

The Western Clarion

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548 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1909.

GENERAL STRIKES.

There has been in progress in Sweden now for close on two months what may be safely regarded as the most remarkable strike in history.

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So far from this being actually the case, it is in reality a symptom of decadence, as may easily be seen if one but takes the trouble to look at it closely into the causes of this tendency.

As a general thing, industrial peace and commercial expansion are the condition of profit; it therefore stands to reason that there must have been some serious impediment to the acquisition of Sweden to induce the capitalists of Sweden to voluntarily embark on a campaign of industrial war.

Now let us assume that the outcome of the strike is as favorable to the workers as can possibly be conceived. They get their point and that the employers agree to discontinue their campaign of blacklists and lock-outs.

of production only by virtue of the powers of the State, organized and legalized force. On the political field it is weakest and the workers strongest.

A SIGN OF DECADENCE.

Of late years the trades unions have shown a marked tendency towards closer action. This has been pointed out as a step in the direction of industrial unionism and a sign of a new awakening for labor on the industrial field.

So far from this being actually the case, it is in reality a symptom of decadence, as may easily be seen if one but takes the trouble to look at it closely into the causes of this tendency.

In the period of capitalism in which trades unions had their beginnings, the tools of wealth production were yet comparatively simple, and a degree of skill was necessary for their operation.

By means of these craft unions, and by favor of circumstances, these skilled workers were enabled to some extent to enhance their standard of living, or at the worst, to more effectively resist its reduction.

While the craft endures together with even a portion of the advantage in the labor market which it confers upon its possessors, we may logically assume that the craft union will endure, the I. W. W. to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the development of machinery under the present system of production for profit, the incentive for such improvements as will dispense with skill is even greater than for those that will dispense with labor.

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would afford a direct gain in surplus value to the employer.

The result is the constant tendency in capitalist development towards the elimination of skill. Consequently the members of the craft unions find themselves year by year losing more and more of their economic advantages.

However, there are not a few, even among those who are by no means orthodox, who hold that the coming form of unionism is "industrial."

THE LAWYER.

Soldiers, drones, even slaves, exist among the "lower" animals, but the human race alone is capable of producing lawyers.

After he has been properly broken in and has got his degree or whatever it is, and has been "called to the bar" (which does not seem to be the kind of bar we are accustomed to).

He must bully and brow-beat the opposing witness, even if they be timid women, in order to break down their testimony, though it may be quite evident that they are telling the truth.

However, a lawyer, unless he is a "puncher," that is, is poor and ranked as highly respectable member of society, which he undoubtedly is, as society goes.

Being, supposedly at any rate, well versed in the mysteries of the Law, it is but natural that lawyers should be considered eminently fit to be lawmakers.

Necessarily it is from the ranks of the lawyers also that Judges are selected, usually after they have proved unsuccessful as politicians.

money enough to carry a case to a higher court.

And yet we are told that Man is superior to other animals in that he has a "conscience."

PEACE INSURANCE.

I was glad to see Comrade Gribble's article, "As to Calibre," in No. 545. I can heartily endorse the advice given to get a 303 to back up our demands.

At a meeting sometime last winter, a question was asked "Supposing when you have a majority elected to parliament, the capitalists refuse to hand over the powers of government to you."

When I sat down, the Comrades present went up in the air. I was a "bloodthirsty revolutionist," "anarchist," "crazy," etc., etc.; if I couldn't talk better sense than that, I shouldn't be allowed to speak.

The sooner we tell the Comrades that they must be prepared to fight for collective ownership as well as vote for it, the better; it won't come with such a rude jolt when they need it.

One Comrade in the meeting said that he did not think workmen would fight for the masters against their class. I replied with the question, "Did he ever know of any workmen who voted for their masters against their own class?"

I am glad, too, to see that many of our members have, like myself, been in the glorious British "army." Comrades who have had the experience, will be useful in organizing the revolutionary army.

Personally, I won't be sorry if it does come to a scrap. We have a lot to pay back (compensation of the capitalist class), especially us poor old cripples.

IN REPLY TO WRIGLEY.

Dear Comrade,— At a meeting of the Central Committee of Local Toronto, on Sept. 23, the following resolution was passed in reply to Comrade Wrigley's article "Some Cent. Belt Comment," which recently appeared in the Clarion, and ordered to be sent on to the Clarion for publication:

Whereas, a letter of Comrade Wrigley's appeared in the Western Clarion stating that:

(1) The resolution in favor of affiliation to the I. S. B. was passed by a small meeting of Local Toronto;

(2) And whereas he also states that the resolution was carried by the vote of the foreign-speaking Comrades, the English-speaking Comrades voting, with few exceptions, in the negative, and the resolutions were the Comrades who had not been regularly attending the English Branch meetings, and consequently were uninformed.

Therefore, the Central Committee of Local Toronto, S. P. of C., declare that the statements of Comrade Wrigley's are absolutely wrong, and that he must have been misinformed.

The meeting was in good attendance. The resolution was carried by a vote of 27 in favor, and 6 against.

The foreign-speaking branches were only represented by one Finnish Comrade, two Italians and not more than ten Jewish Comrades.

I remain, yours in revolt, J. STEWART.

The dignity of the steel trust has been wounded and the princely magnates of the mighty octopus have threatened to move some of the plants in order that the people may feel the penalty and vengeance of a combination that, cold dividends from flesh and blood, "The plants of the steel trust have been frequently offered to lately as "The Slaughter House" and "The Last Chance," and the orgy in its wounded dignity threatened the Chicago is held for future operations. God help Chicago!—Miners Magazine.

