



WESTERN CLARION

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

579.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, May 14, 1910.

Subscription Price Per Year \$1.00

A HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM

Whereunder the Workers Welter "Like an Egyptian Pitcher of Tamed Vipers"

Comrade Editor.—Labor-power is a commodity and its value is determined like that of other commodities...

the capitalist will fear and tremble. Do you quake, O Capitalist! The Socialist will laugh at your calamity.

which swore to act towards each other as brothers. If a workman was injured "a brother" was deputed to look after the stricken man's family until he should recover.

And now, in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ten, what do we find? We find many things. We find that one man's labor will produce probably a hundredfold more than would the labor of his barbarian ancestor.

PASSING OF THE PIONEER

A Howl From a Homesteader Being Squeezed by the Factory-made Farm.

There will soon be no free homesteads in Canada (now boys, do not all rush off at once to the nearest government land office with a ten-spot)

A tract of land in the irrigated district has been "opened up" and made ready for these "better-class" persons by building on each quarter-section...

Pot And Kettle

The antagonists of the Socialist movement are never more righteous in their denunciations than when they expose the danger to which the morals of humanity at large will be exposed.

The statement that Socialism will destroy the home is in line with the action of the pot calling the kettle black, for whether the accomplishment of Socialism will see the final and absolute disappearance of the home as at present constituted, is a matter which the future alone will reveal.

too well its devastating touch. However much or truly a royal prince may love his lady fair, he must marry that woman and that woman alone whom his capitalist masters choose for him.

More prominently still in the eyes of the public-to-day stands the case of our present king, George V. At a time previous to his becoming heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, he contracted a marriage with the daughter of an English admiral.

THE BEAM IN OUR OWN EYE

If any historical fact has been established with more certitude than another of recent years, it is that since the middle of the nineteenth century the condition of the working class has steadily deteriorated.

We have the testimony of Prince Kropotkin to the effect that in the free cities of the middle ages there was absolutely nothing that could be called destitution. There were poor people, of course, but they were poor generally because of some sudden misfortune, or unforeseen circumstance, which passed away as a rule, leaving them on the high road towards comfort again.

Capitalism is the greatest enemy to "the home" which has ever appeared in the history of the human race. Drink, etc. are mere flea bites in comparison with that arch fiend Capitalism.

Children in England are classed as "incubers." Take up any English newspaper and scan the want advertisements. Situation vacant; wanted; so and so, and so on. No one with incubances need apply. In Australia married couples with children are not wanted. A fruitful marriage is the cause of love under capitalism.

LADYSMITH REVOLUTION

Whereas the Canadian Collieries company (Dunsmuir Ltd.) has published its intention to apply for a Federal charter of incorporation, the same to include power to the said company to promote, assist and engage in the business of immigration, when it is in the interest of the country to do so, and

ADLETT

Whereas the only interests of the Canadian Collieries company in the country are the profits to be derived from the operation of the said collieries, and

ADLETT

There is not much meat on the homesteader's bones after a prolonged diet of flap-jacks and jack-rabbits, so the C. P. R. has decided to enter into the business and put him out of it. I see by the highly respectable news paper the "Standard" which comes to me every week, that "the first batch of British Settlers have arrived at St. John, N. B., and will remove on to the C. P. R.'s ready-made farms near Carleton Place."

ADLETT

Whereas there is an abundance of surplus labor in the coal mining industry in this district, and in the coal mining districts of the province as a whole, and such unusual powers, if granted, would only intensify the already precarious condition of those workers by increasing the competition in that portion of the labor market.

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada, at the Office of the Western Clarion, Black Block Building, 116 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Subscription: One Year, 50 cents for Six Months, 25 cents for Three Months.

Advertising: Rates on application. In making remittance by cheque, exchange must be added.

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

580 SATURDAY, MAY 14th, 1910

HITCHING TO A COMET

"Hitch your wagon to a star," assures some bourgeois apostle of the gospel of lifting one's self by the bootstraps, but nothing less than a comet would serve the new-born Winnipeg "Labor" party.

Whatever it may lack otherwise, its ideals are certainly high enough, if height of ideals is to be gauged by difficulty of attainment, for the most of its "demands" (for so we disguise what, with the orthodox politician, would be catch-words) are altogether impossible of fulfillment under this or any other social system.

The balance of the platform consists of the usual string of eccentricities that have been hashed and rebashed by every "Labor" party that has been born and died within the memory of man.

It calls for a minimum living wage based upon local conditions. Nothing impossible about that? They have it in New Zealand you know. Eight hours a day and no less—except, of course, you are willing to admit that you are not a competent worker, then you can work for seven hours or six, if your necessities so dictate.

Would it not be also necessary, in order to secure this minimum living wage, to legislate against any rise in the prices of such things as we buy with our wages? Without raising the question of how much of a boost the enactment of a minimum wage law would give the prices of commodities, we can call attention to the fact that right now they are rising, steadily at the rate of about 11 per cent. per annum, so that no minimum living wage would remain a living wage very long.

CLASS AND CLASS

The usual and accepted method of dividing the human race into groups is to divide them vertically, so to speak, along the lines of differences of race,

color, nationality, creed, or thenceforth. Of course such a method will give a pleasing diversity of groupings, but it can hardly be said to serve any useful purpose except that of distracting attention from the inconvenient significance of classification horizontally, that classification which draws the dividing line between those who live by labor and those who live on labor.

Nevertheless, the actual fact of the division of society into two classes is steadily compelling a yet grudging, yet ever-growing recognition. The old methods of groupings did very well in the past, when each nation was, or appeared to be, more or less sufficient unto itself. But that day is past. There is now nothing of moment but what is international in its scope.

