

NOTES FROM THE ROBBER BURG

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Jardine (L.) on question of privilege, took occasion to emphatically deny a statement in the Colonist that he had joined the Socialist Party.

Brewster (L.)—Continued debate on address, began by disagreeing with Williams as to Lords Grey and Strathcona.

Civil servants were out hot and strong for the Conservative candidate in the Alberni district.

- No. on List.....Ward.....
- Chairman.....Name.....
- List Residence.....
- Present Residence.....
- Profession.....
- Where Employed.....
- Politics Last Election.....
- Time He Will Poll.....
- Canvassed by.....
- If Absent from City, Give Age of Voter.....
- Turn in Your Report at Once.

If this card was in general use, it explained the reason for so few Liberals and Socialists being returned.

In criticising the government's railway policy, he referred to the records of the House to prove that McBride had three times rejected amendments enforcing the white labor clause.

Jardine (L.) began by stating that he disapproved of the accusations of corruption, as he believed the fight had been a fair one.

McBride, in a somewhat lengthy speech dealt with the attacks made upon the various government departments, but did not refer to the charges of corruption.

He gravely reproved Parker Williams for his criticism of Lord Strathcona, an old man of 90 years of age, deserved the gratitude of the people of the Province.

Complaints against assessors were very rare and if Parker Williams would apply to the Commissioner of Public Works he would find ready and willing assistance.

Williams had always shown in provincial affairs of this nature, but claimed that the B. C. standard of education was the highest in Canada.

Teachers' Salaries.—The House must remember that the government were the trustees of the people's money. It was shown good reason for increasing the teachers' salaries.

Nansimo River.—While it was the duty of the Dominion government to attend to this matter, and similar cases in the Alberni district.

Brewster (L.)—Asserted that the Dominion government had attended to two rivers in his district.

McBride—Retorted, amid laughter that he was not surprised at this.

Hawthornthwaite—Speaking in the debate on reply, said he desired to be as brief as possible.

Industrial peace in B. C.—Referring to the absence of strikes and lockouts, he could not credit it to any wise legislation enacted by the House.

Satirical—Passing quickly to consideration of the address, the member for Nansimo satirically reproved his colleague from Newcastle for falling in appreciation of the brilliant oratory of the member for Grand Forks and the Delta.

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ed its cycle of greatness and being now apparently tottering to its fall. Such was the place and status of oratory in these present times, that many—himself included—preferred to listen to the plain, blunt man, no matter how faltering and crude his manner of speaking, who dealt, however, in facts, logic and serviceable reasoning.

The Socialist Position.—There seemed to be a wrong impression as to the position taken by the Socialist party in the House. They did not take the position of those who stood for the present anarchy in production and distribution.

As to Jardine and Brewster—As to the presence in the House of Messrs. Jardine and Brewster, he called attention to the virtual annihilation of the Liberal party in British Columbia

ed. As the rule of capital asserts itself, an ever increasing number of the title deeds to farms become burdened with notes and mortgages.

As a rule the farms with a place fit for human habitation have a debt against their title deeds.

Yes, you have the privilege of selling, and you all want to sell, yet only about one out of every thousand can find a buyer.

But, any out of the workers required something over—the services of those gentlemen of the legal profession most skilled in oratory were ever requisitioned and employed.

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as illustrating a case of party suicide, the only representatives of Liberalism remaining being the two men who more than others of their party in the late parliament had followed the lead of the Socialists in advocacy of practical reforms for the benefit of the worker.

Election Corruption.—As to the charges of corruption and impersonation that had been made by the member for Newcastle, he did not propose to deal specifically with any gross abuses of the election laws.

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THE BEST THAT EVER HAPPENED

Editor Clarion:—

Lately as you have heard Ed. Fulcher and Geo. Toseland came out to Valley River and urged us form a Socialist Local and we took their advice.

The Grain Growers Association, of which I am a Local Secretary, has been teaching us to "dominate your party convention according to your preferences for either party."

Of course in view of the Public Elector legislation now upon our legislative program we wanted a farmer candidate, knowing by personal conversation that lawyers did not have the necessary exact knowledge that belongs to the agriculturalist.

If the struggling farmer is behind in his payment of interest on his mortgage or something else very pressing, and finds it necessary to raise money somehow, the last resort is the law office to mortgage his horses or cattle and then there is a "V" in it for the lawyer for devoting fifteen minutes time of his clerk to the process of drawing up a Chattel Mortgage.

But that is beside the question. We determined by vote at a meeting of had-been Conservatives to have only a "Farmer Candidate."

However there was still another chance, the Liberals were soon to hold a Convention to nominate a candidate and some of us good conservatives decided we wanted a "Farmer" candidate regardless of his party affiliations.

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men did, and took them up to a room with liquid refreshments, and cigars, and his supporters talked to them with more apparent result than showed up in the voting as he only got a majority of three. That was enough. The farmers had won.

We could hardly sleep for joy that night. Farmers had come in with rigs from all the nearest villages and applauded the farmer's utterances.

The next morning the Machine started to upset the will of the majority. The new president of the Liberals, a lawyer resigned.

I am sorry to say the Farmer candidate resigned. The resignation of the sitting member was withdrawn. There is now no Liberal candidate in the field.

Dear "Comrades:— Enclosed please find Dominion Express Orders for the sum of eighty-four dollars, to cover that number of party politics.

- Grand Forks, five subs.; Greenwood, nine subs.; Hedley two subs.; Kaslo, one sub.; Kimberley, two subs.; Ladou, two subs.; Moyle, nine subs.; Nelson, four subs.; Phoenix thirteen subs.; Rossland fifteen subs.; Sandon, seven subs.; Shilverton, two subs.; Toxada, one sub.; Trail, six subs.; Ymir, six subs. Total eighty-four subs.

The secretaries of those Locals have been notified of the number of subs. that they are entitled to and will send you the names of the parties to whom they wish them sent. Please discontinue the District Directory at the end of this month and send bill. The idea of inserting the Directory in the first place was to assist the Clarion and the Convention were of the opinion that they could do this better by spreading a similar yearly amount in subs.

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SLAVE.

Exactly how slavery originated it is impossible to know. It came into being so long before the age of inscribed records that not even a tradition of its origin exists.

But, while we are in the dark as to how it originated, why it did so we may very easily surmise by merely examining into the motives that would impel one individual to enslave others. When we do this we immediately perceive that the one incentive to enslavement in the first place would be that the slave should provide or aid in providing for the wants of the master. This is, of course, subject to the condition that the labor of too sufficient to produce more than sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter the slave himself. For, so long as the slave himself produces any more than the keep of that individual, there would be nothing left for a master and there would therefore be no material advantage in enslaving him.

