own account as against the rainy day that is sure to come. One of the strike-breakers was heard to remark "of course we can't keep it all." That would evidently be a little too raw for the strike-breaking conscience.

Just how the company is to cope with the strike-breakers is not so easily seen. If complaint is made by the conductor that persons have

development to another, and that the foundations of one order or system were laid in the very bosom of its predecessor, and as a result of the economic development itself, this precious information comes as a happy revelation indeed. To those who fancied that the foundations of a succeeding order could be laid by rulers, idlers, loafers and parasites it will come as a shock to learn that it is the workers only who can do such a job. It would appear from this that the evolutionary process as applied to industrial civilization is carried out only by the hand of labor. So contrary to this is the general conception among "political socialists" and other visionary and unprepared persons, that it is most exasperatingly humorous.

So the foundations of the next succeeding order, be it Co-operative commonwealth or what you will, to be laid and the I. W. W. is to organize the workers for the task. That is ideology sufficiently humorous to make a monkey smile. Such a "clear, scientific understanding" is first, plain; it would appear that it is well qualified to act as "the school of the proletariat." The gallantly loquacious fifteen who sharpened up their trowels and mixed their mortar for the convention (God save the mark) will get their work done through such a curriculum of preparation as will not only enable it to build foundations but catch "will-o'-the-wisps" out of hand. The cause which is so safe in the hands of this mighty aggregation of talent, that claims to be an "economic organization," though report hath it that its units have nothing to organize beyond their loquacity. Though they may be able to do the job that is in hand with which to do the job we have an abiding faith in the ability of our scientific brethren of the "economic" faith to prepare the working class for the execution of a job that is so safe in the hands of this mighty aggregation of talent, that claims to be an "economic organization," though report hath it that its units have nothing to organize beyond their loquacity. Though they may be able to do the job that is in hand with which to do the job we have an abiding faith in the ability of our scientific brethren of the "economic" faith to prepare the working class for the execution of a job that is so safe in the hands of this mighty aggregation of talent, that claims to be an "economic organization," though report hath it that its units have nothing to organize beyond their loquacity.

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DECADENT LIBERALISM.

In the forum of capitalist politics "Liberalism," step by step, drifts steadily into its doom which is oblivion. Its work in the evolution of capitalist society was finished nearly a generation ago. It is a political Othello whose occupation is gone. The only reason why it should engage upon superlative hypocrisy on the one hand, and the supineness and ignorance of the people on the other. Its mission was to break down the opposition of the Tory land-owning class with a degree of paternalism by capital, of every factor, land included, necessary to modern capitalist production. Further, to draw to its side the support of the working class by the promise of abundant employment, eliciting the political by extending the franchise and giving the workers a vote.

PROPERTY AND SLAVERY.

A careful scrutiny of history shows that the social institutions of any given period are designed to conserve and protect the dominant form of property of that period. Chattel slavery, feudalism, capitalism, and three distinct social systems and each expresses the dominance of its own peculiar form of property. Under chattel slavery property in human beings, slaves, was the dominant form of property and all the institutions of the time were calculated to preserve and defend it. The wealth of the chattel slave master was determined by the number of slaves he owned.

members of this enterprising combination are all good Liberals or Conservatives as well as loyal and patriotic subjects of the King. They are all very much opposed to Socialism.

Another advance is promised in the price of flour in the near future. It does beat everything how this way of prosperity keeps up.

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Under feudalism land was the dominant form of property and the wealth and power of the feudal lord was determined by the amount of land which he held sway. As the workers (serfs) had to have access to the land in order to live they more land he controlled the greater the number of wealth producers whose services he could command.

Under chattel slavery and feudalism all social institutions were calculated to preserve and defend the forms of property upon which those systems of society rested, so with present day institutions under capitalism. All the institutions of our time are calculated to defend the richly plundered and noisy Salvation Army of street beggars, are busily engaged in defending and perpetuating the present form of property in the machinery of production that is calculated to preserve and defend the prerogative of life and death over those who do not own.