The capitalist class, on the one hand, owns everything, but no capitalist owns anything. The earth and its resources, the tools of industry, in short, the entire means of production are the common property of the capitalist class, directly or indirectly.

By virtue of its ownership of the means of production it exploits the working class. Yet no capitalist exploits any worker or any group of workers. The fruits of the toil of one worker flows in dribs and drabs into the coffers of many capitalists and into the coffers of any one capitalist flows the coined, but unpaid, labor of a host of toilers.

On the other hand, the working class creates all wealth, but no worker creates anything. Not a commodity is produced but, one might say, the entire working class had its hand in the making of it. The laborer is not a fraction here, a fraction there, could be traced round the world and back again. The "made in Germany" on a child's toy is a fable.

As the bonds uniting the members of each class become more close, the chasm dividing the two classes becomes more wide and impassible. The identity of interests within and the conflict of interests between the two classes become more apparent.

The mechanical process of social evolution arranges the two classes against one another, trains them for the conflict, arms them, inspires with hatred for one another, deploys them on the field, impels them to the fray. The struggle neither can avoid, for it is a death struggle for the means of life.

Not that we have anything in particular against the king, except that he was a parasite upon our class. But he was only one of a whole horde of parasites, and his death does not even mean one mouth less for labor to feed, for his place is at once taken by another with equal appetite and opportunities.

As kings go, we are free to admit that he was a pretty good king by comparison. He might have been a blatant charlatan like the uncrowned "Teddy," or a swashbuckling absurdly like the Kaiser, or a thorough-paced laconic money-grubbing old-Belgian, or a murderous, half-demented

coward like Nicholas. Instead of that he turned out to be an entirely colorless nonentity, performing his functions to the perfect satisfaction of his proprietors.

That function amounted to adorning, with his somewhat unstatuesque presence, a pedestal at which toadies, at home and abroad might bow the knee, and, by presentation at which, social climbers, chiefly British and American, might be raised to the pinnacle of high society. And, most important, that of paying off "Royal vintages," when required, to other potentates whose national credit was in need of rehabilitation to the end that their bonds should rise in the market to the profit of the international association of pawnbrokers.

That he performed these functions satisfactorily there is no reason to doubt, but when that is said, all is said. There is absolutely no excuse for all the sycophantic drivel that is being puked up about "the delicate tact with which he handled difficult diplomatic situations," "diplomatic situations" with which he had nothing whatever to do, and with which every body knows he had nothing whatever to do.

THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM (Continued from Page 1) Saxon porker. Can you plow, sow, reap now?" "Yes, Master John; give me 'osses, see I."

So John hires him for twelve months and stick's a ribbon in Jack's hat to indicate that he is sold and is no longer for sale. Go to the cattle market at the same fair and you would probably see a fat bullock labelled "sold to John Smith, butcher."

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise. The bullock wore a label, Hodge wore a ribbon; that was the only difference. Both were sold. If life is worth living only on the assumption that the pleasures exceed the pains, probably, on the whole, the bullock had a happier life than poor Hodge.

Hodge would be flouting his ribbons and having three shies a penny at old Aunt Sally. In the window of a classy restaurant in London, Eng. years ago, daily they exhibited a live turtle labelled "Soup tomorrow." Poor Hodge was in the soup all the time.

Hodge is puzzled. He does not understand what it means, but he is very docile when he isn't drunk. "Yes, master," says he. God help the wicked and all canting hypocrites when Hodge and his class wake up. For wolves in sheep's clothing there will be no mercy. We shall carry them out of the land.

One of the most striking things in these days is the glaring contrast between beliefs and conduct. How can we reconcile Christianity and capitalism? They seem to me to be diametrically opposed to one another. I do not say people are fools or simpletons, but I cannot understand their lack of consciousness of incongruity between beliefs and conduct.

We hear learned disquisitions on points of doctrine, ponderous theology and no simplicity, but the point is this, the nation accepts a large salary and this implies that in the business of life personal welfare is the primary consideration. Behold our molluscous and

ebullent person is a materialist in reality, however strongly he may object to the word. The laborer looks for wages, the capitalist for profit and the person calls the scene of his ministrations "a living." It is common sense to be a materialist. We have to be. Then why do these spiritualists deny materialism? Every curate would rather be a sanctified and consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury than the poor parson of our village "passing such at four pound a year."

Take another illustration of confusion of ideas. I was listening to a gentleman admiring a tabernacle recently built in this vicinity. With ecstatic and benignant countenance he said: "What hath God wrought! Eight months ago where this stately edifice now stands there was nothing but a city lot covered with scrub."

"Excuse me," I said; "you should say, 'What hath Labor wrought.'" He was dumbfounded for a moment. "Ah, but," he says, "what about the money that paid for it?" "Labor wrought that also," I replied. "Perhaps some of the money devoted to building this temple properly belongs to the hired man who sweated and toiled for it."

Our orthodox friend didn't like my view of the matter one little bit. If he had listened he might have heard the "brackles" cursing the awful cold. If he had stood under the scaffold he would very likely have had some tobacco juice squirted in his eye. Plack! Not much divinity about that I trow.

A respectable young Englishman on my acquaintance told me how, when he and his young wife landed in Canada, they came west to Manitoba and were dumped down at a small outlandish place. They were homesick and feeling like strangers do in a strange place. It was early spring and the snow covered the earth.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VERNON, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 3, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

Socialist Directory

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

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. Meetings every alternate Monday in Calgary. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. Meetings every alternate Monday in Vancouver. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. Meetings every alternate Monday in Winnipeg. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VERNON, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 3, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VERNON, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 4, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VERNON, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 5, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VERNON, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL VICTORIA, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings at 1700 Collock street. Propaganda meetings on Wednesdays at 8:30 o'clock. Jack Plack, Sec. Secy, Box 111.

