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UKRAINIAN SOCIALIST

LEAGUE OF CANADA

Steps Taken to Organize the Ukrainians Under the Militant Banner of the Socialist Party of Canada.

Geo. Dales, Secretary Dominion Executive.

Dear Comrade: Herewith I submit to the consideration of the Dominion Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Canada the Platform and Project of Constitution of the Ukrainian Socialist League of Canada. Before explaining the cause of it let me first say a few words about the Ukrainians, the Ukrainian Socialist movement in Europe, and the Ukrainian Socialist League of Canada.

Strange, as it may sound, the Ukrainians are one of the greatest peoples of Europe, because there are more than 30,000,000 of them, and at the same time they are one of the least known peoples of the world. I may frankly say we could count on our finger nails the wise men of America that know something about Ukrainians and Ukrainians.

The Ukrainians inhabit the whole southwest of Russia and northeastern part of Europe nearly as great as Germany. But in this capitalist world those people are considered and estimated, that have a numerous and rich capitalist class. And the Ukrainians have practically no capitalists, they have almost no bourgeoisie, they have absolutely no nobility of their own. We are a proletarian people.

Long long years ago, in the first century of this millennium, the Ukraine was politically an independent and strong nation. Later on, exhausted by the continued attacks of the Tartars and other Asiatic hordes, she fell the prey of "The Polish, Hungarian, Polish and Russian." Yet she succeeded once more, in gaining her independence and two and a half centuries ago she became a democratic republic. And then she was divided into two parts: one into federation with the treacherous and barbarous Russian Czars, just the same as later on did Finland and Canada, and the Czars by various and dishonorable and brutal means, step by step, restricted her independence until at last, when there was nothing left of the Ukrainian republic, they gave to Ukraine, the official name of Little Russia and afterwards even prohibited the Ukrainian language and literature.

Even the Bible in the Ukrainian language died out or gave up the struggle and went to the side of the Government, and the peasantry were left to their fate. The little part of the Ukrainians who were practically no schools in Ukraine and from such as were there, that is from the Russian schools, the Ukrainians could not gain very much knowledge. They were too foreign to them. So the result was that the Ukrainians, although richly gifted by nature, are now mostly illiterate and ignorant. Such is the case of the Russian Ukraine.

less tyrannical and oppressive than that of the Russian Czars. But with the coming of the Austrian Government the times changed and the Austrian Ukrainians developed, or helped to develop, a great and progressive Ukrainian literature, produced quite a number of men of science and art, founded numerous schools of different degrees, etc.

Yet the capitalist civilization knows but very little of us. And here in America we are known under various names, all of which except the one I use—"Ukrainians,"—are not proper. The Russian Government called us for political purposes, "The Little Russians." The Poles call us "Rusini." The Germans call us "die Ruthenen"—Ruthenians. Yet under the name of Ruthenians is everywhere understood only a small branch of Ukrainian people, namely that one which inhabits eastern Galicia, a province of Austria. The Canadian immigration authorities discovered for us a wholesome name—"Galicians." But in Galicia there are four altogether different nationalities which have among them absolutely nothing in common, except the Austrian Government. There are Galicians, Poles, Galician-Ruthenians, Galician-Germans and Galician-Jews.

Somewhere in the United States we are called even Hungarians, although we are only geographical neighbors to the Hungarians. Sometimes we are also called plainly Russians or Austrians, although there are about 15 absolutely different nationalities in Austria and some 40 in Russia. The only proper name is "Ukrainians." So we call ourselves, so call the Russians and sometimes the Poles, our nearest neighbors. And why should not the Englishmen call us "Ukrainians" also?

As I have said before, Ukraine is an agricultural country. I said also that the Ukrainians are a proletarian people. And in fact, the bulk of the Ukrainian people is an agricultural proletariat. And as proletarians we have a strong, active and revolutionary Socialist movement, too. From the described population of Ukraine, the movement is divided into two parts. One part is called "The Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party of Canada." The other part is known as "The Ukrainian Social-Democratic Labor Party of Russia." Both parties act in agreement with each other. Now, the Austrian as well as the Russian Socialist parties are organized on federalist principles. This means that each nation in the Russian or Austrian nationalities has its own Socialist organization, own funds and conduct their propaganda independently. But they are bound to act together in common interests and so they constitute a Federalist general committee. Upon such basis of organization the Ukrainians have had three votes in the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany. Two votes from the Socialist League of Austria, and one vote from the Socialists of Russia.

And the Ukrainians deserve it. At the first parliamentary elections in Austria, based on the universal suffrage, the candidates of the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party got more than thirty thousand straight and uncompromising Socialist votes, and as a result two Ukrainian Social-Democrats were elected to the Austrian Parliament. Also the Ukrainians succeeded in electing their first and only Socialist representative to the reactionary Provincial Parliament of Galicia, in the person of Comrade A. Shmigelsky, who in the near future is going to organize a local agitator for Socialism among

the Ukrainian-speaking wage-slaves. That is the illustration how Socialism among the Ukrainians is growing by leaps and bounds. But be it remembered that the strongest Ukrainian Socialist forces are in the prisons of Russia, bleeding from the desperate battle for Freedom.

And as I come now to the Ukrainians in America, I must confess that I am mighty sorry that we could not make any great success here. The main obstacle was, that our immigration began too late. We have not had time enough to make a good start. Then the other obstacle is, that we are short of good agitators. And the third obstacle is that there is a very limited number of us, who can speak and read English, and as a consequence not many of us understand rightly the conditions and the needs of this country. And they are too different from those of our own country. But we, the Socialists, try all we can. After all, the Russian Revolution brought to us a few talented agitators, who had fled from Russia to save their lives, and now we hope to push the propaganda of Socialism with their help. And that is why we founded the Ukrainian Socialist League of Canada.