It was also necessary that the master should be in a position to compel the slave to work for him and to surrender into his hands the products of his toil. Probably, in the more primitive stages enslavement was achieved by mere brute force and the slaves prevented from escaping by means of armed guards, shackles, etc. Later, as society became more closely knit and slavery had become a regular institution, law, custom, and religion were invoked in aid of the masters. The slave was taught to accept servitude as his lot, and an attempt to escape became not only a crime, punishable in this world, but a sin, involving sure and certain retribution in the next. Further the ever widening monopolization of the earth and its resources by the masters, made ever more difficult the avoidance of slavery by the masses, who were held in subjection by means of the powers of government resting always in the hands of the masters; and by them ruthlessly used to crush any revolt.

The next step in the evolution of the slave was from the state of chattel slavery to that of serfdom, when he, from being the private property of a direct owner, became indirectly, but no less actually, the property of a landlord-owner by being attached to the land as a part and parcel of the domain. Here the condition of his servitude was that he cultivated a parcel of land to cultivate for his own use on condition that he cultivated also an adjoining parcel for the use of his lord. Escape in the majority of cases was out of the question for there was no whither to escape. This system of serfdom continued and flourished so long as agriculture remained the chief industry, though, towards the last, serious inroads upon its pre-eminence were made by the growing activity of manufacture. It was given its death-blow by the application of steam-power, which opened the way to the factory system. Industry after industry, such as spinning and weaving, was transferred from the farm to the factory, the farm industry being incapable of surviving the competition of the more economical factory. Despite the hostile legislation of the land owners, who yet held the reins of power, the laborers followed the industry, and finally the rule of the lords was broken and the serfs emancipated from the soil, in order that the ever growing demand of the factories for labor might be met.

But this emancipation was one of form rather than of fact. The slave was released from his master and was free to go and find one. A master he must have or die. Into the hands of that master he must, as of yore, surrender the product of his toil. Escape for him is more impossible than ever. Ownership now, not only of the earth and its resources but of all the means of production, is monopolized by the master class. For them he must toil. He is no longer sold bodily as a chattel

or with the land as an attachment to the soil. But he must now himself sell his labor power, his physical energy, for what it will fetch. To the product of his toil he has no more claim than had his forbears. Like them he receives it only when he can find a market; they were moderate-asa of old for life. As of old the powers of government rest in the hands of his masters and etc. as of old, ruthlessly used against him. Only in capturing, together with the fellows, those powers of government and using them for his own emancipation, lies any hope of deliverance for him.

THE MESSAGE.

Our message is for the toilers. Tidings of deliverance from toil. Toil has been our lot through the ages. In sweat sorrow and anguish we have wrought. As the coral insect uprears upon the bodies of its dead, islands and continents, so have we built kingdoms and empires. Babylon's gardens, Egypt's tombs, Hellenic colonnades, our stires built. Their kings are no more, their glory a forgotten tale. They say the Lion and the Lizard keep the courts when Jamshid glories and drank deep;" but we remain.

The world was a wilderness. We have sown it with our bones; enriched it with our blood; watered it with our tears. The harvest is surely ours. Tomorrow we shall reap.

For thousands of years our masters have revelled by our torture. They have trodden us under foot. With filth and cannon they have slaughtered our heroes. Our quivering flesh has furnished food for their feasts. Our tears, their gladness. Our toil, their ease. Our degradation, their glory. Our darkness their light. Their wine is ruby red with our blood. Their bread, salt with our sweat.

Now their sun is setting and our day breaks. We stand upon the threshold of our destiny. We are the heirs of the ages and the hour of our inheritance is nigh.

Tollers arise. You that are weary and heavy laden. We have for you glad tidings of great joy. The hour of our deliverance approaches. The freedom we have wrought for and fought through the ages is now within our grasp at last.

At last the great task set us by nature solved, her great problem of providing for the race. Her mighty powers are harnessed to our will; earth's conqueror and yields full-homaged to our nourishment. The Giant Machine is our man-servant; with mighty iron thighs and arms to do our bidding. With little effort we can produce plenty for

Between us and our heritage there stands but the last and most worthless of our rulers. Clinging parasitically upon our backs. Incapable of aught, sucking up profits. Gorged with that to bursting. In the last stage of sense decrepitude. The giant Labor has but to brush them aside and the earth is his and the fullness thereof.

THE O'BRIEN.

The Socialist Party of Canada owes nothing to any man (except one, and he denies it). Most of us owe nearly everything we are or know to the Socialist Party of Canada. Of course the Socialist Party of Canada, and in most such cases the S.P. of C. should be glad of it, as it would be a dubious proposition collecting on their assets.

Besides those we have an occasional individual who owes everything to the S.P. of C. but has neglected to charge himself up with it, to the contrary, labors under the happy delusion that the S.P. of C. is in his debt and estimate at a rather premium the value of his abilities and his activities. Well, is necessary we should have some one to laugh at once in a while, and they can't hurt the S.P. of C. very much. It is a fairly solid Party and having made them it can break them, when they overate the limits of amused tolerance. Anyway they are not very numerous the pickings being too small to attract many of the ambitious.

But what we started out to say is that, while the S.P. of C. is in one sense indebted, financially, it owes Charley O'Brien, trivially, a year or two's salary, which moreover, has certainly earned by an unbeatible record of unremitting, tireless effort. It is not on record that it has ever been too hot, or too cold, or too dry, or too early, or too late for Charley to do something and do it for all there was in him. Even getting elected, which is apparently the most trying of tests, didn't make any appreciable difference. After a hard campaign and before the ballots were counted Charley was off to tell a bunch of moss-backs that they were slaves and it was high time they quit it.

No, we are not just praising O'Brien, that would be a waste of time and space. Frankly, we hope that this article will serve a more useful purpose, and who can read between the lines will do so and draw the conclusions to be drawn thereby.

The credit is due to the S.P. of C. Charley O'Brien is his very own product; by it he has not been sold to his present shape. And we are not the least bit ashamed of our handiwork. His election was, of all the Socialist Party of Canada's successes, the most typical of itself. By his opponents he was considered an absolutely impossible candidate. They said, "he doesn't talk politics," he talks economics. And there were not wanting some on his own side of the fence to echo the sneer.

In the first place he only accepted the nomination under a promise of being forgiven if he failed. Their first speeches on making his campaign speeches on the robbery of the Producer, a policy the effectiveness of which has been questioned. He promised nothing, kissed nobody's baby, enlisted the sympathy of no persons, had little to say of his opponent's views and nothing at all of his own, though that was one of incessant effort on behalf of his class. In every way he was politically impossible. His tactics were all the way through typical of the Socialist Party of Canada, "impossible." Nevertheless he was elected.

In the Alberta legislature, O'Brien will be the whole thing as the Opposition. It is an absolute certainty that before his first session is over he will be the most cordially hated Opposition ever in those halls. He will be as impossible as ever.

The session will commence on February 10th. Comrade Blake will report for the Clarion. Keep your eye on the "timber-rat."

THE TALE OF A TIGER.

(By Fitz.)

(Concluded From Last Issue.)
What a beautiful phrase, "my man," and how full of truth. Mine you are, body and soul, and I shall see to it that you give me every ounce of energy it is possible to draw from you. I have bought you for the bare cost of your subsistence and reproduction, expressed in a stated sum of money, and you are mine, "my man."

The young man on getting out of the office was scarcely able to contain himself. He was filled with a mad desire to run, jump, and shout for very joy. It seemed to him that heaven had smiled upon his efforts. How lucky he was to be chosen out of all those who had applied for the job. How very fortunate he was to be engaged at the same rate of pay which he had received in his last place. He had expected, and had been prepared to work for a lower wage. But that was not necessary now and he was very glad. He had at last succeeded in selling his labor power, and he had sold it for sufficient money to purchase the food, clothing, etc., upon which his labor power depended for its existence. This one remarkable quality of the energy expended by the worker who is engaged in useful labor, is that it always produces more than its costs.

Monday morning breaks bright and clear, and at the appointed time this commodity in human form, which the capitalist has purchased, walks into the shop, removes its coat, and stands waiting for orders. He does not wait long. The foreman taps him on the shoulder, and kindly enough, leads him to a machine; one of a number placed in a row. He is placed in care of the man working nearest to him, and who is directed to watch over the new comer and teach him his task. The speed lathe is set up; his fellow-worker shows him how to sharpen a drill and work the lathe.

This is an age of specialization, and all the machine tenders are separately engaged in different branches of the same process. The strings are put to the drilling and cutting of rubber. The work is not very hard, but it is tiresome. There is no bullying, such things as are uncalculated. The machine works, and the man who tends it must keep up with it. In any highly developed capitalist institution there is no need for the overseer to drive the employees, such conduct is unscientific. All that is necessary is to speed up the machine to its highest pitch, or put the workers into competition with each other by adopting the piece work system.

It was all new to our young friend, and he had experienced too much of the pleasure of enforced idleness not to be happy in his new employment. It is true that he found the smell of the rubber unpleasant, especially when at the sharp cutting edge of the drill were down, and the rubber burned in consequence. It made him sick; it had made others sick and had forced them into very early graves. But why speak of trifles? Capitalism knows that there are many men in the labor markets of the world ready to take the places of those it has destroyed. "Happiness is a relative term, fellow-tigers, that which means pleasure to us spells death to the sheep." So might the capitalists say if they were honest enough.

Our young friend's neighbor was a good fellow, and did not allow him to make many mistakes. In a very short time he became proficient in the running of the lathe, and stood on an equal footing with his shop-mates, as

part of the process necessary to the production of telephones. By the way, a machine working at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound as it came into the factory. The machine gives off a portion of its value as it works. When a man buys a suit of clothes, he should know that the wearing of it brings about its destruction. A tunic must come when the suit is of no use. It is worn out and thrown aside. It is not destroyed all at once. The process may extend over a year or even two.

What I wish to make clear is that every day the suit is worn it gives to the owner a portion of its value in the form of comfort. If it costs twenty-five dollars, that sum is the money expression of the social human labor contained in the suit. The owner and wearer of the clothes goes out for a walk. His best girl tells him that he looks fine, and he believes her. Not only that, he at once prides himself upon his taste in dress and his smartness in pleasing the object of his adoration by adopting the latest fashions.

The clothes, however, are not in the least sentimental; quite the reverse. They are very matter of fact. That night, when he takes them off, they try, in their own way, to inform him that, judging by their first experience of his wearing ability, they will last him about a year. They also endeavor to impress upon him the fact that conditions remaining the same, he will use them up at the rate of about seven cents' worth per day. When they have served their turn, they will, perhaps, enter another industrial process in the form of rags and will issue from it as paper. In the strictly politico-economic sense it is not the value of the suit of clothes which the wearer has consumed, but the use value, or usefulness thereof.

What applies to the clothing in regard to wear and tear, also applies to the machine tended by our young slave. It is also true of the buildings and of those things which are needed for the manufacture of telephones.

The transference of the whole of the value of the machines, buildings, etc., which enter into the production of any commodity, necessarily extends over a long period of time. It is a gradual process; so gradual as not to attract the attention of any but the most keen observers. It needed a Karl Marx to successfully and completely analyze the capitalist mode of production. His investigations were so thorough as to earn for him the hatred of those who are anxious to uphold the present social arrangement. This by the way.

The speed lathe turns and groans in the turning. Piece after piece of hardened rubber is cut out and is then put aside to wait for the next operation. Its shape has been altered, and yet, in appearance and in part, it is the same old thing. Nevertheless a wonderful change has taken place; a miracle has been performed. The which was purchased by the capitalist at 30 cents per pound is now much more valuable.

We shall not deal here with loss of material; but shall proceed as though there were no change of quantity in the material worked upon. It is necessary to do this, as we have been too long winded already, and there is still much to say.

The lathe has been running for two hours. It has, therefore, given off a portion of its value, which is now a portion of the increased value of the rubber. Two hours' rent is due for the use of the building. Our machine is one out of ten. We have, as a consequence, to pay one-tenth of the total rent of the shop for two hours. The rent of the factory is fifteen dollars per day. There are ten machines in the building, so that the rent paid by each will be fifteen cents per hour during a ten-hour working day. We shall allow twenty-five cents per hour for coal, oil, wear and tear of machinery, etc. In my opinion, we are allowing far too much, but it is just as well to be generous.

There are six pounds of rubber on which our hero worked cost the employer two dollars and ten cents. The slave is paid at the rate of one dollar fifty-six cents per day. All things which wear the commodity form are exchanged on the average upon a basis of equality.

Let our capitalist now take his rubber to another so-called manufacturer and offer it to him for its value expressed in money. It so happens that capitalist number two is in need of the article. He therefore buys it at its market price, which is four dollars and fifty-six cents. Our benevolent employer is now possessed of every fraction of money advanced by him in order to change the form of a given quantity of some article. Rent, wear and tear, coal, oil, wages, etc., have all entered into the value added to the commodity during the process of production. The capitalist has gained nothing; neither has he lost anything. The worker has given an equivalent in value, of his day's wage. As an honest man, he has done his duty to society and should be allowed to go and enjoy himself.

The employer is not of the same opinion, however; he purchased the young man's labor power, not for two hours, but for the whole working day

Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should run a card under this heading every month. Secretaries please see.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 615 G. St. Every alternate Monday, 8 p.m. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 234, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 615 G. St. Every alternate Monday, 8 p.m. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 234, Vancouver, B. C.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 615 G. St. Every alternate Monday in Labor Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Health, Commerce, Secretary. Will be pleased to answer any communications regarding the movement in the province. A. Stetby, Sec., Box 447, Calgary, Alta.

MONTANA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 615 G. St. Every alternate Monday, 8 p.m. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 234, Vancouver, B. C.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 615 G. St. Every alternate Monday, 8 p.m. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 234, Vancouver, B. C.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, 615 G. St. Every alternate Monday, 8 p.m. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 234, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Business meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, over Edgar Smith, 117th Street, 11th Ave. F. Perry, Secretary, Box 234.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C. NO. 45. Meetings every second and fourth Thursdays in the month at 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, W. J. Smith.

LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Headquarters and reading room, Room 11, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Government St. Business meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Room 1, 117th Government St.

LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 3, S. P. OF C. Meetings every alternate Sunday evening at headquarters, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Jack Place, Rec. Sec., Box 234.

LOCAL FRENCH, S. P. OF C. NO. 1020. Meetings every Monday in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria, B. C. Every Sunday evening at 8 p.m. Every second and fourth Thursdays in each month, same place at 7:30 p. m. J. Lancaster, Sec., Box 12.

LOCAL GREENWOOD, NO. 9, S. P. OF C. Meetings every Monday in the Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 p.m. Business meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. Edgar Smith, Secretary, Box 12.

LOCAL VERNON, S. P. OF C. NO. 22. S. P. OF C. meetings every Friday night at 7:30 in the Miners' Union Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Edgar Smith, Secretary, Box 12.

LOCAL PRINCE GEORGE, B. C. NO. 53. S. P. OF C. meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. Angus McIver, Secretary.

LOCAL MARY, B. C. NO. 34. S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Socialist Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Cyril Hootman, Recording Secretary.

LOCAL FORT MOODY, B. C. NO. 41. S. P. OF C. Business meetings first Sunday in each month. J. V. Hull, Secretary, Fort Moody, B. C.

LOCAL BURNABY, B. C. NO. 10. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. at headquarters on First St. Peter, William, Sec., Ladymill, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, B. C. NO. 20. Meetings every Sunday 7:30 p.m. in McGrover Park, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Mrs. Thornley, Secretary.

LOCAL ROSELAND, B. C. NO. 25. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Campbell, Sec., 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., F. C. Boggs, 117th Street, 11th Ave.

LOCAL REDDING, B. C. NO. 2. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. H. K. MacInnis, Secretary.

LOCAL OREGON, B. C. NO. 5. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. H. K. MacInnis, Secretary.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA. NO. 4, S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA. NO. 19. S. P. OF C. Meetings every first and third Sunday evenings, Bellevue Town Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA. NO. 8. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall and Opera House at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Socialist Party, B. C. Invited to call. H. J. Smith, Secy.

LOCAL HONOLULU, ALTA. NO. 1. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL KERRIS, B. C. NO. 2. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL TORONTO, ONT. NO. 24. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL OTTAWA, ONT. NO. 5. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL COBALT, ONT. NO. 9. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL BRANTFORD, ONT. NO. 4. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, N. S. NO. 1. S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miners' Hall, 117th Street, 11th Ave. Sec., A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 447.

of ten hours. There are eight hours remaining, and for the work done, for the value created during this time, the slave receives no reward whatever, no matter how industrious he may be. It is this unpaid labor time; this value which the laborer creates over and above that represented by his wages, that is called surplus value; and the appropriation of this surplus results in the mighty fortunes of the members of the exploiting class.

The expenditure of human labor power is the expenditure of human energy. The energy of the body is the life of the body. He who robs me of my energy, robs me of life.

The morality of the tigers depends on the consumption of mutton. The luxury, refinement, wealth of every description, and even the very existence of the capitalist class, depends on the consumption of the work of the world in the form of unpaid labor time, or surplus value.

QUIT YOUR CUSSING.

Editor Clarion:

Reallizing that there are Comrades who could write an epistle more attractively than I, on the subject I am about to indulge in has caused me to refrain from so doing for some time and to test the feelings of others who harbor the same opinion, I have even though I must die the same fate as one "Untermyer" so here goes.
Some of the Comrades in writing to the Clarion invariably resort to profanity in their argument, to me is entirely unnecessary ("Enter high priest Crittle").
By now I suppose the idea has crept into the "knoll" that here is one of these pious, submissive, wage-mules, who doesn't like to see profanity in print. The truth is that I don't, though I resort to it verbally.
There is not any doubt in my mind that those Comrades who have the genius to compose articles for the Clarion have the ability to express

themselves as forcibly without resorting to this feature which I have noted.

We have the best paper I sincerely believe published in the world, which to me has only this one odium. In cooperating, profanity can be indulged in without much notice, yet on paper, it presents an entirely different aspect, or even on a public platform, so if the suggestion meets with approval let the Comrades be governed accordingly.

Another suggestion, which has been previously suggested, which I think should meet with approval is "Marxian Economics by 'Gauques' and his capitalist, patriotism long since departed so that "home-made" Marxian Economics would not be patronized. What say you, Gribble? Personally I think that there are Comrades who are more than capable of writing articles heavy with the degree of mental perversity subject to the average workman. It is his own fault, a waste of space and ink relegated it to the basket under the desk.

Yours in revolt,

LORNE WILKIE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Locals wishing to have Comrades for taking Affidavits appointed to put men on the voters' list in their district, should send in the names to Comrades Hawthorthwaite or Williams now.

N. B.—It is necessary to send full name (Christian and surname), full address and occupation.

Teacher Wanted

Male or female. First or second class professional certificate, for the Beaufre School District 850. Apply stating salary, experience, references, etc. to

W. C. Mackay
Onaway, Alberta.

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 836, 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, each .10 Dues Stamps, each .10 Platform and Application blank per 100 .25

DOMINION EXECUTIVE

Meeting January 31st, 1910. Present—Comrades Peterson (chairman), Karme, Mengel, Morgan, and the Secretary. Minutes of previous meeting affirmed. Charters granted Locals Michel, B. C. Bellevue, Alta (Finnish) and Forest Hall, Sask.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Meeting, January 31st, 1910. Minutes of previous meeting approved. Correspondence dealt with from Locals South Wellington, South Salt Spring, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Phoenix, Moyle and Michel.

ALBERTA EXECUTIVE

A special meeting of the Alberta Provincial Executive was held in the Local Hall on Tuesday, January 23rd. Present, Comrades Howell (chairman), McDonald, Dunlop, Machin, Seymour, McCluskey, Pamplin, A. F. Cobb, Okotoks, C. M. O'Brien and W. Gribble.

CLARION FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts: Subs \$291.95, Cards and Advertisements 76.00. Expenditures: Printing \$180.00, Mailing, etc. 14.30, Surplus 173.65.

GRIBBLE'S TOUR

Comrade O'Brien is arranging for about five months of a tour for Comrade Gribble in Alberta and Saskatchewan. After that he will be at the disposal of the Manitoba Executive.

"I AM A METHODIST"

How Much Can You Spare? Comrades—The Manitoba Provincial Executive wishes to draw the attention of all Comrades and readers of Socialist papers to the fact that Manitoba needs organizing before the next elections.

Yours in Revolt

W. H. STEBBINGS, Secretary Manitoba Provincial Executive, 316 Gouge St., Winnipeg, Man.

A SKIRMISH AROUND

Dear Mc—Just finished up a little organization trip in Ontario. It was pretty exciting while it lasted. Just at the start I ran into a blizzard and made the first stop four hours late.

Yours for the Revolution

GERALD O'CONNOR DESMOND, GRIBBLE IN CALGARY.

On Tuesday the 18th, the Alberta Provincial Executive received word that Comrade Wilfred Gribble would be in Calgary on Wednesday night at 7:25. Arrangement were made for a meeting in the Labor Hall at 8 p.m. Thursday evening and a good sized audience gathered and listened with interest for two hours as the speaker in his talk showed which produced wealth.

F. Oxtoby, Secretary

Labor did all that and more. Labor designed and built the factory; made the machines; installed the boilers and engines; set up the machinery; tended and ran them, not only that, but highly paid labor ran the business, and capital owned it, that was all.

Then when the capitalist hired his labor, did he treat the laborer as an equal—as a being like himself—as a being, like himself, created in the image of God, as a certain being says that he hears about on the Sunday in his Church.

Then the Comrade went on to tell how eggs and other commodities were sold. Cheese he said, was cut up and weighed wrapped in paper, tied up and placed on the counter for the buyer to pick up, and take away.

Comrade Gribble told how the savage, to obtain food, went marauding and the captives he killed and ate, savages at all periods of the world's history lived thus, possibly, he said, at a time when theirarder was full, and they had no need of food just then, knowing the captives could not keep good if killed in the warm weather, kept them alive and one genius hit upon the plan of making them work for their living.

Then he showed how slavery had taken new forms, through feudalism to Chattel slavery, the master classes in all this, giving in return, not the full payment of the labor—but living wages—a small proportion of the amount earned. In feudalism, the serf worked the land for himself! No, for his master. If times were good, the master had better houses and the serf got hay and oats for himself, and in the Chattel slave's time, things were just the same, he worked for his "kind master" who took the toll of his hands, and with the profits, clothed himself and his family, had fine houses while the slave who had made all this possible, received his living—enough to keep him fit for working.

Imagine a party shipwrecked, and escaping in a boat, come to an island, there is plenty of fruit, but though hungry, the men are so careful of the rights of property that, before they help themselves they search the island to find the owners, and till they have his permission they will not eat. Well, suppose that instead of those men another party lands, they jump ashore and make for the food, but before they can get it, a party of natives come down and threaten to kill them. They tell them that they are hungry

and want the fruit, and if the natives won't go away, and not molest them and allow them to eat, they will kill them and take the fruit. That is what will happen when the working classes rise to get hat they need. And they must do it or starve.

At the close of the meeting Comrade O'Brien arrived from the North 15 miles arrangements for the tour of Comrade Gribble. There were 239 in the Hall and numbers were turned away. Comrade W. Gribble goes to Vancouver, Burnhead, etc. Comrade O'Brien returned to Edmonton. We hope to have the speaker with us again. Five subs. were taken for the Clarion, which Comrade Gribble is pushing.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken amounting to \$13.50. Yours truly, W. J. E. PAMPLIN

CLEANING UP BY THE WAY

Electrocuting still proceeds apace here in England, and amid the uproar such incidents as follows, go unpublicized:

"Too Old" at 49

At Westminster Coroner's Court, last evening, Mr. Troubridge conducted an inquiry into the death of Henry Falconer, aged 49, a harness maker, whose dead body was found in the Thames near Westminster Bridge. The widow said he had been out of work since Easter. He left home to look for work on the morning of December 3rd, and did not return. He had tramped all over London looking for work, and a short time ago he returned home saying that he was too old to get a job he applied for in the Strand. An open verdict was returned.

157 Applicants for 12s Job

A striking instance of the acute state of unemployment was forthcoming at a Local Government Board of Inquiry at Preston yesterday into an application by the Town Council to borrow £1,600 for the improvement at Slack. There, when Councillor Miller stated that 157 men applied in answer to an advertisement for a youth at 12s a week.

Mr. Broom, the Deputy Town Clerk, said it was proposed to provide work upon the improvement for a portion of the unemployed.

Mr. Cookson, the Borough Surveyor, stated that on Monday morning, when men were required for clearing away the snow, the number of applicants was so great that the police had to be called in, his staff being unable to control the men.

Family Lives on 5s. 6d. A Week

A sad story of poverty was told at an inquiry yesterday in the City. A young married man named Williams, living at Westmoreland place, City-road, had supported his wife and two children on an average earning of 8s. a week by selling flowers in the streets. Of this sum 2s. 6d. went in rent. On Sunday week Williams had only earned one shilling and his wife purchased a halfpennyworth of tea, a halfpennyworth of sugar, a farthing's worth of milk, and a pint of oil. While preparing the meagre tea she knocked over the lamp, and received fatal injuries.

Similar cases can be gathered daily from the news items of the Daily Press. Does this trouble the Labor or other politicians, oh no. Mr. Snowden, the revolutionaryist of six years ago; appears at last on a Liberal platform in the Labour Press (and these be your gods, Oh, Israel). Can it be a Cabinet seat for him next, another John Burns split? It speaks but ill for the Socialist education of the mass of I. L. P. followers, when they view such things so calmly.

Blatchford roasts the Labor Party in his last issue of the Clarion, and accuses them of being a party of labor interest. Very true, but where stands he himself. Read his referendum to his Clarionettes, asking such Socialist questions as "are you in favor of conscription? Of tariff on imports? Of strengthening the navy?" and other similar things. The fact is, despite Blatchford's past service to Socialism, and his sincerity, he has never overcome his early patriotic teachings and consequently we have his outbreaks in the Daily Mail and Clarion.

The papers here are guilty of a lapse into honesty at times, as well as the Canadian ones. The following extract from the Daily News, seems to show that in its desire to hold out the olive branch to the Labor Party, it has given the men its own side away. Treating the Lords' decision on the Dobson case,

when it was decided that parliamentary payments by Trade Unions were illegal, the "News" on Dec 22nd, said: "It is notorious that Liberal and Conservative Parties exist because of party funds, which pay the expenses of the candidates, and men of the party are not equally notorious, that through these funds a control is held over the clear parties."

By the time this appears in print the slaves will have decided who shall rule their destinies for a further term of years. In any case they themselves will not rule.

WHOSE GOSPEL.

Comrade Editor—After listening to the latest oration from the pulpit on work, my comments are unchecked. The speaker was a healthy man, high forehead, noble brow, looked to be equal to anything from two sermons a week to a twelve course dinner, and inclined to be stout. His oration was poor, although his text was good. Perhaps a little indignation, but never mild, he works hard, at least they tell me so, so no doubt his physical application to his subject ensures his utterances acceptable.

This worthy man, this modern prophet, filling a position governing the thought and action of hundreds of working men, started off by giving to God the praise for having created, along with man, a cure for his mental worry, and an outlet for his surplus energy, in that most benevolent of ancient institutions, work.

Raising his voice to a natural wall, he expounded to his dear brethren that the great Paul had said that if they worked not, neither should they eat, a most significant fact which needed no explanation.

Some people, he went on, thought that to work physically was to degrade themselves in the eyes of their fellow men (perhaps he meant to be held in contempt by those who don't work), but, no dear brethren, such is not the case, for he knew of large employers who praised some of their workers, and to him, for their industry to their business, and their willingness to oblige. There was, went on this good labor canvasser, in the homes of these honest workmen, a peace and plenty, and a satisfying condition of things prevailed.

There is, he told us, an added dignity to the man whose hands grow hard, and who is rugged in feature, and whose face habitually wears an expression of honest contentment, through the satisfying knowledge that he is championing the cause of right, by setting an example to his fellowmen through his perseverance and industry.

Now, comrades, this isn't made up, I heard it said, and if it isn't typical of the stuff moted out to us from that debatable place, the pulpit, I will shut up. And yet, among you who know the conditions of working men, and who are united for their education, we find a bunch of reformists, whose object is to try and sway our minds to the acknowledgment of these capitalist beneficiaries, and ideal workmen advocates.

It is not logical, that he who hears this, does handed out, resolves that the church is in the way, and is not to be gifted with, but combated? Can he help but think they are enemies to his cause, and in the same shoes as the political reformers, blind, and willfully so? Do the Comrades who would hold our banner prominently over the heads of these most unmaterialistic reformers, for one moment think they are helping the cause of the workers along?

It is not every word absolutely contradictory to what we preach, and is not thought and reason thrown to the winds to bring out sentiment!

If they do, then their minds are blinded by a sympathy unappreciated slave attachment, or by their audacity and impudence of interfering with dignity.

We need your help, true, but you must exercise unbiased intelligence, such as you know in your own minds to be necessary to the true salvation of the slaves that we are; by economic determining and not by brotherly love between social enemies. E. D.

NOT A BOTTOM DOG.

A Bulldog's Eyesight—A valuable French bulldog belonging to Mr. H. T. Creighton, of New York, is to undertake a long journey in order to receive expert treatment for falling eyesight. The dog, which is a magnificent specimen, and has won many high prizes, has been seen, without avail, by more than one veterinary, and his owner, after communicating with an eminent Parisian oculist, has decided to take him to the French capital for an operation. Mrs. Creighton will accompany her husband, and elaborate precautions will be taken to provide against the dog suffering by the ocean voyage.

Here and Now By "LABDS"

Elsewhere in this issue is a letter from District 5, W. F. of H. speaking for itself in passing, however, it may be as well to draw the attention of those who assert that the straight-forward methods of the S. P. of C. "antagonize the unions" to this communication: Does it not rather go to show that to gain the confidence and support of intelligent workmen it is best to tell the truth, without fear or favor, and leave the "categories" part of it to the hirelings of capital. Too long have the workers been fooled with the honeyed words and soft phrases of their deadliest enemies.

Comrade C. McMahon Smith, Brooklyn, N.Y., sends the following letter he received from Wm. English Walling, the writer: Mr. Walling writes as follows: "I thank you for sending me copies of the Western Clarion which I have not seen for several weeks. I take it that you feel as I do that there is no more reliable and fearless revolutionary organ on the American continent. Some of our Western Socialist papers are somewhat similar, but certainly none are better than the Clarion."

Look—If the number on the label which contains your name and address is 566 your sub. expires with the next issue.

The constitution may not be technically perfect and the Dominion Executive may be a bunch of bad men, but there is nothing in one or the other against rustling subs. for your paper.

Comrade James Thompson, Winnipeg, orders a bound volume of the Clarion and slips a pair of half-yearlies (No. Jim, that was not a blue moon case—at least not at this end).

Twenty copies a week for ten weeks will be distributed by Comrade I. A. Austin as per order in Nelson, B. C.

Comrade L. E. Drake never lets up on the enemy. He slips in two fearlies this time from Bellevue, Alta.

Two more from Comrade George S. Young, Hedley, B. C.

Not liking the idea of sending in his lone renewal, Comrade Rudolf Kurthals, Lasqueti Island, B. C., finds two half-yearlies for company.

Those three yearlies that Comrade Jim Cartwright sends in will bring us that much nearer victory when next we count noses.

Comrade J. Watson, Winnipeg, Man. and J. McInnes, Phoenix, B. C., both make a double shot this week.

Right from under the eyes of those Calgary rustlers Comrade Gribble picks up five subs. and fires 'em in.

Local Ottawa pays up for bundles and card in the directory.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." Comrade L. R. McInnis got stuck in the snow between Kinnis and Sandon, B. C. and while waiting to be shovelled out lands half a dozen scalps.

Comrade L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont., forwards a renewal with his own.

Loughheed, Alta., gets four more readers added to its Clarion list as the result of a rustling stunt by Comrade Oscar Johnson.

The following Comrades send in single this week. You are next, W. H. Hornsman, Punnichy, Sask. L. A. Frels, Vancouver. B. C. F. Perri, Vancouver. B. C. W. Grundy, Vancouver. B. C. J. H. Burroughs, Ladysmith, B. C. A. H. Gregory, North Battleford, Sask. W. F. Gordon, Kaslo, B. C. L. P. Peterson, Holberg, B. C.; Frank Allan, North Battleford, Sask. Geo Syrotuk, Vancouver. B. C.; Kingsley, Vancouver. B. C.; James Welch, Prairie Grande, Alta.; H. G. R. Glace Bay, N. S.; Sparatus and Lester and James Warren, Toronto, Ont.

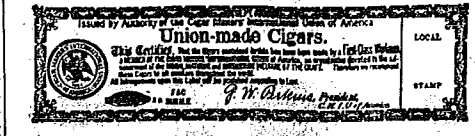
PLACE YOUR BETS.

The Steel Trust, with its auxiliaries, commands resources of \$2,752,000,000. The American Federation of Labor has declared war against the industrial giant and has asked 10 cents per member in order that the organization may bombard the citadel of the soulless trust—Minnors' Magazine.

Land For Sale

100 Acres in N. Enderby, Okanagan Valley. In blocks to suit at \$40.00 per acre, net. 1/2 mile from railroad, 1/2 mile from school. Socialist neighbors. Apply Bernard Rossmann Enderby B. C. 572

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage Vancouver Local 1867. 556

Notes From The Robber Burg

(Continued from Page 1)

British fair play" were forgotten when they got down to "business." He demanded an explanation of the card that had been produced by Brewster, which had been used by Conservative canvassers. It was a matter that could not be overlooked.

The Conservative party had been returned because it represented the dominant ideas of the capitalist class. The Liberals had come into politics as the apostles of reform. Proof of their failure was found in the fact that four-fifths of the labor legislation had been introduced by the Socialists in the House. That defied contradiction.

The Socialist Party was not a reform party, but it would carry all reforms for the working class, the proletarian farmer and the small business man. The Liberals had been tried and found to be sadly wanting. They had appealed to the country for its confidence as reformers, and they had failed as such. It was now the turn of the Socialists. They did not pose as reformers especially, but they would honestly strive to exercise all of their functions as parliamentarians in the public welfare. Socialism was growing throughout the land. While he regretted that the figures of the late election had not been placed before the House at its assembling, still he could say that the Socialist vote had at the recent election shown one hundred per cent. increase. And it would have been many thousands larger had the working men been enabled to register as voters at their full strength. The population being between 300,000 and 400,000 in B. C., and the voted polled only about 50,000, was in itself indication that a vast number had been deprived of opportunity to exercise the franchise. Last season the Attorney General had come to the aid of his party with his Elections Act. The Socialists had fought it for weeks before Liberal aid arrived, and if the Liberal seats had been filled by 16 Socialists that act would never have passed, and the results of the election would have been very different. He hoped to see the Government take steps in the near future to correct the grave abuses of the Election Act, as well as to punish those who had in the past been guilty of flagrant violations of the provisions against corruption and impersonation.

Capitalism's Failure.—The member for Alberni had at the last sitting of the House undertaken to criticize the Government upon its record of administration. True he had done so weakly and impotently, but he had made the attempt. The speaker held that it was quite impossible for any capitalist government ever to exercise administrative functions in the public interests of the majority of the people. Corruption and deception must ever be locked on under the prevailing system—destruction of the fisheries industry, as instanced in the present position of the salmon and the developing exhaustion of the herring fisheries; exhaustion of the coal mines through wasteful methods of operation, exhaustion of the timber, which was even apparent now—the capitalists themselves as loom in the future—so much so that this commission had been devised in an endeavor to meet and counteract the danger created by capitalistic methods of wholesale waste by a belated conservation policy. All prevalent exhaustion of natural resources, he held attributable to the waste of greed. In respect to the Government's declared intention of dealing with timber leases by making their tenure perpetual, the Liberals could not very well criticize the policy of the government, having themselves gone on record as advocates of the identical step proposed. So far as he could judge, speaking plainly, the functions of the Forestry Commission were merely to hand over the remaining timber properties of the people to the timbermen.

Grey and Strathcona.—Parker Williams' references to these gentlemen were next touched upon in answer to McBride's "reproof." As men of more wealth than they knew how to dispose of, with the purchasable title of "Lord," everybody knew it was the bounden duty of every good Canadian to bow the head and bend the knee. Parker Williams ought to retract and apologize.

A. Faer.—He recalled another gentleman of great wealth, Andrew Carnegie. True, he had not yet received a title, but that was probably because he had not produced the coin. It might interest members present to know this gentleman's opinion. Carnegie had said (quoting), "There is really no great work to be done, when the conflict between feudal and democratic ideas is ended (as it is in

fact coming to an end), and there is no vestige of privilege left (from throne to hovel) to which 'weak men' will seek election to parliament and will stand ready to do the bidding of the constituencies, as our own agents in Congress do."

Rubbing It In.—What the Conservative Government has done is what every government had to do. The capitalist members in the House were not free units. It was true that they were weak puppets, ready to do the bidding and work of their masters. He had no desire to hurt the feelings of the House. There were more honorable men in the ranks of both parties, but they had not studied this question. The working class were studying this question, and were arming themselves with the knowledge.

Railways.—The railway bill next claimed the member's attention. He denied that the railway policy was created or initiated by the Premier, but rather the Premier acted in its presentation as agent for the railway company. The project was that of the Canadian Northern, and had been made a very convenient and serviceable instrument by the Premier to entrench himself in power. It would be time to criticize the railway legislation when the House should have it before them, and at the proper time he promised that he and his colleagues would do their humble best to make it of the greatest possible value to the people of British Columbia, especially with respect to the protection of the rights and interests of the workingmen, the proletarian farmer and the small business men. The proposed guarantees to the Province might come out all right, as had been repeatedly promised, but past experience supported a negative conclusion. Other railway guarantees had in past years been made by British Columbia to the B. & O., the K. & S., and the V. & S., with just the same assurances as now—that the projected railways would of a certainty pay, and the Province in consequence would not be required to contribute under a merely formal guarantee. But the Province had paid and continued to pay, and it was the farmer and the small business man who bore a disproportionate share of the burden.

After criticizing the policy in detail, he said he was convinced that McBride would not dare to propose a provision for further competition when he next went to the country. The balance of the session would be given to corporation schemes, handing over the timber, water, etc., and there would be nothing for the farmer. Socialists Constructive.—It had been charged in the past that the opposition had not been constructive. In so far as the Socialists formed a part and portion of that opposition he denied the charge, and the many resolutions standing in the names of himself, his colleagues for Newcastle, and the late member for Grand Forks would attest the truth of his position.

Rural Conditions.—The actuating causes of the disposition of the times in the forsaking of the farms for the cities, with resultant congestion in the centres of population and untold suffering, were next dealt with by the Socialist leader. As he diagnosed the situation, we matter of educational facilities as directed attention by the member for Newcastle had much to do with the issue. The teachers in the rural localities were seldom up to the standard of the city teachers; so soon as a country teacher had proven special aptitude for the profession, he or she moved to the city, attracted by superior salary inducements. And the farmer, loving his children as well as anyone and being desirous that they should have equal opportunities with others, moved to the city in order that these might be obtained. And in this connection he made bold to predict that when the site for the promised university should be selected, it would be found located not in the constituency of the member for Comox, or that of the member for Delta or for Cowichan, but in some city neighborhood.

Again machine production had robbed the farm of many of its old-time by-industries. The hum of the spinning wheel was no longer heard in the farmhouse. Much more on the farm was restricted much more to a few busy months than the year gone by. And, without continuity of occupation, the farmer found little to occupy his time and interest. Besides, farm life had comparatively few allurements. When a farmer got money it was reasonably certain that he would be found quickly deserting the farm for the greater brightness of the city, with its literary and entertainment facilities. It did not lie within the power of capitalist government to meet the situation thus created. As for the remedy that would be applied by Socialism, the time had

not come to speak. "Orientals in the Schools.—With respect to a more local matter, the member for Nanaimo directed attention to a case in his own district where the growth in the attendance at a public school of Chinese children had recently resulted in the withdrawal of all the white pupils. He denied that it was any advantage, moral or otherwise, in the forced association in the schools of whites and Asiatics—quite the contrary. The effect of the system was exceedingly prejudicial to the best interests of the whites of tender years, and it was a duty of the Government to do all that was possible at present, by termination of white and Oriental co-education in the public schools. This matter did not affect the wealthy as it did the so-called common people. It was well enough for the well-to-do to assert as they so often did, that the Chinese were needed in the land. These people who argued so, desired the Chinese to perform menial tasks—as servants in the houses or in the garden. They did not go so far as to desire them to associate socially with their wives and daughters. The menace to the color order and present conditions was a serious one, and with the present satisfactory condition of provincial finances, he thought that surely the government by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in money would check a growing and highly dangerous abuse.

Other Nuisances.—Another matter calling for restrictive action on the Government's part was the ill-regulated advertisement of the country, by development associations and citizens' leagues, etc., by which not only were the facilities of the country for settlement exaggerated, but also—and directly more injurious—the labor market conditions. As a result of the indiscreet effort of these associations in various city centres, many men desirous of securing employment were brought into the country in excess of the demand for their services. The government should in wisdom check the activities of these development associations, so that the spectacle might be no longer presented of men whose only offence was that they desired to work and could not get employment being arrested as vagrants and treated as criminals. He had had personal demonstration of such conditions arising as a result of the operations of the Nanaimo Citizens' Alliance. This body had recently urged that the fall at Nanaimo be re-opened, presumably so that these unemployed workmen might be committed to it as criminals. He hoped that if the fall in Nanaimo was re-opened the first men to be sent to it would be these members of the Nanaimo Citizens' Alliance and if he could help in the bringing about of this desired result his assistance might be counted upon, as it would be given with pleasure. Nanaimo, as everyone knew, had long been a Socialist stronghold. It was as a consequence in a large degree, the cleanest city, and the city showing the highest moral standard and lowest average of criminality not only in British Columbia, but on the Pacific Coast. If these conditions could not be attributed to Socialism, to what should they be credited? If the Nanaimo fall were ever re-opened he suggested that it should be divested of its character and converted into a temporary home and refuge for those men who, through capitalist system, were brought to want in their declining years.

Extension Disaster.—Of all the speakers in that debate Parker Williams had been the only one to refer to this matter, and it had not been mentioned in the speech from the Throne. The silence was an effective comment on the boasted civilization and humanity of capitalism: He gave full credit to the Government for its commendable action in bringing to the scene the noted expert, Mr. Ashworth, and to that gentleman for the fine quality of the service rendered by him. He could not speak in similar terms of appreciation of the course of certain mine officials, who seemed to regard themselves as on trial, as they perhaps were in fact, as it was through their incompetency or failure to live up to their responsibility that the loss of lives was due. In this connection, and as justified by the disclosures of the investigation in regard to the Extension disaster, he called upon the government to dismiss from office the Chief Coal Mines Inspector, Sub-inspector Dick, and Mr. Shaw. Had they been loyal to their duties the disaster need never have occurred. Indeed there was no legitimate reason, why, with moderate expenditure for the protection of human life, the work was safe and no avoid of menace to health as any other avocation in the world. He hoped that the Government would see fit to dismiss the men whose neglect of their responsibilities had brought about the Extension mine disaster, that the Government

would devise some means to brighten the lives of the farmers and thus check city congestion and encourage settlement and continued residence upon the soil, and that the government would take serious action towards the punishment of corruption where such had undoubtedly occurred in connection with the election of November last. The conclusion of the Nanaimo members' remarks was received with applause from all sections of the Chamber.

Marvellous. Haywood (C.) said that if the Socialists wish to help the farmer they would devise some means of procuring cheap labor for him. Years ago he had paid \$15 a month for the same class of labor he now paid \$35 for. With wages at \$2.50 a day it was impossible to clear land. In answer to Jardine (L.) he admitted that the \$15 labor was Chinese, and as long as there was cheap labor in the country he intended to use it. A Message From Dr. Spencer.—Before the House rose, the Attorney-General asked indulgence to read, as he had been requested to do, the following telegram received from Dr. Spencer, secretary of the Local Option movement:

"Please contradict Parker Williams. I never made such statement. Have advocated the right of each municipality and district for themselves when law is on statutes claims for which we have eighteen largest constituencies and thirty-seven hundred majority. Coast Socialists persuaded by leaders Local Option against Socialism."

D. SPENCER." Mr. Williams incidentally rose to remark that he could not quite grasp what Dr. Spencer was talking about. In Summerland, on or about October 22, 1908, Dr. Spencer visited several hours trying to convince him that giving each municipality local option would not injure the unorganized districts. A Rev. Mr. Roberts was present at the time. The telegram did not state what was objected to nor what authority was quoted.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21. Tisdall (C.) congratulated the Government on having found plenty of work for everybody.

Over the Traces.—McGure (C.) severely criticized the Government on the nature of "instruction" contained in school text-books, and also for the manner in which the Local Option vote had been taken. The Government had insisted on a majority of the votes polled for the candidates, being in favor of Local Option before they would consent to bring in a bill. If that rule had been enforced for the election of candidates, the complexion of the House might have been very different, for only a few of them were returned by a majority of their constituents. Manson (Comox, C.) after dilating at considerable length on the wonderful capabilities of his district, supported Parker Williams' criticism of the rural school affairs. He said that the farmers deserved much more consideration from the Government and people than they had received.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20. An Important Amendment.—The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Coroners' Act. The amendment is as follows: "(2a) The evidence upon such inquest, or any part of the same, may be taken in shorthand by a stenographer who may be appointed by the Coroner or Deputy Coroner holding the inquest, and such stenographer, before acting, shall make oath that he shall truly and faithfully report the evidence; and where evidence is so taken it shall not be necessary that such evidence be read over to or signed by the witnesses, but it shall be sufficient if the transcript be signed by the Coroner or Deputy Coroner, and be accompanied by an affidavit of the stenographer that it is a true report of the evidence."

Hawthornthwaite (S.) said that this was a very necessary bill. Inconvenience and disability was often experienced in having evidence given by others than officials, taken down. All facts elicited should be included in the stenographic report. Bowser thought Hawthornthwaite's information was hardly accurate. Coroners had no right to take such a stand. He had no objection to the suggestion and would instruct coroners to that effect. Hawthornthwaite insisted that it was often the case. Another "Bowler Bill."—Bill No. 3, providing for the appointment of notaries public by the Attorney General, taking it out of the hands of the judges, who now appoint them after an examination, passed second reading, after being opposed by Hawthornthwaite and Brewster on the ground that appointments would become purely political.

The House adjourned till Monday. J. H. B.

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-awakening 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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