LOCAL MARRA, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Marrara. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL KASBYNIEVE, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Kasbynieve. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL MONTREAL, S. P. OF C. Meetings first Sunday in every month in Montreal. Secy, Box 411, Vancouver, B. C.

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

To Canadian Socialists On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to make the price of the International Socialist Review in Canada \$1.20 a year instead of \$1.00. We can, however, make the following special offers: For \$1.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year. For \$1.00 we will mail the Review one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for one year.

A good place to eat THE CAFETERIA 303 Cambie Street The best of everything properly Chas. McIsaac, Prop.

READ COTTON'S WEEKLY 50c per year Two for a dollar SPECIALLY FINE FOR PROPAGANDA WORK. Published at Cowanville, P.C.

Books of all Kinds The Mistakes of Moses..... 50c The Rights of the Universe..... 75c Merrie England..... 75c God and my Neighbor; Blatchford..... 50c Ayesha, or the Return of She, by Rider Haggard..... 75c Decameron Boccaccio..... 75c Maria Monk..... 75c All books sent postage paid. Send for catalogue.

The People's Book Store 152 Cordova St. W.

Wanted At the Yank General Hospital a duly trained nurse. For particulars write W. B. McISAAC, Secy.

Propaganda Meeting Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock City Hall Vancouver B. C.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Local and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to: D. G. McKenzie, Sec., Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

UP TO OTTAWA.

Dear Comrade:
I am instructed to write you stating that Comrade McGuire's case is voted on by referendum. To explain briefly, Com. McGuire, when in Ottawa Social-ist Party Local, made the statement that the struggle of the workers would have to be an industrial one. Well, as a political one. He denied the Socialist Party's conception of the Class Struggle as being only half a truth and for this he was suspended.
Trusting this will meet with a speedy and satisfactory answer, I remain,
Your in revolt,
E. JONES.
Cobalt, Ont. Fin. Sec.

UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:
While recuperating from the effects of exhausting all your labor power, I want you to spare a few moments to give a thought as to where you stand on the above heading. It is such an important question to the average working plug that I must try my humble pen at coming to some conclusion, and, if there are any of you who do better, well, now is your chance.

In running amuck amongst your human machines one hears some funny questions but an everlasting question or I may say, a "d—d lot of good you are doing with your Socialism, why don't you have a good union?" Should you ask them to answer their own question they are simply non-plussed or pussy-truck.

What ideal humanitarian and courageous pictures are drawn by these apostles of the pulpit preacher type. Their cry is, look what the unions did and are doing in the States, in the Crow's Nest Pass, in the Old Country, etc., etc. "You've got nothing here, (meaning Vancouver Island) Down there, or up there, we just call a meeting and demand what we want, if we don't get it, you bet your skin there's something doing." (God help those poor corporations when they are at the mercy of a handful of union men. No wonder they send for the Police, Militia, Magistrates and Gunboats, to protect themselves against the savage onslaught of those bunches of merchandise.) "Yes, my boy, we just stick right to it; the other camps are leveled so much per head to keep us out; we are determined to win."

You do win? You silly asses. Your union constitution is on a par with the capitalist class when it comes down to trying upon your fellow workers' labor-power and spurring him on to keep you also. Looking back over the field of industry I fall to see anything you have won. Look back for yourself, will you, and count how many have been brutally murdered, starved, imprisoned, torn from home and shelter, through your windings. What have you won after all your miserable suffering? Not a red bean. The constitution of your unions are wrong. The method of your procedure is wrong. The whole damned organization is built upon a false and treacherous foundation. So where is the possibility of your winning. Your leaders have had a good time acting as mediators between you and your lords and masters; buying and selling; think of it.

The modern industries each have a union of their own operating by themselves; and for the life of me I can't see where you can organize while these hundreds of unions parcelled out means a divide. When one has trouble it is left to the tender mercies of the enemy, and should any of these parcel strike, they are left to strike so long as they are peaceable and don't interfere with the corporation property or other packets of merchandise who take their place or interfere at all by work, or deed, with anything or anyone. They can strike until they are tired, but when these imitation wolves begin to show their teeth through hunger, and start to bite, how easy they are driven to their dens. They are soon brought to their senses by the lash in the form of police, militia, Dreadnaughts, magistrates, prisons, politicians, all at the bidding of the corporations? Are they not fed, clothed, housed, and given every luxury and pleasure out of the surplus-value that is wrung from your hide?

You bundles of human commodities, why don't you take a tumble, and get your thin-kanks to work, don't take it all in as gospel that the other fellow pumps into you. Get down and solve it for yourself and for yourself alone. The unions as they stand today are a dead letter and a blot on civilization, and Socialism has come to take its place. Take notice that these clamor-

MANITOBA CAMPAIGN FUND

Labor party launched on a sea of trouble. We got rid of one or two deadheads and sore heads. We are waiting for campaign to open up in July so that we can get some sport. I hope you are in no need for stuff for the Clarion as I have enough to do now.

The following additions to the fund: Stanger, Stettler, Alta., \$... 1.00 James, Wags, don't like our... 1.75 G. J. Boughen, Valley River, C. N. R. didn't take it all... 2.00 Fund to date is... \$290.15 W. H. STEBBINGS.