Socialist Directory

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Secretary, Box 218, Vancouver, B. C.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Secretary, Box 218, Vancouver, B. C.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets first and third Mondays of every month. Office, corner of King and Alexander. The Secretary will be pleased to answer any correspondence relative to the movement.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, every Wednesday. Secretary, W. Gribble, 124 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont. P. C. Young, Secretary, 400 Fape Ave. G. Colombo, Italian Org., 224 Chestnut St.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2. S. P. OF C. Headquarters and meeting room, Room 1, Eagle Building, 1215 Government St. Business meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. at Grand Theatre. Jas. McLeod, Secy. Room 1, 1319 Government St.

LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 3. S. P. OF C. Meets every alternate Sunday evening in Forester Hall, business meeting at 7:00 o'clock sharp. Propaganda meeting every Monday at 8:00 o'clock. Jack Place, Secy. Box 311.

LOCAL PRINCE GEORGE, NO. 4. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL GREENWICH, NO. 5. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday in Miners' Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Secretary, T. Y. McKay, Secretary, 207 P. St.

LOCAL VERNON, NO. 6. S. P. OF C. Meets every Friday night at 8:00 p.m. in Timming's Hall, corner of Seventh and Tronson Sts. Business and propaganda combined. Geo. W. Paterson, Secretary, Vernon, B. C.

LOCAL REVELSPOKE, B. C. NO. 7. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8:00 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, W. W. Lefoux, Organizer.

LOCAL COBALT, NO. 8. S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Secretary, Arthur L. Botley, Secy. Box 44.

LOCAL MONTREAL, QUE. NO. 1. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8:00 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, W. W. Lefoux, Organizer.

LOCAL ROSELAND, NO. 16. S. P. OF C. Meets in Miners' Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Secretary, W. W. Lefoux, Organizer.

LOCAL JOHN MOODY, NO. 17. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday in each month. Secretary, John Moody, B. C. V. Hall, Secretary, Fort Moody, B. C.

LOCAL PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—Meets every various halls. J. B. King, Secy.

LOCAL ZABRITZ, NO. 10. S. P. OF C. Meets every Saturday at 8:00 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL WESBURN, NO. 11. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL SHERBROOKE, NO. 12. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA. NO. 1. S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday night in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. NO. 1. S. P. OF C. Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. in Trades and Labor Hall, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL WINDSOR, S. P. OF C. Headquarters "Klondike" block, corner of Pacific and King. Business meeting every Sunday morning 11 a.m. Propaganda meeting every Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. W. Cummings, Organizer, 625 Second St.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C.—REBELS Branch. Business meetings every second and fourth Thursday in each month, at 8 p.m. in the hall of the British Columbia Hotel, 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Martilla.

LOCAL COBALT, NO. 8. S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Secretary, Arthur L. Botley, Secy. Box 44.

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Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

Executive Board Member: Wm. Davidson, Sandon. DISTRICT ASSOCIATION NO. 6.

President: Jno. A. McKinnon, Rossland. Vice-President: Thos. J. McKay, Greenwood. Secretary-Treasurer: A. A. Shiland, Sandon.

Table with columns: No., Name, Meeting Night, Pres., Secy., P.O., Add. Lists various local branches and their members.

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Jos tahtoivat jotakin tietoa työväen puolesta ja sosialismiin edistyksestä Canadassa, niin tiljatkää kohta.

"Työkansa"

Se on Canadassa, ainoa Suomen kielinen sanomalehti, joka taltelee sinunkin puolesta. Edistää työväen tuokkua tilaamalla Työkansa.

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Propaganda Meeting Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock M. MCGREGOR National Theatre Formerly the Cameraphone 58 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

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 838, Vancouver, B. C.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Table listing prices for various supplies like Charter, Membership Cards, Dues Stamps, etc.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting September 20th, 1909. Present—Comrades Voss (chairman), Penner, Saltman, Amer and Stechshilb.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved as read.

Correspondence dealt with from Comrades Hoop, E. Fulcher, Brandon, Man., and German branch, Winnipeg.

A separate charter granted to the Winnipeg German branch. Secretary instructed to furnish the new Local with \$3.00 worth of literature.

Report of the literature committee deferred to the next meeting of the Executive.

The question of organizing Selkirk and Portage is Praxis was taken up, and after considerable discussion the secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade Fulcher of Brandon regarding an organizing tour through the province, starting in the month of November.

Warrants Drawn: Dominion Executive Committee, stamps \$10.00; Literature for German Local, Winnipeg 3.00.

Total \$13.00

Receipts.

Winnipeg Local, No. 1 stamp, \$2.50; Winnipeg Local, No. 1, Contributions 2.00; German Local, charter, 5.00.

Total \$9.50

MYR. STECHSHILB, Recording Secretary.

GRIBBLE'S GRAFT.

(April 23 to Sept. 19.)

Table listing receipts for Fredericton Local, Comrade Kilmer, New Glasgow, etc.

Total \$246.70

Expenditures.

Table listing expenditures for Railway, Orville to Brockville, Brockville to Montreal, etc.

Total \$184.49

Balance 62.21

WILFRID GRIBBLE.

WHICH IS WORSE?

