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GARRULOUS SKY PILOT PROMPTLY CALLED DOWN

Victoria Socialists Do Not Tamely Submit to Lying Aspersions Even From Those Who Launch Their Stage-Thunder From the "Coward's Castle."

Just why certain people should step aside, to attack any phenomena entirely outside their particular sphere of activities, in which they have pleased the good Lord to call them, remains to be explained together with numerous other unsolved problems that keep the human family busy during the few fleeting moments that they linger upon this planet. So, when the Victoria Times of Nov. 18th appeared containing a very conspicuous attack upon Socialism, the members of Victoria Local in particular, and the sympathizers in general, felt upon a very much annoyed, a public perfringence of disapproval and condemnation gathered in volume and finally took the shape of a committee composed of Comrade O'Brien and myself, delegated to interview our opponent to secure, if possible, a public retraction of its utterances or failing such to obtain his consent to take the platform and sustain his attack. The gentleman in question is Mr. Hunter, who, with Mr. Rossley, has been carrying on a vigorous evangelistic campaign in this city, all the churches uniting in making it a huge success, both from the local saving and financial standpoint, until it is no exaggeration to say that Victoria has never before witnessed a party sweep over the island capital as the presence of those two gentlemen have given rise to. They proceeded not only to convert their hearers to the true faith, but it seemed they were also desirous of keeping their flock well with the polemical field. Probably fearing that there might be a few back-sliders, Mr. Hunter vigorously informed his hearers that a person who sold liquor was damned, also a person who manufactured liquor was damnable, and government that sanctioned the sale of liquor was most damnable, only to contradict himself in the next breath by proclaiming his co-worker to be a reformer, whilst he himself was a Socialist, and consequently in agreement with it the endorsement of a government, which is, according to his own showing, most damnable. Just how our ecclesiastical friend can accomplish the reconciliation of these two opposed principles is no affair of mine, and hence I must leave it to himself to explain away. Victoria Local took very little interest in this affair until our reverend friend commenced his venomous attack by informing his hearers that he would give his vote for the devil than for a Socialist, and then decided to board the jack-ass in its den. Comrade O'Brien and myself being delegated for that purpose, to secure, if possible, a public retraction of his utterances, failing such to obtain his consent to take the platform in opposition to the Rev. McLeod of Nanaimo or J.H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P.

We were cordially received, and forthwith ushered into the presence of the two gentlemen in question. We found their surroundings everything that could be desired, presenting a warm and cosy appearance, calculated to make the occupants satisfied with their condition with never a thought for those whose position in life had placed them between the cogs of human events and so mar their welfare and degrade them morally. The spacious room that they occupied was beautifully carpeted, enabling them to pace to and fro in their carpet slippers without the least noise, to disturb the tranquillity of their chaste and holy minds. In the centre of the room a canary was trilling forth its

post upon the historical highway directing and urging them to take, by peaceful means if possible, all those mechanical appliances together with the natural resources and use them for the benefit of the entire people instead of a few.

J. REEPLY STRAWS.

The following press dispatches clipped from the Hearst papers may be taken as an indication of the direction the wind is blowing in "Old England":

Glasgow, Nov. 23.—A millionaire Socialist is one of the candidates in the coming municipal elections in Glasgow. This unique position is held by James A. Allan, of the Allan steamship line, who has hitherto taken no part in politics, but was known to hold somewhat advanced views. Owing to his great wealth, which he advertises by driving to Socialist meetings in a splendid automobile, Mr. Allan is not so popular with the electors as the other Socialist candidates, who are mostly workingmen.

Explaining the inconsistency of his position as Socialist and capitalist, Mr. Allan said: "It is impossible for any one to practice Socialism by himself, as Socialism necessarily implies a fundamental change in the social system."

"I am willing to hand over my property to the nation as soon as the State is organized to receive it."

"I know my position as an employer of labor and Socialist contradictory, but under the existing system a man cannot continue to be an employer of labor without profiting from the exploitation of labor. All he can do is to secure fair conditions for his employees."

London, Nov. 23.—The steady growth of Socialism in England has

seriously alarmed the landlord classes.

It is so unusual in plodding, conservative, easy-going England to see the laborer, armed with his possible state of England under the head of revolutionary. The Conservative and Protection press give up hundreds of columns weekly to so-called "exposures" of Socialism and to picturing the possible state of England under a Socialist sway. Anti-Socialistic articles are popping up—mushroom-like—in every town and suburb. A strenuous campaign is being urged by anti-Socialist agents in every town, who, armed with tons of printed matter, projecting lanterns and gramophones, convey their pictures of the terrors of Utopia to the remotest villages.

On the whole the bogey has frightened England badly. Meanwhile the Socialists chuckle over the amount of gratuitous advertisements they are receiving. Thanks to the press, people who have never heard of Socialism are now fully acquainted with the creed, and are beginning to wonder if it is as black as it is painted. The Socialists say that the English press has saved them hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling in advertising.

The German working men are evidently enjoying the same kind of prosperity that prevails on this side of the Atlantic. During a recent speech in the Reichstag, Comrade August Bebel stated that there were between 30,000 and 40,000 unemployed workmen in Berlin alone. He also called attention to the fact that the loaf of bread sold in the market now weighed but three pounds as against 4½ pounds 18 months ago, while the price per loaf had advanced fifty per cent. It seems that the wage-slave leads the joyous life in whatever country he inhabits.

CIVILIZATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Where the Economic Tyrant Holds Full Sway and Laughs to Scorn All Legal Restrictions Upon His Rapacity Whenever They Interfere With His Plunder Schemes.

To the Editor of The Clarion.

Sir: According to the newspapers the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have called on the Dominion Government to suspend James Dunsen as Governor of this province on the ground that he has violated his oath of office in making an agreement with the Japanese Immigration agents to bring in Japan to work his mines and at the same time refuses to give his assent to the Natal Act as passed by the Provincial Government, which calls for an educational test before immigrants can enter the province.

There never was a greater insult heaped upon labor than the appointment of this brutal brute to the position of Lieutenant-Governor of this province. He has enjoyed the title of the champion union smasher of Vancouver Island. This is the man who obtained the franchise of land and minerals, from the very people that he wishes now to destroy.

James Dunsen pays no taxes and recognizes no law. The eight-hour law and the Compensation Act do not apply to his mines.

It is not the least reason to the whites of British Columbia, that the white people of this country should see that all franchises carry a clause that nothing but white labor should be employed; take the franchises that have been granted in land, mines and timber, all late years without ever a condition annexed as to the kind of labor to be employed. Is the Laurier Government wholly to blame? We know that they have given away all fishing rights to Japanese companies, and that they have refused assent to certain bills which the Provincial Government very well knew would be disallowed.

It is wholly within the rights of this province to make absolute conditions as to labor to be employed in all land, mines, and timber granted by the province, and this without any possibility of the Dominion Government allowing such conditions, yet within the last few years immigrants of land, timber, and minerals have been given away by the province without any conditions whatever annexed.

It has been the boast of the Provincial Government that they only appoint clean men to office, but take the position of the man who owned the Nanaimo sawmill at one time. This "gentleman" accidentally discovered that he had no wages to pay his workmen, and they have not yet been paid. Then it was found out that the Government had lost twelve thousand dollars' worth of timber, and, curiously enough, it was found in his possession. What has the Government done with this man? They have appointed him chief timber inspector of the province.

Such has been said lately about importing female domestic labor into the country, but the upper classes seem to be well content with John Chinaman. Not because he is so cheap, entirely, but because he is that admirable quality of "savvy." Supposing for instance that a gentleman should call while the master is at his daily business. John has no memory for such incidents and winks the other eye. The ordinary domestic reforms her lady friends and the "holloman" on the beat at the first opportunity, and bobby sells the information to the newspapers. Hence the dearth of scandal on this coast.

AROUSE YE SLAVES.

A VERY PLAIN TALK TO THE MAN IN THE STREET

He Is Bluntly Told He Is a Slave and Reasons Adduced Why He Should Line Up With His Fellow-Workers in the Struggle for Freedom.

Are you a Socialist? No? Are you then a Capitalist? No? Ah, you are a working man. A working man, but not a Socialist. You do not believe in those wild ideas about sharing out, do you? But it would surprise you to know that Socialists do not propose sharing out in the way you suppose. They protest against the sharing out which goes on to-day, by which those who do all the work (those who produce all the necessary and useful things in the world—the hardest and meanest lives, wear the worst clothes, have the poorest and scantiest food, dwell in the meanest and foulest dwellings, in the dirtiest and worst-lighted streets, and in every way enjoy the very least of all they produce, while those who do no useful work at all, who are mere parasites living upon the labor of the workers, live lives of riotous luxury and enjoy the best of everything.

That is the kind of sharing out which goes on to-day, and against which Socialists protest as being a most unjust and irrational arrangement.

But the Socialists do more than protest. They set to work to enquire and discover how these things can be, how it is that those who do all the work should obtain so little for themselves of what they produce, while those who produce nothing should enjoy it. And the result of their enquiries is to discover that you, the workman, are a mere slave.

What? You are a free man and not a slave? There are no slaves in this country?

What is a slave? One who works at the bidding of another, and only by permission of another, and for the profit of that other. Does not that fit your case exactly? Do you work when you like and like when you like? No? You work when the capitalist requires your labor, when your services will be useful in making a profit for him. When that is not the case you can starve in the gutter, although there may be all the necessities of life in profusion around you. These things do not belong to you, although you and your class have made them; they are so much wealth which your masters have acquired from your unpaid labor, things which you have produced, but for which you have never been paid, out of which you have been swindled by the natural operation of the system of wage-slavery of which you are the unconscious victim.

Now mark this: In every community where the whole of the people do not own and control the means and instruments of production there is slavery, because that portion of the people which has no ownership or control over the means of production is absolutely dependent for its existence upon the class which does own the means of production. The class which owns the means of production is this, and in all civilized countries, is the capitalist class.

It is only by permission of this class that you can work and live, and the condition upon which this class permits you to work and live, is that in return for your work you shall receive sufficient to keep you alive, so that you can go on working in the state to which you are accustomed, and that all over and above that shall belong to the capitalist class. Are you not, then, a slave?

From this condition of things, there is no escape, while the whole of the people do not, either individually or collectively, own the means of production. Nothing but the ab-

olition of the class ownership of the means of life, and the substitution of either the individual or collective ownership by the whole people will abolish this form of slavery.

Now Socialists recognize that we cannot go back to individual ownership; the idea of a man owning his own railway, his own shipping lines, and so on, is so absurd as to only need to be stated to show the impossibility of individual ownership by the whole people, as users of the means of production. All these things to-day are owned collectively and used socially. But it is the collective ownership by a class, and not by the whole community, and the social use or working of these things does not extend to the appropriation of the product. The work of production is socialized. The working people work together in an organized manner; the labor of thousands, in some instances, being directed to the production of a single article. But, although the work of production is socialized, the things produced are not the property of those who produce them, but of the class which owns them, the means of production.

But this collectivization of the means of production, although it be at present collectivization in the hands of a class, shows us the way we have to go, the line of the social development. This socialization of production shows us that the next step must be in the direction of socializing the product—making it social common property. If the means of production, the land, the mines, the railways, the factories, can be collectively owned by a class, managed for that class and worked for that profit by agents, it is quite clear that they could be collectively owned by the whole people, managed in the interest of the whole people, for the benefit of the whole people and not for the profit of any class and the enslavement of others. But this collective ownership and use of the means of production by and for the whole people, is Socialism.

Don't you think, fellow workers, that your interest lies in the direction of Socialism; that you ought to be a Socialist and help us in our efforts to achieve the realization of Socialism and the abolition of wage-slavery?—Justice.

REVOLUTION: AIR-HANNIBALERS.

Workers, bound by slavery's hand, Workers, both by brain and hand, Why serve in every land

Do ye bow the knee? In yourselves the power lies, For your children's sakes arise, Up! for every hope ye prize, Would ye not be free?

Ages long ye've borne the pain Of the master-class's chain, Dooming every hope we vain

For a nobler fate, 'Tis to you we call to-day, 'Pling those galling chains away, If ye only will, ye may, Will ye longer wait?"

By your parents' arduous lives, By your tolling, careworn wives, By each soul which bravely strives, Rise! be men, be free.

New the hope within your view, Dooming every hope we vain, To yourselves and class be true, Rise! for Liberty!

—Writric Gribble. Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1907.

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.

The B. C. Provincial and Dominion Executive Committees will meet on Tuesday next, 17th inst.

The following were elected on Monday as a Provincial Executive Committee for the ensuing year: Comrade Peterson, Pritchard, Morgan, Stebbings, Dales, Lambert and Martilla.

This is the time of capital's extremity. It should also be the time of Socialism's opportunity, and it is.

Capitalism is now undergoing the severest test and order it ever experienced, and is rapidly demonstrating its incompetence and impossibility as the economic basis of a social system. You can all now point and illustrate your argument by current events.

Capitalism cannot stand on its own bottom, and in the United States, at least, it would have crashed to irretrievable ruin and chaos, but for the external and extraordinary aid rendered by Roosevelt, Morgan & Co.

The crucial moment was tided over, not without some tragedies, but the price of this special aid is a heavy mortgaging of the near future. The note is not paid and interest has renewed on onerous terms. Reckoning day is still to come.

It seems just now that all the brains at the command of the capitalist class are working overtime to prove, first, by lies and sophistries that the storm is over, real prosperity is still with us and, all that is needed is "confidence"; second, that Socialism is of the devil, and carries with it all the horrors of an inferno. We must give them credit for a true insight, inasmuch as they recognize, at least, the name of their natural successor.

It has been always so with the defenders of an expiring or falling system based on privilege and class oppression. From a human standpoint, the time has never been better than feudalism. We are accustomed to say it has organized and developed industry, it is enough to say the two were coincident.

From the hour the worker was distanced from any proprietary interest in the tools of production and the product his degradation has steadily increased, having regard to the possibilities under his increased efficiency.

Had we progressed in social wisdom in a ratio corresponding with material achievement, there had been no social conflict or question of Socialism as they exist to-day. Society would have graduated automatically into a socialized state. But that is not the case, and the very organization, Society is like a horse which grows one end at once; or first the material possibility, then the adaptation of the organism to its surroundings. It cannot adapt and waste into life as they occur the fruits of progress because they are perverted by class rule and ownership. The antagonism increases between production and distribution until the integument that incloses both is strained as it is today. Finally it will burst—let it, we say.

But capitalism was no sooner in full control of industry than Socialism was born. True its conceptions differed from those of to-day, but that was inevitable and unavoidable. The intrinsic principle and aim were present in Utopian Socialism, and if St. Simon, Fourier, Robert Owen and Lassalle all trusted more, or less to a moral awakening to ameliorate social conditions we must remember that political economy was a young science in their time and (Lassalle excepted) Marx had not made his analysis of the social structure.

At this time, when the fantastic structure of capitalism has become so rotten and incapable that one puff of wind would rock it to its most to ruin, it is well to review our political ancestry and remember that Socialism has shadowed capital-

ism for more than a century, and pay a just tribute to the men who have gone before.

Unlike feudalism, which in its way, provided for all society, capitalism has been an evil from the beginning, in so far as it has excluded an ever growing proportion of mankind from subsistence, and degraded and demoralized those within its pale to the status of slavery.

And what are the politicians doing in this crisis? Well, their supreme examples, Roosevelt and Laurier, are working hand and glove and most assiduously with bankers and financiers to restore and maintain "confidence" and their voices are joined to the bankers in their pitiless wall of "bring back your pennies to me." For confidence you should read "Credulity"—blind ignorant trust.

Perhaps some of you have still a few dollars in a savings bank. Did you ever reflect on the probability, nay the certainty, of the fact that you are exploited with your own money. Your own savings in the aggregate are often the means by which your boss can maintain his arrogant or indifferent attitude toward you, and they are especially valuable just now, hence the plea.

Laurier, of cooler temperament than Roosevelt, is determined that the cuckoo-bird of finance in Canada shall not be recked to its peril, hence the seizure of Ashland's pamphlets exposing the Canadian banking system. The financial face of society may, for a time, be saved by such policy, but can it revive a flagging industry? We shall see.

In the financial news and reviews of recent days we meet with strings of figures representing sums almost inconceivable, aggregate values, real or imaginary of capitalizations. Our interest, as Socialists, is in them not very great, but one aspect is deeply interesting to the working class as a whole. What is their relation to this vast capitalized sum?

It is simply a slaveholders' mortgage on the lives and their children, born and unborn.

Labor endorses every voucher for value, and redeems every one that is redeemed. So far as it represents real wealth labor created it all and it passed through the hands of the creators. It was never theirs at any stage, it is operating it profit and interest stand first in the order of satisfaction, wages are paid out of the residue. Did any form of slavery do class or as much for an owning class?

With the ballot in their hands and an intelligent exercise of their brains the working class could lift that mortgage.

LOCAL VANCOUVER.

Weekly business meeting Vancouver Local No. 1, S. P. of Canada, 313 Cambie street, Dec. 9, 1907.

Comrade Leah, chairman. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The applications of C. Petersen, Chas. Gwin and Cyril Thompson for membership in the Local were dealt with and all three admitted.

Warrants ordered drawn as under: For rent of City Hall \$11.00 For literature account \$4.75 For coal \$2.50 For electric light \$3.15 For janitor \$5.50

The program committee is arranging to get Com. Burgess to speak for the Local on Sunday the 15th if possible.

The following members of the Local were nominated and elected to serve on the Dominion and Provincial Executive Committees for 1908: Coms. Dales, Martilla, Pritchard, Stebbings, Morgan, Peterson and Lambert.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Local Vancouver on Monday, Dec. 16th, at 8 p. m., the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All comrades are requested to be on hand.

Financial Report. Collection at City Hall Dec. 8th \$11.00 Literature \$4.75 Dues for week \$2.00 Total \$27.75

Adjournment.

O. RAYNER, Rec.-Secretary.

UKRAINA.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 3rd, 1907. Secretary Dominion Executive Com. Dear Sir and Comrade: We enclose you application for charter for a Socialist Local to be called the Ukrainian Local, Winnipeg. We also enclose you a P. O. order for \$5.00 to cover charter fee and one month's dues of the comrades signed the application. Kindly forward as soon as possible the charter and the necessary papers. Yours truly, G. ORABKO, Secretary.

GROWTH IN LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, B. C., Dec. 1, 1907. Dear Comrade: Enclosed find money order for \$5.50; \$1.75 for last constitution, etc. received and the balance \$2.75. Is for five subscribers to the Clarion for this Local. Until we have a larger membership we cannot afford to do anything bigger, but as soon as these are sold more will be ordered. As we go in the hole at every propaganda meeting and are considering securing permanent local headquarters, we have to be careful with our funds just now.

Four new members joined to-day and there is a bright outlook for an energetic organization. Next week we expect two or three more recruits.

We had O'Brien and J. H. H. here on the 24th. It was an attentive audience and the collection paid the rent of the hall. In a week or two we expect Jim back and will try another hall in a different part of the town.

Please forward 100 due cards and 100 application forms with bill. Will remit after Dec. 15th.

Yours for the cause, J. H. BIRROUCH, Secretary.

PHOENIX MINERS' UNION.

Phoenix, B. C., Dec. 5th, 1907. To the Editor Western Clarion.

Dear Sir: Kindly insert the following in the columns of your paper. The Granby Company has posted notice announcing their intention of resuming work under a reduced wage scale. Consequently a special meeting of Phoenix Miners' Union was held on Dec. 4th, at which it was unanimously decided to accept no reduction in wages.

There is no work in Phoenix at present and not likely to be until the wage scale is settled.

Yours truly, JOHN McKNESSE, Chairman of Committee.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Fernie, B. C., Dec. 1st, 1907, Box 300.

Dear Comrade: Last Saturday our first step was taken in order to win East Kootenay for the Socialist. And we broke ground once more in Michel, where working conditions are disgusting. Although dormant at present there are signs indicative of an economic revolt and the men of Michel will have large "labor questions" before many moons have waned.

With the co-operation of Com. Douglas, Com. Harrington and myself we invaded Michel to arouse the slaves and succeeded in no uncertain manner, under the circumstances. I believe the capitalists have squared "the fates," for it is only two weeks ago we addressed a well attended meeting at Coal Creek with the aid of a farmer's lantern, and the speakers could not see the

Workingmen of Canada

If it be your desire as it should be) to act intelligently and with effect in all matters political, you must be supplied with knowledge from some source.

Without an understanding of the position your class occupies in society, how it has been evolved, and how, by exploitation through the wage-system, it is kept in a dependent and slave condition, no intelligent or efficient political action is possible.

Two little books published by the Dominion Executive Committee, S. P. of Canada, are designed to furnish you with the information you need. One is, "The Platform" and Constitution of the Socialist Party of Canada, prefaced by an outline of the Evolution of Human Society.

The other is "SOCIALISM, REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM" by Gabriel Deville, translated from the French by Robert Rives Lamonte.

Price 10 cents each of GEO. DALES, Dom. Sec'y, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

end of the room, and in Michel we started a meeting at 10:30 p. m. and finished at midnight and let it be known, not man out of nearly fifty present left the meeting before the end. Com. Harrington gave a splendid address on "The Class Struggle," but had to hurry owing to the late hour. Yours truly following with a short address of about fifteen minutes and tried to make clear their position as proletarians and showed how they were of no more consequence than commodities. Many questions were asked and answered and the meeting passed with a vote of thanks coupled with an invitation to address them again at our earliest convenience and all expenses guaranteed. We had delivered the goods!

We are getting in touch with that stalwart proletarian organization, the W. F. M. of Moyle and elsewhere and with their assistance will relegate "Bill" Gallagher to that private life he is so admirably fitted to. "East Kootenay will be ours." W. SYMONDS.

WORKING MEN! TAKE NOTICE!

There is absolutely no work of any kind in the Boundary District of British Columbia. Keep away from Grand Forks, Phoenix and Greenwood, B. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Grand Forks Union No. 190, W.F.M.

SKINNERS PAR EXCELLENCE.

Editor Clarion. With regard to the information which appeared in last week's Clarion regarding the stuporous proleg, attended by the J. and P. Coats outfit, it may interest your readers to know that some eighteen or nineteen years ago when this firm of labor skippers decided to turn its graft into a limited liability syndicate, it issued a prospectus to the investing public in black and white that they were making a profit of 36 shillings per week from the labor of girls whom they were paying a wage of from 7 to 9 shillings a week. Bruce Glasier, a long Socialist in Glasgow, called attention to the fact above related, in an article in the "Commonweal," a paper edited by Wilm Morris. It may further interest your readers to relate that 78 years ago the clothes of the Coats private penitentiary tramped from London to Paisley (a discharged soldier), arriving in the latter town footsore and poverty-stricken, so much so, in fact, that his fellow workers subscribed together to help him get clothes to cover his nakedness. He finally started a small mill by the side of a brook with the result that his descendants live in clover while doing nothing.

J. Bruce Glasier was an uncompromising, irreconcilable in those days and on one occasion accused his present allies (the Fabians) of advising the Lancashire cotton workers to receive his then associates on the points of their vantage.

E. L., Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 5, 1907.

Continued unfavorable comment is being heard among Socialists round the country in regard to the action of the Socialist, John Walker of Illinois, in speaking and voting against government ownership of the railways and mines at the A. F. of L. convention. Comrade Walker is a coal miner and was the candidate of the Socialists against Joe Cannon for Congress at the last election. His action at the convention as a Socialist is inexplicable.

S. D. Herd. Just why the "unfavorable comment" is a mystery. Presumably Walker realizes that the present system of ownership is bad enough, without plunging into that, for a multitude of reasons

would be infinitely worse instead of being criticized he should be commended for his sagacity and foresight.

ORGANIZER O'BRIEN.

Writing from Cumberland, Comrade O'Brien reports a good meeting at that point Dec. 3th. Following this another excellent meeting was held at Courtenay when he was assisted by Comrade Hawthornthwaite. The audience consisted mostly of farmers. The changes for organization seem good at Courtenay. From this point he pursued to go to Little River and some camps in the vicinity, working down to Naliamo again.

DOMINION CAMPAIGN FUND.

Thousands of men and women are getting "out of work" all over the continent of America. They can no longer find a sale for their labor power, and having nothing else to sell are face to face with starvation. As they wander from place to place in the hopeless search for a "job," I wonder if it ever strikes them that they themselves are responsible for their poverty and misery. Has not the cause and cure of "no work" been told to the workers time and time again by those of their class who knew it? But hitherto, prejudice and stupidity has blinded the worker to his own interests. Will it be different now? I have reason to believe that a general election will take place in Canada before the first of May. Let us prepare for action in this city by getting before our fellow slaves the only true solution of the problem which confronts us, so that when election time does come we will know when we vote what we are asking for. The choice is capitalism and poverty for the working class or Socialism and plenty for all. To deliver this message requires money. EVERY MEMBER of Local Vancouver No. 1 of the Socialist Party of Canada can get a receipt book for collecting funds at the reading room, 313 Cambie street, on any Monday evening between 7 and 10 o'clock. See that YOU get one NOW. Carry it about with you and lose no opportunity of getting the "sinews of war." Let the heathen as much as possible pay for his own salvation. Election day is coming and whenever it comes let us be ready. All contributions will be acknowledged by the Clarion at the end of each month.

Hand your contribution to a comrade and get a receipt or mail it to "LEEDS," Care of Western Clarion, Box 836.

NOTICE

TAKE notice that I, J. H. Ley, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Miner, intend to apply for a special timber license over certain timber-crested lands in West Westminster District.

No. 1. Commencing at a post placed adjoining T. L. No. 1442, North West corner, running South East, 80 chains South, 80 chains North to point of commencement. Near Point Egmont. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 5, 1907.

No. 2. Commencing at a post, N.W. corner, placed adjoining on South T. L. No. 1269 and T. L. No. 964, running 80 chains East, 80 chains South, 80 chains West, 80 chains North to point of commencement. Near Point Egmont. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 5, 1907.

No. 3. Commencing at a post placed N. W. corner, adjoining on the South, T. L. No. 964, running 80 chains East, 80 chains West, 80 chains North to point of commencement. Near Point Egmont. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 5, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post, the North East corner, running West 80 chains, South 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. Across water from Point Egmont. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 6, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post, the S. W. corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains to point of commencement. On Secht Inlet. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 6, 1907.

No. 6. Commencing at a post, the South West corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Secht Inlet. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 6, 1907.

No. 7. Commencing at a post, the South West corner, running East 80 chains, South 80 chains, West 80 chains, North 80 chains to point of commencement. On Secht Inlet. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 6, 1907.

No. 8. Commencing at a post, the S. W. corner, running 80 chains East, 80 chains South, 80 chains West, 80 chains North to point of commencement. On Secht Inlet. J. H. Ley. Staked Nov. 6, 1907.

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PLATFORM Socialist Party of Canada We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to, and support of, the principles and program of the 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, the government 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 reins of government, the government of the State, by 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. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers. 3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use and not 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 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.

"SOCIALISM AND SEX."

The "New Woman."

(By Morrison Davidson)

Socialism has meant Atheism in the past, and it is working actively for Atheism in the present. "Standard," October 19, 1937. Socialism in France and Germany, as well as in England, is Atheistic, unspiritual, and the open enemy of morality and "decency." "Express," Oct. 21, 1937. To cleanse society of the unfit we must give to woman the power of selection in marriage, and the means by which this most desirable and important can be attained will be brought about by giving her such training and education as shall render her economically independent. —Alfred Russell Wallace.

Brother Blatchford's recent Journalism leads into the domains of Theology and Metaphysics—where, to say the least, he was by no means at home—has, as he is to be expected, afforded the Capitalistic enemies of Socialism rare occasion to side track and generally blaspheme the movement. Like the poor, Socialists have been found "bad in the lump"—Atheistic and immoral. As regards the former allegation, almost nothing need be said. In point of religion Robert Blatchford is an Atheist—at any rate he tries to think so—and I call myself a Theist. On that plane, therefore, we do not meet, but in economics it is quite otherwise. There both of us are Collectivists and can cordially cooperate as such, without raising the everlasting problem of Supreme Being. But this I must say, in passing, that, if I were to arrive at the dismal conclusion that there is No Providence in the Universe, I should feel an irresistible impulse to throw it up.

How truly said the wise Confucius: "Learning without thought is labor lost; but thought without learning is perilous indeed." In such grave matters what is wanted is "bright light," not rash advertisement.

Collectivism and the Family. If, then, Socialism is neither theistic nor atheistic, but mainly agnostic, what about the influence on sex-relationship? That, it were idle to deny, must eventually be very great; for it is certain as anything in the future that, with the advent of Public Ownership, the property element in marriage, which is the dominating one at present, must needs pass away. Existing marriage is a "survival" of the patriarchal age, and the patriarchal age and that of private property in exiles were coeval. The patriarchal "wife" was little better than a chattel, reckoned in the same category with his "ox" and his "ass," which it was forbidden to "covet." She was private property, and the curse of property and the ferocious old Patria Potestas are upon her to this day.

Talk of Socialist "immorality," forsooth! Why, the Individualistic way of family on family—the inevitable outcome of the cannibal capitalism—has, for example, the dreadful result that in this fabulously wealthy metropolis of the world, sheer want has driven something like 100,000 of our unhappy sisters to seek for a living on the street. But for property—marriage—the antithesis of love—marriage—they might have been reputable "mothers in Israel"; for it is notorious that, in physique and the great moral quality of unselfishness, they are very frequently the best of their sex.

I question if desire alone ever sent one of this and army of social martyrs to the pavement. When a woman's sole resource is her labor and

there is no market for that, she sells her body, for which there is a market. Religion and morality inevitably succumb to an empty stomach.

ONE OF MARY'S SONS.

(By Salambo).

The huge, naked, hairy man lying upon the bed is awakened by the sun playing about his face. "Wonder where the hell I am," he says. He looks about him. Huddled together in a heap in one corner of the room are his clothes. Scattered over the floor, the dresser and the mantel are cigarette stumps. On the wash stand is a quart whisky bottle; it still contains some liquor. The man rises to get the whisky and at the foot of the bed he stumbles across half a dozen empty beer bottles. He steps in a little pool of stale beer and a vol of curses issue from his swollen lips. He grasps the bottle on the stand, lifts it to his mouth and drinks the remaining fluid.

Turning from the stand he noticed a woman's clothes folded neatly and lying across a chair. He looks about and does not see her. "Wonder where the little — is," he mutters. "She might have gone off with my pocket book." But no, his pocket book is still in his coat. He goes back to bed. His foot strikes something cold lying across the foot of the bed. It is a woman. "Wake up," said the man, giving the woman a kick. But the woman does not answer.

The man looks more closely. The woman is dead. The woman is naked. One hand of the woman is stiffly clutched about a locket suspended from a chain about her neck. The other hand and arm hang limply from beneath the iron bars at the foot of the bed. The woman's white breasts have some black marks upon them. She has been bitten. The woman's face is where the back of her head ought to be. Her neck is broken. The man twists the woman's head around.

Wide open and protruding are the woman's eyes. A bloody froth issues from the woman's lips. Her tongue has been bitten in two. In such a position the man drops the woman's head. It turns again upon the face. "What is the matter, boss?" he grins. "We heard a devil of a row in here last night." "Bring me whisky," said the man. They held an inquest. The man proved that the woman was a loose woman. He is in a lumber town in northern Michigan that this occurred. The girl was a chamber maid. The man owns the town.—The Red Flag.

Late advices show that Steve Adams has been released on \$20,000 bail. As the efforts made by the Idaho authorities and their Pinkerton allies to use Steve as a means of convicting Meyer, Hayward and Pettibone have signally failed, it is probable that the case against him will now be dropped.

THE MATERIALISTIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY VERSUS MATERIALISM.

We call the following from the columns of "Common Sense," the Socialist weekly of Los Angeles, Cal. It deals with a subject upon which much confusion has arisen, and much unfounded prejudice created against Socialism. Marx himself so far as he is revealed to us, in his work was a man with a profound reverence for facts. Inasmuch, however, as he was constantly dealing with facts and conditions based upon them it left little room for speculative thought in one direction or another. But to suppose, as many do, that the materialistic conception of history is a mere dogma, accepting it to the bald and barren conclusion of the materialistic school is both foolish and incorrect. True that his method runs foul of many social and religious dogmas as many other modern scientific demonstrations do; but to suppose that it bans and bars speculative thought in any direction is a deplorable mistake. As a school of thought Marx had a great contempt for the materialists.

The subject was dealt with by Clarence Melly in a lecture at Burbank Hall, Los Angeles, the 8th, last, reading as follows.

The simplest, clearest and most convincing explanation of the materialistic conception of history that has been given in Los Angeles in recent months was the address by Clarence Melly at the regular propaganda

meeting in Burbank Hall last Sunday night. No pyrotechnics, no involved intricate phrases to trip the unwary, but the simplest statement of facts and principles, with explanations and illustrations sure to carry conviction.

Comrade Melly likened the first application of the "materialistic conception of history" in the realm of sociology to the first application of mathematics to astrology. Just as mathematics, an exact science, lifted the guesswork exactness of astrology into the science of astronomy, so did the application of a newly-discovered scientific principle supplant the inexact, rulerless methods of social investigation and speculation by the science of economics. Until the discovery and enunciation of this principle by Karl Marx it was not known that there could be a science of economics. Hitherto mankind had attempted to interpret the events of history without the key. This doctrine, also called Economic Determinism, has been established and accepted as true is best attested by the fact that not since its first enunciation have there been, nor are there now, any economists of note that have seriously undertaken to disprove it.

The most familiar statement of this doctrine is that in the introduction to the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx and Engels, expressed by Engels as follows: "In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch."

The address Melly clearly illustrated the application of this doctrine in showing that the codes of morality existing under the system of society of any given period consist mainly of the "virtues" the practice of which best serve the economic purpose of the ruling class, and imposed them upon the working classes, of that period.

The misunderstanding and misapplication of this doctrine among many non-socialists, the speaker said, had led them into unfortunate mistakes when it has come to attempting to explain the conduct of the individual in his relationship to the working-class movement.

While it is true that occasionally individuals follow in their espousal of the interests of a class to which they do not belong what is directly opposed to the interests of the economic class to which they do belong, this by no means disproves or affects the doctrine as enunciated. Moreover, it is often the case that an individual who seems to be standing in the ranks of the opposition is simply fighting for the interests of the class into which he knows he is being or has already been forced through the capitalistic process of expropriation.

The mistake of B. Fay Mills in this connection, when he addressed the meeting a few weeks ago, was strikingly pointed out. And the fact that this law of economics does apply when it comes to understanding the interests and actions of any economic class was used by the speaker to show that Mr. Mills' programme of appealing to the "good" members of the capitalist class to act in the interests of the working class would land the workers in the ditch. When the Socialists of Denver voted against Judge Lindsey, said the speaker, they did what they consistently do the world over, they voted not so much to defeat Lindsey, they voted for Socialism. And by so voting they evidenced their strict adherence to the only proper "wisdom," ultimately bringing their victory. Any course of compromising and "mixing" in politics the many hard-learned lessons of experience have taught them will result in failure. The tactics and all of the policies of the Socialist party the world over are based upon the solid ground of the recognition of the class struggle, and being based on economic facts such a policy is the only one that stands any show of winning.

During the course of his address the speaker explained the mistaken attitude many Intellectual Socialists had taken in confusing the philosophy of materialism with the doctrine of the materialistic conception of history. While he was neither a "materialist monist" himself nor yet a "materialist idealist" as is Clarence Mills, Comrade Melly stated that he considered that his position on those questions had nothing to do with his recognition of an established economic fact, a scientific principle, that of the materialistic conception of history. Those Socialist students he declared, gravely erred who assume

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that in order to be a Scientific Socialist one must base his Socialism upon a "philosophic speculation," such as the materialist philosophy, and not solely on his recognition of the scientific truth of economic determinism.

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DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Thursday, 10th. District Secretary, Box 526, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday. Gen. Sec., Victoria, B. C. District Secretary, Box 889, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL FERRIS, S. P. OF C. HOLDS EPICULAR meetings in the Moore's Union Hall, Victoria Ave., Ferris, every Tuesday evening at 7:45. Business meeting first Friday of each month, same place at 8 p. m. W. Symonds, Sec. Box 100.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at 8:00. District Secretary, Box 812, Columbia Street (down 1), second floor. District Secretary, Box 812, Columbia Street (down 1), second floor. District Secretary, Box 812, Columbia Street (down 1), second floor.

LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Meets in No. 2 Labor Hall on First and Third Wednesdays in each month. A. E. Garton, Sec., 1144 Pandora Street.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C. ENG Meets every Saturday evening, 7:30, in Labor Temple, Finlayson Branch, head corner Queen and Spadina Avenues. James Simpson, Secretary, 16 Harton Avenue. English Branch meets Sunday night, same hall. Jewish Branch, Sunday night, at 10, 1st. Italian Branch, Sunday night, same hall.

Union Directory When They Meet, Where They Meet. Every Party Labor Union in the province is bound to place a card under this head. \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

SANTON MINERS' UNION, NO. 81, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7:30 p. m., John McLean, president, A. Shilland, financial secretary.

"HOCKEY MINERS' UNION, NO. 8, W. F. M., meets every Saturday at 7:30 p. m., in the Miner's Hall, W. F. Lape, president, W. A. Pickard, Secretary.

*Is your name on the voters' list?

DO NOT FORGET THE MEETING AT City Hall, Sunday Dec. 15 8 p.m. sharp D. G. McKenzie and others will speak Admission Free