"THE HIGHER EDUCATION"

By George Allan England.
In past issues of this paper I have at various times had a thing or two to say regarding the way in which our universities hand out "fixed" knowledge and carefully sterilized economics to the rising generation. Safe and sane professors of the "retainer" type preside over every department which may by any chance touch upon the class struggle. Truth is all very well in a course dealing with ancient Greek dithyrambs, or in a study of the inter-relations between the Tactile Szyggee of the pre-Etruscan Flapdooles and the exlan Prognosis of the Latimer Kurds. But whenever, in economics, history, government or political economy any truly vital phase of life arises, there you will find clever and oily-tongued savants to steer the young idea safely away from radicalism into the calmer shallows of conservative thought.

Looking over some old papers the other day, I came upon an essay of mine, written seven or eight years ago, while I was at that dear Hawward—before I had become a Socialist, of course, though even then I had highly dangerous leanings. This essay so aptly illustrates the point I love to dwell on, that I am going to take it as a text for the following item.

Its title is "Three Types of American Partnership." Upon its attaining a high mark my degree of M. A. entirely depended. The course which called for its preparation was one on the "Ethics of the Social System," ably administered by a sleek, elderly person, who shall be nameless here.

This course, beside much other work, required the presentation of two theses. The first of my two dealt with "The Amusements of the Poor." It was so radical, so horribly shocking to the sensibilities of the professor that it received a very low mark. Whereupon it was I who became shocked. I saw my degree slipping away from me, after five years' hard grinding. (The essay, by the way, hardly altered at all, was printed some time ago in The Call. So it must have been a terrific bomb to have exploded under classic ehm!)

I was warned about Essay No. 2, and took counsel with myself. The result was a touching piece of conciliatory writing that would have done credit to the Civic Federation or to Ralph M. Peasley himself. I blush when I look over its pages. But it got a high mark. It won my degree for me. And, best of all, it helped me understand a little better than I might otherwise have done just the modus operandi of university methods. So perhaps it was worth while after all.

Let me quote you a few of the things that, eight years ago, I was saying—under compulsion of the greatest American university, for, verily, had I written FACTS, I should have been plucked to the bare and bleeding quick.

The essay begins with some scripture: "And shall he not render to every man according to his works?" "Not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother." Then follows the truly Peasleyesque and straddling introduction:

"The relations between capital and labor... have for so long been at best those of an armed neutrality, that we find it difficult to realize the extent to which, for some time past, progressive and satisfactory adjustments of the various conflicting claims have been taking place."

While it is true that the general condition is still one of profound discontent on the part of the great body of men and women who support the industrial world by labor; while it is indisputable that the steady rise in wages... has done little to allay the indifference and hostility felt by each of the two main industrial classes for the other...

The workers generally, though not invariably, responding to this change of front, are here, and there showing a disposition to relinquish their favor; they creed that 'capital' is exploiting

them for its own ends, and are meeting the advances made to them with good faith and renewed energy. (1) Friendliness arising from kindly association in a common work... is becoming steadily more and more common. Business men... are beginning both to lose their fear of tempering business with philanthropy, and to discover that certain forms of philanthropy possess in themselves a very sound commercial basis (1). That, of the whole apparatus of production, the most important part is the 'living machinery,' the human energy under their control; and that in precisely the degree to which reason and good will prevail, will the ideal industrial condition be attained."

This is rather rich, is it not? No comments of mine could heighten the effect, for the discerning; therefore I omit remark and pass on.
"The means to bring about this ideal have been numerous. Some reformers have been practical, others visionary, still others have proclaimed the conflict between labor and capital a permanent and normal one, an inevitable result of the existing classes. For these latter economists there are but two solutions, the one unsatisfactory and the other impracticable—one the degradation of the poor beyond the point of resistance, the other a total abolition of class distinctions and the possession in common of all land and property."

Very shocking, this. By the way, in a recent speech Charles W. Elliott, President Emeritus of Harvard, is quoted as saying that the best way to avert strikes was to make the working-man afraid to strike. Solution number one, as above cited. As for number two—well, that would break up the family.

The essay then goes on to describe in great detail the schemes put into effect by the Steel Trust, the National Cash Register company, and the J. B. Stetson Hat company. Oblivious to the manifest desire of those companies to sandbag the workers with anti-strike measures, it lauds them to the seventh heaven. Later events, as at McKees Rocks, or at Dayton, Ohio, or again as exemplified by the strict open-shop policy of the Stetson company, have made the essay even more absurd than it was even then; but none the less it was, when written, both nauseating and ludicrous. I suppose no more notorious swindle was ever put through on labor, than the Steel Trust profit-sharing fraud. The Cash Register company, too, open a veritable Pandora's box of trouble, with its paternalistic and tale-bearing futilities its kitchen gardens and leather medals.

The hat company's work is patently a fence against unionism. But of such are the kingdom of fulsome praise, in University Economics and Labor courses.

I quote a few more gems: "Profit-sharing employers consider the sharing of gains with the employees a presumptively and practically better arrangement, both from an economic and moral standpoint."

"...claiming that more wealth will thereby be produced and that a more equitable distribution of the same will be effected than formerly."

"Those who have once used and have abandoned the system, give for their industrial retrogression causes like the following: Lack of interest of employees, their intrusion into the affairs of the firm, extravagance, jealousy or failure to respond in zeal or care to the stimulus (!). Bad times, Socialism and anarchy are also blamed."

(Naughtily, naughtily Socialism, Harvard will slap it on the wrist so it will!)

"It is claimed by some employers that the wage system needs no expansion, since the payment of wages constitutes per se a kind of industrial partnership, in which the larger part of the uncertainties and risks fall on the employer, and the larger portion of certain and regular return falls to the men."

Miserable, wretched Trusts! Happy, thrice-blast, beattified tollers! Who would be a care-worn Plute, when there are luxurious blast furnaces in front of which one may daily for twelve hours a day, seven days a week?

"It is feared that the 'providential' character of help given the men may induce them to cease making efforts for their own welfare, and to abandon prudence, economy and thrift."