The platform of the Ukrainian Socialist League of Canada tells quite plainly about our position relative to Socialism and the Socialist Party of Canada. Yet the League found an unexpected opponent in the Provincial Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Canada. The Ukrainians propose to organize to its autonomous action, to its collecting the funds and conducting of propaganda.

FORESEES THE DAY OF SOCIALISM'S TRIUMPH

Every Capitalist Editors Are Not Always Deaf to the Roar of the Approaching Revolutionary Storm.

The Daily Press, of Grand Rapids, Mich., discussed Socialism recently in an extraordinary editorial strain for a capitalist paper. Under the title of "An Anti-Socialist Party," and arguing for a union of all progressive political elements to check the rapid growth of Socialism, the editor says:

"Socialism has made great strides during the last few years, greater perhaps than most of us realize. Not only has the Socialist Party become a power which must be reckoned with in nearly every civilized country, but other parties, probably the vast majority of the people, have become impregnated with socialistic ideas to an astonishing extent. That the general effect of this has been good, comparatively few thinking men will deny. The old individualism has been carried to the extreme of selfishness; it was subordinating the well-being of the many to the advantage of the few to a degree that threatened the destruction of the nations which had taken up the factory system. The fearful abuses to which this system gave rise led to a demand for government interference and this demand once admitted to be legitimate has grown constantly stronger."

The editor then proceeds to discuss the logical political development from his point of view, and closes with the following summary of the situation: "Now there is a movement on foot to organize opposition to the further spread of Socialism. Even those who are Socialist in their beliefs will find no cause for regret in this. Anglo-Saxon progress has been achieved, and the nations which had taken up one of which labors zealously for the new and untired, the other of which acts as a brake, criticizing, pointing out errors and generally preventing a runaway. It would be a calamity if there were no conservatives long in control of a nation's affairs, but it

in short it does not recognize the League as a legal organization in the Socialist Party of Canada.

At the present time there are three Ukrainian Socialist local organizations in Canada. One is the Ukrainian (Ruthenian) Branch of the Socialist Party of Winnipeg, Man.; another one the Ukrainian Branch of the Local Nanaimo, B. C. and the third the Local of Portage la Prairie, Man. The members of the Ukrainian Socialist League are all members of the S. P. C. in good standing. Now the question is, why have not we the right to organize a legal League?

As far as we know the different nationalities in the United States are organized into autonomous parts of the Socialist Party. The Poles, the Finns, the Lithuanians and all others have strong autonomous and regular Socialist Party organizations. We in the Old Country have totally autonomous parties, and we can't understand why there should be a difference here.

The Provincial Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Manitoba gives us the right to become regular branches or locals of the Party; but denies us the right to combine for our special purpose. Now the interests of the Ukrainian wage-slaves demand a wider autonomy. There are about 100,000 of our proletariat in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia and that is a large number of people, not knowing the English language, standing culturally lower than the Britishers, and having not

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SOME RINGING WORDS FROM EUGENE V. DEBS

Points Out the Barren Prospect That Confronts the Children of the Proletariat Under the Tyranny of Capitalist Rule.

Consider the barren prospect of the average boy who faces the world to-day. If he is the son of a workman his father is able to do little in the way of giving a start.

He does not go to college, nor even to high school, but has to be satisfied with what he can get in the lower grades, for as soon as he has physical growth enough to work he must find something to do, so that he may help support the family. His father has no influence and can get no preferred employment for him at the expense of some other boy, so he thankfully accepts any kind of service that he may be allowed to perform.

How hard it is to find a place for that boy of yours!

What to do with the Boy. "What shall we do with Johnny?" is the question of the anxious mother long before her boy is ripe for the labor market.

"The child is weak, you know," complains the nervous, loving little mother, "and can't do hard work, and I feel dreadfully worried about him."

What a picture! Yet see it common that the multitude do not see it. This mother numbered by the thousands makes her boy, by the hand and start to work with him to peddle him as to merchandise to some one who has use for a child slave.

To know just how that feels one must have had precisely that experience. The mother looks down so fondly and carelessly upon her boy, and he looks up into her eyes so timidly and appealingly as she explains his good points to the business man or factory boss, who in turn inspects the lad and interrogates him to verify his mother's claims, and finally informs them that they may call again the following week, but that he does not think he can use the boy.

Well, what finally becomes of the boy? He is now grown, his mother's worry is long since ended, as the grass grows where she sleeps—and he, the boy? Why, he's a factory hand—a "hand," mind you, and he gets a dollar and a quarter a day when the factory is running.

That is all he will ever get. He is an industrial life prisoner—no political power for him in the capitalist system.

No sweet home, no beautiful wife, no happy children, no books, no flowers, no pictures, no comrades, no love, no joy for him.

Just a hand? A human factory hand! Think of a hand with a soul in it! In the capitalist system the soul has no business. It cannot produce profit by any process of capitalist calculation.

The working hand is what is needed for the capitalist tool and so the human must be reduced to the hand.

No head, no heart, no soul—simply a hand. A thousand hands to one brain—the hands of the workmen, the brain of a capitalist.

This is capitalism! And this system is supported alternately by the Republican party and the Democratic party.

These two parties relieve each other in support of the capitalist system, while the capitalist system represses the working class of what they produce.

A thousand hands to one head is the abnormal development of the capitalist system.

A thousand workmen turned into hands to develop and gorge and accrete one capitalist monarch! This brutal order of things must be overturned. The human race was not born to degeneracy.

A thousand heads are grown for every thousand pairs of hands; a thousand hearts throbbing in testimony of the unity of heads and hands, and a thousand souls, though crushed and mangled, burn in protest and are pledged to redeem a thousand men.

Heads and hands, hearts and souls, are the heritage of all. Full opportunity for development is the inalienable right of all.

Who he denies it is a tyrant; he who does not demand it is a coward; he who is indifferent to it is a slave; he who does not desire it is dead.

The ex. cor. of a people. That is the dem. Timeliness. The eliminat. rent, interest and profit and the production of wealth to satisfy the want of all the people. That is the dem.

