



TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Its Advantages all to the Capitalist Class

Technical Education seems to be the question of questions in discussion just at present, so, although I realize that very little if anything new can be said by me upon the question, yet I may as well add my quota to what has been said. First, then, let us look a little into the past. A couple of thousand years ago in old Roman and Greek society all the "education" that existed was held by a few men. The masses were in ignorance of all those things which did not directly pertain to the particular jobs at which they were born to toil.

A few men, however, were "educated," mostly slaves, and these "educated" ones were usually the property of jobs who took the same pride in his possession of a philosophical, in-filled slave as do men to-day in their large libraries. Shortly after this the church became powerful and proceeded to enlighten (?) the people—chiefly on their duties relative to themselves—the support of the clergy, etc. Humility, industry, sobriety were the saving virtues. Mother church taught contentment with one's lot, obedience to one's "natural superiors," and generosity, in support of the Lord's work. When Galileo, Bruno, Copernicus and others attempted to go further, Mother Church quickly put the kibosh on their teachings and ushered them into the perdition of which the masses were taught fearful things.

Education of the masses merely went far enough to make the workers very useful slaves, and as such valuable to the masters. Things went on in this way for many centuries. Occasionally a bolder man than usual prevailed the anger of the church and state by publishing his thoughts, but he was usually quickly squashed and whenever possible his works destroyed. The workers remained in ignorance of all these things that were not essential to their productivity as slaves.

But a gradual change was taking place in the economic structure of society. The methods of producing food, clothing and shelter were changing. Ruling classes were going down in ruin and disorder as the mode of production upon which their superiority was based, gave way to modern and still more modern methods. Mother Church heretofore the seat of all (mis) education gradually lost her power through the dissemination of new ideas themselves the product of the changing system of the past. Finally in the latter part of the 18th century a period of inventions set in.

Machinery and machine manufacture began to rapidly displace hand methods and, as was inevitable, the master artisans and merchants, the embryonic capitalist class, gradually through their enormous wealth, gained by their power of exploiting the increasing productiveness of labor in conjunction with the new machinery, became the ruling class. Still the slaves—now wage slaves—were kept in ignorance of all but the things essential to capitalist development, and the part they were to play therein. The advent of machinery and the increased markets, entailing the demand for a very large product, made the need for a large number of "educated" workers—workers possessing a special knowledge along certain lines. Clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, skillful machinists and draughtsmen were needed in ever increasing numbers. Schools for the instruction of these workers were organized. Improved methods of teaching them were inaugurated and presently we find agitation for free (?) public school systems.

When the master class felt the need for those schools they were immediately instituted and not before. The philanthropically inclined agitators might have howled until hives had become a cold storage plant and then continued their stunt on the ice if capitalism had not developed to the point where universal education, so-called, was necessary to its further development. As before this "education" simply went far enough to make

the workers productive, and to instill into them the idea that there was lots of room at the top for those who worked hard enough and were "good." Thus each worker was "educated" to become a highly specialized cog in the productive machine. His education consisted in knowing how to draught, make or run a certain machine or part of that machine.

So solicitous did the masters finally become over the welfare of the slaves that "night schools for the benefit (?) of those who had not the advantage of a school "education" in their youth. The workers being ignorant of the cause of this solitude in their behalf were very grateful and each fellow figured that he, by industry and sobriety, would eventually become director of 30 or more corporations and a pillar of society.

Domestic Science and Manual Training departments were instituted in the public schools. The masters need good productive slaves and 'tis cheaper to "educate" those slaves when they are young and so unproductive than to do so after they become productive. The master pays for the "education" out of the surplus that he appropriates from the product of the labor of the slaves. These are the facts, even though a lot of you fellows think you are "paying the taxes," when you dig down for that \$3 poll-tax. To return—the master is interested in turning out as many highly specialized "educated" slaves as possible at a minimum of cost.

Finally in the last few decades of the last century we begin to hear about trade schools for the dissemination of special technical knowledge. So interested are the masters that a Royal Commission consisting of a "Labor leader" or two and a bunch of jobless professors and politicians is appointed by the government to enquire into the matter and report as to whether the new scheme will be cheaper than the old "education" methods of turning out human cogs for the capitalist machine.