Awful fear! Wasteful, highliving and sportive proletariat!
"The point is clear that the extra reward so given is more than regained out of the increased earnings due to additional efforts on the part of the employees. As Leclair himself said: It is better to earn 100 francs and give 50 to the workmen, than to earn but 25 and keep them all for one's self."

Profit-sharing advances the prosperity of a house by increasing the quantity of its product, improving its quality of its product, improving its quality, promoting care of implements and economy of materials, and by diminishing labor difficulties and the cost of superintendence. From a strict industrial standpoint it is bad policy to neglect such a means of prosperity."

Five Per Cent." Again, and also by the way, he was a Christian minister and a professor of Christian morals; A rare type, truly. Some day he must go into a novel. But I digress. To the essay a bit, then I am through.
"Most important of all are the moral and ethical aspects. ... and every step taken toward an harmonious and satisfactory relation between masters and men is a distinct advance toward the moralization of the world. ... If a workman labors only hard enough to retain his position in a factory and takes no interest in his employer's welfare; if during a strike, he goes no further than refraining from violence, and in defense of that employer makes no independent effort, then... he is imperfectly moralized."

This, as a result of teachings at the university where Scabator Elliot then reigned supreme. Verily, I say unto you, you know not what done is laid out to the younger generation, what scabbed doctrines taught and enforced, scabbled down the throats of our college men under pain of losing their degree if they gag, squirm, or make an effort not to swallow.
"Where the banner of welfare-institutions is firmly erected and persistently followed, the jealousy of Ephraim departs and the enmity in Judah is at an end. The share-holding workman, is the most desirable link between capital and labor, partaking of the interests of both. ..."

"Such methods as profit-sharing, are applicable only by employers who feel that life consists not only in abundance of material possessions, but in capacity for service in the common cause of humanity; who regard stewardship as nobler than ownership, and who see in the ultimate outcome of all true work an issue reaching beyond the limits of the present dispensation. ... The duty of the present generation, as Bishop Fraser has said, is not so much to Christianize Socialism as to socialize Christianity and profit-sharing furnishes... perhaps the best method of bringing Christian principles into daily working life of society. ... Better workers, better masters, is its claim; and between the two classes a welcome peace."

"Peace is the one great aim in moralizing the industrial situation, a peace that oversteps the boundaries of class distinctions and unites the man at the machine with the man in the director's chair in the bond of a common humanity. ... The commercial spirit must be tempered by the Christian doctrine, ... and in no better way can this doctrine be inculcated... than through participation, where both morally and financially it is to the interest of the employer to recognize his men as men. The Christian gospel... has had a rebirth in more than one age of doubt and vexation. In no other philosophy can the labor trouble of the perplexed twentieth century find a more effectual solvent."

There! How is that for high? Such shown by a few quotations which, however, indicate the character of the whole, was the thesis that won for me my degree. At the time of its writing, I vaguely realized its hypocrisy, its twaddling Peckanflamism and its hog-washed cant; but I was (like all other students) up against the necessity of turning out something satisfactory to the Powers and to the reverend "philanthropic and five-per-cent" clerical who presided over my destinies. So I excised the previous radicalism, the attack on rank abuses and injustice, and substituted the finest brand of soft-soap I could lay hand to: Economic determinism, in the form of an A.M.I. "They were all doing the same," as the song hath it; and today, likewise, they are all doing the same, or failing. Of such is the Kingdom of Higher Education.

They don't want modern up-to-fact-proven truth about economics, politics or labor, in our universities. They want platitudes and religious drool and Slinky Federation harmonies. Those are what they teach; those are what they get. The student body issues out into the world of actualities, crammed to the calow muzzle with mothyanaliquities or with backing-and-filling theories about the Identity of Interests between Slave-driver and Slave. Do you wonder, after all, that so little aid and sympathy come to you from the educated and "better" classes?

Ghent's "You Retainers" gives the key to the whole situation. It is so far ahead of anything I could do that my additions to this subject are, indeed, mere suggestions. Not having seen the thing actually at work, I have on a few occasions given testimony to the practical, vital truth of that classic exposure. "You Retainers" stands high on my list of necessary books. I only wish I might have read it before ever entering Hawward; then perhaps, I might have clearly seen and understood the process which, as it was, I only dimly and half-consciously perceived.

More ment this subject, at a later date. For the present, let this confession suffice.
"The Higher Education," forsooth! Oh farce supreme!
Oh jest and mocker of true understandings!

Here and Now

The deficit on the working of the Clarion during March was \$87 and last month \$10. \$77 better for April than the previous month is pretty good; \$77 better for May than April would look good amazing, wouldn't it? Can you do it? Make a try anyhow!

Alberta Executive hands in \$8.60 for bill.

The workers' paradise, a steady job, is gradually receding from their grasp. Abolish the wage system and some ideas of paradises will become conceptions of hell.

A Percy Chew sends in two subs and a change of address. It's peculiar; how the revolutionaries change their addresses. They ought to give more thought to the poor postman and not move around so much. They don't have to move. What?

The slave in the Roman Empire wore around his neck an iron collar, the badge of servitude. It was fastened by another slave, a smith or armorer. Today we no longer wear such a useless ornament. We, however, carry on our person, for the most part, the sign manual of the slave in one form or other. The woodworker has several fingers missing, the boiler-maker has a glass eye or is deaf, the coal miner fleches from his master chunks of coal which he hides under the skin of his face, the trackman has left a foot or a leg somewhere on the line, and so on. These are more lasting ornaments than any paltry little collar of brass or iron that they are not so expensive to the property-owning class.

People's Book Store on Cordova pays up for a bundle and ad.