No particularly large quantity of fully active grey matter is required to perceive that the workers under the present system of property are essentially slaves in all that the term implies. Like their predecessors, the chattel slave and feudal serf, they are compelled to surrender their services to the masters of production in order to obtain what they receive at most but sufficient to insure them a narrow and meagre existence. In times of so-called industrial depression thousands of them are denied the opportunity of obtaining that miserable "mess of pottage"

Under the preceding systems of slavery the master class revelled in all the luxury of their time, at the expense of the toil and sweat of the slaves and serfs. The present master class, the capitalists, have the modern chattel and feudal masters beaten a block, however, in pure, unadorned, casualness. The present masters derive their wealth from the merciless exploitation of children in their infamous factories, mills and sweatshop bells. While the children of chattel slaves and feudal serfs were allowed the privilege of education, the children they might develop into robust and vigorous adults for the masters' service, the children of the wage-slave are ground into profit in the merciless mills of capital only to be thrown into the wasteful, fast-moving, knuck-bred, anaemic adult specimens that swarm the congested factory districts by the thousands.

During previous systems of slavery an occasional misdeed might cause the slave to incur punishment, starvation. Man's power might cause the slave to be whipped, but he had not then reached its present stage. The power of production was less than now and the means of subsistence were fewer. The points where necks were never so developed. In consequence of this when any district or country was stricken by famine such suffering and even death would ensue. It is different now. The power of wealth production has been many times multiplied. The means of communication and transportation have been so perfected that a shortage of supplies at any point can be immediately made known and the supplies can be speedily forwarded from other points. As a result of this the slave no longer starves to death because of a shortage of food, or the lack of wealth produced. His only danger of starvation now lies in the very pliancy of production itself. The greater the amount of wealth produced per man, per day, the more certain is he to be eventually worn out of employment and thus be face to face with starvation. A shortage of crops in some particular country, a wholesale destruction of earth by fire, flood, war or other calamity or a pestilence that would wipe out the bulk of the wage-slave army would suffice to wipe the wage market and secure to the wage-slave steady employment for at least a time, and thus ward off the danger of starvation. Every wage-slave who is so comfortably employed is lulled that he is threatened by starvation only by producing too much wealth and not by fire, flood, pestilence, etc. The only calamity that can threaten starvation to wage-slavery is a shortage of wealth produced. Every wage-slave should be satisfied.

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Socialist Directory

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, Meets every 2nd Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, Meets every 2nd Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF CANADA, Meets every 2nd Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. MEETS every 2nd Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C. MEETS every 2nd Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. MEETS every 2nd Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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

SANCTION MIXERS' UNION, NO. 11, W. M., Meets every Saturday at 7:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

HOCKINS MIXERS' UNION, NO. 1, W. M., Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

VICTORIA ADVERTISERS

Telephone 810.

CAPITAL CITY BAKERY G. A. OKELI, Manager.

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While it is not a particularly edifying sight to see the misdeeds riding around in their automobiles, their paunches lined on the inside with fat upon and on the outside with purple and blue linen, while lean, hungry-looking, shabby-clad wage-slaves scramble along the sidewalks gapping the wage-slave masses at the master's magnificence upon the one hand and the generous display of good things behind the plate glass windows upon the other, it is a solace and a comfort to know that nothing has been made in vain. In being miser and slave the Creator did a good job. Such is perfect in his way; the master as a personification of arrogance, power and social unfitness; the slave as the embodiment of meekness, humility and social incapacity. As this is evident, according to the Creator's design, everybody should be satisfied. The evident satisfaction of the slave with his delightful social arrangements and his indifference to the superiority of human reason over the instinct that we are told determines the actions of the lower animals. This is offered with no intention of being a magnifying instinct or being a hitting remark.

Next week I shall have something to say of the contradictions exist in capitalist society and the hypocrisy of its defenders.

G. A. O'BRIEN, Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 18, 1907.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

How the Socialist Republic Must Deal With Criminals.

In the concluding part of my last contribution, I stated that when the Socialist Party gained control of the state, either the present ideas of crime and its treatment would be revolutionized or else those individuals who are now holding up the workers and robbing them of the surplus value they produce would "for the protection of society" also have to be put in the chain gang with those already there.

Every page of history tells us that in each historical period the prevailing mode of producing and exchanging the material things of life determines the intellectual, political and judicial institutions of that period. This is the law of "economic determinism," also termed "historical materialism."

Now, capitalist production based on the exploitation of robbery based on the exploitation of the producer, it follows that the prevailing ideas of crime and its treatment are as false and brutal as the economic tree which bears it.

Continually governments and legal systems are to protect society from the criminal class. In reality they are the instruments by which the ruling class maintains its power to rob the producer and protect the plunder.

The laws of to-day are in the main those which developed under Roman slave-economy and with a few changes these fit admirably the bedded backs of wage-slaves.