To-day as in the past the worker whose education includes more than just the very essentials (those bits of knowledge necessary to run the machine he is chained to by his stomach) is an "undesirable citizen." Judged by capitalist standards, education consists in a knowledge of those things which will aid in producing surplus for capital. "This a waste of time and also dangerous to capitalist morality to allow the slaves to learn anything that is unnecessary and unproductive of profit. Capitalist schools never yet taught the slave how to truly enjoy life. It is always work, work, and then work. Our whole "education" is for the profit and glory of our king and tyrant—capital. To his glory are his theories written and taught in the schools which we and those of our class must attend. To his glory and profit the whole system of instruction to which we must submit is falsified—a very mess of lies and misleading conceptions of life and morality.

Capitalism is developing—the machine is becoming more intricate, and more highly specialized brains must evolve in order to build it and keep it in repair. The technical school takes the pick of the workers and makes them specialized cogs. More of these must be educated than are really necessary in order that a surplus of brain-workers may have the natural dragging tendency in bringing down the price of their labor-power. The masses—those whose duties are merely manual—do not need the highly technical training—they are needed out in the course of development and instruction and stay at the foot of the ladder. Machinery is gradually eliminating them. And in the further development of the system, less and less common swine will be needed. The highly specialized workers will run the industries to the glory and profit of capital and we—well, we may starve and be damned.

Technical education is merely an incident in capitalist development. It is helping to develop and so speedily break down the system. But we of

the S. P. of C. are not particularly interested in the question. At any rate we should not be as it is merely another herring of the proverbial hue. We would be just as consistent in aiding in the introduction of the ditch-digging machine or the steam-plow. As Socialists we have absolutely nothing in common with capitalism or capitalists. Nothing ever emanated from the masters that could be of any benefit to me of the slave class. Capitalist governments merely do the bidding of the lords of the earth—our mortal enemies.

The S. P. of C. has so far steered clear of any and all red herring and spur tracks. In this respect we stand alone, for even the S. P. G. B. is more or less an annex of the Secular Society. Our work is clearly cut out and lies before us. We must arouse the slaves—not by side-tracking our movement on technical education or any other brand of capitalist mis-education, but by telling them of their slavery; its cause—class ownership of the means of life; the remedy—Socialism. It is our duty not because of any philanthropic motive, but simply because we, ourselves, hate slavery and its evils.

Capitalist morality is greatly shocked and outraged by the brand of education handed out by the S. P. of C. For, strange as it may seem to obedient slaves, we do not teach the slave virtues, honesty, sobriety. Instead of teaching slaves to be obedient, we teach revolt—intelligent revolt, instead of telling slaves to be profitable to their masters, we teach that they should help us eliminate the master and his profit, and enjoy the good things of life themselves. An audacious system of instruction, surely yet one that will ere long win a world of things for us right here. In the meantime we must go on educating the toilers to revolt. There are more of us to-day than there were yesterday. There will be more yet to-morrow, and our challenge is flung to the masters—"Do your worst, we will not be side-tracked. Use all your opportunities to mis-inform and mis-educate those of us who are still in ignorance. Openly and above board we challenge you

and yours, and we intend to win." The fight is well worth while since it will give us a world instead of slavery. So here's to the fight.

ROSCOE A. FILLMORE.

DESTROYING PROPERTY.

Senior Clifford Pullan, an English mill operative, becoming disgusted with a never ending prospect of hard work at 14 shillings a week, gently reformed himself from his more or less beloved factory recently by the laudable method. He left a statement, the most interesting part of which is not given because:

"The Coroner said the remainder of the statement was of a most blasphemous character; and in summing up said it was a clear case of most deliberate suicide, and the writing in the note-book, the whole of which he could not bring himself to read to the jury, proved in his mind that Pullan was a very wicked man indeed, and totally devoid of any religion or right feeling."

Take away slaves! For, verily if you do not live in constant fear of 472 brands of hells and in hope of the better improved, duly adopted in convention assembled heaven; and die by explosions, collisions, consumption, electrocution, hanging, syphilis or other civilized methods approved by the medical and legal professions, but decide upon the manner of your own going, you shall have a most learned coroner with a solemn jury sit upon your case and by your carcass, who shall impressively convict you of most heinous deliberation and dreadful wickedness.

Suicide is a crime. Why? Because it is a destruction of wealth producing property. Suppose the lathes, the looms, the engines and motors in factories were to start smashing themselves on the pavement or sinking themselves in rivers, etc., what would be the resulting effect upon owners of property? Disastrous indeed. Thus the effort to intimidate the human machine into staying alive and enduring slavery. Punishment of the successful criminal is something of a problem and, up-to-date, has been confined to anatomizing the cold and silent corpse.