Capitalism is decaying, in fact it is now tottering, but a rotten tree, although dead, will stand a long time till some outside force pushes it over. Capitalism is a rotten tree and the education of the workers is the outside force that will send it rotten and decadent, crumbling to its death.

Local New Westminster sends along a five spot for 125 a week for a month.

The masters nowadays need no lash of leather to spur the workers to greater efforts. The economic lash is much more scientific and effective and though more stinging the wretches are concealed from the unenlightened proletariat.

J. C. Burgess puts another two on in Winnipeg. Next.

The class that owns the machinery of production cannot handle it. They buy the ability of the workers, brain and brawn. They cannot protect it, they come to the same class again. The only thing they can do is grab hold of the profits accruing from their ownership and they do that well.

Local Toronto pays up for bundle and card.

The United States Supreme Court is making a bluff at dissolving the Standard Oil Trust. Say, fellow workers, would you sooner be skinned by one lurch or several. The fewer the better, for there will be the less for us to upset on the day of reckoning.

Wearing a red tie and voting the Socialist ticket is not the same of revolutionary Socialism. Spread the propaganda wherever and whenever possible.

Singles: H. Noakes, Victoria, B. C.; E. J. Thompson, North Battleford, Sask.; Clifford Butler, Brandon; Helen Armstrong, Winnipeg; Arthur Taylor, Toronto; A. Way, New Westminster; G. W. Hale, Nelson, B. C.; John Tyler, Enderby, B. C.; J. M. Plicker, Mission City, B. C.; J. F. McVey, Victor, Alta.; C. Lester, Vancouver; P. C. Young, Fort William, Ont.; Local Goldfield, S. P. A., Goldfield, Nevada.

TORY SOCIALISM.

It is not sufficient to denounce Socialism; we must be able to show that what the Socialists vaguely desire can be actually achieved by progressive and democratic Conservatism.—Standard.

OVER 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Scientific American
MUNN & Co. 311 Broadway, New York

A Proletarian in Politics

The first session of the second Legislature of the Province of Alberta was unique, and its record will become historically valuable to the student of the changing order of society, inasmuch that, for the first time, the interests of the working class were directly represented.

The man who was elected to become the first member of the wage-slaves of Alberta was Comrade C. M. O'Brien, who was elected in the Rocky Mountain riding. He was not returned on principle—such as are handed out by the candidates of those parties, who by their very nature are pledged to uphold the rule of Capital—but by promise of good roads or bridges, not even on policy of government-owned elevators, so that the hardworking, deserving farmer might escape the voracious maws of greedy corporations. Not one of these was Comrade O'Brien elected.

The platform upon which he stood, which he presented to the electorate of the constituency for approval or rejection, was the Platform of the Socialist Party of Canada, his electrifying literature was the Manifesto of the Party and its official organ, "The Western Clarion." When I told O'Brien that I was preparing this leaflet he said: "Tell them to read the Manifesto, that contains most of it."

With the exception of "The Ledger," the organ of the miners, the Western Clarion was also the only paper which published a true account of this comrade's efforts in the House.

That Comrade O'Brien is now a member of the Legislature and the fact that he took part in the great debate over the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co.'s deal with the government is sufficient evidence that his methods of electrifying, and the platform he stood upon, were eminently satisfactory to those whom ere his judges.

The opening of the Legislature on February 10th, 1910, with all its attendant ceremonies and show of force and power, proceeded without the presence of Comrade O'Brien, who did not take his seat till the second day of the session. The impression created in the mind of one "knighth of the pencil" is as follows, which is an extract from the "Edmonton Daily Capital," of February 14, 1910:

Socialist Takes His Seat.

Calmly and dispassionately C. M. O'Brien, M.L.A., Socialist representative for Rocky Mountain, took his seat in the Legislature yesterday for the first time. The opening ceremonies with the social frills appertaining thereto had proceeded without him, and he seemed to enter the House only when he thought it meant business. His presence to the extreme left of the speaker behind the leader of the Opposition and near the door was conspicuous. He wore a heavy projecting jaw, a soft shirt and a bright red necktie. Altogether he looked the Socialist, but the curtain has not yet gone up on the part he is to play."

On March 1st the debate on the Great Waterways' deal having lasted several days, Comrade O'Brien caught the Speaker's eye and proceeded to define his position as below:

"Mr. Speaker, for several days past I have been listening to this debate, not with interest, but with a good deal of forbearance. We have heard a great deal about this agreement between the government and the Alberta & Great Waterways Railway Co., and, I suppose, will hear a great deal more. To most members here this appears to be a matter of great importance, in fact, one has said that 'This is the most momentous question in the history of the Legislature.' If that be so, then, sir, I can only say that from the workers' point of view this Legislature has not justified its existence.

"Throughout this discussion, the interests of the employees, the men who will actually build the road, have been completely ignored. The Opposition, who so loudly proclaim that they speak in the interests of the public have clearly shown in whose interests they are working by the fact that they have never once criticized the few clauses in the agreement relating to conditions of employment of the workers, which are so indefinite as to be almost meaningless. The government, too, has told us that they are working in the interests of the people, but in the face of these clauses it is easy to see that neither side consider the working class as being a part of the people or the public.

"Consciously or unconsciously, every member here is representing definite material interests, the interests of the C. P. R., the C. N. R., the A. G. & W. R. and other corporations are being carefully watched. I, too, am representing material interests. I am here to voice the interests of they who are slaves to the rule of capital.

"We do not care whether the government guarantees \$20,000, \$40,000, or \$100,000 per mile. True, it all comes from my class, but when it has once been taken from us, and is in your possession, it matters not to us how you spend it or divide it among yourselves, our mission is to stop you from getting it. What we want you to do is to have this and other roads built as speedily as possible, the quicker this and all other countries are developed the better for us; as we will be taking them over in the near future.