The very fact that throughout capitalist society bodies of men are constantly employed in law courts, and amending laws to suit changes in capitalist production, the very fact that legal penalties or similar offenses change according to the social or financial standing of the offender, and sometimes according to changes in the condition of the judge's liver, the fact that an act which may to-day be legal may to-morrow be a crime, the fact that the African slave trade piracy, the rights of witches, the torturing of heretics, the most infamous outrages were at one time "legal," should dispel with rational beings any illusion as to the nature of being made and executed in the interests of justice.

It should be a self-evident proposition that education, laws, morals and religions must necessarily be determined in and consequently be against the interests of the subjective class and therefore of humanity in general.

How Laws Work.

If the dispensers of capitalist education, morals and religions have failed to ingraft into the minds of their victims, the save virtues of faith, obedience, diligence and contentment, so that they will bow in submission to the yoke their masters impose, then will the police, the judge and the jailer step to the front, and with rigorous penalties prove to the rebellious one that it pays better to obey than to rebel. In this manner, the yoke their masters impose, then will the police, the judge and the jailer step to the front, and with rigorous penalties prove to the rebellious one that it pays better to obey than to rebel.

These are some fruits of capitalist society. In a Socialist republic these would not be and so the man who would be a disciplinarian, who retards the revolution for even to be doing more to bring suffering and approval to mankind than the basest criminal unhung.

To abolish crime, remove its cause. The Socialist does not wage war against individuals, but against wage-slavery. He would remove the cause which makes men in prison and out of prison the enemies of man.

The criminal to-day, whether in jail or free is the product of his environment. The men who are holding up the producers and the men who are holding up trains and breaking into banks are the products of capitalist society, which they did not create. Knowing this, the scientific Socialist can find no room in the cooperative commonwealth for jails or chain gangs, for men must, according to the inexorable sequence of cause and effect, follow the line of least resistance. Under capitalism this line is leading millions to slums, red-light districts and jails, but with the abolition of class-rule the barriers which block the road to liberty will be true. It will be wrong, as well as the line of least resistance, will lead

penalization perverted morals and superstitions fears are the real or imaginary barricades which block the paths which would lead the working class to liberty and light.

Under primitive communism there were no legislatures, courts or jails, because no property rights and special privileges. Within the tribe there was co-operation and equality, and so when the Socialist Party captures the State and abolishes class-rule, socializing the means of production, the State will disappear for the purpose for which it developed and class-rule, morals, religions and laws and all the barriers which have for ages barred the road to happiness will disappear. Tribal fraternity will grow to the brotherhood of man, and the great forces of nature before which primitive ancestors bowed in fear, will be the servants and benefactors of all.

The Greatest Crime.

With our marvelous machinery of production society owned and operated to supply the wants of society, poverty could not exist, and so if real crime is to be the enemy of mankind, it has to assist in perpetuating the suffering and death which the human race now endures, then the greatest criminal to-day is the man who is opposing Socialism or helping to perpetuate capitalist society.

The man is helping the corporations of this country to kill and wound over half a million workers annually. He is helping to keep over two million children and six million women toiling from daylight till dark in factories, offices, stores and sweatshops in order to exist. He is supporting a system which in the United States has made four million paupers and ten million people all ways in extreme poverty and two million men always in unemployment. Twice as many children of the wage-earners die as of the well-to-do classes, so that the man who votes against Socialism endorses the killing of millions of infants every year. The man who is opposing Socialism is helping to perpetuate conditions which kills two hundred thousand people of the working class with consumption every year on this continent. He is endorsing a system which in England has killed one-third of the population in a chronic state of famine, which buries one-fourth of the people who die in London in the potters' field and which sends two hundred million every year in maintaining an arm and navy for the destruction of life and property. He is supporting a system which has driven millions of women into prostitution and which impels millions of men to strangle them; a system which has made towns without men in the east and towns without women in the west. Sixty per cent of the adults of this country do not marry, capitalism has

made the right to love and get rid of duces and hypocrites prate of "Socialism destroying the home and the virtue of women." The man who opposes Socialism supports conditions which will keep the land overflowing with pauper-soldiers; he is helping to keep the asylums full of men and women driven mad by poverty and suffering. The opponents of Socialism endorse the system which is the product of class-rule. He upholds the best of the field, "a ghastly scene where men, drunk with blind frenzy which rules all patriotism, and made mad with life and drum and smoke and shot and shell and burning blood, seek to wound and kill because their master gave the word."

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to social harmony and individual happiness, for the interests of one will run parallel with the interests of all.

Freedom for the Captives.

When the axe is laid unto the root of the tree the intellectual, political and judicial branches of capitalism economy must also go. The revolutionist does not attempt to put "new wine into old bottles" or "new cloth into old garments," that is for the reformer. The Socialist republic can never endorse the notes or collect the debts of capitalism. All claims for or against class-rule must be repudiated. Both the Bill Miner class and those who hold up the workers are the victims of wage-slavery and both will be declared innocent of crime as it is to-day understood.

Literally, the industrial republic, it matters not what scenes accompany the transition, must come with peace and good will to all men and must bring liberty and equal opportunity to all, prisoners and those free. Jails belong to slave society; free men do not need them.

Already the Socialist is battering down the blind prejudices which bar the outer doors of prisons; already the first gleam of coming day is lighting up the dungeon walls; already the owls and bats which build and filled the jails are blinking, fluttering and screeching at the growing light. We of to-day will live to see these hideous cities and their prison piles thrown down and the stone and brick which composed them taken away to the freed land to

build houses in which men and women will live in peace and happiness in the garden spots of the earth and not struggle with one another for life, like beasts in a jungle, as they do to-day.

W. J. CURRY.

GORRY.

The Socialist movement has produced men who are men enough to withstand the temptations of property and to remain unshaken by change in station. Here's Maxim Gorky, for instance. Gorky came from the dregs, grew up in the most miserable walks of wage-slavery, contemplated outside to escape the economic hell he had to live in, and then became a rich man through his literary genius. Put a beggar on horseback and he'll run you down, says the old saw, and there are many instances of workmen who have been elevated to foremanship, for instance, entirely changing their views of human rights and becoming oppressors of those under them. Or so such a story is Maxim Gorky. It is reported that his income last year from his literary work was \$100,000, and that out of this big sum he gave \$90,000 to the cause of revolution in Russia. Grand, indeed, is the soul of Gorky.—Social Democratic Herald.

Officers of the army and navy of the United States are doing considerable talking just now about which branch of the military power is least able to shoot straight. But the working people of the country do not need

to swell up and imagine that the soldiers and sailors would not be able to hit their even if they should ask for a little more than the miserable wages which they now receive.

A movement is on foot now in France to make the army a part of the police power of the industrial cities so that the Government will be better able to handle strikes.

The working people everywhere had better keep their eyes on the military power. The capitalist rulers and their political agents, we very plainly the growing class-consciousness of the workers and they are building up this machine in a way that may trouble us quite a bit when we get ready to take the Government out of the hands of the capitalists so that it can be run by the workers and for the workers who sustain the nation.—Peoria Socialist.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that a Dominion election will be held immediately after a short ear-ty-winter session. This should stimulate every Socialist center to its utmost activity. Propaganda work should be pushed and every attention given to registration; neglect of the latter has lost many a battle otherwise well fought.

Justice has again been vindicated in the United States. A beautiful coat of whitewash has been administered to Senator Borah, and the Barber Lumber Company is still in possession of its stolen timber lands. All of which need offer no encouragement to chicken thieves.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I, Thomas Edward Knapp, Optician, of Vancouver, intend for every date to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on Bowen Island, New Westminister District, starting from a stake near the S.E. corner of Lot 1349, thence West by chains, thence South 45 chains, thence East 35 chains, thence North 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 105 acres more or less. T. E. KNAPP. August 19, 1927.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I, Harold Round, letter carrier of Vancouver, intend sixty days after date to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands on Bowen Island, New Westminister District, starting from a stake at the northeast corner of Lot 1248, thence east about 15 chains, thence south about 10 chains, thence west about 26 chains, thence west about 8 chains to southeast corner of Lot 1248, thence north to joint of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less. HAROLD ROUND. Vancouver, B. C. Aug. 12, 1927.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I, Claude Pinder, decedent of Vancouver, intend for every date to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands on Bowen Island, New Westminister District, starting from the N. E. corner of Lot 1248, thence South about 15 chains to stake, thence East about 30 chains, thence North about 40 chains, thence South to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less. CLAUDE PINDER. 11-17-27.

FREE CATALOGUE OF PREMIUMS MAILED ON APPLICATION

PREMIUM For Royal Crown Soap Wrappers

Advertisement for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. Features three clock models: 'NORWICH CLOCK No. 69' (Night day, hour and half-hour strike), 'MANTLE CLOCK' (Eight day, cut-crystal gong, hour and half-hour strike), and 'AIRE' GILT CLOCK' (Well-made clock of very graceful and ornate design). Each model is shown with a picture of the clock and its features.

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS

Table listing various cloth-bound books available for purchase. The table has multiple columns listing book titles and authors. Examples include 'Adam Bede' by Eliot, 'Gulliver's Travels' by Swift, 'Pride and Prejudice' by Austen, 'War and Peace' by Tolstoy, and many others. The books are described as being substantially bound in cloth, each stamped in gold, ornamented sides worked in colored lines, headbands; printed on good quality paper.

Address: THE ROYAL SOAP CO., LIMITED, VANCOUVER. SEE NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE FOR FURTHER LIST OF PREMIUMS.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to George Dales, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

SECRETARIAL.

Comrade C. M. O'Brien left Vancouver on Tuesday for island points with a commission in his pocket from the Provincial Executive Committee to organize locals wherever permanence and success seem reasonably assured, and stir up existing locals to a new activity.

The report of Comrade Symonds Local Fernie, on this page is the kind of matter very welcome to the Secretary. I submit it as a model and example to all Locals.

Comrade Jas. Johnson, of Enderby, B. C. (an old personal friend) in a private letter speaks encouragingly of the party's prospects at Vernon, which place he visited recently. He writes that the Local at Vernon is composed of excellent material.

From my own short acquaintance through correspondence, with them I can endorse his opinion. The latest evidence of their activity is the donation of a circulating library of Socialist literature.

The Provincial and Dominion Executive Committees meet on Tuesday night, "All" members are hereby notified.

Canada has an area of four million square miles. It has "one Socialist paper." Our condition is unique. Less paper per square mile and per capita and per capita of Socialists than any nation on the earth where organization exists.

The "Western Clarion" is poorly supported and is published at a loss to the proprietor. As a propaganda paper, telling the workers in plain simple terms the things they should know, it ranks with the best and ablest in the English language.

The letter from Comrade Cirale, Toronto, is inspiring and should prove an instruction to all industrial centers where Italian workers reside in large numbers. We might be right at home in Vancouver where there is abundance of material and some of known revolutionary spirit.

To see the face and shake the hand of a comrade from a point east of Ontario is a rare thing in Vancouver. This week, however, we had that privilege. From our most distant outpost comes Comrade Fredrick Lighter, of Cape Breton.

Comrade Lighter was the pioneer of Socialism in the Sydney District, and reports well of Secretary Ross and our comrades in the Far East.

The usual weekly educational meeting was held in the Miners' hall, Fernie, last Sunday, when Comrade Hinton gave a well thought out address on "Labor and Capital."

The attendance was about the average of recent days, and several men and women, who followed closely the speaker, also the discussion and questions. President Sherman,

U. M. W. of A., was a visitor and took part in the discussion.

Comrade Bullen presided at the organ and Mr. Chippendale sang a solo.

The management of the Coal Creek Clubhouse have generously allowed us their lecture hall and the comrades are going to push their propaganda work this winter so that a "49 degree below" atmosphere will feel like a summer's day; two meetings per day is going some, who can beat it? Visiting comrades who can speak will please write.

Box 200. W. SYMONDS, Sec. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE SPECIAL MEETING.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 13, 1907. Present, Comrades Morgan, Pritchard, Peterson, Hawthorthwaite and the Secretary.

Comrade Hawthorthwaite reviewed the party situation on Vancouver Island, and reported concerning the organization work which he was entrusted some months ago. He also presented the financial statement appearing below.

It was resolved that Comrade C. M. O'Brien be commissioned to continue the work of organization on the island with such help as Comrade Hawthorthwaite can give him at various points.

Resolved that 2,000 bills be printed, announcing Socialist meetings, with blank space for place, date and speaker's name.

Secretary instructed to write Local in advance of Comrade O'Brien, asking for their hearty co-operation.

Amounts received from Comrade Hawthorthwaite as below: From J. Anderson, \$ 5.00 From Jas. Young, " 10.00 From Mt. Sicker collection, 11.65 From Cumberland collection, 26.90 \$52.55

Expenses nil. Adjourment. GEO. DALES, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL.

Weekly business meeting Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of Canada, 313 Cambie street, Oct. 14, 1907.

Comrade Pritchard, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Warrants ordered drawn as under: For rent of Dominion theater, \$25.00 For Hawthorthwaite's expenses, 6.00 For literature account, 3.30 For ad. signs, 3.90 For janitor, .50

A communication was read from the State Secretary of the S. P. of Washington, asking this Local if possible to arrange dates for J. B. O'Brien to speak for Vancouver and other locals. O'Brien to the short notice this Local could not arrange for meetings on dates named and the dates for other Locals was a matter for the Provincial Executive to attend to and the Secretary was instructed to notify both of action taken.

Financial Report—Collection at Dominion theater, \$36.65 Dues for week, 2.75 Sale of literature, 2.30 Ignition, 2.50 Total, \$39.20 Adjourment. O. RAYNER, Rec. Sec.

HINDI PHILOSOPHY.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—Mr. Singh of India is the city-to-day, having arrived from England, where he heard a great deal about the attitude taken by British Columbians against Hinduism. He greatly regretted it. He felt that the policy adopted by British Columbians was a very short-sighted one. The reason for it, however, was quite plain, and it is very natural, said he, that the laboring classes in India want to restrict their market to themselves, and in their selfish plans they seem utterly heedless, he added, of the needs of their part of the country, which is suffering grievously from a shortage of food.—Daily Province.

Mr. Singh has yet much to learn of modern conditions and the springs of action that govern in all economic relations. Our Oriental visitor presupposes society as possessed of a sensitive social conscience in the matter of well-being and future welfare.

With a ruling class eager to deplete and exhaust every natural resource for profit, using the working class for its tool, it is a little crude to look for anything loftier in the working-class. Both classes are now too intent on their separate and conflicting economic interests to develop a social conscience. An emancipated working class will attend to that in the future.

EXTRACTS FROM DEVILLE'S "SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM."

The Workers' Necessity. In order for man, who can live only on conditions that he works, to be able to perform any sort of work, he must have at his disposition the instruments and the subject of labor. Now, these tools and this material, in one word, the means of labor, are, more and more, becoming the property of the capitalists.

Those who are despoiled of the means of utilizing their work own labor-power (or physical capacity for work) are, henceforth, compelled, being unable to live otherwise, to sell their power to the capitalists who hold in their possession the things indispensable for labor. Through their possession of the things indispensable for the functioning of labor-power, the capitalists are, in fact, masters of all who cannot utilize their own power themselves, nor live without utilizing it. From this economic dependence flows the existence of distinct classes, distinct in spite of the civil and political equality of their members; and, as the capitalist regime appropriates the Middle Class more and more, it tends to accentuate the division of society into two principal classes: on the one hand, those who control the means of labor; on the other, those for whom the actual use of those means is the sole possibility of life.

Labor Power. We know that those whose activity is subordinate in its exercise to a capital which they have not and these compose the working-class are compelled to sell their labor-power to some of the possessors of this capital who form, on their side, the bourgeois class. We know that the man who has labor in order to live, and who has not in his possession the means of labor, is the possessor of those means is simply labor in the potential state; that is to say, he has only intellectual facilities that must be exercised in the production of useful things. In fact, on the one hand, before these facilities are brought into active exercise, labor does not exist and cannot be sold. Now, the contract is made between the buyer and seller before any action takes place and has for its effective cause, so far as the seller is concerned, the fact that the seller is so situated that he cannot by himself bring his capacity for labor into productive use. On the other hand, as soon as the action (labor) begins, as soon as labor manifests itself, it cannot be the property of the laborer, for it consists in nothing but the incorporation of a thing which the laborer has just alienated by sale—capacity to perform labor—with other things which are not his—the means of production.

To sum up, when the laborer does not exist, the laborer cannot sell that which he does not possess and which he has not the means of realizing; when the laborer does not exist, it can not be sold by the laborer to whom it does not belong. The only thing which the laborer can sell is his labor-power, a power distinct from his function as laborer, just as the power of marching is distinct from a parade, just as the machine is distinct from its operations.

What is paid under the form of wages by the possessor of the means of labor, the purchaser of the labor-power to the possessor of that power, cannot, therefore, be, and is not, the price of the labor furnished, but is the price of the power made use of, of a price that supply and demand cause to oscillate about and especially below its value determined, like the value of any other commodity, by the labor-time socially necessary for its production, or in other words, in this case by the sum which will normally enable the laborer to maintain and perpetuate his laborer under the conditions necessary for the given kind and stage of production.

But, even when the laborer gets a price which is the value of his power, he establishes a value greater than that which he receives. The duration of labor required for a given wage, regularly exceeds the time necessarily occupied by the laborer in adding to the value of the means of production consumed, the value equal to that wage; and the labor thus furnished over and above that which represents the equivalent of what the laborer gets, constitutes SURPLUS-LABOR. Surplus labor is unpaid labor.

Emancipated the laborers will be, since their lives will no longer be dependent on the means of labor monopolized by others and they will be free to make their lives what they will. In fact, they will freely choose the kind of productive labor they prefer, and all kinds of work will, in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, be reduced in various proportions to definite quantities of ordinary labor. After once deducting from the product of the labor of each a portion necessary to replace the means of production consumed, provide for the extension of the scale of production, for insurance against disastrous contingencies, such for instance, as floods, lightning, tornadoes, etc., for the support of those incapable labor, to meet the variously the expenses of administration and of satisfying the common requirements of sanitation, education, etc., the producers of both sexes will distribute the balance among themselves, proportionally to the quantity of ordinary labor furnished by them severally. The right of each laborer will be equal, in the sense that for all, without distinction, the laborer furnished will be the measure alike for all, and this equal right may possibly lead to an unequal distribution, according to the greater or smaller quantities of labor furnished.

The standard of rights in force in a democratic environment cannot be superior in quality to that environment, but it will go on increasing in perfection as the environment advances toward perfection, thus reducing as far as material conditions shall permit, the inequalities of natural origin.

The important point is that, from the dawn of social production, there will be no more surplus-labor, no more classes and, therefore, no more exploitation, as there inevitably is under capitalist production. Every adult able to work will receive, under one form or another, partly in articles for personal consumption, partly in social services, in public services of every kind, the full quantity of labor that he shall give to society. If goods are rationed out, this rationing will not be accompanied by exploitation; as rationing can then be the only cause of a deficiency in personal or social production, and not to the application which the wage-system implies, a system under which over-production, far from being favorable to the satisfaction of the demands of the working-class for articles of consumption, results for them in loss of employment and starvation diet.

Comrade BRODRICK. Died Oct. 11, 1907.

"And some there were, the kindliest and the best That from his visage rolling-time has pressed, Have drunk their cup a round, Or two before, And one by one crept silently to rest."

By the death of Comrade Brodrick, ex-treasurer of Vancouver Local, some of us lose a friend and the Party loses a good worker whose name is by no means legion.

Owing to his unassuming manner Comrade Brodrick was not very widely known among the membership, but though he had little to say, when funds or work were needed he could always be counted on to the limit, an example which might be imitated with advantage by many of those who survive.

A typical proletarian, with that directness of thought and expression which comes of long association with the machine, and unobscured by either the fine-spun theories or the sentimental humanitarianism of the intellectual, he was active, wherever the conditions of servitude led him, in spreading the gospel of the Revolution.

And now after a grim, uncomplaining struggle with cancer he has attained his emancipation before us. To his ashes, peace.

litical equality of their members; and, as the capitalist regime appropriates the Middle Class more and more, it tends to accentuate the division of society into two principal classes: on the one hand, those who control the means of labor; on the other, those for whom the actual use of those means is the sole possibility of life.

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But, even when the laborer gets a price which is the value of his power, he establishes a value greater than that which he receives. The duration of labor required for a given wage, regularly exceeds the time necessarily occupied by the laborer in adding to the value of the means of production consumed, the value equal to that wage; and the labor thus furnished over and above that which represents the equivalent of what the laborer gets, constitutes SURPLUS-LABOR. Surplus labor is unpaid labor.

Emancipated the laborers will be, since their lives will no longer be dependent on the means of labor monopolized by others and they will be free to make their lives what they will. In fact, they will freely choose the kind of productive labor they prefer, and all kinds of work will, in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, be reduced in various proportions to definite quantities of ordinary labor. After once deducting from the product of the labor of each a portion necessary to replace the means of production consumed, provide for the extension of the scale of production, for insurance against disastrous contingencies, such for instance, as floods, lightning, tornadoes, etc., for the support of those incapable labor, to meet the variously the expenses of administration and of satisfying the common requirements of sanitation, education, etc., the producers of both sexes will distribute the balance among themselves, proportionally to the quantity of ordinary labor furnished by them severally. The right of each laborer will be equal, in the sense that for all, without distinction, the laborer furnished will be the measure alike for all, and this equal right may possibly lead to an unequal distribution, according to the greater or smaller quantities of labor furnished.

The standard of rights in force in a democratic environment cannot be superior in quality to that environment, but it will go on increasing in perfection as the environment advances toward perfection, thus reducing as far as material conditions shall permit, the inequalities of natural origin.

The important point is that, from the dawn of social production, there will be no more surplus-labor, no more classes and, therefore, no more exploitation, as there inevitably is under capitalist production. Every adult able to work will receive, under one form or another, partly in articles for personal consumption, partly in social services, in public services of every kind, the full quantity of labor that he shall give to society. If goods are rationed out, this rationing will not be accompanied by exploitation; as rationing can then be the only cause of a deficiency in personal or social production, and not to the application which the wage-system implies, a system under which over-production, far from being favorable to the satisfaction of the demands of the working-class for articles of consumption, results for them in loss of employment and starvation diet.

REAL ESTATE. A cottage home by love made sweet. By order restful. On a street. On lane where heavy branches meet. With grass and flowers the eye to greet.

A life with strong high purpose blest. With strength to work, with health to rest. With heart and taste to choose the best. A heart to share with poorest guest.

True fellowship, all price transcends. And falling, vain are all demands. Then give me kind and candid friends, Inspiring thought to widest ends.

If aught beyond my simple need, Be deemed the guardian of my need. To be! To do! to be! to do! my creed, And deem, "to have" a barren breed.

Let such the common stock endow. And thence as arrow from the bow. Let fulness to the empty go.

When care infolds with leaden wing, Love's speaking eyes to foil the sting. 'Tis, some unselfish love or string To prove that love's all its king.

Some odds and ends I might relate, But not one job at a time. I've such, all that on my narrow slate. Of 'em, 'um'd, 'um'd, 'um'd "Real Estate." —Stonebeige.

GOOD WORK IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 5, 1907. Editor Western Clarion.

Dear Comrade: Slowly but surely the Italian Local of this city is growing. The dream of the comrades ever since we organized was to secure a room where we could meet and do our propaganda, if possible, in the heart of the Italian colony. To-day that dream has been realized. Three of the most energetic comrades have offered a fairly large place adjoining to a back yard that can hold about 300 people; and after fitting up the place in a decent way, last Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23rd, we had the first propaganda meeting.

An English comrade said it was an inspiration to him. I am enclosing a programme of the occasion from which you may get an idea. The attendance was about 150, and music with revolutionary songs was given by the comrades that play stringed instruments.

Comrades Colombo and Bassoli gave some Italian Marxist discourses with a clear explanation of the class struggle. The writer translated Comrade Gribble's greeting, and a good bundle of literature was sold.

Eleven young men asked to join the party, one of them, the last speaker on the programme, although a young man only 23 years old, is an expert propagandist and well versed in the Socialist philosophy.

The future is very promising for us. There is a lot of revolutionary spirit among the Italian working slaves, all we have to do is to turn it in the right channel. That is what we are here for. If a man is

able to point them the reason of their misery and degradation and in simple language prove to them that they have been exploited in a most brutal fashion by a crowd of parasites under the form of Kings, Popes and many others, and after being half starved, with a handful of rags to cover their shame, compelled to tread the ocean and tramp around looking for the most sacred of all things—a job. I say, if you can point all this to them, they certainly will get in line with us.

Yours for the revolution, J. E. CIVALE, 648 Bloor St. W.

SMOKE "HURTZ'S OWN" HURTZ'S PIONEERS' SPANISH BLOSSOMS CIGARS BEST IN B.C.

United Hatters of North America

When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has posted a job, you can offer to put one in a hat for you, do not purchase him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeit are some times perforated on three edges, and enter the hat by the measure of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J. MARTIN LAWLOD, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

THE WINTER'S FUEL! should be ordered now, so that your requirements can be filled promptly. COKE is a cheap and efficient fuel for stoves and furnaces. Last winter we could not fill all orders received. At the present time, however, our stock is such that we can guarantee prompt delivery and we would suggest that you get in a ton or two while favorable conditions exist. Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack BIRD & BRYDON-JACK BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Tel. 829. P.O. Box, 932. 324 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

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EVERY WORKINGMAN IN CANADA should have a copy of the pamphlet "Platform and Constitution, with a brief sketch of the Evolution of Human Society," issued by the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of C. PRICE 10 CENTS

J. G. MORGAN, Secretary, 351 Barnard St., Vancouver.

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