Co-operative industry in which all shall work together in harmony as the basis of a new social order, a higher civilization, a real republic. That is the dem.

The end of class struggles and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime, the birth of freedom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of Man. That is the dem.

And this is Socialism.

KING VS. ROCKEFELLER. Socialist Leader Makes Comparison Between Two.

"John D. Rockefeller is a king of kings. He is a real live king, and when he has anything to say the people of the United States get their ears down to the ground and listen. He is not like King Edward, to whom very little attention is paid when he takes part in anything relating to the destiny of human beings."

Thus declared Alfred Mance, a Socialist leader, formerly of Toronto, but now of Chicago, who gave a discourse on "Socialism" before a fair-sized audience in the Labor Temple yesterday.

"People must understand the evolution of society," said the lecturer, before they can gain knowledge of the principles of Socialism. The capitalist system is inevitable, and the next order of society must be the system of a co-operative commonwealth, where competition makes way for co-operation in all branches of industry."

"John Rockefeller has sounded a warning to the laboring classes," continued the speaker, "and he tells us that several million men will be thrown out of employment this winter. When he makes a statement it has some effect, and the indications are that we are now bordering upon a panic that may possibly bring about conditions to labor generally that will be as disastrous as in 1892. Overproduction of manufactured articles is the cause of it all. Manufacturers call it overproduction, but Socialists define it as underconsumption."

In conclusion the speaker declared that the only solution of the problem of unemployed labor was the abolition of systems which produce goods for profit and compel laborers and mechanics to compete with each other and live in a competitive wage. —Toronto Globe.

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## ANOTHER LESSON GIVEN.

The strike of the commercial telegraphers has been broken. The operators were starved into submission and forced to return to work. Those who were particularly active in conducting the strike had been refused employment and those who were allowed to return were compelled to sign an agreement to work in harmony with the "scabs" and "strike-breakers" previously employed.

Thus another splendid lesson has been given the workers of the utility of attempting to do battle with capital upon the battlefield of weapons turned, against the men. In their struggle against their economic masters the telegraphers were unarmed and helpless. At most they were in possession of means sufficiently to sustain their life, but not to fight. Such assistance as they could get from other workers still in employment must of necessity be limited as the average wage is but little, and in excess of the ordinary requirements of the individual wage-earner himself. However much he will be inclined to assist other workers on strike, he finds it beyond his financial power to do so. It is to be hoped the telegraphers will return to their keys as wisest men. There is no doubt as to their sadness. If any considerable number of them have learned by their experience that the position of the commercial class in the economic field of the strike and its defeat will not be in vain.

That the strength of their economic masters lies in their ownership of the means upon which the workers depend for their existence, and that this ownership is secured to them by the organized powers of the State, are facts so plain as to require no argument to substantiate them. Such being the case, it is, indeed, not surprising that the masters will not main in the hands of capitalists until control of the State is wrested from them by their exploited and tortured victims, the workers.

In the struggle in the economic field the workers get the worst of it because the power is all upon the other side. The workers possess no control of the factors of production, and the machinery is the property of the employer class. But through this ownership they are given supreme command of the working force itself. If perchance any portion of the workers become unduly fractious and refuse to work, from the always overstocked labor market, some forth, almost unbidden, others to take their places, in some sort of fashion, until the pressure of market necessities shall have forced the fractious ones into a more docile frame of mind. They then return to work and things move on as before. The masters are still in the saddle. The workers are still slaves.

But how many times this experience must be repeated, until the slaves will learn that the job in hand is to break the rule of capital by wresting from the hands of the capitalist class the control of the State, not merely to know that it is so, but to plainly the road to deliverance from the economic bondage under which the workers are now suffering that it would seem a ten-year-old child ought to see it.

## WHAT IS CAPITAL?

A good many people who are wandering around in the fog of capitalist economic knowledge are greatly disturbed over the fact that Socialism proposes the destruction of capital. They evidently have some idea in their heads that this means the destruction of factories and workshops, the tearing up of railways and probably the scuttling of all ships. At the start of the "theory" is diligently spread by the capitalist press and as the vast majority of the world's suckers still draw their inspiration from that source, it is by no means remarkable that their heads are stuffed with such notions.

What is capital? The term is applied to the means of production (land, factories, railways, etc.), under certain circumstances and conditions. Under other circumstances and conditions these things are not capital, in order to function as capital any form of property must bring profit to its owner. It is something that no man can make out of himself, but must come from the labor of others. Therefore his property must bring to him this profit from the labor of others before it becomes capital and hence a capitalist.

The profit of the capitalist comes through the exploitation of labor. The owner of land and machinery employs wage-workers to operate his properties. The wages paid them represents the exchange value of their power to labor or labor-power, as a commodity in the market. The product of their labor belongs to the owner of the land upon and the tools with which they labor. The owner as such does nothing. That which is done to him after the payment of wages, etc., the profit he derives from the labor of his workmen. It is needless to remark that for the production of anything, his workmen have received nothing. It is self-evident for the reason that if they had been paid for it the master and owner would have nothing to the good. He would be minus profit.

But he has it all right, and it comes to him by virtue of his ownership of the means of production, upon which the workers, perforce, depend for an existence. This compels them to surrender their labor-power to him in exchange for wages which fall more or less to the value of the product of their labor.

Under such circumstances the means of production function as capital, and the owner is a capitalist. As capitalist, he is the master of slaves whom he is owner of the things (land and tools) upon which they depend for their sustenance. It will readily be seen that if such action were taken that would eliminate the capitalist, or to exploit, or make a profit from, labor. It need not of necessity be accomplished by any physical violence to him or destruction of the property in question. If the ownership of the means of production were transferred from the capitalist to the body of workmen in his employ it would by no means imply that his head need be cut off, land laid waste or machinery destroyed, or that a transfer would end his career as a capitalist. He would no longer be master and the workers slaves. His capital would be destroyed because the function of production that formerly functioned as capital, would no longer become the property of those who operated them and would, therefore, no longer function as means of exploiting the labor of others.

While this has been written as applying to an individual capitalist it has been so done in order to make the case as clear as possible. Its application to present-day social and industrial conditions can easily be made by substituting the term "organization of class and working class for those of individual, capitalist and his workmen. Let it be kept in mind that until capital is swept away, the women must remain slaves, subject to all the vicissitudes of the capitalist slave market, but its destruction only implies the ending of Labor's crucifixion upon the cross of wage-slavery and capitalist exploitation.

## AS TO ASIATICS.

To begin with, it is just as well to give a clear definition of one's own position on the subject of exclusion. In his inmost heart the writer favors the rigid exclusion of everyone except the Scotch. And why not? Brought up on the shorter end of a shorter ration, he is a decent, frugal, and good natured fellow, and good judges of whisky fare. But as to Asiatics, they are a yellow peril of the deepest dye and

should be excluded, turban and queue, forthwith and instantly. Macpherson said it, Joe Martin has said it, in fact, who has not said it? Moreover, has not the Rev. Dr. Fraser himself ably demonstrated that Asiatic exclusion by no means conflicts with Christian ethics? "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself," does not apply to Asiatics. Their unneighborliness in selling groceries and labor-power at cutrates proves that they are not neighbors of ours, and deserve to have their windows disrupted. Furthermore, the inspired Writings are full of precedents for throwing stones (the reference to glass houses is a modern innovation).

Let us therefore rise in our might and exclude them. Indeed it is already as good as done. Have not resolutions, strong resolutions, been passed to that effect? And has not the Honorable, sent Lemieux, also honorable, to Japan to reason with the Japs and persuade them to abandon their pernicious practice of exporting Indians, Chinese, etc., into "our broad Dominion? And of a surety he succeeded? For does not his very name mean "the best"?

If not, then we shall show our might and intelligence by another demonstration. Under parade of stalwart unionism, sent Lemieux, the leadership of Major Browne (it can't be true that he scabbed during the U. B. E. strike).

The Journals recently chronicled the return of the Honorable, sent Lemieux, on a scientific expedition that went there in search of a new variety of ass. They should be earnestly recommended to hasten at once to Vancouver, a district unrivalled in its productivity of asses of remarkably variegated stripes.

Why any one can be assigned none to expect legislation prohibiting the immigration of Asiatics from legislators by such immigration, is beyond the understanding. It is nevertheless an actual phenomenon. And at the approaching elections these very Vancouver demonstrators will send to Parliament an employer of labor, a stockholder in some labor employing corporation, or the legal adviser of some such. The result should be obvious.

But we have the Asiatic Exclusion League! Indeed, we have, and by no means should be apparent to all in any way conversant with the very political "low-life," that the Asiatic Exclusion League exists for any other purpose on earth except Asiatic exclusion. Its very personnel are the result of the composition of it is, in its active part, of those sweet-scented individuals who, election after election, have been in receipt of their "thirty pieces of silver," in the form of \$4.00 per day—let us call it that—for the purpose of another; it associates in order for their "popular preacher" with political proclivities.

So long as Capitalism endures will cheer labor and ever cheaper labor be in demand in some labor employing corporation, or the legal adviser of some such. The result should be obvious. And as time goes on this necessity will become more pressing as the "best" of the Orient with his cheapest of all labor, the Yankee, after market from the capitalist of the Occident. The Orient, capitalized, economically organized, armed with the most perfect tools of production served by a compass horde of submissive and docile wage-slaves, a horde of unrivalled fecundity, of useless industry, with a standard of living reduced to the minimum, the Orient is the "fittest to survive."

Let capitalism endure, and before the Orient's victorious march the Occidental civilization with all its pomp and world-wide "power," its Kings, Kaisers and "Napoleons of the East," will have passed into the oblivion where that and the Lizard keep.

The Courts where Jamahy gloriol and the white race will have become the what the Romans called "Egyptian and Babylonian are to-day."

While Capitalism endures, it is vain for the worker to look for any measure of relief. His head cannot and shall not be lightened. Nor more shall be added to it and more until the tale of the last straw has been told and the back of the beast has been broken or he reverts and annihilates the system of profit-hungry material that gods him.

ery, an intensification of speed, a reduction of wages. In one way or another it will be found that would equalize things for the worker to the status quo ante.

Here lies the one scientific reason for the exclusion of Asiatics. While the white worker's job is taken by the Asiatic, he will continue to look at the surface of things and hate the Asiatic. But when improved machinery is in force that flings him into the abyss of unemployment, he will have to do a little thinking. He will begin to hate what has been behind that machine, the master class and the system that breeds them.

In conclusion, there are some forty-seven reasons why Asiatics should be excluded. There is one reason why they should not. The one reason is that capitalism needs them in its business. As the capitalist have the say-so that settles it. The "best" of seven reasons need not be enunciated.

## INDIA AWAKENING.

Rapid Growth of Revolutionary Sentiment Among Oppressed of India.

Foreign cable dispatches announce that there is a strong revolutionary spirit growing in India, and, while not as intense as the revolution spreading throughout Russia, yet the dissatisfaction of the people with British oppression and their desire for home rule is fully as deep-seated as that of the people of India, who in Cleveland, Ohio, had a revolution. It throws some interesting sidelights on the Oriental movement. It appears that there are between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 organized working men in India, and their ranks are being rapidly augmented by the revolutionary spirit. Definite figures of the organized members cannot be given for the reason that many thousands are banded together secretly, and the best organized are the textile branches, including the jute and silk workers, the teamsters, dockers, miners, tea raisers, railroad employes and building crafts. The farmers, according to Dr. Krishna Rao, are the most numerous, and which is strongly socialist in character. The students are also united and revolutionary to the core.

During strikes scabbing is almost an impossibility. That was demonstrated during the last great railway strike. At a given hour all work ceased and the lines were completely paralyzed, and there was practically no movement of cars until a signal was given to return to work. The strike gained 15 per cent advance in wages. It was necessary, when some worker has been imperturbed to play the traitor, to approach him and ask, "Are you one of India?" Without much further parleying his patriotic instincts overcome all excuses and he ceases work then and there.

The Hindoo workers own some 300 productive factories which are conducted successfully on a co-operative basis. It is rapidly increasing. Another feature of their co-operative effort is in their educational work. Over 600 laboring men have been sent from the banks of Japan, 100 to Europe and 100 to America. He is now being converted to Christianity. When these workers return they pay all wages over and above the amounts received in the trades to which they were appointed in their educational fund. This system keeps the fund intact and permits the sending of others to foreign countries. Moreover the returning students also become teachers and aid their fellow-workers to obtain a higher education without leaving home.

This system was largely developed by a wealthy Brahmin named Taita. He became a convert to Socialism and spent upward of \$2,000,000,000 in a cause. He is now 72 years old and his name is more revered to-day than that of any individual of the past century.

Of course, the governmental system, as far as the natives are concerned, is a farce. The (Imperial) Council is appointed, and the nine governmental departments are completely under the control of the monarchial rulers. The people have no suffrage. A few of the "best people" choose their representatives, university graduate has four votes and four additional if he is a doctor of law, and property owners have two votes each. But none or all come to influence the governmental power in the slightest degree.

It is the economic pressure and political injustice that is producing a revolutionary upheaval, just as it occurred in France. It is just as happened in France and America over a century ago. And to-day, as in the past, the working people are the

body of the movement. Their rallying cry in India is universal suffrage, universal education and home rule. At the same time, they deserve to Cleveland Citizen.

In the foregoing Dr. Krishna may be stating with accuracy conditions in British India, or in his enthusiasm, he may have exaggerated the tendencies of our fellow citizens of the land sometimes described as the "brightest jewel in the British Crown." We know not. We have no means of testing his statements beyond the impossibility of the representation of meetings and discussion in many parts of the Empire and these with other symptoms of unrest and almost open revolt seem to throw the balance of probability in his favor.

Certain it is, that since the time of Clive and the marauding East India Company—a firm which was called in scornful derision—"the East India Company," the British rule, just half a century ago, to its intelligence as it is merciless to its physical needs. That it can be maintained in the face of vast numbers and increasing intelligence and social consciousness. Common human necessity is breaking down the social barriers of caste, not only perhaps, but even at present, to an extent that admits of and promotes a social solidarity hostile to British rule. Just half a century ago, passed since the great mutiny, an event largely forgotten, but recalled after fifty years of miracle of greater or lesser degree dispels the illusion that our dusky brothers will always be servile content for ever, or much longer.

That the coming revolt will take on a socialistic character strikes us as strange at first sight, but it need not be. The Hindoo is well up among the ranks of the market, and having been the victim of capitalist exploitation in the most superlative degree, the intensity of the social distress suggests the remedy and he finds it in Socialism. In the social ownership by the producers of the product of their hands. No racial prescriptive rights in Socialism, it is the common heart-beat of a common humanity struggling to its common emancipation.

## UNDER FREEDOM'S FLAG.

To-night in Pike street, in the far out-of-the-way corner, two hundred people witnessed the most astonishing piece of police tyranny ever seen—even in Seattle.

Four Socialist women attempted to address a perfectly orderly crowd and were "run in" by four stalwart policemen under orders from Chief Wapenstein and "Labor" Mayor Moore. Everyone pitied the patrolmen. As one poor cop said: "This is the first time I have ever seen a woman arrested."

Mrs. Hattie W. Titus was the first. She sang the Socialist "Ninety and Nine," three verses, and was not molested. The officers plainly had received no orders to cover singing and were "run in" by four stalwart policemen under orders from Chief Wapenstein and "Labor" Mayor Moore. As one poor cop said: "This is the first time I have ever seen a woman arrested."

The next to mount the stand was Mrs. Hattie W. Titus. She had an old baby in her arms. She said: "We are going to get free speech even if we have to go to jail with our babies," when another bold officer led her away to the patrol box.

Then Mrs. Hortense Wagenknecht, holding her year-old little girl in her arms, stood up in the place just vacated by Mrs. Hyde, declaring: "This may be a laughing matter to some of you men, but not to my mothers. It's a pretty serious thing to go to jail with one's baby. Then she was arrested."

Hardly had Mrs. Wagenknecht stopped down when Mrs. Dr. Fleet stepped forward to speak. She began to tell how she became a Socialist, mentioned Upton Sinclair's book and was arrested by Sergeant McDonald.

The crowd cheered Mrs. Fleet for fully two minutes before she could begin and after her arrest they broke out and sang, "Sweet Land of Liberty."

At the jail Mrs. Wagenknecht and Mrs. Hyde were officials, because they would not give up their babies. They immediately went back and spoke again.

# Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should run a card under this head. \$2.00 per annum. Secretaries please note.

WOMAN'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every Saturday, 8:30 P.M., 215 West Hastings Street, Room 206 Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday, Geo. Dale's, Secretary, 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL FERRIS P. O. C. HOLLIS EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C. 47-45. Business meeting first Friday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER P. O. S. P. OF CANADA. Business meeting every Monday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C. 47-45. Business meeting first Friday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C. MEETS every Friday evening, 8 P.M., at the Phillips Organist, 11 S. D. Spitzer, Secretary, 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. MEETS every Sunday, 3 P.M., at Davis Hall, 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C. 47-45. Business meeting first Friday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

# Union Directory

When They Meet, Where They Meet.

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

SANDSON MINERS' UNION, No. 81, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 1:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C. 47-45. Business meeting first Friday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

HOLMEN MINERS' UNION, No. 8, W. F. M., meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C. 47-45. Business meeting first Friday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

# VICTORIA ADVERTISERS

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# PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Engineers and inventors who realize the advantages of securing their Patents should apply to the undersigned. Promptly secured. Charges reasonable. 1101 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. 47-45. Business meeting first Friday evening, 8:30 P.M., 1018 W. Vancouver, B. C.

Ball was refused by the Chief of Police for all these women, though \$100 each was offered to secure their appearance for trial to-morrow. —Seattle Socialist.

Wages are to the laborer what oats, hay and stable are to the horse, the ox and the ass. The only difference is that the four-legged animals have some sort of a ditch upon their fodder and dwelling. They cost too much money to be treated with the shabby courtesy accorded their two-legged brethren.

## COMRADE CURRY.

After a visitation to points in the North, including Port Essington and Prince Rupert, Dr. Curry, dentist, has returned to Vancouver, B. C. He will practice his profession in office rooms on Westminster avenue, if he can secure a suitable location; as to this he hopes to make a definite announcement in next week's Clarion. Comrade Curry gives us a graphic description of conditions at Prince Rupert. Work for only a very limited number is obtainable and many out-of-work are living miserably and their misery increased by the incessant rain. 150 inches per annum. The most outrageous and extravagant traps are being set by the land sharks in control, baited with ill as the climate, soil, which is worthless for cultivation, and the abilities of development, the whole furnishing an example of capitalist fraud and exploitation seldom equalled, but highly typical of the system which we live or breathe, the system which has driven us to the school as the best of all possible—Christian civilization.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

SECRETARIAL

The Provincial and Dominion Executive Committees will meet on Tuesday next, 19th inst.

The Secretary calls the special attention of party members to the matter of "Uranium" in this issue, and a careful reading of it. It is typical of the spirit of the European immigrant in Canada.

The most gratifying feature to the Dominion Executive Committee is the satisfaction with, and loyal acceptance of the platform and general principles of the Socialist Party of Canada.

With our Finnish, German, Jewish, Italian and Ukrainian comrades closely allied with us and working harmoniously and intelligently with us to a common and definite end, we shall be vastly strengthened, and thereby represent a more cosmopolitan and international character of Socialism.

There is a steadfastness of purpose and self-reliance in our foreign comrades which sets us on fire. They bring with them the revolutionary spirit and will organize with or without us of Anglo-Saxon blood. If we are to lead in the work of emancipating the workers of Canada we must prove ourselves equal to the task and worthy of the honor.

We should do more than meet the formal requests of the comrades of other races. They must be, as far as possible, represented on Provincial Executive bodies, the closest co-operation secured to the end that a common conception in all essentials may inspire all, and common action that we can rely on when action is necessary.

After a silence of several weeks Comrade Otto John, Secretary of Local No. 1, Montreal, writes us again, explaining conditions and relating some of his revolutionary activities.

It appears that after the Labor and Socialist demonstrations last spring, when some horse or ass-play was indulged in by the hoodlums of the active comrades were hustled out of the city. Comrade Otto barely escaped this fate. Agitation was stayed for awhile, but things are looking brighter now. A joint meeting has been held recently with the Jewish Social Democrats, and the latter have decided to enroll with the Socialist Party of Canada. Together they will establish a Labor Lyceum and headquarters for the Socialists of Montreal.

Otto John is made of the stuff that is able to "go it alone." Through difficulties that would long ago have put the average man out of the business of "holding on" he has passed with persistence and valor. Montreal has probably passed the turning point now, and will soon possess an organization better fitted for the work in the vast field afforded by Montreal's proletariat.

In this brutal man-hating of wage-slaves for political reasons, the Canadian employer holds high rank. As a rule he is built upon the narrow-gauge plan, a provincial through and through, and he is narrow and snobbish. Aping the worst examples and models to be found in American commercial life—the compulsion of degenerate commercialism.

A little nature-study would have saved the vile and belated crew some trouble in the near future. We may hunt the inferior species to the death, as in his case, with impunity as (as in his case) with little regard as to the time, or increasing the number of survivors or future generations, but how different with men! with beings of equal mental and physical capacity.

If men prove more than lions in the path of the brute that have hunted them, they said brutes may suffer themselves with the assurance that they are reaping what they have sown.

Among the miserable hordes in the East living on a beggarly pittance and across to the victims of Black Thursday in the West are thousands whose lives have been wrecked and tortured by the wolves of capitalist greed, but unlike the lower species they have memories—good memories. Man is a memorializing animal.

There is only one man in this Oriental corner of the British Empire that seems always in the way, that is the white man. He gets in the policeman's way, the judge's way, the politician's way, and, most of all, in his own way. He is a kicker, that's what he calls himself, a chronic kicker. He thinks he is kicking somebody else all the time, he is kicking himself. He hands out a bunch of kicks all round till election day, then he hands himself the biggest kick of all.

It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me Kingsley.

Your fellow slave, JAS. ALLEN MCKECHNIE

MILLS IS DOWN AND OUT.

George Dales, Dominion Secretary. Dear Comrade: Enclosed herein you will find charter application from the Victoria comrades, the document to be sent to the Washington State Committee by your former Secretary, Comrade Morgan. It has helped to serve the purpose for which it was loaned to us, and I return same with thanks to the Canadian comrades.

The appeal of the executive committee of no avail, the State Committee has been strongly sustained in its action to revoke the charter held by the Mills in Seattle. On November 15th a new charter will be granted so a new charter will be issued there and I am quite sure to assert that during the present generation none of the Mills brand Socialists can again enter into the Party in Seattle.

The Canadian comrades have helped us to accomplish this feat, and I doubt that Mills will again gain a foothold in the Socialist Party of this country, excepting probably Oklahoma. Let the God bury his dead.

Yours for the Revolution, RICHARD KRUEGER, State Secretary, S. P. of Wash.

TORY GOES DOWN IN DEBATE.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 3, 1907. Geo. Dales.

Dear Comrade: Just a few lines to say the debate came off last evening on "Why Will Socialism be Detrimental to the Best Interests of Canada?" And needless to say our opponent proved himself to be a Socialist before the debate was through. Mr. Brooks, the Conservative, did a very poor excuse for an argument, and was well answered and informed by Comrade Lindley. After the debate several questions were asked Mr. Brooks, but he failed to answer any of them in a straight manner.

Please forward one dollar's worth of constitutions, and oblige. Yours fraternally, WM. GLANVILLE, Secretary Local No. 12.

ONTARIO EXECUTIVE.

Toronto, Nov. 4, 1907. Dear Comrade Dales.

Yours to hand with stamps. I am instructed to write you asking for 75¢ due cards, also for a charter to our comrades at Guelph. I have the application here signed by seven members of the Socialists' League here. You might also send me the sample of platform in German.

I have placed the letter re Finnish Socialist paper at Port Arthur in our Toronto Finnish comrades' hands, which will come up at their first business meeting.

Things are looking very bright for Socialism in this part of the Dominion. We had a good meeting with Comrade Mance yesterday and we are getting new members every week. I am, yours fraternally, J. FRASER, Secretary Ontario Executive Committee.

SOME WRANGLINGS CRITICIZED.

At the last meeting of Local Toronto considerable criticism was indulged in regarding the absence of officers from meetings. Too often men refuse to accept office, or if they do, they fail to perform the duties of the position. For a year or more Toronto Local has had difficulty in filling such a simple office as recording secretary. Nearly half a dozen comrades have taken the minutes in this time but no comrade has been found willing to do this work and be on hand regularly. Now, however, a newly admitted comrade has accepted the responsibility and his minutes should be

found in the files on the party page in the Clarion. Organizer Griddle and Financial Secretary Drury, Toronto Local is fortunate in having two comrades who have never been found off duty during the last year.

It shouldn't be necessary to have to object to a violation of the rules of the Local at every meeting. If rules are adopted they should be adhered to and the chief officers should encourage their breaking. A Socialist meeting is seldom held in Toronto without it being necessary to request that the members stop smoking, although a year or so ago Toronto Local adopted a rule that no smoking be allowed at meetings. We frequently hear speakers criticize our lady comrades for not attending our meetings and for not taking a more active part in Socialist work.

Perhaps unconsciously the same speakers help to make it all most impossible for women of any refinement to attend by filling the rooms with the vile odor of smoke of cheap tobacco. Not long ago an Italian lady was criticized for not attending the Italian Branch meetings, the critic being one who had attended these meetings and probably helped to fill the hall with clouds of tobacco smoke. Tobacco smoking is objectionable to many comrades of both sexes. The writer occasionally smokes a cigar and can stand a little second-hand smoke. But a limited quantity of the cheap dope the capitalist system foists upon the human race is enough to make a man's head heavy.

The average smoker is about as selfish as a hog in a trough of hot silt. To his idea it is his right to sit anywhere and any time. It isn't enough for him to smoke on the line in the open air but he must also "smoke in his" house regardless of the feeling of his wife and children. He must also have his clothes smoking with the odor of cheap tobacco that seeps into every crack of a friend's house doors and windows must be thrown open to clear the air. And lastly he cannot refrain from lighting his pipe at Union and Socialist meetings, forcing those who don't smoke to sit there by his side with the odor that the garments must afterwards be hung out to dry.

The Finnish comrades have taken a high stand in the matter of discouraging the capitalist habit of drinking and in making their Socialist gatherings a meeting place for both sexes of all ages. They may keep a little too much to themselves but until the English, Jewish and Italian comrades are brought to the same refinement evident in the Finnish comrades, the latter are not to be criticized for declining to accept the company of comrades whose personal habits make their companionship objectionable. This may not be the true reason for the "clannishness" of the Finnish comrades, but it is an objection they could with justice make.

The writer for one intends to continue to object to smoking at Socialist meetings—before, during or after—it being the habit of the pipe hitters to fill the hall or lobby with smoke before the meeting and to inhale the same before the crowd has had time to leave the hall. The crowd has reluctantly agreed to consider the rights and feelings of others during the meeting, but make much of their "martyrdom."

As to one individual end where that of another begins." G. W. W. Toronto, Nov. 5, 1907.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL MEETING.

Executive Meeting.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1907.

Present, Fraser, Wrigley, Mikonen, Civalo and Organizer Mance. Comrade Mikonen chosen chairman.

Correspondence read from J. C. Watt, Brandon; H. B. Asplund, London; Harry Gregory, Hamilton; Wm. Wilkinson, Ingersoll, and Organizer Mance.

Application for charter received from H. Peters, Secretary Guelph Local, signed by seven members. Granted.

W. F. Pamel, North Bay, sent \$1 for Ontario Executive. Holds a member-at-leave card. Asked to deposit this with Ontario Executive.

H. Martin, Secretary Berlin Local, wrote asking if price of 25 cents per dues in application forms was not a mistake. Secretary instructed to write National Secretary.

Question of endorsing Finnish paper published at Port Arthur referred to in letter from National Secretary, Wm. Wilkinson, Finnish Branch, Toronto Local, for report.

Requests from Guelph and Hamilton Locals that an Italian speaker be sent to these cities, was referred to the Italian Branch, Toronto Local.

Bill for \$6.50 for job printing ordered paid. Warrants for \$25 ordered drawn on account for organizer's expenses. Secretary made financial report and instructed to order 1,000 due cards and other supplies.

Organizer Mance reported regarding meetings held at Woodstock, Ingersoll, S. Thomas, London, Brantford, Hamilton, Peterboro, Lindsay, Toronto, Berlin, Guelph, Galt and other places. A deficit of about \$60 was reported with bright prospects for locals in several places. It was decided to keep Comrade Mance in the field for another month, if possible. Report ordered sent to Western Clarion for publication.

G. W. WRIGLEY, Recording Secretary

LOCAL VANCOUVER.

Weekly business meeting of Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of Canada, 113 Cambie street, Nov. 11, 1907. Comrade Pritchard, chairman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The application of G. Nygren for membership to take usual course.

Warrants ordered as under: For coal, . . . . . \$2.25 For electric light, . . . . . 1.65 For janitor, . . . . . .60

Total, . . . . . \$4.50 A communication from Local Osborne regarding Comrade Osborne's application to arrange for a meeting for Sunday, 17th inst. at 8 p. m. The Secretary to so notify Comrade Osborne.

Sign Committee to make arrangements for large sign for headquarters. Financial Report.

Donation, . . . . . \$2.00 Dues for week, . . . . . \$3.00 Total, . . . . . \$5.00

Balance on hand of \$12.50. Adjourned. O. RAYNER, Recording Secretary

That politically disappointed Nebraska speaker known as Willie Jennings' Brawl never open his mouth without pearls of wisdom exclaiming therefrom. In speaking of the late financial flurry he is quoted as saying: "As it is now, there is no doubt about the quality of our money." The value of this gem will be readily appreciated by the most of us. We haven't any. This resolves all opportunity for doubt as to quality. Bill is right.

NOTICE

TAKE notice that I, M. P. Brophy, of Vancouver, occupation, Christian, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands in Rupert District, B. C., consisting of a post planted near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 5, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 22nd, 1907. No. 2. Commencing at a post placed near the N.W. cor. of Sec. 6, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber and Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 23rd, 1907. No. 3. Commencing at a post placed near the N.W. cor. of Sec. 4, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 23rd, 1907. No. 4. Commencing at a post placed near the N.W. cor. of Sec. 4, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 24th, 1907. No. 5. Commencing at a post placed near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 13 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 24th, 1907. No. 6. Commencing at a post placed near the S.W. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 13 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. E. cor. thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 7. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 8. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 9. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 10. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 11. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 12. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 13. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

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Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 15. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 16. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 17. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 18. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

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Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 20. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 21. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 22. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 23. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 24. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 25. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 26. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 27. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

Oct. 25th, 1907. No. 28. Commencing at a post placed near the S.E. cor. of Sec. 3, T.S. 14 marked Imperial Timber & Trading Co. Ltd., N. W. cor. thence South 150 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

PLATFORM Socialist Party of Canada We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to, and support of, the principles and programme of the revolutionary working class. Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master; the worker a slave. So long as the capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor. The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever increasing measure of misery and degradation. The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property. The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle. Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows: 1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class. 2. Through the democratic organization and management of industry by the workers. 3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit. The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it. In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

"REV." RALPH SMITH.

Some one has said the pulp is the "coward's" castle, because the occupant may make any statement...

The performance opened by the singing of a few stirring hymns, such as "Jesus Leads Us Still," etc.

Then the great man, Smith himself, opened by saying: "I am glad to know the chairman thinks so much of me and am particularly pleased to agree with my politics."

He then went on to say that he was not going to deal with the "ills and sufferings of society," although he admitted these were great and not negligible.

He then went into a lengthy explanation of what little effect social organization and institutions, heredity and environment, had upon the individual unless the individual had the enterprise to take advantage of these.

He then referred to the fact that the Rev. had made a failure of life because they lacked enterprise. To this he added that they required physical strength.

Then this pastor quoted some interesting figures to show that 16 out of every 17 poor boys had a chance to become great, while with the rich it was only 1 out of 17.

Then the pastor quoted some interesting figures to show that 16 out of every 17 poor boys had a chance to become great, while with the rich it was only 1 out of 17.

of least resistance." Perhaps I had better leave that, however, to those who are more familiar with his pedigree and political record.

Just as the interest and welfare of the individual is merged into that of the whole of human society, so is the cause of the afflicting social evil as the remedy therefor, beyond the power of the individual to remove or apply.

"Physical, mental and moral culture" may be all right, but the brand dealt out to the masses is not encouraged by Ralph Smith and those of his feather.

The master class of old used to have no little difficulty in impressing their slaves with an understanding of what a burdensome thing it might be to them. They used to sit up at night concocting little yarns about the poor shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven while the rich man would be no more able to get in than would a dromedary to go through a knot-hole.

Then this pastor quoted some interesting figures to show that 16 out of every 17 poor boys had a chance to become great, while with the rich it was only 1 out of 17.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Editor Western Clarion.

Dear Comrades: In glancing at the returns from the recent by-elections in the United States and Canada shows that the working class declines to vote its master's tickets with a constant and increasing vote of better things.

The capitalist parties get their funds from the big corporations and interest it stands—the working class.

Now is the time for us to get the \$200 for the privilege of nominating a candidate who expresses our political wishes, and at least as much more for the purpose of buying and distributing pamphlets showing our class the correct action to take.

Yours for the Revolution, LEEDS.

SOCIALISM IN THE AFRICAN PRESS.

The aspirations of the native press of Africa are frankly in accord with those of the Socialists and Labor Party in this country. The capitalist exploiter is the economic foe of both black and white, and this vital fact the leaders of native opinion in Africa have thoroughly grasped.

There are men walking about in this twentieth century possessed of the "spirit mediæval" of gloomy fanaticism as indelibly as those whose names have been added to red vest centuries ago in some monastic vault.

the best Ukrainian Socialist agitators and expect in a year at least a couple of thousand members in our League. The ground for Socialist propaganda is quite ripe here and without comparison better than the ground we have had in the Old Country.

The Platform and Constitution of the Ukrainian Socialist League. In the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia there are about 100,000 Ukrainian proletarians.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. Comrade F. Lighter, formerly of Cape Breton, N. S., is selling off a \$10,000 bankrupt stock of diamonds and jewelry at 413 Hastings Street.

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4. In the matters of organization, agitation, propaganda and publishing the U. S. L. has a complete autonomy.

5. In localities where there are regular Locals of the S. P. of C. and F. C. B. of U. S. L., they must be united as Locals and Branches.

6. All F. C. B. of U. S. L. in the organized provinces are subject to the Provincial Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Canada.

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