"In order to be understood, Mr. Speaker, it must be remembered that I represent a distinct political party, very different to any other in this country. This Party—the Socialist Party of Canada—has a Platform and Manifesto very different to that adopted by any other party. Nothing in this platform or manifesto has been used by either Liberal or Conservative, for the very sufficient reason that it contains nothing they could use.

"If it is my privilege, sir, I feel it is my duty to clearly define my position in this House, so that the members may know in what relation I stand to them and they to me. To do so will not be speaking directly to the question under discussion, but that has already taken a very wide range from growing onions in the month of February near the North Pole, down to Kansas City in the south, three feet to New York City, where they don't have a road, that is, they don't think

I could very well get beyond this range.

"Before my election, I was and I am now, one of the national organizers for the Socialist Party of Canada, whose mission it is to point out the inevitable ultimate collapse of this present commercial system, and to seek to establish in its place a system whereby the man who produces shall receive the full product of his toil, or its equivalent, and where production shall be for USE instead of for PROFIT, and where every man, if he would enjoy, shall first produce; therefore, as one of its organizers I am authorized and empowered to speak in its behalf.

"There was a time when slavery did not exist, but that period of human development is so far in the dim distance that it leaves very little historic trace; but, by piecing together such knowledge as we have of that period, with what we know of the races still living in a primitive state, we attain such knowledge as is possible of that time. The feature that most distinctly stamps that period of human freedom from that of to-day is the fact that at that early time property was nonexistent in the true sense of the word.

"Personal possessions those primitive people had, but as the natural resources of the earth were free of access to all, they were, therefore, the property of none, for owning property is not so much the assertion or claim of the individual or individuals to ownership as it is the exclusion of all others from it. Natural resources were not always property, for property is merely a character imposed by definite conditions, the few claiming ownership and excluding the non-owners except on conditions laid down by those self-styled owners, and those conditions always spell slavery in some form for the non-owners."

"At this point, J. W. Woolf (Lib.) rose to a point of order, claiming that O'Brien was not speaking to the question, but giving a lecture on Socialism.

Attorney-General Cross thought that the Hon. member for Rocky Mountain was leading up to the question, and it was natural that he should wish to define his position as a member of the House.

R. B. Bennett (Con.) in a sarcastic vein of humor wished to know if the Hon. Attorney General had also become a disciple of Marx; he asked that question as he had seen a set of Marx's "Capital" in the Attorney General's office. Attorney General Cross: I have read a good deal of Marx's writings, and I can assure the Hon. member of Calgary that a close study of them would do him no harm.

J. R. Boyle (Lib.) thought that O'Brien was leading up to the question—and—

M. McKenzie (Lib.) thought that all they would like to hear the Hon. member for Rocky Mountain lecture on Socialism, but that was neither the time nor place for it.

The Speaker ruled that the Hon. member for Rocky Mountain must speak closer to the question.

O'Brien said it was very difficult for him to know where the Speaker was drawing the line, and proceeded:

"If we trace the growth and development of property we find it has taken on different forms or characters, at different times. At one time communistic property predominated, out of that grew private property and out of private property has grown capitalist property.

Every social system has had for its foundation property endowed with some peculiar characteristic; to remove that characteristic from property is to remove the foundation from that social system, in that way we account for the destruction of previous civilizations and social systems. The present social system has for its foundation property endowed with the peculiar characteristic of capital. To remove the characteristic of capital from property is to remove its foundation.

"Every member of this assembly, Liberal, Conservative or Independent (I do not know what this Independent means; he may be independent of the Liberals or the Conservatives, or even both, but he is not independent of the rule of capital). I say every member of this assembly, except myself, was elected to defend and uphold the present social system, to defend its foundation—capital, and therefore to justify the capitalist class in their ownership of all the essential means of wealth production.

"We Socialists have in our platform 'The transformation of capitalist property into the collective property of the working class.' so, Mr. Speaker, it is easy to see that the interests represented by the other members of the assembly are absolutely opposed to the interests I represent, and vice versa. True, we are all interested in having good weather in Sunny Alberta, in being free from pestilence, disease and natural calamities, but economically and politically we are enemies.

"We Socialists do not blame individuals for social conditions, for we believe the individual to be a creature of social conditions, no matter how much he or she may subjectively raise himself or herself above those conditions. I have no ill-will for individual capitalists or representatives of capitalism; and when I refer to individuals, I do so only because I believe them to be the expression or personification of definite class interests. The social system that the other Hon. members of this assembly were elected to defend had a great historic mission to perform, and we believe that it has about completed that mission.

"When capitalism came upon the scene of human development; it found the workers for the most part an ignorant, voiceless, peasant herd. It turned them an organized proletarian army, industrially intelligent, and becoming politically intelligent. It found them working individually and with little co-ordination. It has made them work collectively and scientifically. It has abolished their individuality and reduced their labor to a social service, leveling their differences until today the humblest proletarian is a skilled laborer by comparison with the worker who could the laborer who has become the mechanical fit and the fit is indeed the worker of the machine. It has found the worker in the machine, and it has found the worker in the machine."

tion crude, scattered and ill-ordered, the private property of individuals, very often of individuals who themselves took a part in production. It leaves them practically one gigantic machine of wealth production, orderly, highly productive, economical of labor, closely interrelated, the collective property of a class wholly unnecessary to production. A class whose sudden extinction would not alter the speed of one wheel or the heat of one furnace.

