



Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, July 10, 1909.

Subscription Price PER YEAR \$1.00

LET THE PEOPLE EAT GRASS

The Discovery of a New Diet Which Promises to Place the Wage-Mule on the Same High Level as His Long-suffered Brother in Adversity.

Old Taufeldsdroch, sitting serene alone with the stars, silently observing, or in a talkative frame of mind giving vent to curious night thoughts, was not more calm or contented than I have been these several years. Having quietly imbued a spirit of fatalism from Marxism, and anticipating the early fall of capitalism (the conquest of the air and the electrification of industry notwithstanding), I could survey with untroubled temper, the development of capital, and foresee the time approaching when "centralization of the means of production and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. The integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist prosperity sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."

The exact process it goes through ore it is consumable, I know not, but apparently a flour is made from it, which is of a rich brown color, and makes mush or cakes. I am unable to say whether it is eaten in the raw state or not, but I have an idea from what I read, it is; if this be so, perhaps we may yet see hobbled out in a fifty-acre patch, some wage-mules who are unable to find a master. Think of it, gentlemen of the legislature and ministers of Christ, a few hundred acres well cultivated will suffice to keep all the wild-eyed hoboes who should happen to drift your way in a year. No more trouble with soup kitchens, no more bread lines. Turn them loose in a nicely fenced field of succulent hay during the summer months, or in winter into a barn, throwing them in sufficient sweet smelling grass, to keep them alive without developing in them an overplus of energy, which might express itself in rebellious riots.

Serene I dwell in the fragrant Nalship of Marxist fatalism remote afar from those safe and sane individuals who view in mankind a force which is apt from and mightier than all other influences, who believe that the world is to him what clay is in the hands of the potter. Apart from these, Socialist and otherwise, I speculated upon the early overthrow of the present order, the necessary upspringing of the workers in intelligent revolt, and the consequent establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

Think of it also, gentlemen of the mudstick, does it not hold out to you promises of a brighter day? Has not the rice-eating Asiatic haunted your mind and struck fear in your heart, lest he should take your (?) job from you? But now methinks we can compete with him upon even basis. The Asiatic problem is solved! A few decades hence I shall not be surprised to see British subjects embarked upon a ship of the Flowery Kingdom, bound for Japan or some other Eastern country to take the places of the ravenous natives there, who, in their inordinate greed, demand a daily cuisine of rice and fish, savoring capital from the country and demoralizing business.

But alas for the rarity of human happiness, I am dragged from my fool's paradise and forced to face the stern facts of everyday life. My mirage fades away, and I am compelled by a chance perusal of the daily press, to remember that the sweltering desert of class ownership lies ever ahead. Several thousand years ago a Babylonian king went out into the field and ate grass with the beasts; Nebuchadnezzar, I believe his name was. Some infidels have had the dexterity to pronounce the story impossible and non-sensical. His grass diet, if I remember my Bible, caused him to appear in place of fingers, and teeth more fitted to tearing carcasses than eating grass. Remembering this, perchance, a French aristocrat, whose name I don't remember, recommended to the French peasants a diet of grass; with characteristic ingratitude they one day stuffed his lordship's mouth with grass and hanged him.

And may not the landlord also look up and rejoice; too long has he been at the mercy of that upstart capitalist, now he may hope for a return to the halcyon days of feudalism, when ownership of the land meant ownership over the profits produced by the slave class, ere capitalist machinery stepped in and tapped the wire, diverting the stream of profits to its owners' coffers.

What has all this got to do with Socialism and capitalism. This, dear comrades, our movement must prepare to meet its fate. There is in Omaha, Neb., an institution known as the Creighton University; it is the leading Catholic educational center in the West, and within its learned walls is a band of some twenty young men who call themselves the Creighton Alfalfa Club. These young men

The possibilities of this discovery are beyond counting. I am borne fearfully darkly afar. Clouds of despair gather around me. My occupation, like Othello's, is gone. 'Tis futility to agitate longer. With the discovery of radium, physicists gave unlimited time to the existence of the earth in its present form. Kelvin, prior to his knowledge of radium, had limited the earth's age to several hundred thousand years. With a knowledge of radium they said they could call it any old age. And similarly does it discovery of alfalfa as a foodstuff make possible the existence of a slave class for all time. The breakdown of the capitalist system is postponed "definitely. Can any comrades more gifted with foresight than I point out Hope's star in this moon on my night, or must the day come when we shall throw ourselves into a hotel dining-room and order "some boiled clover and a slice of fried hay, please."

and are putting on flesh. Grass is their sole diet—alfalfa hay, to be more correct. Farmers discovered some time since that alfalfa was splendid stuff for young animals, containing in itself most of the elements required to build up a strong frame and clothe it with flesh. Now scientists discover that the human carcass may also be built up by this highly prolific grass. These students swear that they are stronger and feel better than when they regaled themselves on cakes of culinary artists of renowned powers, on beefs and muttuns, and pork, fish, game, etc., etc.

OKANAGAN CONVENTION.

True, true, thou great magician, Shakespeare, thou wizard, didst not say that three hundred years ago: "Methinks I should like a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow."

Dear Comrade:—A convention of the Socialists of the Okanagan district will be held in Vernon on July 12th. Our hall will be open at 1 p.m. and the Convention is called for 3:30 p.m.

Visiting comrades to the city on that date are cordially invited to be present and get acquainted with the Okanagan comrades. The dear, kind C. P. R. will reduce its fare on the 12th to Vernon, so such a chance is not to be overlooked for us to prepare for the next skirmish. Yours in Revolt, GEO. W. PATTERSON, Secretary Local No. 88.

THE WOMAN'S PLACE.

It is not a difference of sex which is the chief factor in determining the industrial position of woman. Machinery knows neither sex nor age, but chooses that labor embodied in man, woman or child which is the cheapest in relation to the degree of its efficiency.

The demand for the vote by women is a direct consequence of the capitalist mode of production. The capitalist system is full of contradictions. It enslaves our class economically and socially. And at the same time shows them the urgent necessity of striving for political power. Capitalism exploits the workers on the economic field and works in the political field to increase its power of exploitation. Political power is in itself neither reactionary nor revolutionary. "In the hands of the capitalists it is a reactionary weapon. In the hands of the workers it becomes a revolutionary sword." The vote given to the working women would be the means of making them class-conscious. The rulers are always class-conscious. When the women get the vote, ALL WOMEN, the whole of the working class will be united without respect to trade, profession or sex. The whole of the exploited against the exploiters. They say we women are reactionary. Well, it is not the women who send the reactionary members to Parliament now. It is the men.

Adult suffrage carries within itself the correction of its own errors. The class war is felt as much in the world of women as in the world of men. The working woman, like the working man, is denied the right to develop herself, because she is poor. But when she has the power, she win of a certainty, use it to overthrow the power of the propertied class.

Let the Socialists once gain the wives and mothers of our class, and victory is in sight. The working women will not bring up and educate slaves, with slavery in their blood, but warriors of freedom. Those who live

to see it will find that the women of our class, will have done more to bring about the Social Revolution than the men. You know the working women suffer under more grievous burdens than the men of their class. This is explained by the historical position they have occupied since the rise of private property. The enslavement of women dates from the rise of private property in the means of life. The emancipation of woman will come, only when Socialism puts an end to that abuse.

We women of the Socialist movement, have work before us, first to educate ourselves as propagandists, and second, to get in touch with the working women of the country, and more especially those who work in the home. These, or at least many of them, have a narrower outlook, than those who work outside, their work is monotonous in the extreme, they are the victims of custom. They spend their lives in a round of uncomplaining, unpaid drudgery. Superstition has them in its paralyzing grip. More than any other section of the community these women need arousing. We must teach them facts of modern society and their true relation, then they will see that their children must be taught Socialism, then Socialism will become the atmosphere of the home and we can have our principles instilled into the minds of the rising generations. Recognising how ignorant they are of many things, they will resolve that their children shall have a better education. When we can get them to realize how much of the joy and beauty of life has been denied them, they will set their teeth for the class war, and determine their children shall not be robbed as they have been.

We women, must take a more active part in the Socialist movement. We are not going to be brushed aside as camp followers, we are going to march alongside the men, shoulder to shoulder. Companions and Comrades, marching for the conquest of the world, for the workers.

RUTH LESTOR.

RUSSIA'S ROYAL HANGMAN

The International Socialist Bureau Calls Upon the European Proletariat to Make Manifest Their Loathing for the Murderer of Their Russian Comrades.

Brussels, June 17th, 1909. To the Central Committees of the Affiliated Parties:—

Dear Comrades,—In a few days Nicholas II, Czar of Russia, will undertake a journey across Europe and will sojourn in Sweden, England, France and Italy.

The conscious working class cannot consider this visit as an ordinary incident of official diplomacy. Capitalist governments will certainly retain their part of greeting the tyrant of working and intellectual Russia, but the nations cannot look upon such an individual as a desirable guest. Above all, it is the duty of workers to voice what the immense majority of their fellow citizens have not ceased repeating during these last years. Already a voice of vengeance, that of Citizen Branting, speaking in the name of the whole Social-Democratic group, has been heard in the Swedish Parliament. Already in England the delegates and the organs of the affiliated parties of our bureau have decided to organize manifestations of protest, and, two days ago, Will Thorne echoed their sentiment in Parliament at Westminster.

France and Italy cannot remain silent as he, who incarnates the regime of bleeding reaction and whose reign has been disastrous for Russia and for all modern civilization, passes through their midst. Instead of freeing the peasants, Nicholas II, has enslaved them. Instead of practicing a policy of economy and financial purification, he has run the country into debt and has tolerated in the army, as in civil administration, a system of organized brigandage. Instead of encouraging intellectual culture in an empire which numbers 85 per cent. of illiterate people, he has maintained a stupid censorship and has cruelly persecuted the most devoted friends of public instruction. Instead of re-establishing order by liberty, he has multiplied punishment by hanging. He has constituted himself the titled protector of the UNION OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, the sinister organization of pogroms and political assassinations. He has solemnly accepted the insignia, and in order that no one should doubt of his complicity in this infamy, he has, with the concurrence of the government, officially subsidized his organization of bandits. His encouragement was not sufficient for him; he has granted impunity to the black bands, by pardoning their members who have been convicted of assassinations; he has not ceased exchanging telegrams with their president, Dr. Doubrovne, a notorious criminal, who caused Deputy Jollos to be killed, who was accused by the grand-ducal government of Finland of having caused Deputy Herzenstein to be assassinated, who was denounced by his former secretary, Proussakov, as having instigated the outrage in which Count Witte was to have met his death.

ent sanitation, as a result of the lack—or bad quality of the foods, as a result of over-population. In February 1909 there were 181,137 prisoners, when there is not sufficient room for half that quantity. There are numerous cases of acute phthisis, of insanity and the prisons, transformed first, into torture-chambers, become finally cemeteries for the prisoners and hotbeds of contagion for the rest of the population.

Will the civilized world declare itself accomplice of all these abominations by letting their responsible author pass without protestation? Will it bend the knee before this potentate, who surpasses in cruelty Abdul Hamid, who revenges himself for a crushed revolution, by torture and assassinations, and whose object is to extract new millions in order to continue his nefarious work? Does that when the Russian Government undertakes to try extradited prisoners by the regular court, they have them shot point-blank during transport to another prison and that they justify this crime by stating that the prisoner attempted to escape?

It seems to us that the time has come to react against this regime which threatens the whole of the East. Already in Germany, without much trouble, we can find divisions of police who co-operate in the acts of spying and provocation of the occult organizations of St. Petersburg, pliable magistrates who arrange judicial comedies, with the object of pursuing students and thus furnishing to Nicholas II some food for his gallews. In Switzerland, high justice has shown what it is worth from a moral point of view, at the time of the Vassillet affair, and in Belgium, at the present moment an attempt is being made to make this little country an accomplice of the crimes of Czarism. Lastly, in France, the secret Russian police extends its ramifications all over, under the direction of Asev's accomplices, who, several times, have tried to compromise the right of shelter.

These facts, known to all, characterize one of the points of the present moment. They tend to prove that Czarism is seeking to re-establish ancient hegemony policy and at the same time to renew the liberticide tradition of the Sacred Alliance. But the liberating movement of working-men must not be hampered either by the pusillanimity of middle-class democracy, nor by the violence of the despotic autocrat. That is why it shall make its voice to be heard everywhere and it shall signify to the chiefs of the black bands, that we are not yet ripe for the knout.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau. Edouard Anseele, Leon Furemout, Emile Vandervelde, Camille Huysmans, Secretary.

This infamous policy Nicholas II, has completed by making of spying a state institution inseparable from his system of government. The Asev affair from this point of view has turned down every covert. It has laid bare a regime as corrupt from a moral point of view as it is from an economic point of view and has proved that the St. Petersburg camarilla has instigated political crimes in order to lead its authors to certain death.

Lastly, a recent interpretation in the Douma has demonstrated that the examinations are accompanied by threats of death, which are meant to draw false depositions from the accused. Acting on orders from high places, the prison administration practices systematic flogging and torturing of prisoners, with more than once, death as a result. By the directors' orders, the soldiers shoot men and women prisoners through the windows. At the present moment epidemics of typhus and fever are raging in the majority of the prisons, as a result of insuffi-

THE ORIGIN OF MONEY CAPITAL.

"The history of the importation of gold and silver into England during the sixteenth century is particularly worthy of study. The Spaniards robbed and butchered the helpless natives of America, burned their villages and started with their loot for Spain. English buccanniers on the high seas lay in wait for them, cut their throats, scuttled their ships and carried their gold and silver as booty into England. Once in England, where the land robberies of the nobles created a homeless proletariat, this gold and silver could function as money capital and incidentally contribute to the rise of a capitalist aristocracy. . . . The discovery of new lands meant colonization. Colonization meant a growing world market. A growing world market reacted powerfully on human incentive to create and perfect product-increasing machinery."—A. M. Strlin, p. 24, "From Slavery to Socialism."

SOCIALISM IN PERSIA

The awakening of liberty in Persia, says Mr. Jaures in his paper the Humanite (Paris) is entirely due to the activity of his own party, the Socialists in Persia, whom he styles "the most recent accessions to the proletarian internationals." This editor gives an account of an interview which he had with a Persian Socialist recently arrived in Paris, Dr. Mirza Abdullah, "president of the Central Committee of Socialists in Persia, a theorist and a fighter of eminent merit." Dr. Abdullah says that "the soul of the struggle against the Shah in Teheriz was the enthusiasm of the Socialists. As for the origin of Persian Socialism, the doctor says that it spread from Russia to Persia. To quote his words:—

to attempt the drowning of all efforts after emancipation in a deluge of blood." Socialism, he continues, has, however obtained a moral victory in Persia and the ultimate emancipation of country is assured.—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"The restrictions of trade placed upon the American capitalist, who controlled the Imperial government, were about as irksome and unbearable as those inflicted on the French capitalist by the French feudal regime. All commerce had to be carried on in ships built in England. American capitalists were not allowed to manufacture anything that could be manufactured in England. Sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, dyeing goods, could be sold to one customer only—England. All imported goods must be brought from England and carried in English ships. Provinces were not allowed to sell wooten goods, hats or ironware, even to one another—only to England.

"The Socialist party in Persia was formed under the influence of our young intellectuals who in Russia were taking courses in the University of Tiflis, the great socialistic city of the Caucasus. Socialism is also fostered by workingmen in Baku, the vast center of the petroleum industry, where the proletarian population is entirely animated by the ideals of modern Socialism. In the struggle against tyranny the Persian Socialist Party was always in the van, and soon obtained immense influence over the public mind, and at this present moment is universally respected." According to Dr. Abdullah, the Persian Socialists have been much more successful than the Russian Socialists from whom they learned their lesson. They have not wasted their power and sacrificed their popularity by riot, open rebellion, or inflammatory proclamations. They have been discreet, and have bided their time for a decisive stroke. The worst of it is that as Czarism has practically crushed the power of Socialism in Russia, it has also "entered upon the scene" in Persia. The hand of the "agents of Czarism" "appeared in all the crimes perpetrated by the Shah. They instiga-

In Maine, all trees over two feet in diameter had to be saved for the royal navy. (This interfered with the budding American capitalists exploiting American labor and growing rich out of the proceeds of commerce and industry, which interference with their "natural rights" they, of course, resented, with the result, that the colonies revolted and threw off the yoke of the British government.)—page 33 Vital Problems in Social Evolution, by Arthur Morrow Lewis.

There appear to be two ways for a minority party to force reforms. One way is to advocate reforms categorically, and the other is by advocating revolution. For quick results, which way do you prefer?

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada, at the office of the Western Clarion, 404 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Subscription: 50 Cents Per Year, 25 Cents for Six Months, 10 Cents for Three Months.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 10TH, 1909.

SMILE, DAMN YOU, SMILE.

The latest accession to the Sunshine Club is our "eminent contemporary" Sam Gompers, for we find in the July "American Federationist" edited by Samuel Gompers, an editorial "by Samuel Gompers," (this reiteration makes us skeptical) entitled "Labor's Brighter Horizon."

"That labor's horizon is easily brightened is apparent from the fact that Sam can call our attention to the light of but three recent victories, and it takes a star of but little magnitude to constitute a brilliant victory for the A. F. of L. these days. The numberless crushing defeats are discreetly ignored. Also he boasts that, in spite of a year and a half of industrial depression, no "substantial" reduction of wages has been made among union men. The truth of which depends on the definition of "substantial."

All through, the editorial foretells reminds us of the card that has found a prominent place on the desks of the commercial community ever since the game, "Business is Good."

Of course one cannot be much surprised at Sam's optimism. He is about to be sent on a trip to Europe, no doubt with the usual liberal allowance for "incidentals" which is certainly calculated to lend a rosy tint to his spectacles when he views Labor's Horizon. But it will hardly win Labor anything to put itself on the back and whistle to keep up its courage especially as it has nothing to get itself on the back about.

Brother Sam to the contrary notwithstanding, Labor's horizon presents about as dark and gloomy a prospect as could be imagined. This talk of no substantial reduction in wages would be nothing short of deliberate falsehood were it not due to the densest and most willful ignorance. To leave aside the mere money wage, is it not clear as noonday to any who are not blinded by their own profligacy that the real wage has been falling continually for these many years and with increased speed recently. The real wage is the living, the things purchasable with the money wage. Ever less and less of the necessities of life can be bought as the prices of commodities go up. And as for the relative wage, never in the world's history was the disparity between the worker's and the masters' portions so great as it is today thanks to the enormous productivity of labor armed with the modern machine.

The money wage is absolutely no criterion of Labor's position; were money what it seems and is generally taken to be, a fixed quantity, it might be, but it is not fixed. Were it fixed or even moderately stable, we would see prices, not rising, but constantly on the decline with every new improvement in machinery and methods of production. The less the labor involved in the production of any commodity the less is its exchange value, and the less would be its price or approximate exchange value as compared with gold, were it not that gold is being poured into the market in a greater flood than any other commodity. Consequently it has decreased in exchange value faster than other commodities, or, in our usual topsy-turvy parlance "prices have gone up."

The money wage, the price of labor power, should also have gone up, and when the "pinnacle of prosperity" was being attained, go up it did, but so many are the job-seekers, that is to say, so great is the overproduction of labor power that it has acted as a most effective drag upon the upward tendency of prices in this commodity, so that, even at the best of times "it has been easily outbalanced by the cost of living. Hence wages have been substantially reduced in actual fact."

Even taking the most rosy view of Labor's horizon that Gompers can show us, what does this capitalist system which he defends hold for the workers? What is this heaven of which he would reveal us a glimpse?

At the best, for a favored few, a union job in a closed shop at a union wage. What a prospect! Is that the worthiest there is for labor to strive for? No wonder Brother Sam is inspired to rise to this closing peroration:—"It is now the imperative duty of every union man and sympathizer with the cause of labor to redouble his energy, loyalty, and devotion for the great cause of the human uplift. This in memory of the sacrifices and achievements of those who have gone before us in the cause of labor and for the millions yet unborn who will profit by every improvement and advance in conditions made in our time—the touchstone of our achievement being organization, fraternity, solidarity, and federation."

WILL IT BE CIVIL WAR?

The remarks of the ex-president of the Diamond Match Co. as quoted in the Miners' Magazine are a typical expression of the attitude of the class conscious capitalist and should provide food for thought to those who regard the class struggle as a theoretical doctrine and who would extend the olive branch of human brotherhood to our masters.

History, and quite recent history at that, the Paris Commune and the Russian Revolt for example, leaves no room for question that of all conflicts a class conflict is the most ruthless, and also that the grim arbitrament of war is invoked always by none other than the master class, the very upholders of law and order.

So whether the Social Revolution shall be ushered in "with iron sandals" or not, the choice will lie with our masters, and the chances are strongly in favor of the former contingency. Not by reason of any fighting blood that runs in their veins, for of all ruling classes that have ever polluted the earth and harried its denizens, these gentry of the yardstick and counting-house are the most despicable because the least courageous and the most treacherous. Their god Mammon has endowed them with the brains of a fox and the bowels of a hare. For generations the training of the individual and natural selection of the species have united to breed in them the necessary qualifications for success in their walks of life, an adroit cunning in lying, treachery and deceit and an alert timidity for the very appearance of danger. For any dirty work they are eminently qualified and ever eager, but when the work to be done is dangerous as well as dirty, they must have recourse to hirelings from the lowest strata of the working class, and these they breed in plenty.

That they will be willing enough to attempt to drown out the revolutionary fires in blood is a foregone conclusion; whether, when the time comes, they will feel themselves strong enough to do so depends on the strength of our movement at that time. In the face of an indeterminate, decided, though even large, host, they will venture much, but when confronted with an aroused proletariat bent upon the overthrow of class rule at any cost, ready to give blow for blow, they will be glad to save their hides at the loss of their possessions.

Hence we have much to fear from our friends who, by hothouse methods, seek to foster a profligate growth even at the expense of its sturdiness. And it is therefore of deadly import to us and ours ever to preach only the proletarian revolutionary doctrine and let who will not hearken to that pass on his way, that when come the times "that try men's souls" there shall not be wanting a sufficient army with unity of purpose and understanding of aim to stand the test.

Another danger to us lies in a premature revolt, than which nothing would better suit the enemy's book. And this contingency will be made the more possible by the methods of the "Direct Actionists" who, firing of the siege, would fling a forlorn hope against the yet unbreached walls of Capital's citadel.

But come as it may, in peace or war, we may rest assured that the proletarians will acquit themselves as men. They have since time immemorial dared all dangers, fought all battles, conquered all obstacles, and here, too, they shall conquer. They must. The outcome is certain and inevitable. Capitalism must perish. It is inevitable to see that we perish not with it.

UP THE DIVIDE.

"As a so-worker for the great transition which so-called civilization is now passing through, we are favored with a copy of the prospectus of a new venture in the world of periodicals to be called "Up The Divide." We are requested "to say something about it, and say it strong." In order, no doubt that we may have some idea as to what we ought to say, we are furnished Comrade Debs' comment, a reading of which convinces us, chiefly, of Comrade Debs' kindheartedness. After having been impressed with the portraits of the editorial staff and with the fact that, despite their grammatical

eccentricities, they are Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Doctors of Philosophy, and authors of numerous sermons and articles most highly commended by sundry other Ms. A., B., D. and Ph. Ds., we burrowed in to try and get a line on their brand of dope.

So far as we can figure it out, the reason for the proposed existence of "Up The Divide" is the acknowledgement on the part of the authors of its being of the fact that Religious Faith and Scientific Fact cannot longer be made to jibe, to the serious peril of the former. Whence would come a "religious interregnum" between the "traditions of the past" and the "faith of the future." A consummation by no means devoutly to be wished as, according to them, "no religious confidence rests character. On character rests conduct and patriotism. On these rest social and national stability. Their decay undermines nations." (Why didn't they add—"and is bad for trade"?)

Were we thus situated, it would probably occur to us to make some sort of a guess at the "faith of the future" and to proclaim that. But our friends seem wishful to have a sort of an interim faith in which "we may believe new." This they propose to build up by identifying "Natural Law" with the "Divine Will."

In other words, they propose to re-introduce us to our very heavy old friend Pantheism, modernized and brought up-to-date, mainly by spelling through—"thru."

It seems to us that university degrees must surely be earned by acquiring much learning and avoiding all knowledge. Our friends of "Up The Divide" are exercised because, though great progress has been made in the sciences, none has been made in the domains of religion and sociology. While the statement that no progress has been made in religion is true enough, and necessarily so, as there is nowhere to progress to, that there has been no progress in sociology was hardly so in the face of the recent great advances in that department. Of course, that progress has been made mostly by people who have not been Masters of Arts, Doctors of Divinity &c., so that it is quite excusable that these have no official knowledge of it.

It is generally assumed that the possession of college degrees predicated the possession of much wisdom, but a moment's consideration would show how groundless is the assumption; for of the candidate for degrees is not required a knowledge of facts as they are, but the learning of subjects as they are taught. The correctness of his learning is judged by others who have acquired their degrees by a similar process. Hence it stands to reason that college learning must of necessity lag a generation or so behind the latest ascertained facts. For a student that would outstrip his examiners in knowledge would stand a slim chance of getting his degree.

So we cannot say that much worth while is to be expected of "Up The Divide." Its editors seem handicapped by too much learning, ever to acquire any degree of knowledge.

The capitalist press is just now full of a Hindu plot whose ramifications, if they are to be believed, extend round the world and back again. We, however, may be excused for being incredulous in face of the recent exposure of the police plot in India, where even a bomb was placed in the house of one of their victims in order to incriminate those against whom they had no evidence. What is the difference between "British fair play" and "Russian justice," may we ask?

And now we hear of a woman who has made forty-five unsuccessful attempts at suicide. Carnegie's attention should be called to this case with a hero-medal or a free library or something.

RESTITUTION NOT PURCHASE.

Dear Comrade Editor:—Owing to having received so much attention at the hands of the Comrades through my last literary attempt, I have felt rather than venturing into the limelight, but after perusing some articles on a much discussed question, I feel inclined to try again, and blow off a little more steam. The subject I would refer to, was treated on in a recent article "Freedom by Purchase" and a previous one "The Pallacy of Compensation," which, by the way, I did not see, no papers of that week being received here. However I understand that as far as the contributors of the above mentioned articles are concerned, they are not in favor of compensating the present capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution, when the time arrives for making same into working-class property.

Now this question is one which is broached by nearly every new convert to Socialism. "How are you going to get the ownership of what we socially produce and use?" It seems to me a very appropriate question and one that can be discussed with the comrade editor, with much profit to all Socialists; for the

day is coming soon, when the working class will be obliged to settle this matter, and it should be done in an intelligent manner, so that all parties may recognize the justice of the decision, whichever way it goes.

Personally, I cannot consider that there can be two ways of deciding this question; especially if we analyze the platform of the S. P. of Canada. As a basic principle, we assert that "Labor produces all wealth," and as I look around me on every hand, I see ample evidence of the truth of that. But let us not forget that it is not the labor of the present day, decade, generation or even the 19th century that is responsible for what we recognize as wealth. In the category of a nation's wealth is considered, land not in its wild uncultivated state, but it is an asset valued according to its present state of fertility or productiveness, which we recognize it has assumed through the centuries of effort expended upon it by our forefathers. Again, we consider as wealth, mines, navigable waters, railroads, telegraphs, all public and private buildings, highways, factories, mills etc. etc. the usefulness or productiveness of which is owing more to the labor directly or indirectly of past generations. This labor unit, has passed away, and a few of the present generation have assumed the ownership of all this accumulated wealth.

Again, new labor-saving appliances are being found every day, each of which is a result of the application of some previous experiment, discovery or invention, as for instance, when the locomotive of today resembles that invented by Stephenson over a century ago in name only, yet it is possible only through the prior invention. Stephenson applied the previous discovery and invention of Watt's steam engine, which also came into existence through Watt's discovery of the potentiality of steam. As to the inventor of steam and discoverers of iron, copper etc., we will have to call on your comrade editor to enlighten us. Now then we would say that the locomotive or any other machine one may think of, is but the consolidation or unification of the multiple product of many individuals who existed at different periods of time. Can we then say that Edison is the sole inventor of the Electric Light system? No! For electric lighting was contingent upon the discovery of how to harness electricity by Franklin.

Now, if the foregoing be granted as true, then why should the present generation be called upon to remunerate the present holders of the sources of wealth, production and distribution, if we know there are those in the Socialist Party who favor such a proposal, but it seems to me they have overlooked the basic principle to which we called attention viz: Labor (past and present) produced all wealth that exists, be it in the form of machinery, factory buildings, or any other kind as well as the productivity of land, and therefore to them it should belong. If we find it in the possession of other than the laboring class, can such possession be considered valid. It may be according to laws now on the statute books, but those laws can be amended or abolished as society may decide, and the ownership of all such property restored to its creators and rightful possessors.

On the other hand, if said possessors of the machinery of production and distribution claim responsibility for its existence in its present form, would it not be reasonable for the working class, to demand of them restitution of the difference between what they have received as wages and the value of their product. How much of the aforesaid property would the working class be obliged to appropriate in order to satisfy their claim? All of it according to my way of figuring, and then what a claim for damages we would have on account of the workers' suffering and degradation of the industry, caused by such private ownership, and I wager that the combined capitalistic wealth of today would not begin to settle this debt.

I would close this article, by quoting Comrade Malloy of "The Call" from an article that appeared in May 8th edition of the Saturday Evening Post, and commend it to the careful consideration of the Comrades of Canada.

"I cannot believe that society through organized government owes anything at all to the present possessors of industry. For industry is a social product, the result of centuries of social effort. No single individual produced the present industrial system. However necessary the individual has been in the past, to the development and organization of industry, we have reached the stage where the individual has merged in the social mass. The social mass should own and share in common the fruit of their common labor."

Therefore Comrade Editor, I oppose the proposal of "Freedom by Purchase." Yours for Liberty and Life, W. E. FRENCH Brockville, Ont. Are not reformers those who advocate reforms?

Socialist Directory

- Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should send a card under this head 100 per month. Secretaries please note.
DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 404 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 404 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 1814 St. James St., Edmonton, Alberta.
MANTOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 1814 St. James St., Winnipeg, Man.
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 1814 St. James St., Toronto, Ont.
LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF CANADA, 404 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Victoria, B. C.
LOCAL WASHINGTON, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Seattle, Wash.
LOCAL PORT MOODY, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Port Moody, B. C.
LOCAL REVELSTOCK, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Revelstock, B. C.
LOCAL BURNABY, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Burnaby, B. C.
LOCAL SURREY, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Surrey, B. C.
LOCAL COQUITAN, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Coquitan, B. C.
LOCAL DELAWARE, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Vancouver, B. C.
LOCAL COLLETON, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Colleton, B. C.
LOCAL MERRIDALE, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Merridale, B. C.
LOCAL GASTRO, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Gastro, B. C.
LOCAL GLENVIEW, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Glenview, B. C.
LOCAL HASTINGS, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Hastings, B. C.
LOCAL KERRISDALE, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Kerrisdale, B. C.
LOCAL MOUNTAIN VIEW, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Mountain View, B. C.
LOCAL NORTH VANCOUVER, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., North Vancouver, B. C.
LOCAL WEST VANCOUVER, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., West Vancouver, B. C.
LOCAL WESTMOUNT, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Westmount, B. C.
LOCAL WILLOW GROVE, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Willow Grove, B. C.
LOCAL YVRARD, S. P. OF CANADA, 1814 St. James St., Yvrard, B. C.

Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

Table with columns: Name, Meeting Night, Pres., Secy., P. O. Box, Add. Lists names like Wm. Davidson, Sandon, Jno. A. McKinnon, Rossland, Thos. J. McKay, Greenwood, A. Shilland, Sandon.

TYOLAISET CANADASSA

Jos tahdotte jotakin tietan tyovaan puolesta ja sosialismin edistyksesta Canadassa, niin tilaatkaa kohta.

"Tyokansa"

Box 197, Port Arthur, Ont.

Se on Canadassa ainoin Suomen kielinen sanomalehti, joka taistelee sinun puolesta. Edistat tyovaan luokkaa tilaamalla Tyokansa.

Maksaa ainoastaan, \$1.50 vuosikierri "Vakuutus" Maksaa, \$1.25

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. We do the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Bureau of Patent, New York City, U.S.A. Montreal: 12nd Washington, D.C. U.S.A.

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker. Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly by done. Stock of ample ready-made shoes always on hand. 2456 Westmainer Ave.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME "The Class Struggle" This fun and instructive game is played by all Socialists. It is the only one of its kind. Chicago, Ill.

Propaganda Meeting Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock R. P. Pettipiece Cameraphone Theatre 58 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Our Socialist comrades down in Essex are having some rough times in these days, and the way some of the workmen with capitalist minds oppose our speakers shows that the cause must be taking root somewhere. Last Sunday the village green at Tilly, Essex, was the scene of considerable excitement when Comrade H. Quelch, one of the members of the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party, came down from London and addressed a Socialist meeting there. It seems that the "glutty" in that part of the country do not take kindly to the idea of having Socialists come into their quiet retreats and preach discontent to their "serfs" and as they have not the brains or the courage to enter in public discussion, they use other means to drive away the agitator. In anticipation of last Sunday's meeting, they provided their "loving subjects" with tin trumpets, wooden clappers, bells and howlers in order to use them in place of brains. When Comrade Quelch arrived there were only a very few people in the audience, but the crowd soon swelled to several hundred, and then the noise began. Trumpets were blown, bells were rung, clappers were sounded and general pandemonium reigned for a time, but the speaker kept right on, and after a time the slaves became out of wind and the noise subsided. Then interruptions and questions were put to the speaker, all of which he answered good naturedly and finally the crowd became interested, the noise died down and a good meeting lasting close onto two hours was held. As a result of our victory the "gentry" are in an unpleasant frame of mind and no doubt other methods will be used to keep "undesirables" out of that particular part of the country, and Essex promises to become a famous battleground of the social revolution in the near future. This is the second attempt to break up our meetings in Tilly, and as we have won out with colors flying on both occasions we have no fear of the future.

Economic discontent seems to be growing very rapidly in Ireland, and Socialism seems at last to have taken firm root in Erin. Besides the one branch of the S. D. P. which flourishes in Belfast, the I. L. P. has a branch in Dublin which is now seeking to unite with the Irish Socialist Society which also has a branch in that city. There are a large number of unattached Socialists in the seaport towns of Ireland and efforts are being made to affiliate them with the branches of the different Socialist organizations and no doubt the near future will see a well-developed movement of revolt in the Emerald Isle. In the city of Cork a small strike started about a week ago and it is now threatening to become general. The coal porters were the first ones to cease working, then the employes of the Cork Steam Packet Company followed suit, then the coal porters of the Great Southern Railway Company came out in sympathy, and at present these three sections of workers have tied up things so completely in the city that the employers are driving their own carts and wagons and doing what they can to keep things moving. Despite the hard times, so few men are coming forward to fill the strikers' places that the workers stand a good chance to win out.

The protests against the coming visit of the Czar of Russia to King Edward are becoming daily more and more pronounced, and it is doubtful if any other monarch has ever been more universally despised than "bloody Nicholas." On Tuesday Sir Edward Grey, in answer to a question put to him, announced to the House of Commons that the Government would take the full responsibility of the Czar's visit to England. At this Will Thorne, Labor M. P., arose and said, "May I ask the right honorable gentleman whether he is aware of the intense and growing feeling in this country against the Czar's visit to England? It would be a very good job if the Russian people would see him the trouble of coming here by sending him to hell by chemical paralytic gas." Mr. Thorne was sharply called to order, but did not resume his seat before he had denounced the Czar as "an inhuman brute," and said that "he hoped he would get his deserts when he got here." The friends of the Czar in Commons were deeply shocked at Mr. Thorne's remarks and language. A big national demonstration is now being arranged for Sunday, July 18th, when a big protest meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square to publicly show the disapproval felt in regard to the visit of the Czar.

The enormous amount of poverty existing at the present time in England (proudly proclaimed by our most eminent statesmen) as the richest country in the world) was officially shown up recently by figures given out by the local government board. The report showed that we have 882,012 registered paupers in England, of which London alone furnishes 139,608. During the winter just passed, the board received 155,000 applications for work, but was only able to offer casual employment to 98,000 applicants, and nearly 20,000 men were given temporary work in the London district. These figures can convey but a faint idea of the tremendous poverty that exists in these islands, for they are only the official records and do not include the great army of "down and outs" or the better grade of workmen who suffer and starve in silence rather than make their poverty known. Even now that the rigors of winter are over, the condition of the people is little improved, and on every hand unemployed men can be seen seeking for work. Bad as last year was, the condition of the working class is now infinitely worse than the previous year and each day increases the vast army of the "disinherited." Surely the storm must break soon!

Yours for the revolt,
ROBT. E. SCOTT.
London, June 19th, 1920.

MRS. GOULD'S WARDROBE.
Mrs. Gould deplored the lack of understanding on the part of proletarian women, who are glad to get one good gown a year. She could not understand how Biddie Phegan in Houston street or Maggie O'Brien back of the yards of Chicago could possibly call her extravagant if they knew her needs and that soul-racking mental and physical struggle which she has been compelled to undergo in order to dress on \$40,000 a year.

Besides furs and jewels ad libitum, the Mrs. Goulds have in the \$40,000 coat, there are 124 gowns on the list which Mrs. Gould declares is absolutely necessary for a woman in society. "Furs? It is impossible to place a figure. A black caracul muff box cost me \$225, a black caracul skirt, \$700, and a black otter box \$125. I used all of these for automobile, besides a \$300 fur coat, a couple of fur suits, and furington cloth or serge suits. "These furs get shabby quickly and one can't change them over except the expensive furs, such as sables or ermine. I had garments of every imaginable fur, coats of chinchilla, sable, caracul, baby lamb, sealskin, squirrel and Norwegian martin, with neckpieces of sable, white fox and black fox, and hats to match them all."—The Lantern.

THE IRRELIGION OF THE PROLETARIAT.

Mr. Chas Booth, the well-known sociologist, at the close of his vast inquiry into the religious state of London, which his army of assistants by street, and often house by house, states that "the mass of the people make no profession of faith and take no interest in religious observances. The great section of the population which passes by the name of the working classes, lying socially between the lower middle class and the 'poor,' remains, as a whole, outside of all religious bodies. The churches have come to be regarded as the resorts of the well-to-do, and of those who are willing to accept the charity and the patronage of the people better off than themselves. The average working man of to-day thinks more of his rights and his wrongs than of his duties and his failure to perform them. Humility and the consciousness of sin and the attitude of worship, are perhaps not natural to him."—From "Social and Philosophical Studies" by Paul Lafargue, page 10.

THE CRISIS

In my article on the "Circulation of Commodities," I pointed out that it was necessary for the Capitalist to realize his commodities in cash. Before his bills matured, he must get back at least what he had paid for labor, raw materials, incidental materials and interest on borrowed capital, or he would find himself in difficulties.

This applies not only to manufacturers, but to all those in the long circle of distribution. If this is not done a stoppage of trade occurs. The bottom reason for such stoppages is that a social form of production has grown up in the control of individuals. The antagonism between social production and individual control, is only one of many of which capitalism is made up. Another is that between money as a circulator of commodities and money as a means of payment. At times the function of money as a means of payment, becomes so important, that practically it has a definite antagonism to its function as a circulator of commodities, i. e. bills, cheques, and so forth, becoming more or less discredited, the demand for gold as a means of payment being so great as practically to prevent its operation, as a means of circulation.

Early in the development of capitalism there were men who understood that its fundamental antagonisms were between classes. Bellers saw that excess of commodities in one department might occasion distress in another, and Owen recognized that between the people who wanted work and those who wanted the results of this work there was a great bar of money which prevented them coming together for their mutual advantage.

The financial magnates of today, are so obsessed by the money idea, that they can see nothing beyond it. They are at last coming to understand that great crises are social in their origin; but they are wholly incapable of giving reasons why they should come at one time more than another. Marxists on both sides of the Atlantic predicted the panic which took place in the states recently, so recently, that we are not out of it yet.

The crash came a little earlier than was anticipated, but this was due to the magnates of finance. They tried to bring pressure to bear upon Roosevelt, and in so doing they pulled the bottom card out of the pack before the time. The crisis should have come in February. We had it in November, before the crops were moved, and this intensified it.

If we trace the events that led up to the crisis, we perceive that not long ago there was a dull period in the cotton, iron, and other trades; a continuous dry rot, extending over a period of years. All of a sudden there was an idea that the world's stock of cotton goods was depleted. Almost simultaneously came a great demand for iron, wooden, and other goods. The demand for rails to extend the American railway system had altogether overtaken the production. The great Steel Trust, which had begun badly, made tremendous profits. Iron, cotton, coal, had all done extremely well. Cotton mills fitted with the best machinery just before the panic, paid 50 per cent, or more, and carried a full amount to reserve. The United States led the boom. A few years before, she was investing money in other countries—e. g. the tube railways of London were largely built with American capital—but suddenly the export of capital ceased, and America began to be a borrower in the markets of the world. In Paris alone, at least 100 million dollars had been borrowed on first class American securities. There was a great deal of very rapid development, extending over a period of seven years. There was a plench in 1902-3 but a still wider development followed. Just before the crisis, the papers gave glowing accounts of the extraordinary wealth of the country, and were stating that the boom was on a sound basis. From the point of view that there was never in the world's history, so much wealth proportionately to the number of people who produced it, America is undoubtedly a very wealthy country, but that wealth is owned and controlled by capitalists. These seize on the natural resources of the country—oil, timber, etc., and set to work with machinery to produce commodities in the largest way. All do the same. They are not producing for a particular use, understood beforehand, though the trusts, to some extent, limit production, but all of them seek to realize as much surplus value as possible. Everybody was engaged pouring out commodities as fast as they could until the production outgrew the power of consumption, and the markets previously depleted, were filled. Then the anarchical system ended in a crash.

Whether the capitalists force it or not the clash is bound to come between the social form of production and the individual or company form of exchange, as also between the circulation power and the payment power of money. These antagonisms might not appear in the early days of a boom

but they inevitably show themselves later.

A panic occurred in 1857 and we also had one in 1873, there had been an enormous boom all through Germany owing to the £200,000,000 set out in France. The crisis came first in Vienna. Thence it spread through Germany and the United States. Many of our older comrades will remember the state of things in the States in 1873-4. The Americans at that time, had worked up to a period when a crisis was probable and the German crash coming at the same time, produced a state of things similar to what happened in the early days of the present panic. In 1870-2 everyone seemed prosperous; the distributors receiving high wages; the farmers doing well. Suddenly all this prosperity came to an end, and hundreds were out of employment.

The year 1857 gave a remarkable example of the fact, that it is not the security of gold in relation to the world market, which brings crises about. In 1857 the world had experienced the full results of the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. Gold came upon the market to such an extent as to produce a marked rise in prices from 1850 onwards. The cause of the crisis then, was the same as that of others. There had been an enormous development of the Western States of America. Since the Declaration of Independence, not even the most far seeing man had ventured to predict the attainment of such a high degree of prosperity. Nevertheless the collapse was all ready. It came in August, and commenced with a few small failures. By the month of October, business was at a standstill. A little later the crisis reached England. The Liverpool City Bank closed its doors, and houses connected with the American trade fell one after another. On November 9th, the Western Bank of Scotland fell, and a panic ensued. Merchants and manufacturers were ruined and thousands of workers thrown out of employment.

It is a special feature of the Capitalist system, that under it the amount of accumulated wealth is the cause of poverty. Under previous social systems, there might be a dearth of food, or other necessities, but that was due mainly to climatic causes. Never before was it the case that the very power of man to produce wealth brought millions of people to poverty. One would think that when people have lived through two or three crises, they would learn to understand them, and that the capitalist class would prepare in some way to meet them; but a useless class never learns; it cannot.

The effects of the present crisis have been severely felt in Europe. In the early days of it a seven per cent. bank rate depressed trade, for a manufacturer doing business with a working capital of \$1,000,000 probably has not more than \$50,000 of his own. He operates with borrowed money, borrowed by overdraft from the bank, or on a mortgage, etc. So, the money which he carries on his business by means of bills and drafts. So long as money can be borrowed at 5 per cent, all goes well and good; but at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent, the margin of profit disappears, and as profit is the capitalist's object, they all begin to reduce production and close down. Further as men begin to find it more difficult to finance their bills, they try to get hold of all the money they can. Hence the run on the Banks. It is not that people fear they might not get their money at all; but that they want the money at once to make payments. It is childish to say that an industrial crisis is a mere gold panic. It means that the whole industrial machinery has been worked to the utmost, and no amount of sagacity on the part of financiers at the top can really prevent the industrial glut and difficulty at the bottom.

Crisis show that just as the feudal system was played out when it came face to face with the problems of modern commerce, so capitalism is played out in face of the problems of modern industry. Capitalism cannot make benevolent. Trades Unions are absolutely powerless in the face of an industrial crisis. The workers are compelled to turn to Socialism. We can hardly hope out of the present crisis to realize the Co-operative Commonwealth, but we can prepare the minds of the rising generation for the developments which are bound to follow. L.E.S.T.O.R.

STREET MEETINGS.

Street meetings ought to be held for the sole purpose of selling Socialist literature. A street meeting at which Socialist literature is not sold is a failure. Every speech delivered from a soap box ought to be directed toward arousing interest in Socialist books and pamphlets and papers. After the conclusion of each well-delivered speech, the audience should be invited to purchase literature from the speaker or from comrades in the audience. The most effective way to make Socialists is to get people reading along our lines. If your local is not pushing the sale of literature at its propaganda meetings, make it your business, reader, to do so yourself. W.R.S.

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. 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.

READ COTTON'S WEEKLY 50c per year Two for a dollar SPECIALLY FINE FOR PROPAGANDA WORK. Six months 25c. Published at Cowansville, P.Q.

IF YOU HAVE UKRAINIAN neighbors, send for a bundle of "Robutchyj Narod" the organ of the Ukrainian comrades in Canada. 50 cents a year 132 Stephen St. Winnipeg, Man.

The works of Spencer, Ingersoll, Huxley, Darwin, Blatchford, Paine, Haecel, Laing and other great writers. Buy for 25 and 50 cents. Send for catalogue to The People's Book Store 142 Cordova St. W.

THE S. P. OF C. BUTTON. Price, each..... 50c To Locals five for \$2.00. Apply to your Provincial Secretary.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label

Union-made Cigars. Which Stands for a Living Wage. J. W. Anderson, President.

Vancouver Local 357. 556

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

If you would like to spend less time in your kitchen and woodshed, and have much more time for outdoor life, recreation and pleasure, look into the question of doing your cooking with a Gas Range. Telephone your address to our office and we will send a man to measure your premises and give you an estimate of cost of installing the gas pipes.

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

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