Dear Me,— On Sunday, Sept. 12, in Nanaimo Opera House there might have been seen, by anyone curious enough to see, Rev. Pecksniff Spencer and Rev. Chadband Robson, with the Rev. Stiggins McLeod in the chair, trying to mislead that patient ass—the public—into believing that local option was the only real live and burning issue for the next provincial campaign.

possessing a slight understanding of economic materialism, a question was put by one of the audience, something as follows: "We have heard a whole lot of talk from Dr. Spencer in reference to the drink traffic. It would be interesting to hear which he thinks is the greater evil, buying and selling whiskey, or buying and selling human labor-power upon the market like any other commodity, and when of no further use, casting it aside to perish—like spoiled pork?"

The audience being essentially composed of that eminently respectable element that attends church regularly to set a good example to workingmen, that stout old revolutionist, the Rev. Stiggins McLeod, who so often has declaimed Socialism to be the Only Issue, after much circumlocution, so as not to be too sudden about it, ruled the question out of order, remarking, among other things, that if there was a mothers' meeting to discuss the qualities of soothing syrup, Socialists were bound to protest "THEIR" proposition into it, also "we" were paying for the Opera house, etc., etc., a la Liberal and Conservative orators when they feel the ground going from under their feet.

Query: What's the diff. between a Bum Politician and Comrade? the Rev. Stiggins McLeod?

T. L. B.

GRIBBLE REPORTS.

Dear Comrade,—

It is now about five months since I started on this tour. I did not anticipate being away more than two months at the outside, not expecting sufficient funds in the first place, and in the second expecting that the ground would be covered in that time. It is a lesson not to bank too much on the future one way or the other (in detail) to know that funds still hang out, though getting very low, and that there is limitless work ahead. Though, like all Socialists I am never satisfied, I have been and still am surprised at the ripeness of the field for Socialist propaganda in the Maritime, especially Nova Scotia.

Taking in Brockville and Montreal on the way, the first place I struck in the Maritime was Newcastle, where a Local was formed at a later date. Albert was the next stop. Some meetings were held here and at Harvey, Albert being but a tiny country village naturally there is but a small Local there, but one that cannot be excelled for quality, as it shows by keeping permanent and always open headquarters. This is Fillmore's Local. I wish there were more like him and it.

The next stop was at Springhill, and here I found Jules Levenne had been the hard worker, as he still is. Springhill added one to the list of Locals. New Glasgow was next. Local somewhat weak here, but kept alive by the earnest work of Comrades McKay and Frye. While at New Glasgow, I held a couple of meetings at Stellarton with the support of that good Comrade, Millan Grant, and others.

After leaving New Glasgow, I had a long trip to Glace Bay, being met by Sydney by Comrade H. G. Ross, one of the very best Comrades I have met. If doing things counts, and the champion of champions at selling literature, Ross is one of your quiet fellows who is never heard of, but he gets his work in all right. There are a whole crowd of stalwarts in Cape Breton, some of them exceptionally well posted, and the wonder to me is we don't hear a little of them in our papers. I was in Glace Bay and vicinity about six weeks and the way in which the Comrades acted while I was there was above all praise. If a hall was wanted, it was got. If some printing was necessary, I only had to whisper the fact. This is a report, so I don't want to rhapsodize, but I tell you it still makes me feel warm about the cardiac region when I think of Glace Bay. Making Glace Bay a centre, propaganda was carried on in Sydney, Sydney Mines, and in the mining villages, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 6, Dominion No. 2 and Caledonia.

Contrary to expectations, the beginning of the strike hampered our propaganda; the miners having strike fever and being in a state of over-weening confidence. I had stayed longer than at first intended in order to be there when the strike started, but on seeing the strike had properly undid the workers for our propaganda, with the approval of the Comrades, I turned westward again, and found myself at Stellarton, where Grant and others had been doing their best in my absence, which is greatly to the credit of their courage, and the worst state of terror of the workers that has come under my experience exists at this place. At Westville, near by, it is quite different. Westville, for an entirely untouched field, is the ripest

place I have ever struck, and it was only one plant one of the boys from that big bunch in Toronto down here there would be something doing. A new Local was formed at Westville, of which I have yet seen no report.

Amherst was the next airport, and here I had a very pleasant surprise. I had been under the impression that Amherst was slow, but found them in one respect at least the fastest team in the Maritime, and that is in their arrangement of and attendance at meetings. All speakers know that the hardest part of a talk is the opening under any circumstances, but when one has to start by following oneself hoarse in order to get a crowd, the difficulty is increased in a manifold degree and the result is that one can never do so well if he has to exhaust himself in this manner. I never had to do this in Amherst, and I still feel as I ever shall, thankful to the Comrades there for the active help they gave at all meetings.

Moncton was the next billet. A strictly small but good squad stationed here, who are hampered by that "step in the right direction," government ownership. The intercolonial car shops are here and all the slaves in them have to be "good" Liberals to hold their jobs. That is capitalist slave ownership; result; sleepy wage slaves made still sleepier. New Local here.

St. John next. Very disappointing place at first, but when I got in touch with Comrades things were doing. From a personal point of view, my stay at St. John was a very pleasant one. I spent a Saturday to Monday on Comrade Shane's farm, a short distance by rail out of town, and had a regular time Comrade Kaplan and Mrs. Kaplan also did their best for me in a social way.

At Fredericton I found Comrade Butler, who did all in his power to help in the campaign of open-air meetings held there, from which we obtained five recruits. Returning to St. John, we had a second series of meetings and a Local was formed.

I then went to Moncton the second time, in order to be there on Labor Day, and though not on the official list of speakers, spoke just the same, together with Fillmore, holding two more meetings in the evening, together with Miss Mushkat, Fillmore and Hoar.

I am now at Halifax, where a good series of well-attended meetings have been held, a Local formed, and application forwarded. Mrs. Brisson has been the star worker here. Since forwarding the application, we have secured a new member in Comrade Brun, an old Socialist, with a profound knowledge of the science.

To sum up, I have met throughout the Maritime a larger number of well-posted Comrades than I expected to find. I have also met, as I expected, a number who did not appreciate the stuff I served out, having been nurtured (?) on Utopian rubbish. I was "too brutal" (what would be just brutal enough?) or else I was "too something else." As a matter of fact I was and still am just the same in the Maritime as in Ontario, having no liking for the Wilsonian dodge of giving "the audience" "likes" in order to "please."

To conclude, I am strongly impressed with the necessity of a Maritime Executive, as there is much delay in dealing with so distant a point as Vancouver. I do not think it would be advantageous to have separate Executives for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. I make the recommendation that an Interprovincial Executive be provisionally appointed at Glace Bay. In case the Dominion Executive considers it necessary for each province to have one, I recommend Glace Bay for Nova Scotia, and Albert for New Brunswick.

Yours in Revolt, WILFRID GRIBBLE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Dear Comrade,— With regret I have to report the death of drowning of Comrade R. Volkofsky, which happened about July 24th, at Grand Rapids in Northern Alberta. He was in the employ of Count von Hammerstein, who was prospecting for oil. Comrade R. Volkofsky was an earnest worker in the cause of Socialism and was a Russian by birth. He had to leave Russia for preaching the gospel of Socialism, and also had to assume another name in order to make his freedom secure, as a reward was offered for his arrest as a political prisoner. This Local has been trying to locate some of his relations in order to acquaint them of the sad news, and have written to several places in Canada and England, but have not been able to obtain his real name or the address of any relation. It is probable that an insertion in The Clarion would have more favorable results. I would thank you if space could be found for same. Yours for Freedom, J. R. HUNTBACH.

POSSIBILITIES OF POSSIBILISM.

Why All Patriotic Citizens of San Francisco Should Vote the Socialist Ticket.

The Socialist Party, representing as it does, all the people, is well worthy of the support of all public spirited progressive citizens. Standing for no particular form of society, but for Peace, Prosperity and Progress, the Socialist Party represents the honest fair-minded citizenship as opposed to class rule.

From the following list of candidates, chosen with the view of representing all elements of upright honest citizens of San Francisco, it can be seen at a glance that in this campaign the issue is: "Shall the common people or the vested interests rule?"

Our Ticket is headed by the well-known Wm. McDevitt, a prominent book dealer, former editor of the "World," and an earnest advocate of Japanese exclusion. When McDevitt is elected the city will be guaranteed an economical business administration by a business man of business methods, during the short time he has been in business has succeeded in getting the entire Socialist book trade of San Francisco. He is a rustler and the Asiatic Exclusion League will put over a big bunch of votes for him.

Though not yet admitted to the bar, H. B. Weaver, the popular Mission shoe dealer, will make an excellent District Attorney. As candidate for Auditor, we have John C. Wesley, the young newspaper solicitor, who is prominent in temperance circles. He will poll a large Catholic vote.

Oliver Everett, the prominent architect and contractor, who, when practicing, employs union labor, is our candidate for Treasurer. His honesty is unquestioned. The building trades and contractors will vote for Everett. The local Russian colony will cast a solid vote for Louis Salinger, the prominent Russian revolutionist, who is slated for Tax Collector.

Peter J. Morsch, the popular athletic carpenter of Local 22, is our next Recorder. He will get a solid vote from his union.

Hon. W. H. Sigourney, a prominent successful corporation lawyer, will make an excellent and efficient City Attorney. The local Bar Association will support Sigourney.

No one could possibly make a better Public Administrator than the genial Wm. McMillan. Billy is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, and a member of the Coast Artillery Militia. Not only his own battery, but the entire local militia and the Spanish War Veterans will fall in line for him. He is expected to run well ahead of the ticket.

The well known Selig Schulberg is our candidate for Sheriff. He is a hard working member of "The Hebrew Home for Consumptives," "The Hebrew Benevolent Association" and an active participant in many other Hebrew charitable associations. The Jews are a powerful political factor in this city and will come out with a big vote for him. Schulberg is an excellent orator, calm, unemotional, relying on facts and logic, instead of resorting to frenzied oratory in his address.

Our candidate for Coroner, Richard Giller, is anything but a dead one. He is a popular Native Son and a member of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 6. Both organizations are boosting hard for Richard Giller.

Geo. F. Styeche of Painters' Union, No. 19, is slated for Police Judge. George is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his efficient activity in that organization will bring him a big bunch of votes next November. His running mate is L. Vanastine, a prominent shoe dealer.

This is our ticket. Can you beat it? SOCIALIST PARTY BOOSTING CLUB.

MANIFESTOS AND ELECTIONS.

Comrade Shier's article on the above subject does not seem to have attracted much comment from others, so we feel impelled to comment on one part of it ourselves. It would be more profitable, instead of running candidates and losing deposits, to spend the money on Clarions, etc. Leaving aside the moot point as to whether it would or not, it may be pointed out that if you run a candidate, you get the money to run him, if you don't run him, you don't get the money, and so you can't spend it on something else.

However, as to the money that is spent on manifestos, it is otherwise; and having raised the money necessary for a manifesto, not much more would be required to use the Clarion for a manifesto with that much the more advantage in the matter of space.

An extra run of a regular edition of the Clarion could be turned out for \$7.00 per 1,000, postage paid, in bundles of not less than 100.

Provided the Locals signified their intention sufficiently in advance of this using the Clarion, an edition thus issued on the occasion could be gotten up, with special articles contributed by our best propagandists. What about it?

DIVVY UP.

It is common to look with amused derision on anyone who is unappreciated of information long familiar to ourselves; yet it would be well for us to recollect, when in this frame of mind, the saying of Emerson that "every man I meet is my master in some thing."

Among the many misconceptions of Socialism current in the popular mind, none is more apt to arouse the ire of the better informed, than the fallacy that Socialism is a scheme for equal division of wealth. I assume average intelligence in the reader of this column, and to him it is only necessary to point out that the real wealth of the world (the food, clothing and shelter) does not admit of division, being a variable quantity, which must be constantly replenished by human effort.

Absolute equality in possession is a Utopian dream, probably impossible to realize; it forms no part of Socialism. The only element of division that really does enter the Socialist economy, is a more equitable division of the toll of the world. The main evil of capitalism, is that it does not secure subsistence to all its slaves; yet that is by no means the sum of its deficiencies. The masses labor without intermission, not only to support themselves, and their masters, but to reproduce a huge surplus that is used to build up new, and dependent countries. The only limit to their toil is their physical capacity; their goal, toward a mere subsistence. Socialism will do away with this state of affairs by demanding of every man an equivalent in service, of the benefits conferred upon him by society. The Socialist commonwealth will consume all it produces; will produce no more than it can consume. Of course countries may exchange commodities they produce and do not need, for commodities they need but cannot produce, but that is a very different thing from extending the limit of production to infinity, in order to heap up colossal fortunes for the few, at the expense of the many. By requiring from each a certain amount of true wealth creating service, a two-fold benefit is achieved; the burden of labor is distributed over many backs, thus permitting all to stand erect, while on the other hand, many who previously were bored to extinction; whose life was a veritable torment of ennui, are rescued from the corroding influence of idleness. It will not be denied that he labors hard, who serves that exacting task-master—pleasure. Nature enforces a penalty for all deviation from her laws; and it seems to be one of those laws that men must have some occupation or object in life to which they may devote their faculties in moderation.

The great incentive to crime is the fear of poverty. Life is a very uncertain affair these days; indeed this uncertainty has given rise to strange schemes whereby men agree to reimburse each other should misfortune strike them down. In this way, a few are able, in some small measure, to secure immunity from the fear that drives man to crime, and woman to dishonor. Their insurance, however, is but a faint foreshadowing of the calm serenity and sense of safety, that will be humanity's unquestioned prerogative, when this present iniquitous system shall have hurled itself to the destruction that awaits.

Is not the insatiable greed for gold that is so salient a characteristic of our era, a sign of mental derangement, which is a direct result of an absurd economic condition? Capitalism perverts the rational instinct of provision for the future, into an insane lust for wealth, that, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master, for it has become trite to say that great wealth draws its possessor into more abject, than any other tyranny we can name. It is hard to convince a poor man that opulence has its drawbacks, poverty its compensations. Yet the wise of all ages have gone on record to that effect. Personally, I have a better knowledge of the evil of Indigence than of the burden of riches. A savage of quite limited mathematical attainments would find it no great task to compute the hours of sleep I have lost through worrying to find a home for the wealth that pours in upon me; yet I am content to accept the verdict of time, so grandly epitomized in the language of Shakespeare, that "If thou art rich, thou art poor."

For like as an ass, whose back they load with ignominious loads, thou bearst thy heavy riches but thy own way; And death will find thee out, though thou think'st thou art hidden there.

Nature's dictum "moderation in all things" may not be ignored in this matter of the possession of wealth. It is as though Nature had said, "In all things I ordain a golden mean, from which my creatures may not depart with impunity. If we accept the promise that a superfluity of wealth is never a benefit, and often a hindrance to its possessor" the stock argument that "Socialism would destroy incentive" (that jattle scarred veteran) is immediately seen to be fallacious. Capitalism



161 First Street, Edmonton, Alta. Indications seem to point to an election in B. C. sometime in November. Locals intending to attack Capitalism in its stronghold have no time to lose. Already the Liberal and Conservative twins are busy "organizing," which means that they are getting in shape once more to flim-flam the class that holds the majority of votes. We may soon expect to hear the usual "important questions" and "public issues," and every other kind of a "polley" discussed by them except of course the one vital question effecting the only useful class in society—the question of putting the working class in possession of the wealth it produces.

Every Local will no doubt adopt what it considers the best style of fighting, but each and every one should be prepared to thoroughly cover their own district with the special campaign edition of the Clarion. You cannot get this election scrap any time, but the best time is now.

Two new yearlies and his own renewal is how Comrade Peter F. Olson, Red Deer, Alta., extends the helping hand.

Comrade Geo. Gunderson, Superior Junction, Ont., wants to do something to aid the cause and so he donates \$5.00, which will be applied to the Clarion Maintenance Fund.

A dollar for his sub, and one for the Clarion Maintenance Fund is how Comrade W. T. Farrell boosts for the cause in North Bay, Ont.

Comrade John McInnes, M. P. P., sends along three dollars for two new subs, and one renewal.

Comrade J. H. Burroughs, who is slaving up at Howe Sound, B. C., rustles up two yearlies.

A bunch of seven new subs, from the province of New Brunswick is the latest to hand from Comrade Wilfrid Gribble.

Comrade Charlo O'Brien is knocking spots out of the enemy these days, as indicated by the respectable looking bunch of nine yearlies which he sends in.

Comrade David Black, Hillcrest, B. C., cops a pair this week.

Comrade R. Jameson, Vancouver, B. C., also send along a new yearling C., renews his own sub. for a year, with it.

Comrade W. S. Matthews, Corbin, B. C., sends in his renewal, and orders his weekly bundle continued.

The following Comrades have a single each to his credit this week: H. Norman, Fred B. Faulkner, Staveley, Kendal, England; J. A. Peterson, Vancouver, B. C.; P. Peel, Vancouver, B. C.; J. Mottishaw, Duncan, B. C.; Ira Winston, Atlin, B. C.; H. Collingwood, North Battleford, Sask., and A. Stewart, Moose Jaw, Sask.

This ends the September stunts. Now all together and let's break the record for October.

The Capitalist Class do not seem to be over-excited about the damage that those "resolutions" of the Dominion Trades Congress will do to them.

The class that owns Canada so loves the dear Canadian worker that it is opposed to his uniting with his brothers across that imaginary line. It would make him too strong and perhaps he would become arrogant and retard temporarily the stream of profits flowing to our good Canadian capitalists. Yes, "the lion and the lamb will lay down together"—but the lamb will be inside the lion.

Those children who are being taught the art of murder under the name of "Baden Powell Scouts" are nearly all sons of workingmen. Let us hope that if ever those boys are "called out" to shoot down their own fathers, that they will do their duty.

has two incentives to effort: the hope of wealth; which is a lure, and the fear of poverty, which is a goad. Neither is conducive to peace of mind. Both impel men to violate the moral code. As branches of a corrupt tree, they bring forth corrupt fruit. In a society that secured to each the full fruit of effort; that allowed none to fatten, vampire-like, upon another's toil, these incentives could find no place. They, and their evil consequences would remain forever unknown. In this our imagined Elysium, a sane temperance characterizes all human activity, and an immoderate desire for possessions that can confer no benefit upon their owner, is regarded as a pathological abnormality. A. PERCY CHEW, In The Voice.

THE IPSWICH CONFERENCE.

Last week the Trades Union Congress assembled at Ipswich, and from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, labor held its annual sessions. From point of numbers the conference was a huge success and probably only a very few will realize the importance of this gathering at which 495 delegates, representing more than 1,700,000 of British workers, were present.

Outside of this, however, the congress was not marked by any special features, except perhaps for its extreme tameness in the face of the great amount of unemployment, poverty and misery of the working class and the unpromising outlook of the future. Of course, with such men as Hardie, Gompers and Shackleton occupying the centre of attraction and forming a "trinity of heroes" group, it would not be expected that the conference would be more than a sort of a family reunion, with just enough spice thrown in to keep the rank and file interested.

President Shackleton opened the proceedings with an address in which he reviewed the past conferences and their work. He cited that from amongst the 495 delegates present, 33 of them were members of parliament, 26 were justices of the peace, 18 were town councillors, and one a mayor, which taken all in all he thought was a very good showing for labor. Then he branched off into a flowery eulogy on the parliamentary Labor Party, enumerating its "many virtues and victories (?) over capitalism since it had become such a 'great power' (?) in the House. From this he went into raptures over the budget and his praise knew no bounds over this piece of capitalist legislation which is now pending before parliament. The Liberal party also received a few select chunks of esteem, and the way he dawdled and capered that organization one would have thought it was a new born infant. Mr. Shackleton made no mention of the great distress and want that exist amongst the British working people and his speech was mainly confined to the Liberal-Labor movement, wherein the lion has laid down with the lamb—the lamb inside of the lion. After the execution of this touching piece of oratory, the president of the Trades Union Congress sat down, amidst thunderous applause, and one could almost imagine seeing a sort of a gadfly halo encircling his head.

Tuesday morning's session was devoted to the consideration of the parliamentary committee's report and a discussion on the proposed state insurance against unemployment, which is embodied in Mr. Churchill's Labor Exchange Bill.

The same day saw a lengthy discussion arise over the conduct of Mr. Richard Bell (Labor M. P.) who defended the tyrannical actions of the management of the North Eastern Railway Co. against the Railway Clerks' Association. Strange as it may seem, this traitorous conduct on the part of Mr. Bell, when fully exposed before the conference, received only a mild censure and he was taken back into the fold again after he promised to be good and "not do it again"—until next time.

The Salvation Army and its methods came in for a vigorous censure of account of the way the foreign department (better known as the "Hanbury St. Elevator" of that institution) is conducted in Whitechapel, London. Mr. C. G. Cameron, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, London, moved a resolution strongly condemning the Salvation Army's capitalist methods of sweating its employees and calling upon the government to make a public inquiry into the Hanbury St. Joinery. He said the sooner this was done the better it would be for all concerned, as people throughout the country were getting disgusted with the horrible way in which men were being treated in all the Salvation Army's institutions. Mr. F. Kennedy, United Builders' Laborers, London, in seconding the resolution, said that the Army displayed the text "Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Just imagine a man doing a thing with all his might on 24 pence per hour. The resolution was carried without dissent.

A strongly worded protest condemning the Territorial Army was next taken up, but unfortunately that Army had many supporters amongst the delegates, and the resolution was carried in an amended form. Mr. Pete Curran (Labor M. P.) said that the workers through the Territorial Army were now being told to defend their own country, but they had yet to find

out which was their own country. His impression was that the industrial army of the various nations ought to be stretched to join hands across the breadth of ocean or frontier, to prevent capitalism and landlordism from exploiting them. Speaking on the same resolution, Mr. Will Thorne (Labor M. P.) advocated the abolition of the regular and irregular forces of the country and replacing them with a citizen army, while Mr. Ben Tillett of the London Dockers' Union wound up the debate and created a sensation by calling Mr. Haldane and all the other cabinet ministers liars.

A proposal was brought forward that the congress should vote £1,000 in aid of the Swedish strikers, but the president ruled such a motion out of order.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Russian people in their struggle against blood-stained tsardom was unanimously carried.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Samuel Gompers addressed the congress and in a rather weak speech presented fraternal greetings on behalf of the A. F. of L.

Mr. J. Keir Hardie also had a few words to say and received the applause and homage of the majority of delegates. Routine business filled up the remainder of Wednesday and Thursday's sessions, most of which was of an unimportant nature, except the resolution advocating the establishment of a daily newspaper devoted to the cause of Labor, which measure was, however, defeated.

The congress then adjourned, to meet next year in Sheffield.

Yours for the Revolt,
ROBT. E. SCOTT.

BEGS TO DIFFER.

Comrade Editor,— If you will allow me space in your paper, I would like to say a few words regarding the article of Comrade W. Wrigley, under the title of "Some Cont. Bell Comments," appearing on the front page of the issue of the Clarion for Sept. 4th.

Comrade Wrigley writes of the resolution adopted at a local meeting of Local Toronto, which was fully represented as far as the English-speaking branch is concerned, and Comrade Wrigley's reference to resolution re affiliation with International Bureau and English branch, Toronto Local, was more or less willfully misrepresented, and in my opinion he should hear more about his cent belt comment. We passed the said resolution after hearing considerable discussion for and against, the English-speaking Comrades occupying the floor most of the time. There were present 10 Jewish members, 1 Finn, 2 Italians; the rest were English-speaking Comrades. The resolution passed by a vote of 36 in favor to 7 against the resolution. The foreign-speaking Comrades did not influence the vote in favor. Comrade Wrigley was not at the meeting, so he must have received his information from unreliable sources, or from some Comrade anxious to please him.

Speaking of the affiliation business, it may not be right to affiliate, but anyway if Comrades of the S. P. of C. wish to affiliate they will do so if they have the might. I might mention two of the reliable Comrades who were present at the local meeting. They were Comrades Phillips Thompson and Comrade Peel. Both were in favor of the resolution, and if they do not know where they stand, I never will, and I might say the Comrade who put forth the resolution was also commended for his perseverance in bringing his resolution to pass.

Whether the S. P. of C. affiliates with the International or not, is not the object of these lines, but I object to seeing the English-speaking branch misrepresented by any pioneer. In spite of what he says, we have an intelligent and able here in Toronto. Seeing that there were only 1 Finn, 2 Italians and 10 Jews, and suppose they all voted in favor of the resolution, we still had 23 English-speaking Comrades in favor of resolution, while 7 were opposed. So it must be readily seen that Toronto English-speaking branch were misrepresented. I would advise Comrades in the future not to take Comrade Wrigley seriously, as he seems to be a stranger to the truth, and in his estimation the Jewish Comrades, the Finns, etc., are all opportunists, and most of the English-speaking Comrades too. Still we are not lost yet; there are yet 7 Comrades in Local Toronto who have the monopoly of Socialism.

To finish, Toronto Local English branch is not growing any. Will it grow, or will it be left in the backwash of the revolutionary movement? If it is to grow, we must quit making a kindergarten of it. Make Socialists and keep them.

With no apologies, a Comrade in revolt,
WILL R. HIBBERD.

SOMETHING IS HOLDING US BACK

Socialist mathematicians have figured out the Social Revolution as two years overdue. To the casual observer, with a world-wide range of thought, the conditions for revolt have seemed ripe for last ten years. The greatest So-

cialist thinkers of the last half century, have leaned against the future, searching for signs of the coming conflict. To-day the average worker is apparently resigned to his fate, and the Socialist to a degree of fatalism which would be fatal indeed to any other movement than this.

The question naturally arises, why have not the workers responded to the educational force of Socialist Propaganda, to a greater extent than they have done?

The workers of the world are to-day in a state of coma, apathetic to Socialism, suddenly waking for something to happen. They are asleep, and until they are aroused to a state of activity, cannot respond to educational influences. "Well," says the Socialist philosopher, "what of it? They will wake up when they 'get wise' when conditions are just so-and-so." Which is so very apparent, so true, that it remains a wonder the "philosopher" should break a "golden" silence with this Socialist platitude.

But this educational method may be disastrous, for education advances mainly by personal experience, not merely by the past experience of others. For instance, a mother knowing that fire is a danger to her little boy, if he is ignorant of its power, and the laws governing its use, applies the proper amount of physical and mental force on the boy's intelligence, or anatomy, or both, educating him to a safe use of fire, and what was a danger and a menace, becomes of the highest value in manifold directions, enabling him to simplify his existence and sustain life, by conquering other natural forces.

On the other hand, the "what-is-to-be" will be mother says "the burnt child dreads the fire" and personal experience results in disfigurement, or a funeral, when all the "dread" and "knowledge" gained is buried with him. This method of education is no doubt necessary with some children but it has its limits.

Wake up Mr. Philosopher! Initiate of the cult of "Omnia" your wisdom is of the owl variety, and about as easily understood by the proletariat. You have piped to the tune of the "Theory of Value" and the workers have not danced, what's the use of telling the propertyless he's robbed when none knows that fact better than he. A "Kingsley" huris his economic thunder bolts into a dazed audience and brings down a freak or two, but the mystified workers go away with a pain their think-box; we harp on the class struggle, then the workers "know" the war is between sections of the same class, the satisfied and the unsatisfied, the slave and the parasite, the worker and the pimp.

There is something wrong with a propaganda that does not bring down results. And the results thus far do not look good to me, we have organized the abnormal worker, the normal slave is still scorching his "wings" at the candle tip of capitalism. Let's wake up, study our position, and do some "revising" here if necessary.

There is something holding us back some great obstacle in our way. Let's concentrate on it for a time, reach a common level, for a fresh start. What's the obstacle? Not the Church, that's pilable, not the Capitalist system of education, that's incidental. The fundamental obstacle to Socialism is that society as a whole is still obsessed with the idea that riches will cure their ills, and that they are "smart" enough to obtain that commodity which contains the elements of all this. This is the magnet which holds the attention of the workers of Canada today, blinding them to a realization of their material interests by co-operation.

Show the workers the misery in the homes of the rich, and they will do the rest. Break the magnetic force in the fetishism of gold and the Social Revolution is on, then the Class struggle will not be an abstraction, but something tangible. This is the Law. Neither as individuals, nor as a class, can we better our condition under Capitalism, we only lessen the immediate fear of starvation, millions cannot remove it.

In the interval why not have some fun in "our" misery, by sending a parliamentary contingent, strong enough to force an election every month. IT CAN be done!

CHAS. MACDONALD.

COMOX CAMPAIGN FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Felix Myntyl, John Mattila, S. Hayrynen, T. Tanner, John Rivers, Sointula.

LOCAL SOINTULA, S. P. C.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes A. Hall, Vancouver Finnish, Local Naanimo, Finnish, Total.

A FEW MISCONCEPTIONS

(Continued from page one) Furthermore that Wittliffe is an elegant educated gentleman and O'Brien an unlettered timber rat. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was the inspiration of the earlier period; "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" of the latter. He that hath ears, let him hear. Proposition three, try the three Socialists members have occupied their seats for a number of years and the Party has never expressed itself as to what they should do in there. If Com. S. would only use a little of his valuable time now spent in studying foreign programmes in finding out what is going on in Canada, he would not make such an absurd statement. Particularly would he refrain from saying the Ms. P. in B. C. "may keep quiet or vote for the shooting of strikers," etc.

Let me tell him the Ms. P. are directly responsible to the Locals in the riding they represent and not infrequently consult these Locals as to what attitude they shall assume on certain measures, and sometimes the members of these Locals call the Ms. P. P. to time. And furthermore, the Constitution does not say "the Provincial Executive shall draft the legislation," but that "it shall also have power to draft legislation" (Art. III, Sec. 5). That does not mean it shall draft all measures as Com. S. seems to think.

Proposition four: "According to the Constitution any gang of seven men elevated by a little portion of Party membership, has the right to impose their peculiar ideas upon the whole S. P. of C." Let us see. Art. III, Sec. 3.—"The Provincial Executive Committee has for its duty (sub-seg. b): To receive propositions relating to provincial affairs sent in by any Local and submit the same to the Locals of the Province for endorsement. If endorsed by the majority of Locals, to submit said proposition to a general vote of the Province." The same applies to the Dominion Executive (Art. IV, Sec. 1, sub-sec. d).

Art. V, Sec. 4.—"The Dominion convention shall decide the form of organization and draft the Party Platform." Sec. 6.—"All acts of the convention shall be submitted to the Locals for general vote."

Art. IV, Sec. 1.—"A referendum shall be taken on any proposed amendment to the Platform or Constitution, or on any matters of general interest to the Party."

Sec. 2 gives any Local power to appeal to the Party conventions. Read your Constitution, Comrade, and on the last page you will find these words:

"The pernicous activity of a few who are qualified to find fault and pick flaws can easily nullify the work of the many who are actuated solely by a desire to build up the organization by furthering its work."

Regarding the "gang of seven," the Constitution gives any Local power to augment this by sending one of its own members (Art. III, Sec. 1). If a member of any Local in B. C. should be taking up residence in Vancouver his Local can vote him on to the Executive Committee.

I will now revert to the question of tactics. Com. S. is greatly in love with European methods. It is notorious that European Socialist Ms. P. openly disregard the mandate of the Party members. The motion which I quoted at the beginning of this article shows that the membership are getting tired of it. Their opinion is: "It must once for all be unmistakably expressed whether the Party's point of gravely shall be the parliamentary chambers or whether in the last instance serious Party decisions shall rest with the masses." "How about it," immediate demanders?

Com. S. says this is the whole immediate demand question, but it is not. Party jurisprudence never has been discussed in the reform and revolution articles; nor in the Clarion. It was discussed at the last Inter-Provincial convention and formulated as in the Constitution, and if it comes to laying down a course of action and having it enforced, a la Bernstein and McDonald, or giving our Ms. P. a free hand, put me down for the latter.

Com. S. states in the earlier part of his articles that he could not explain a certain part of the S. P. of C.'s very unexplainable part to effect the revolutionists from the Party. He pities our "scientific ignorance," which helps some. He pities us. Read this. Mark it and inwardly digest it. "I know one thing, that whenever it comes to deeds the English revolutionists were always conspicuous by their absence. (Where were the Winnipeg revolutionists at the time of the May Day demonstration?) "He pities us." Well, out of this commiseration for us, perhaps he will prove these three propositions wrong:—

- (1) Reforms do not reform, but merely shift the burden from one shoulder to the other.
(2) Reforms when enacted are never enforced if detrimental to the interests of capital.
(3) Reform tactics never make Socialists.—J. H.

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.

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