"It found the earth large, with communications difficult, divided into nations knowing little of one another, with prairies unpopulated, forests untrodden, mountains unscathed. It has brought the ends of the earth within speaking distance of one another, has ploughed the prairies, hewed down the forests, tunneled the mountains, explored all regions, developed all resources. It has broken down all boundaries, except on maps. It found the human family divided into several classes, third; fourth, fifth and even sixth estates. It has ruthlessly abolished all estates, although in the early part of its development it produced a middle class of its own; but, as it grows older it just as ruthlessly destroys that middle class—the child of its own womb. It has brought the human family into two distinct classes. The international capitalist class; and the international working class, with a common interest the world over.

"The modern class struggle is a struggle between masters and slaves for ownership of the means of production, for they who own that which I must have access to in order to live are my masters, and I am their slave. The capitalists are struggling to retain their ownership and mastery, that they may hold us in slavery. We slaves are struggling to break the rule of capital and secure freedom by obtaining ownership. We believe that the slavery of the past and present, with all its evil effects, was necessary to fit us to individually enjoy what we will collectively produce; we believe all the ages of chattel slavery were necessary to pave the way to make possible feudal society, also, that all the ages of feudal serfdom were necessary to pave the way and make possible capitalism; but in a few generations the rule of capital has not only paved the way and made possible, but it has brought us to the very threshold of a new social order. The co-operative commonwealth—and, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be its first representative in this legislative assembly of Alberta.

"Having defined my position in this House, Mr. Speaker, I want now to deal for a few moments with the question directly before the House. One honorable member severely criticized the agreement because it provides that private loans may be used for balast instead of gravel or stone. My reason for criticizing it is because, although it contains certain clauses in relation to the employees, they are so indefinite that, as I said before, they are to the average lay mind, almost meaningless, for the wording is such that it requires a brain trained to the solving of legal intricacies to make anything out of it at all; how then are the workers going to understand them? Just imagine, Mr. Speaker, a laborer in the construction camp trying to wade through that mass of legal phrases, vainly trying to find out what wages the government has said he should receive, but that appears to be the beauty of it—it looks big and means nothing.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, in place of this mass of jargon, I have drawn up a few clauses here which are simple and clear in language, and state definitely what is meant. I would like to be able to get this before the House, either in the shape of a motion or as an amendment to the existing one, I have already asked several members motion. I have already asked several members to second this for me, one of whom, during his election campaign signed an affidavit that he would support any and all labor legislation that was brought before the house, but he, with the others, refused to second this amendment, being afraid, I suppose, that they might incur the anger of their masters by so doing.

"Mr. W. R. Clark, president of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, has sent a letter to the government saying that as it appears some of the members are not satisfied with the terms of the agreement, he is willing, as a concession, to construct the first fifty miles of the road without drawing any money for it until the line is completed. The government has brought in an amendment to the amendment to the motion asking the House to accept this concession, and further that the sum of \$1,000,000 of the contract money be retained for five years after the completion of the road as a guarantee of equipment and operation. This amendment brought in by the Hon. member for Carleton (J. W. Woolf) is in effect a motion to open the agreement. I shall probably vote for that amendment to open the contract in order to introduce the amendment which I have framed.

"I would like to say a few words in regard to railway construction camps, Mr. Speaker. We have been told that contractors experience difficulty in getting all the men they require. I am not going to contradict that statement, but I want to say that the conditions the workers live under at these camps makes me wonder how they get as many men as they do. The workers do not go to the railway construction camp to work for the pleasure, indeed the conditions at the majority of these camps are such that men will not work in them until they are absolutely forced to it by economic necessity. As a matter of fact these construction camps are a resort to men who have any sense of decency and respectability. My object in trying to get an amendment before the House is not so much that it will make the condition of the workers much better, for I realize that I can do nothing, and I don't suppose for a moment that you will accept it in its present form; if you accept it at all you will probably mutilate it to such an extent that its usefulness will be lost, but it will have this effect, that the hon. members who sit here will go on record as being either for or against the workers.

(Concluded in Next Issue.)

The above will be published in pamphlet form. Price 5 cents. One dollar per 1000.

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 reins 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.

VANCOUVER HEIGHTS EXTENSION

Big lots, 99 by 124, just at the end of Hastings Street East carline only fifteen minutes from tram office and four chains from car terminus, fronting on Boundary Road (132 feet wide).

PRICE \$1000 UP PER LOT

Or equal to \$333 for 33 feet. Terms: One-fifth cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. This is the third subdivision I have put on in the East End, and the others have increased in value, some as much as 100 per cent. in less than one year. As some of our customers will know, lots in block 84, Hastings townsite were sold from \$300 up, one-quarter being put on at \$300 per lot. To-day I will pay \$600 for any lot in that block. Our other subdivision put on later, has increased proportionately, and I feel sure that this will do the same, as it has advantages that the others had not, being close to carline and having sidewalk from carline to and through the property on Bernard and Venables streets to the eastern boundary. Branch office on the ground and men in charge.

T. M. BEAMISH

41 Hasting St. E. Phone 3391, Vancouver, B.C.

DENTIST

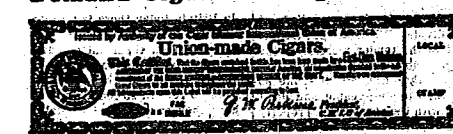
W. J. CURRY

Room 501
Dominion Trust Bldg.

IF YOU HAVE neighbors, send for a bundle of "Robótajj Nasod" the organ of the Ukrainian comrades in Canada.

50 cents a year
135 Stephen St. Whiting, Mass.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage
Vancouver Local 377

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

If you would like to spend less time in your kitchen and woodshed, and have much more time for outdoor life, recreation and play, look into the question of doing your cooking with a Gas Range.

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited