



OUR CAPITALIST PRESS AGENTS

In Criticising the Socialist Attitude Toward Militarism, Capitalist Editors Reinforce Socialist Arguments.

A resolution was passed by Brantford Local condemning any movement having for its object the strengthening of the British army or navy. Copies of the resolution were sent to the local capitalist press.

Now the editor of the Brantford Expositor was good enough to insert the resolution without offering any comment, and not having the ability to criticise it himself, he waited until he could read what the Hamilton Herald had to say regarding the same. Then he plucked up enough courage to quote the same in his own daily newspaper, adding a few unnecessary words himself. This is what the Herald had to say after quoting the resolution in full:

"There is no doubt about the quality of this sample. How tawdry and puny the conventional Canadian anti-militarism looks beside it. These Socialists are intolerant of war and preparation for national or imperial defence because they are class conscious. Patriotism, either of the national or imperial sort, is to them a sentiment to be despised. The only loyalty they know is loyalty to the material interests of their own class—which mean, of course, their own material interests. Without a pang they would see their country conquered, overrun and made subject to the yoke of a foreign foe, so long as their own precious lives were not imperilled or their material interests injured. They would leave their country unprotected against the growing might of Asiatic nations on the other side of the Pacific—nations which, as they realize their power, are likely to develop ambitious and aggressive plans. These 'class conscious' folks would take to the cellar or hike for the 'Algonia' wilds if an Asiatic horde were to invade this land, and would leave the capitalist class to strike for freedom, home and country."

We will now proceed to give the few words of the Expositor artist. He says:

"This criticism is probably harsh, but insofar as it concerns the principle at stake it is justifiable. The maintenance of armies and navies is a necessity, both in time of peace and war under conditions such as exist at the present time. Authorities are pretty well agreed that until all the nations unite for peace the best means of preventing war is to be prepared for conflict."

Now, I take it that they, having criticised the resolution, there will be no objection to a Socialist criticising their comments. I know from past experience that they will refuse to be brought into a discussion of this kind, through their own papers, the reason being the fear they have of their readers learning the truth. So that makes it necessary for me to take advantage of the class conscious folks' press.

The Herald in its comments says the Socialists are class conscious. I would like to ask the editor of that same rag, whether he thinks a Socialist could be otherwise than class conscious. He must be fully aware that the capitalist class and its upholders are class conscious, the very fact that this same class is the class that forces all wars makes them class conscious; they know that to perpetuate this rotten system wars are absolutely necessary for the simple reason that where commodities are produced to that extent where there is overproduction, there must necessarily be some great waste, or new markets found, and no new markets being available, compels the ruling class to work up an agitation, and, under the guise of patriotism, force the working class of different countries to fight each other, so that the capitalists of the victorious country can control a much larger market and appropriate the proceeds coming from same.

The next accusation deals with material interests. He says that Social-

ists are loyal only to their own material interests. All Socialists will have to admit this. Mr. Editor. They possess the knowledge that, as creators of values, they receive a very small percentage back in the form of wages, the surplus values being used to keep up a flock of parasites. Socialists are out to put an end to all this, by demanding the full products of their labor, and the writer fails to see how they can get this by looking after anybody's material interests, except their own. You will have to admit that they will not get their full products by looking after your material interest.

This accusation seems all the more absurd when it is known that everybody is actuated in some way by their own material interests. I would like to ask the editor of the Expositor whose interests is he looking after when he represents the present political power and upholds them in all their actions whether good or bad? Whose interests is he looking after when he takes government printing contracts? Whose interests is he conserving by taking trips to Atlantic city in the summer and Hot Springs, Va., in the winter?

The Herald then goes on to say that if an Asiatic horde were to invade this land the Socialists would all like to the Algonia wilds or find shelter in the cellar. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, there would be no question whose cellar we would take to, it is most likely to be in one of the capitalist class cellars, where we would be sure of something to eat and drink while we were besieged. The editors in question must be trembling in their shoes in expectation of this foreign invasion. I do not see any of the workers getting scared. Maybe it is because they are not gifted with such great intelligence as these pressmen.

Now, you two enemies of progress, try and forget about this foreign invasion and tell the workers where their real enemy is; tell them it is right here in their midst; namely, the capitalist parties (Tory or Grit), they long as they vote for either of the capitalist parties (Tory or Grit), they will just get one-fifth of what they produce, or less.

The Herald then further says, that the Socialists would leave the capitalist class to fight for home, freedom and country. Well, seeing that they have got all the finest homes, is it not logical they should fight for them? And seeing that they have all the freedom is it not logical that they should fight to hold it. And again, seeing that they own all the country, is it not logical for them to protect it themselves?

But what a great historical fact it would make for the next generation to read, if it was quoted in history, where the capitalist class fought one of its own battles. We are certain it will not be done by them, as long as they can get their hirelings to fight. The working class have done all the fighting so far, for the benefit of the ruling class, with one brilliant exception, in 1871, when the workers of Paris availed to the realization of better things, and started a revolt which culminated in their capturing and holding the city of Paris for a certain period, but which was frustrated afterwards by the combined force of the French and German armies.

I would also like to call the editors' attention to the fact that a short time back the Brantford Socialists opposed a grant to a local military organization, and advised that the money be spent in arms and ammunition, the Socialists agreeing to take their share of the weapons. That despoites the editors' theory of the Socialists hating to the Algonia wilds. But while we are talking, Mr. Editor, don't be under any delusion as to whose material interests we would fight for.

FROM THE TOP BUNK.

It is very necessary for every Socialist to know just why he is one, for he needs knowledge to protect himself from unprincipled wind-bags and orators of the Wm. Jennings Bryan or the W. E. Gladstone type, who, while thinking about something else, declaim, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crush the manhood upon a cross of gold."

A little thought as to which class these gentlemen belong to will bring out the fact that they are firm adherents of that holy institution, "Unpaid Labor," so that while their stream of oratory gives a nice pleasurable feeling, it can only be classed among "the sweet nothings."

A working plug is no Socialist until he has learned to estimate such guff at its real value, for any shyster coming along can ring the changes in the same way and easily sweep a septimist off his feet and play him once again for a sucker.

When a speaker blurs out, "You shall not cast aside an injured worker to perish like spilt pork; you shall not buy and sell the laboring capacities of men, women and children upon the open market like skunk-skins or spittoons," why then is something worthy of a poor plug's thoughtful attention.

It appears the next red herring to be used by the ruling class of British Columbia to tickle the sensitive nostrils of the great majority in society—the working class—is to be Local Option.

It is backed up by slick politicians, though inflated by well-meaning but practically illiterate people from moral motives.

Morals; that is, ideas of right and wrong being merely a reflex of economic conditions, or our mode of obtaining our living in producing and exchanging things.

'Now, a moral foundation is pretty

much like quick-sands for building an edifice upon, being an ever-shifting idea—shifting in accordance with different modes of production and exchange during different historical periods, and also shaped to a large extent by the material interests of the class happening just then to be ruling.

So the efforts of the temperance bunch amount to this: Their fearful anxiety about the intemperance among the working class (they confine their efforts to that class) tallies exactly with the bosses' interests to have all hands promptly to work every hour their physique will stand. Hence, there is no hardening of the heart when the employer is "outched" to lend financial support to so "good a cause."

As long as there is a great gang of wealthy idlers living off the labor of over-worked, under-fed, badly sheltered working people who are denied everything that would tend to elevate them, then these same workers will seek a spurious pleasure and temporary forgetfulness by guzzling some chemical solution called beer or whiskey.

Free them from the bondage and servitude of wage labor, let them retain the results of their labor for themselves, and they will find there is no necessity to work 8, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 18 hours a day for a living!!!

Give us this chance, and you snug hypocrites who shelter yourselves behind the name of Jesus Christ, the man who was true to our class to the death, and the improvement in our condition will make you hang your heads for shame, and your time will be fully taken up with trying to straighten out your own character.

Moralists become in a very short time totally forgetful of the hypocrisy they fall into!

For a broad generalization, the only straightforward thing is to admit that in the last analysis a man's material self-interest rules, and then we are upon bedrock.

"THE FOUL'S LE BARRISTER."

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

Just now the matter of immediate demands is agitating some members of our Party, and many so-called Socialists outside. Certain of our membership in conjunction with these little "s" Socialists, wish to pack our platform with reforms and switch our clear-cut revolutionary party into the bog of reform. They wish us to chase will 'o the wisps in the shape of 8-hour day, minimum wage, prohibition, reforms, etc. The more we chase them the better they will do the work of the master and the worse off we shall be.

A comrade of mine, while on his vacation, wrote me that he had met an immediate demander who put up some good arguments in favor of reforms. I want to say right here that I am an immediate demander. I immediately demand that the means of wealth production, now the collective property of the capitalist class shall be transformed into the collective property of the working class. I believe that since private property in the means of wealth production is practically out of existence, that such transformation will be in the interest of the whole of society and especially

To sum up, the Expositor says the criticism from the Herald is harsh. I would like to know to whom is it harsh. It can't be harsh to any Socialist for the reason that it is exactly what they are contending, and although there are one or two sentences that could be modified to suit the Socialist idea more correctly, the general trend of it appears to be as good a boost for Socialism as has ever come from the capitalist press.

Make me aware, you two pressmen, when you are ready to give us another boost, and I will forward you my Get out after the four-fifths, it's yours by right, and you must take it by your might, and quit playing soldiers with reforms for a battleground. Get busy. Yours in revolt, EDMUND FULCHER, Brandon.

A. W. BAKER.

HAWTHORNTHWAITTE ON LOCAL OPTION

Hard Raps for Moral Reformers Who Seek to Regenerate the Workers in the Interests of Their Masters.

That poverty is the cause of drink and not drink the cause of poverty was the view expressed by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. L. A., at the city hall last night in the course of his address on the attitude of Socialism towards local option or prohibition. The fact that he has been a total abstainer for the last five years lent additional interest to his words. A large audience, who were almost without exception in entire accord with the speaker of the evening, listened attentively as Mr. Hawthornthwaite made his charges against local option.

In his opening remarks the Socialist member from Nanaimo said that the local option question would undoubtedly be made an issue in the next provincial election, but it was simply a red herring drawn by the master class across the trail.

"These people want to have the right to tell you that you must not drink good Scotch and to force you to use Peruna," said the Island representative.

There was no question as to the importance of this question of the regulation of the liquor traffic, he went on, and he would be the last person to underestimate the importance of this problem. It must be dealt with, and it is only a question of time before it would be dealt with.

"It is, however," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "not the only problem with which society is cursed. There is the problem of preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, and there are the problems of unemployment and other causes which have under the present system of producing wealth, grown with startling rapidity."

"Most people think that some remedy can be found for the drink traffic, but the majority of those who attempt to deal with it get off wrong, for they try to cure the symptoms and not the disease."

Believes Opponents Sincere.

"I will give local optionists and prohibitionists credit for being absolutely and entirely sincere," said the speaker. "In fact some of them have become fanatics on this question. They say that drink is the cause of unemployment, that drink is the cause of human misery and that drink is the cause of poverty. That view is the view of either a prevaricator or an ignoramus, because the evils to which I refer here a good deal deeper, and before they have been abolished from human society you will find a great number of other steps will have to be taken."

"I am aware that the local option movement is spreading rapidly all over the world, but the great crisis which will have to be dealt with is the question of unemployment. The good people, the Christian people tell us that it is our lack of Christianity and our sins which cause these conditions. Now, I will frankly admit that its local option has gained ground, but it is because it appeals to the people from the standpoint of democracy and that is an argument which is more or less irresistible. The working people have had so little say in matters of government that they jump at this chance to be heard for once. Now, I want to say distinctly that I am not in favor of democratic government, or aristocratic, plutocratic or even Socialist government. I have no use for government in any shape or form. Government has existed 4,000 years, although some people claim man has existed on this earth only five or six thousand years, which is a song and dance. It has, I say, existed ever since the first human being was made a slave and continued right down to the present time. You will find many wage-earners who are slaves say they are in favor of democratic government, but it is because this form of

government is supposed to be good to the slave.

Wipe Out All Government. "In the old days the slave's master stood around with a club to drive him to greater efforts. In those days the policeman's club and the militia bayonets are used for the same purpose and the Socialist party will never quit until the last form of government is wiped off the earth.

"I do not attack religion," proceeded Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "for no man has a greater respect than I have for the Carpenter of Nazareth who was crucified by the master class of that day. It seems to me to be an extraordinary thing that men calling themselves Christians should approach the question of local option in the manner they do, for they are not following the precepts of Christ. Christ attacked evil but I have never read in the Bible that He asked the master class to give him the aid of soldiers or policemen in order to make people more sober or more religious. These people want local option and prohibition and they say to the government, 'We want more jails, more policemen and more clubs to compel our fellow-men to think and act as we think right.'"

"Let me tell my temperance friends," went on the speaker, "that nearly 400 years they have gone about this work in the wrong way for in spite of all their efforts the drink problem to-day is greater than ever."

Below the Bread-line.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then got down to statistics and quoting from the pamphlets of temperance organizations and government returns said that in the United States over 30,000,000 people were living under local option or prohibition, yet last year the drink bill of the United States increased from \$70,000,000 to over one billion dollars.

"Drink is not the cause of unemployment, of poverty, of human want, suffering or degradation," he commented. "In Great Britain they have gone into this question very largely and, Sir George White, a capitalist reformer, states that the laboring class spent \$250,000,000 on drink. He says that if this had been saved it would have given employment for 2,000,000 men. Now, two great temperance workers in the United Kingdom, Mr. Rountree and Mr. Booth, have analyzed the drink question and the necessary question and find that about 30 per cent. of the people of Great Britain are living 'below the bread-line.' It takes some \$5 a week to keep a family in absolute necessities of life and that means that 30 per cent of the entire population, or about 14,700,000 people are not receiving sufficient money to enable them to obtain proper food. Now, if that money had been saved it would not have given those men employment at even \$5 a week, but works out at \$2.50, which is evidently what Reformer White considers a good wage. The abolition of drink would not affect the question of employment, for we find that although the drink bill in Great Britain has decreased the number of unemployed has increased."

"We take the stand that wages obtained by the working class are simply another name for the price of its labor power. No other class has the power of settling or determining this question. The value of labor power is determined by the amount of necessary social labor that has been consumed in its production. That means that the wage you get would only cover the cost of your production, and so long as the wage-earners are forced to sell their labor power day by day to some master, human society will be afflicted by drunkenness, misery, poverty and other evils. Until you have

(Continued on page two.)

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page Is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to D. G. McKenzie, Sec., Box 886, Vancouver, B. C.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Supplies will be furnished Locals by Executive Committees at the following prices:

Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local)	\$5.00
Membership Cards, each01
Dues Stamps, each10
Platform and application blank per 10025
Ditto in Finnish, per 10050
Ditto in Ukrainian, per 10050
Ditto in Italian, per 100	50c

PRINCE RUPERT.

Editor Clarion.

Propaganda work is in full swing in this musky metropolis of the North; a Local has been formed with a membership of over twenty to begin hostilities with. One night a few week's labor will probably bring the membership up to a hundred. You will receive the canned goods about the same time you receive this communication, and the understanding you will arrive at will be that we want a charter and we want it bad.

This is a land of wet days and crummy nights, the last resort of gunnysack contractors, boahunks, mulligan cooks and dead-broke blankie stiffs, the Galway of exploitation in this great wet slice of the big Dominion that is hoisted by boosters, knocked by knuckers and plundered day and night by tin-horn politicians and not-belled capitalist grafters. The wage-slave has reached the supreme hour of his existence when he must either think or starve; stand up to it class conscious in the battle or lay down to it unconscious in defeat. He has organized full of the conflict and enrolled himself under the banner of the I. W. U.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting held July 19.

Present Hyatt, McDonald, Fradkin, Howell and the secretary.

Correspondence dealt with from Bellevue Hillcrest and Shelburne. Application for charter from Shelburne Local approved.

Receipts.

Shelburne	\$ 5.50
Bellevue	5.00
Total	\$10.50

Expenses.

Postage	\$2.00
A. J. BROWNING, Box 647, Calgary	

Full of the theory exploded by this labor organization, he has got filled up more so by the practices of the bosses, who never had to lose a night's sleep bursting I. W. U. theories with capitalist facts. When the big Canadian or the British subject in general don't like the conditions, it is immaterial whether he steps under protest, raises a stew politically or industrially. There is always a subject of some other wage-slave ridden country ready to fill the bill. The result being a great amount of King Edward's subjects, your humble amongst them, are fit subjects for hand-outs on the different routes leading to some other part of the Dominion beyond the seas. And it will always be consolation for us to know conditions are all the same; wherever we go we will be no greener.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Regular meeting July 14, 1909.

Present, Stroud, Green, Zalkind and Secretary Young.

Comrade Stroud elected chairman. Minutes of last regular and special meetings read and approved.

Communications from Dominion Secretary F. F. Brignall, of Woodstock, Lorne Wilkie, of Windsor and Locals Port Arthur Finnish, Lettish and English, Berlin, Galt, Guelph, Cobalt, Brantford, Brockville and Ottawa were dealt with.

Terrain for the I. W. U. Industrial Unionism is a great proposition! I cannot understand how the individual whose brain conceived such a great scheme lived through the night of tribulation and saw the light of the next morning without ending his worldly troubles in an attack of brainstorm. Unionism is great in one sense; it brings the workers together and makes them think. Socialism will show them how to act and still keep them thinking. I am beginning to think myself, and if I do I am liable to start out on the warpath with a club and try to knock some sense into some heads with wood that I can't do with facts; or worse still, I might break into poetry. So before I get too hostile I will quit for the time being.

On motion Secretary was instructed to communicate with Brantford, Berlin, Hamilton and Welland, to ascertain if they could use Italian Organizer Colombo, he was also instructed to have Com. G. Colombo, 224 Chestnut street, Toronto, placed in the Executive ad. space as Italian organizer.

Organizer Green's report on his trip to Berlin and Woodstock also to Guelph was received.

The following bills were allowed:

Dominion Executive due stamps \$24.50	
Dominion Executive, Conventions	3.00
Com. Cameron of Hamilton	1.25
Postage Stamps	1.00
Eng. Br. Lit. Committee, of Toronto	1.89
Western Clarion Ad. space	3.00
Total	\$34.64

Receipts.

Berlin assessment and platforms	\$ 4.25
Port Arthur (Finnish) duo stamps	30.00
Courade Green, Button and literature	1.87
Galt assessment stamps and due cards	7.00
Ottawa duo stamps and literature	7.50
Toronto (Finnish), duo stamps	10.00
Sault Ste. Marie, duo stamps	5.00
West Toronto, duo stamps, assessment	4.00
Brockville, duo stamps	2.00
J. E. Farrell, member-at-large, dues and assessment	2.00
Total	\$73.82

P. C. YOUNG, Secretary, 940 Pape Avenue.

In accepting the nomination as standard bearer of the S. P. of C. for the riding of Okanagan in the coming Provincial election, I can assure you, comrades, I consider it an honor conferred upon me, not only in being thought worthy your choice, but by the fact of being placed in the front rank to battle in that worthy cause for humanity and the world-wide struggle for justice and freedom by my class, feeling as I do class-conscious, knowing as I do that the poverty, degradation and misery of my class is caused by the exploitation of the workers, whether ranch worker or wage-earner, in paying tribute to that demon system called Capitalism, with all its attending evils in the legal right of capitalist property.

LADYSMITH, B. C.

Dear Comrade,—Re Port Arthur Finnish Local's proposition to revise the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada, I am directed to forward you the following resolution passed with-out a dissentient voice at our business meeting held last night:

"Resolved, that Ladysmith Local No. 10 of the Socialist Party of Canada is entirely satisfied with the platform of the party as it is at present. We view with fear and distrust any attempt to make the platform palatable to the bourgeoisie."

T. L. BRIGGS, Secretary.

The measure of success or defeat depend on the enthusiasm infused into the campaign by the comrades of Okanagan on purely revolutionary lines. The S. P. of C. is concerned only in the overthrow of the legal right of capitalist property, the emancipation of the workers from capitalist exploitation, the economic or material welfare of the only useful class, the workers. All those that have other axes to grind must take them elsewhere. We exact no toll for considerations, Comrades, we have nothing to lose but our chains, but a world to gain. Will we do it?

J. P. JOHNSON, Enderby, B. C., July 26, 1909.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To Hon. Premier Rutherford, Edmonton, Alta.

I thank you for pass over C. N. R. in Alberta.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

While Immediate Demands are in the air, where they usually are, by the way, it might be permissible to call attention to the immediate and continuous demand for a political home for reformers. Such an institution would fill a long felt want, would be an inestimable boon to both the practical politician and the "impractical" Socialist.

WILL HE NEVER CEASE?

While in Manitoba I addressed 23 meetings. Brandon has a small bunch of Comrades making excellent headway in the study of economics, and they are proud to belong to what our opportunist friends call the only Socialist Party in the World that does not advocate palliatives. Winnipeg has a large and progressive movement. They of the many tongues, who sway the English, are well supplied with good speakers in their local, each trying to outdo the other in making the cold economic facts interesting without appealing to sentiment or popular prejudice. The Jewish Comrades informed me that a good speaker in their language had just arrived from Chicago to reside in the 'peg. I suppose it is with our Jewish Comrades as it is with us, new material gives renewed activity. I hope our Comrades will give him a rigid examination re his health economically, and should they find him suffering the opportunist itch, a disease so prevalent among our Comrades to the South, and particularly those from the windy city, I hope they will not trust to Christian Science or any other faith cure, but that they will unmercifully administer to him that kill or cure medicine, the quicksilver of the proletarian revolution, cold economic facts, not only for his own good, but to prevent the possibility of the disease spreading.

I visited our comrades, Mr. and Mrs. Stechishin, they are the editors managers and whole staff of "Robutchky Narod" (the working people) the only Ukrainian Socialist paper in North America, published by the Ukrainian Socialist Publishing Association, 135 Steptienka street, Winnipeg. Truly proletarian part of the city. Their mansion is a rough board shack, and from the outside a sad looking dump. It is not only their place of residence. It is also their place of business, print shop, editors and managers offices, all in one. Yet inside it is surprisingly neat, clean, tidy, and cheerful looking. I am told that "Robutchky Narod," like the Western Clarion is endeavoring to impart economic truths to its readers. I trust the Ukrainian slaves will give those Comrades the assistance and encouragement that they are deserving of.

At Dauphin, is Comrade Toseland, a member at large, and subscriber to the Clarion, with a few others, all young in the movement. I have the honor of being the first Socialist to speak publicly in the hearing of those Comrades. They are doing a good work principally with literature, we had a successful street meeting in spite of the efforts of cheap political pigs. The fire bell rang as though the town was burning up. I told the workers not to heed it, that it was apt to be a false alarm. That I was used to such cheap tricks. Then like Comrade Kingsley, I said you are not interested even if there is a fire, you have no worldly goods to lose, your mansions are in the skies. The trick workers are in the tricksters, only about half a dozen left the audience, about the alarm brought many people into the streets who did not know of the meeting, and they soon joined us. Then several dog fights were started close by, and finally came, that slave to the political pimps, the police. The large audience of working people felt their position very keenly, also it gave me an opportunity to make more clear to them what a slave they are, and when I informed the police that their was but one way to stop me and that was to take me to jail, the audience cheered to the echo. The next Comrade that speaks in that district will get a hearty welcome.

Manitoba like all other provinces, needs more organizers, we had good street meetings in Selkirk and Portage La Prairie.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Lemieux Act is working nicely, thank you. The Commissionaries have, strange to say, discovered recently, why the new workers have been proclaiming unions; along that International Labor unions are had and that evil results are bound to ensue when unions have their headquarters in the States. Now they might look up the coal mines shareholders' list and see if there are any bad American Capitalists on it.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR DOVENDYR.

A youth is largely like a new-born calf. It is all eyes, but no mind. And while the calf will in due time get a mind of its own, most men never do so. To the "new-born" the world is always young; deeds and humbug are unknown and seem unthought of, and their parents and teachers invariably teach them a false optimism concerning the present. I wish, while they likewise teach a false and gruesome pessimism concerning a future one.

Then when we hear in mind that men are largely "dream animals," so is there no wonder that so few of them have a mind of their own, etc.

DR. FOOT-KILLER.

SPREAD THE GOSPEL.

"Leeds" wanted to know the other week the opinions of comrades re the best means of vote making for Socialism. Well, I don't know much about vote making or even voting, never having had a vote yet; but I reckon to know a whole lot about making Socialists. Find a worker who will read, tell him that he is being robbed. Tell him how he is being robbed, not as a buyer of clothes and shoes and sewing machines and bicycles, but as a producer of these things.

He has never heard this kind of thing before so, naturally, he rubs his eyes in bewilderment and thinks that you are crazy. Now, here's my point: Don't waste time "chewing the rag" with him. Take his sub for the Clarion, and if, as I have already said, he is a fellow who will read and understand, I'll guarantee that within a year he will be putting forth Socialist arguments and taking subs, too.

While we are stinging this matter up, we must ever bear in mind the fact that the workers are educated up to just the point where the capitalist wants them. If you were breaking a team of colts or oxen into the harness or yoke, what would you teach them to do? Why, you would teach them to "git up," and "whoa," and "gee," and "haw." wouldn't you? You would teach them to work hard and steady. And right there their education would stop. Why should you teach them any more? Have you not gotten all that you set out to accomplish in regard to their education?

Just the same with the working class. They know how to start work when the factory whistle blows and how to quit work when it sounds again. They know how to "dig in" and produce values between the two sounds of the factory whistle; value which they, alas do not yet know how to enjoy.

During the little time the wage slaves have which they can call their own, they very seldom speak or think other than just as we imagine two horses speaking to each other after a day at the plow. Talking about their masters, their jobs. About the masters and jobs they have had and the masters and jobs they expect to have! Talking about "good" jobs and "bad" jobs. And why in thunder shouldn't they talk just so? They don't know any better, they haven't been taught anything else. It's none of the masters' duty to show them where they are robbed and how. It's your duty and mine!

That's where the Socialist press comes in. I am satisfied that the fact of a paper coming to a man every week containing ideas from all over the world, as to his material interests, ideas which he cannot combat, is of more value than all the "hot air" that was ever belched out of human lungs. In a discussion with a person it is apt to take on the appearance of a personal matter between yourself and the party to whom you are talking, but not so with the paper. In the papers appear the views of a multitude of whom he has never heard or read, and all telling the same story and in the same old way: "Robbery of the Producer."

Now, Leeds, that's how it strikes me. If anyone has experience to the contrary, well, I would like to hear from them, that's all.

Just a word in conclusion. Three years ago a Socialist agitator struck this burg, no less than C. M. O'Brien, he of the M.P.P. behind his name, who is preparing to deliver mucklo wallops to the capitalist system, in the place where they count the most, i.e. the "gab fort" at Edmonton. Well, this O'Brien spoke to an audience of about five here, who were in mortal dread lest anyone saw them come into the hall. O'Brien told us all about the robbery, and he also took two subs for the Clarion. It beats all how those two subs, have grown, and how they are going to grow the column which "Leeds" just watch the column which "Leeds" presides over, and see for yourselves.

The other day we got a circular from the Dominion Executive Committee of the Party. What a credit to the Party it was to be sure! Our Party paper asking for funds to produce on its way to enlighten the working class. Surely every Party member, if not every reader of the Clarion, should see to it that our circulation is doubled and tripled in short order. It could be done, too, with very little effort. Remember. It's up to us as Socialists to spread the gospel of discontent through our own press. We cannot expect the enemy to do it for us.

So now, comrades, let us see a few new names in the sub, bustlers column. We know the Clarion is \$1.00 a year, but it's all most.

W. D. Brantford, Ont.

THE "GREAT MAN" FALLACY

In certain circles one becomes so accustomed to hearing Carlyle cited as an infallible authority, especially on matters social and economic, that it requires some tenacity to attack his teachings. In those discussion classes and mutual improvement societies connected with the Sunday Schools in our towns and cities, the very name of Thomas Carlyle seems to effectually smother one's opponent in controversy. And it is amazing that in many "Socialist" clubrooms photographs of Carlyle and Ruskin adorn the walls as if these "literary gents" were not merely democrats, but even revolutionary Socialists.

What, then, is the gospel according to Carlyle? It is that history with its dynastic and class struggles, progress—mental and moral, great nations, important discoveries; all is the work of a few individual clever men. I quote from "Hero Worship." "Universal History, the history of what has been accomplished in this world, is at the bottom the history of the Great Men who leaders of men, these great ones; the modellers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators of whatsoever the general mass of men contrived to do or to attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment of Thoughts that dwell in the soul of the whole world's history, it may justly be considered, were the history of these."

But there is nothing scientific in attributing history to the work of a few great men. History, according to Carlyle, is but the biography of the great men who have lived in the world. The real problem is: why have certain races qualities, virtues, vices, talents and institutions which other races lack? And history is of utility only when it ceases to be graphically descriptive or effusively personal, and attempts to explain the working of those deeper seated economic and physical forces which mould human society. Great men and even mighty empires are of little import when compared with the working of these powerful economic and physical forces.

Buckle, in his "History of Civilization" has dealt with physical factors. He lucidly proves the great influence of climate, soil, and the general aspect of nature, showing how the huge empires of India, Assyria, Egypt and Peru were created in luxuriantly fertile regions on the banks of large navigable rivers. The difference between the Laplander and the Hindu, the Spaniard and the Anglo-Saxon, can to a certain extent be explained by their physical environments. The industrial habits, the religious conceptions, and the mental life of different races of humans can only be accounted for by admitting the potency of varying environments.

Lewis Morgan, in his work on Ancient Society, has shown the importance of the economic factor. Man is the only creature that can manufacture tools and thus create new environments entirely undreamt of by the tool discoverers. We sometimes say that economic amelioration is the direct cause of moral improvement. Take these four factors: the discovery of cereals (wheat, maize, etc.), the domestication of animals, the use of stone and brick in architecture, the discovery of the manifold uses to which iron can be put—take these few discoveries, and it is not too much to say, that once existing, the battle for civilization, for power over nature, was won. Says Morgan: "The discovery of the process of smelting iron ore was the discovery of discoveries in human experience, without a parallel, besides which all other inventions and discoveries are insignificant." And if one ponders over the place which iron occupies in our every-day life we can see that Morgan hardly over-stated the case.

It is probable that humans ceased to eat captives taken in battle not from any moral sentimentality, but from the fact that it was more lucrative to make them labor for their captors. This new institution, slavery, radically altered ancient society; it created an aristocratic class living off the labor of the slave, a class with leisure, and by means of that leisure art, science and literature were cultivated. But I cannot labor this point. Suffice it here to say that as new methods of production were born, as slavery became feudalism and feudalism became capitalism, important social and moral changes also took place.

A favorite subject in debating societies is: what would be the present condition of England if Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo, or Europe if William the Norman had lost the battle of Hastings, or of European civilization if the Greeks had been henten at Salamis? These questions carry us into the heart of the question of cause and its effect upon social and economic conditions. Carlyle, of course, would answer: without the ex-

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By "LBBS"

If you receive a copy of this paper free, or if you are not a regular subscriber, let this be an invitation for you to become one. Whether you are aware of the fact or not, you need this paper, and the paper needs your support and it should have it, because it stands for your best interests as well as that of the whole working class. Subscribe now and endeavor to get your friends and fellow-workers to do likewise.

Wilson C. Glaspeil, of Galt, Ont., is a comrade who distributes a bundle of Clarions each week. He comes along this week with two yearlies.

Have you ever sent in a new reader for the Clarion? If not, get a rustling stunt on this week. You bring the dawn of a better civilization nearer every time you get another worker in tored.

Local Montreal comes up with a \$5 to the Clarion maintenance fund per Comrade Otto Jain, secretary.

Also Phoenix helps out the same fund with a five spot.

Comrade W. Davenport, for Local Brantford, sends in four renewals and one new yearly and orders a bundle of 200 copies for distribution.

And \$5.00 from Local Edmonton towards the Clarion maintenance fund arrive per Comrade J. R. Huntback, secretary.

Organizer Comrade J. Harrington lands with a pair.

Four yearlies and a three-month sub. is the way Comrade H. Norman, Vancouver, repays his last week's dose.

If your name is not on the voter's list next polling day, don't tell anyone.

Comrade Wm. Voss, of Winnipeg, helps out a little on his own account by renewing his sub, for another year and donating a dollar to be applied towards the Clarion maintenance fund.

Reports from the East indicate that Comrade O'Brien is a winner. He is a shining contrast in comparison with the usual kind of politician elected by the "horny-handed sons of toil."

Locals Berlin and Toronto add their quota of \$5.00 each to help keep the good old reliable Clarion a coaling.

To spread the gospel of intelligent revolt against unbearable conditions is as much the privilege of one Socialist as another, so won't all readers who have not hitherto sent in a new sub, do so at the next opportunity.

The following comrades helped to grease the wheels of the Clarion press this week with a sub:

- B. S. Matthews, Winnipeg, Man.;
- J. Hough, Nanaimo, B. C.; A. Stewart, Moose Jaw, Sask.; F. Hyatt, Calgary, Alta.; J. S. Ibbotson, Brechin, B. C.; C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., Milestone, Sask.; Sam Browning, Winnipeg, Man.; R. M. Heald, Lindsay, Ont.; Charles Brockle, Lethbridge, Alta.; H. R. MacInnis, Phoenix, B. C.; J. E. Nicholson, Banff, Alta.; Wm. H. Revelley, New Toronto, Ont., and "Leeds."

Before very long Socialists in B. C. will be up against another provincial campaign. If you do not want your local to be stuck for the deposit fee, make your donation now. Don't forget.

According to reports the Mine Owners of Glace Bay are trying, with the assistance of the P. W. A., to put the U. M. W. out of business. If they succeed in their, their next step will be to put the P. W. A.'s pipe out. The workers of Nova Scotia are being taught a useful lesson, it is to be hoped that the next election in that province will show that they have profited thereby.

The term capital applies to the purpose for which the means of production are used. When the machine is used for the purpose of robbing labor, then, and then only is it capital.—E. T. Kingsley.

"Beware of the Greeks when they come with gifts." Delegate Benson and his "olive branch" is a case in point.

The Georgia legislature in 1855 stated that there was no difference between owning a man's body as chattel, and owning his job.

Is your name on the voters' list.

OUR LONDON LETTER

To be a member of a club and to have some central place where one can spend the leisure moments in company with others, is one of the commendable characteristics of the people of this metropolis. With this desire for social intercourse running strongly within the average Londoner it is no wonder that this wish for association and fellowship will be found in even greater degree in the Socialist movement; for does not the feeling and spirit of comradeship develop and expand the desire to mingle with others of similar ideas? For that reason every branch or local in the movement tries to maintain a sort of a headquarters or club room in which the members may meet, and in the company of others discuss the topics of the day.

It is not pleasing to note that most of the 60 odd branches of the Social Democratic Party in London maintain headquarters or club-rooms of their own in order that their members may be in touch with the Socialist movement whenever they so desire. To meet at a business meeting once a week and then perhaps not see any members of the branch again for another week, is not to the liking of the average London Comrade for he or she desires to be in daily contact with the movement whenever possible and when not able to do so, then at least as often as possible. The social side of our cause gets more attention paid to it over here than any other place I have yet been, and when one considers the many benefits that are derived from this feature one wonders why it is not adopted by every local or branch in the International Movement. What better inducement could a person want who being in sympathy with our principles is brought to the clubroom by some friend and there amidst cheerful homelike surroundings is asked why he don't join the Party? It smashes at once the argument that we are some sort of a mystical affair which exists principally on paper and whose few advocates come out on the street corner, shut themselves hoarse and then go home and forget all about it until the next upsurge comes on the headquarters of the Socialist Movement is the living, breathing thing of life which brings the Comrades in close touch with one another and adds vigor to our uphill fight.

When a branch of the Social Democratic Party is started in London, the first desire of the comrades is to secure, as soon as possible, an empty shop, store or room in which the headquarters of the branch may be maintained. Particular attention is paid to secure a good location on the main street in the district; for a centralized premises not only make it convenient for all the members of the branch to attend, but it also serves as an advertisement for outsiders to come in and listen to what we have to say. Side streets and dark entrances are always avoided and a branch will get along the best it can without a hall if there are no suitable premises to be found in the district for the time being.

Once a favorably situated meeting place is produced the comrades get together, and with broom, mop and brush make the place presentable and clean. After this comes the question of furniture, and while this may seem an almost insurmountable obstacle to a branch with a small membership, the problem is really not so hard to solve, and many of the London branches were not financially able to completely furnish their places at once. To meet this question some rough boards and planks are secured and a table and a few benches are knocked together by the comrades and a start has then been made towards a headquarters. After this, those who are able donate a chair or a table or a picture whenever they can, and it is surprising in how short a time a clubroom will begin to take on an attractive, furnished appearance.

The next requisite is a lunch counter which is generally a home-made affair stuffed with a tempting array of tea, coffee, mineral water, cake, bread and confectionery, and this adds a valuable asset to the club besides giving the place a very homelike appearance.

All the work of cleaning, painting and repairing the club rooms of the various branches is done by the members themselves, and the comrades seem to vie with each other in seeing who can do the most in making the club room attractive.

A library and a literature case from which the latest books, pamphlets and papers relating to the cause may be borrowed or purchased is next added to the club room, and after that comes all the pictures, curtains and

other various little fixings which, while not really necessary, go a long way to make the place homelike. In a club room like this one can drop in any time during the evening, and over a cup of tea, coffee and mineral water enjoy the pleasures of true comradeship.

One evening in the week is usually set aside for special purposes, to which every comrade tries to bring an acquaintance or friend, and it is needless to add that anyone at all favorable to our principles generally becomes enthused with the surroundings and applies for membership without any effort on our part.

Usually one evening in the week is set aside for light pleasures and then a tea, dance or social is given in which the younger members especially find much attraction. As few branches are wealthy enough to afford pianos, the music for occasions like this is furnished by some musically inclined comrade on the accordion, violin or some other stringed instrument. Singing, too, is an important item which is never left out at these gatherings, and the revolutionary songs which are sung have a swing and go to them that put the "foolish songs" of the capitalist system to shame. Sunday afternoon is set aside for the children for the Sunday school, and it is an important feature of the work of the branch, as the Sunday schools are well attended by the younger children of the comrades and our sympathizers.

Probably the greatest strength of the Socialist movement over here lays in those Sunday schools and the Young Socialist League. This league comprises the young people between the ages of 14 and 20 who, realizing that something is wrong with our present social system, join these leagues and under the guidance of the older branches learn in an easy and concise manner the fundamental principles of Socialism. This league, as well as the Sunday schools, is rapidly increasing in membership, and it will be for these youngsters to deliver the final job that will put old King Capitalism out of business.

The expenses of running a club in conjunction with a branch must be met with two items—economy and thrift. Everything must be made to yield a return and at the same time prices must be moderate. The lunch counter will usually be found to give the greatest returns, and with economical management there is no reason why half the expenses of rent, gas and sundries should not come out of the sales from the lunch counter.

Literature must be another source of revenue, and papers, pamphlets and books must be pushed to the limit. Collections must be taken at all meetings, whether indoor or outdoor affairs, and those sympathetic persons who do not see the use of belonging to the movement must be gone after and induced to show their sympathy in a substantial manner. Then the regular dues, while small, will all aid in defraying expenses as will all teas, dances and other social events.

For a branch or local to be successful, I consider it of paramount importance for it to have a home or headquarters which shall be open to the members, friends and sympathizers seven nights in the week from at least 7 to 11 p.m. for the social benefit of all concerned. ROBT. E. SCOTT.

THE MEANS TO AN END.

The weavers could not work if the miners did not dig for coal; and the miners could not work if the farmers did not produce grain; and the farmers could not work if the shoemakers did not furnish them with shoes; and none of them could exist if the great railroads of the country did not transport their products. To-day their absolute co-operation.

Now under such a system of production there must be a central directing authority. As Marx puts it a single dictator can be his own director. He raps himself to order, he puts his violin to his shoulder and sets his muscle to suit himself, he plays fast or slow, loud or otherwise and stops whenever it suits him. But if you want an orchestra; if you want to have that combination of tones that comes from co-operation and an even assortment of musical instruments; if you want the blending of the bass drum, the cornet, the cymbal and the flute, with the violin; then you must have an orchestra director. If you have not got a director you can have sound, you can have noise, but you cannot have harmony.

There, there must be a central directing authority. The nerves and muscles and veins and bones of which this modern orchestra is made up are aching and the disease manifests itself in the ugly pimples that crop up on the surface of the skin, the capitalist governments that register or reflect the conditions of society. The social nerves, muscles, veins and bones do not ache because they do not produce enough. They ache because they are drained of the wealth they produce. They ache because all the advantages of their co-operative labor flow, not to them, but to a social abcess that has shaped itself within the body social. That social abcess is the capitalist class. They ache because not only are the advantages that labor produces turned away from them, but because those advantages are turned against them, straining them to the point of breeding nauseous impurities.

The mere change or the mere abolition of the governmental principle can obviously bring no improvement whatever else it may do. Those who would be free must themselves first strike the blow. The overthrow of the government we must aim at, must be the end of using the governmental power to perfect the revolution that must have preceded our conquest of the public powers. The initial revolution must be accomplished in our minds. We must have divorced ourselves from the habits of thought that have been used to our enslavement. We must as a class come to an understanding that we are the sole producers of all wealth. We must as a class be able to draw the logical conclusion that the capitalist class is a parasite on our backs. We must raise ourselves to appreciate our mission in the evolution of society, the abolition of the slavery of the race. We must, in consequence, have first learned what use to make of the government when gotten, to use it as a social lever with which to establish the Socialist Republic and install that administration that our needs require. LESTOR

THE "GREAT MAN" FALLACY.

(Continued from page three)

Intense of these mighty men the history of the world must have taken different channels, their influence was incalculable. The Socialist, however, will say: it mattered little to the mass of the people, the working class, whether Napoleon won or was wretchedly thrashed at Waterloo. National boundaries to-day might be slightly or greatly different, but it is probable that the application of steam power to manufacture would have been the same, and this application caused a revolution more radical and permanent than any ever made by a mighty warrior. Napoleon was beaten at Waterloo, and we are surrounded by social and economic inequality and injustice. Had he won we should still be living in a capitalist state—and one need not say more than this. For the working class that great battle did not mean a higher or a lower standard of living, but, as was usual with all such conflicts, it implied: which nation shall be the paramount buccaneer? For is not capitalism making uniform the lives of the working class in all countries? As Herve has so well put it, "There is at present no country so superior to any other that its working class should get themselves killed in its defence."

Let us take, for instance, those great improvements in machine production which were the gift of the nineteenth century to progress, and we shall see the fallacies involved in Carlyle's heroic theory. Modern spinning machinery is said by Hobson to be a combination of about eight hundred inventions. And necessity is the mother of invention. The inventor must live in a suitable age, he must be adapted, in harmony with his environment. Lord Lytton in his historical novel, "The Last of the Barons," gives us a living picture of an inventor who was born, as we say, before his time. This work is based on events which occurred in the fifteenth century. It shows the inevitable failure of the inventor of a machine in such an age, before a population of workers divorced from the land, and before the spirit of "economic rationalism," the desire to invest money to make money, had been born. As Lytton puts it, "The grim age devoirs ever those before, as behind, its march; and confounds in one common doom the too guileless and the too wise."

The position of the great man as inventor in the middle ages is thus obvious. He was accused of being a wizard, a sorcerer, or a necromancer. The fate that befel Roger Bacon was probable, perhaps inevitable. We cannot explain the great discoveries of any epoch as due solely to a large number of those "accidental" variations whom we term men of genius. We must account for the development of machine production by the presence of factors favorable to, and the absence of factors unfavorable to, the application of thought to machine invention. And the middle ages, with their intricate guild restrictions, their fantastic obduracy, the extremely local markets and the selfishness of the peasants and the land, all contributed to form an

environment unsuitable to the use of power machinery on a large scale. The age thus shapes the work of the "great" men.

If we divide history in the orthodox manner into the Old Stone, the New Stone, and the Bronze Ages, and give labels to each period its appropriate discoveries, we shall see that not only do we owe a debt of gratitude to "Humanity," but also that progress is universally due to the combined efforts of millions of unknown individuals, just as the chalk cliffs of England are formed of the residue of countless myriad of minute organisms. Says Clodd: "Not many noble nor mighty are called to the enduring tasks of nature. It is the minute agents, unretiring and wide-spread, that have been the efficient causes of much that is grandest in earth structure." So in social history, Mallock has recently said that the working class is not underpaid but wantonly overpaid, because, forsooth, the manual laborer as such is no more efficient than he was in Roman times. The growth of productive power, of course, is due to the elite, the mental and moral few, the real aristocracy! But why return to Roman times? Why not to our quasi-simian forerunners? Surely they, homeless, without tools or the knowledge of fire, were in the position the workers deserve to be in to-day—would be in but for the spontaneous initiative and all-round mentality of our monopolizers of "directive ability." But Marx's wonderful chapter on Co-operation dissolves the sophistries of Mallock. "It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist." Truly the capitalist is not a great man, he is not a monopolist of ability; he simply has that peculiar mental and moral twist which adapts him to modern economic conditions.

The teaching of Carlyle, that we hold certain ideas of economics and morality because of the influence of individual clever men, is now predominant and taught in our schools. We know how history is written. It is the defilement of the Empire builder, the mighty king, the great statesman. It is worship without limit. The old historians could not condescend to discuss social conditions and ordinary events. Minute descriptions of the personal habits of the great king, his likes and dislikes, the color of his hair—this makes up our school history. The stage is occupied with gorgeous display, with the managing of the common human machinery in the background, the fret and toil of ordinary humans which makes the servile show possible, is ignored as too obscure and petty to chronicle. When I read the history of Greece I am not impressed by the oratory of Demosthenes or the statesmanship of Pericles. But I note that Corinth alone contained slaves by the thousand dozen, and I ask: what was the economic condition of this class? What did they know of science or art or literature? Dickens has spoken of men and women who all go in and out at the same hours, to do the same work; people to whom every day is the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next. These are the people history should speak to us about, and not of depraved parvenus and braggart buffoons of royal descent. Then I say to every working man and woman: before you read the life of Cleo or Aristotle or Julius Caesar, before you become immersed in trivial biography, study well the conditions of life and labor of your social ancestors in Greece, in Rome, in the middle ages. The proper study of a working man is working-class conditions.

To Alexander the "Great" the position he obtained meant a development of his faculties and the possibility of exercising his talents which otherwise might have lain dormant. The position of a powerful king or a privileged class might allow the cultivation of intellectual charm or physical beauty by a chosen few. But Lincoln well said that no man is good enough to be another's master without the other's consent. There is no such thing as a good despotism. What are dubbed good despots are viler than bad ones, for without making for stable or genuine progress, they create a flabby, servile people, devoid of initiative or activity. No permanent progress can be made except by improving the common human material. Democracy is the only possible method of preventing a single "great" man from becoming, by a union of talent and opportunity and ambition, a good or bad despot, a terrible source of oppression. But even despots can only reign long when they correctly represent the interests of a dominant class. Socialism is the only possible method of preventing a class from monopolizing the great machinery of wealth production, and perverting science and the arts to their own ends. And Socialism would not eliminate genius, it would merely prevent humans of genius and those super-privileged men of talent whom we have often mistaken for such, using any class as a ratchet crew from which to extract "economic rent."

—John A. Dawson in Socialist Standard.

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-widening 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.

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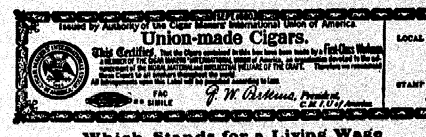
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