Suppose they had merely asked for it, still fallen in the upper deck, requested to see the commanding officer, stated their case. They would have been just stating their opinion, merely voting for what they wanted, and if they left it at that, and the authorities knew they were prepared to leave it at that, those same authorities would suit themselves if they acquiesced in that same expression of opinion—that same vote. Also, if, as I said before, they had simply taken the negative stand of refusing to work the shift, the authorities would have sent "loyal" seamen aboard, put the mutineers under arrest, and treated them to "what-cher with the chill off." But never, probably, having heard of the advantages of I. V. Wism, all these poor, ignorant sailors knew was to open the magazines, pass up the ammunition, load and train the guns, clear decks for action, and say (as Comrade Fillmore puts it): "Fork over, or we'll knock your heads off."

If they had not been fit and ready to do this "hell-consigning" stunt, no "fork over" would have taken place, no matter how unanimous their demand (vote). As to their simply declining to work, I remember a shipmate of my own a number of years ago who used his "economic power" in this way. He was put in Irons right away and the next morning was sentenced to four days cells. Completing his time in the cells (on a very restricted diet), he still refused to work. The prison-bulk for him this trip, and still he persisted in using his "economic power," and was sentenced to four dozen with the cat.

I well remember the Sunday morning that the doctor came forward on his regular daily visit to the sick bay and previous to seeing the first case, said to me: "You know that—who was sent to the—the other day, they're going to give him four dozen

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

O'Brien Has Something to Say on Wages.

The fortnightly pay bill which Comrade O'Brien has introduced may, at first glance, seem of very little concern to the slaves; but those who have had experience in construction and mining camps and also those working for the farmers, know that should a bill be allowed to become law it would save them a good deal of worry to which they are now subjected.

In rising to introduce the bill Comrade O'Brien spoke as follows: Mr. Speaker, the bill now under consideration was to have been introduced last session but owing to the excitement prevailing over the Alberta and Great Waterways deal, the session was ended before I had an opportunity to get it before the House.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, is in the interests of the peddlers of the all-important commodity, labor-power. When the worker goes into the labor market he sells what we call labor-power and receives in return what is known to the average person as wages. Labor-power thus having a commodity nature is subject to the laws that govern commodities. In political economy there is what is known as the law of exchange value, that is, that commodities shall exchange one with another on the basis of the socially necessary labor incorporated in each. Another law is that the prices of commodities are regulated by supply and demand. I would have you note, Mr. Speaker, that commodities on the average exchange at their value and it is around this exchange value that prices oscillate, being sometimes below and sometime above, the one compensating the other and the result over a whole cycle of production being that the exchange of commodities is effected at their value.

We slaves, Mr. Speaker, are acquainted with this law of supply and demand, for as capitalism develops the means of production are more and more concentrated and labor-saving devices further and further perfected. Hence, an ever increasing number of workers are thrown into the ranks of unemployed and there ensues an ever keener competition for jobs, that is to say, competition for the sale of labor-power. Consequent upon this excessive supply over demand, the tendency is for wages to hover around the cost of physical subsistence.

for refusing to work." It made me goose flesh all over and I replied, "Well, that's shocking, sir." He said, "I think so, too, but the man must be a fool," adding, "however, I'm going to try to get him off," which he did, and I'm glad to say succeeded, BUT THE MAN WORKED, and, as he told me afterwards, was glad of the chance after escaping the flogging. As to MERELY voting, it is about as effectual as a puppy barking at the moon, and in case of the ruling class ever voting the thing so far as to let I workers vote themselves into office, they would simply cast the workers' verdict contemptuously out of court unless they knew the workers were ready and able to back up their demand by actual force if necessary. Moral: Get behind the guns—your own guns—most of you can afford to purchase one, with an effort—and get at the men who are already behind the guns in the army and navy. Pass them Socialist literature at every chance, talk to them whenever possible, stir up "disloyalty" among them all you can, and when the end comes, if enough of this has been done, they will be with us instead of against us, and the capitalists, realizing that their (?) forces are not to be depended on and that the most of us have a first-class modern rifle hanging on the wall and a few hundred rounds of ammunition handy, will back down gracefully.

There you are, Comrade Editor. I said this before, or something like it, it will bear repeating. I am alone responsible for it.

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WILFRID GRIBBLE

This is the age of trifluorination. Be for the invention of refrigerators no such thing as a beef or fruit trust was possible, but now that these inventions have been perfected they are able to do with fruit and beef what they were previously able to do with oil, i. e., regulate the supply. But we cannot regulate labor-power, and therefore cannot regulate its supply. It is a perishable commodity which we must perform continue to generate. We cannot put it in cold-storage. This labor-power is our mental and physical energy, therefore we must be right on the job when it is to be delivered. I mentioned in the first part of my speech that the socially necessary labor determined the value of a commodity. Now, sir, a certain Mr. Powell, who, I might mention, is a mine manager, issued statistics to show that the average wage received by miners around their mines was two dollars and a half a day. To the lay mind that would seem fairly good wages but you know that it is necessary for the wife of the miner to cook his mulligan and mend his clothes, etc., working from early morning till late at night. And, so when Mr. Powell is taking averages I would advise him to take into account all those who are taking part in the production of coal around the mines, and especially would I remind him of those who do not receive wages directly through his pay clerk. Another factor that is generally neglected is the amount of goods that can be bought with that two dollars and a half around the mines, for it is not the money but the amount of goods purchasable with the money which constitute the miner's real wages. So that when the wives of these miners come to that very important point in modern housewifery, the spending of that two dollars and a half, they find it necessary to send one of the children to work in the mine, and those who are not yet old enough to work, add to the family exchequer by stealing coal and wood. So you see, Sir, this wage question is not so simple a matter as Mr. Powell would have us believe.

I do not look upon this bill as a measure that will in any appreciable degree alleviate the miseries of my class, but in introducing it it is necessary to explain the difference between what is known as the commodity struggle and the class struggle, hence I was compelled to touch upon the laws of value.

Now, sir, you may ask me if I want this bill to apply to railroad companies and my answer is that I wish it to apply to all the workers in Alberta and had it been possible for me to bring in a bill to apply to the entire working class I would have done so. There has been a deputation from the Trades and Labor Council asking you to pass a weekly pay bill to which you have pledged yourselves to give careful consideration. While I am here it will be my business to bring to your attention any oversight in these matters.

I could have appealed to this Assembly on sentiment in behalf of the wage slaves on the grounds of the hardships they have to endure through receiving their wages as soon as they have earned them. Also I might have appealed to the small business man on pecuniary considerations but such notions I am not going to adopt while in this house. This bill merely seeks that the slave shall receive his wages at the end of every two weeks. Whether it shall be so or not you have the power to say.

RUFUS.

OKANAGAN ATTENTION.

Com. Desmond will be on organization work in this district for the next couple of months. Comrades wishing to assist in the work of organization or have meetings held in their vicinity should correspond with District Secretary Gildermeister, of Mara, who will acknowledge all donations, arrange meetings, etc. Walko up and get busy.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

The ship's companies of two Brazilian battleships mutinied lately. They were the two most powerful ships in the Navy of Brazil, fast—so able to choose their own distance in case of a fight with slower ships of the same navy, with guns outranging those same slower ships—so being able to play long-ball with them if necessary. Their armament, offensive and defensive, was of about the latest pattern, and it would have been a hopeless case for the ruling class of Brazil to pit other ships which had not mutinied, against them, even if the ship's companies could be trusted. The men had grievances—corporal punishment, among others—and demanded their abolition.

Some officers tried to bring them to submission and got corporal punishment in the shape of "losing the number of their mess"—naval term for getting their lights put out. After this, their demands not being promptly enough conceded, the mutineers had the audacity to fire upon government forts and arsenal, which made no reply, probably not having good artillery to compete, and perhaps the men in these forts were also "disloyal."

Anvrate, the mutineers had the power and forced the "authorities" to lose their authority, briefly at least, to climb down with the best grace possible and concede their demands to the letter, and unconditionally. Yes, they had the power and notice, my navy boys didn't simply sit down in their messes and refuse to work the ship, they didn't refuse to do one thing until somebody else did something else, their untutored minds could not see that the best way of doing one thing was to decline to do another thing, all that they knew was to go straight for the thing they wanted, and having the power, they got it.

Suppose they had merely asked for it, still fallen in the upper deck, requested to see the commanding officer, stated their case. They would have been just stating their opinion, merely voting for what they wanted, and if they left it at that, and the authorities knew they were prepared to leave it at that, those same authorities would suit themselves if they acquiesced in that same expression of opinion—that same vote. Also, if, as I said before, they had simply taken the negative stand of refusing to work the shift, the authorities would have sent "loyal" seamen aboard, put the mutineers under arrest, and treated them to "what-cher with the chill off." But never, probably, having heard of the advantages of I. V. Wism, all these poor, ignorant sailors knew was to open the magazines, pass up the ammunition, load and train the guns, clear decks for action, and say (as Comrade Fillmore puts it): "Fork over, or we'll knock your heads off."

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WILFRID GRIBBLE

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 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting held Dec. 11th, 1910. Present Comrades Matthews (chairman), Cook, Mengel, Morgan, Peterson and the Secretary. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals Toronto, Ont.; North Battleford and Menzies, Sask.; Organizers Fillmore, Gribble and O'Brien and from Comrades J. H. Robinson and H. Elmer, Clinton, Ill., and F. S. F. Faulkner, Great Falls, Mont.

Toronto manifesto ordered published in the Clarion.

Receipts. Local Selkirk, Ont. \$7.00. Literature—Brandon, \$2.50; J. H. Robinson, 25c. Publishing Fund: Local Vancouver Finnish 5.00. Members at Large Dues 4.75. Total \$19.50. Warrants authorized for Rent, \$12; Fuel, \$2; Light, \$1.65.

B. C. EXECUTIVE.

Meeting held Dec. 11th, 1910. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals Vancouver, Port Moody, Victoria, Gibsons Landing and Comrade Johnson, Silver Creek.

Receipts. Local Vancouver (Finnish) \$6.00. Local Victoria 10.00. Local Gibsons Landing 5.00. M. Halliday, Dues 1.00. Total \$31.30.

TORONTO RESOLUTION.

Comrade Editor—The enclosed manifesto, adopted after discussion at two regular meetings of the local, is sent for immediate publication in the Western Clarion. The following resolution was passed in addition:

"This local refuses to put the party paper on sale to the public on account of the utter confusion of the editor on the religious question and hereby stops its bundle of 100 copies weekly, and 'Resolved we double the order for 'Socialist Standards.'"

We request publication of Headquarters Report enclosed.

Yours frat. ally,
ARTHUR TAYLOR,
per M.H.

Comrade Editor—

(1) Local 24 Toronto deem it necessary to place this view before the party membership and ask those locals who agree with the sentiments to communicate the same to the Editor of the Western Clarion, and Comrade Taylor, 20 George St., Toronto, Ont. We desire to call attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Dominion of Canada. The Socialist Party of Canada, after its six years existence as a party contains Locals and members who are unfit for membership in the party, this is due to their lack of knowledge and also to almost criminal inactivity of the organizers who have been permitted to tour the Dominion under the auspices of the Dominion Executive Committee. Another aggravation has been that (free lance) speakers have been tolerated to circulate their reform nostrums with the sanction of Locals of the Party.

(2) A matter that has caused and is still causing much confusion is the circulation of literature owned by schemers and designers who publish the most vile stuff and label it SOCIALISM. The sanction of the existence of a privately owned paper by a member of the Party is causing the members of the working class to confuse their minds as to what is Socialism and what is radicalism. If there is to be discipline in the Party, the Party member owning a paper should be made to surrender possession and remain a member, or else be expelled for acting contrary to the interest of the working class. The private ownership of the Socialist press has been one of the greatest stumbling blocks to the real education of the working class. To take as examples, we see how the U. S. A., and Great Britain have suffered in this direction. In both countries it is invariably the case that the papers and periodicals are run for the personal profit and political aggrandisement of the owners and editors.

We therefore, desire to impress upon the membership the necessity of immediate steps to settle this question. Socialism is to be advocated by the working class and full control should be obtained by the Socialist Party of Canada of the press and literature supposed to be voicing the interests of the working class.

(3) In the case of the touring of organizers, great harm has been caused by the formation of mushroom

Locals who have a very slight conception of Socialism. In the past, no sooner had an organizer entered the town, than a Local was formed; Comrades from this Local, now scattered over the Dominion, have been complaining of the refuse that are in the Party under the guise of Socialists. The Alberta, Manitoba and Maritime Provinces, in the main, are full of reformers, and in Alberta and Manitoba, we have it on our good authority that the so-called "Socialists" are worse than the bunch of reformers that were expelled from Toronto last year. Knowing the correct frame of mind of our informants, we are justified in saying that a clearing up process should be started, such a condition of affairs must be a condemnation of the action of those organizers who have advised the granting of Charters to such locals. The methods adopted by such organizers appears to be more like that of religious revivalists than clear headed and sound logicians that organizers should be. They have been more concerned about making Locals than making Socialists in this respect the D. E. C. should be severely censured for permitting such action.

(4) The Maritime Provinces in particular have been constituted out of people who fall to grasp the elements of the Socialist platform. It comes to our knowledge that even secretaries of locals oppose the revolutionary position and openly avow the reformist idea. Many prominent members in the East, have been assisting in the betrayal of the working class by assisting to increase the circulation of papers which confuse the minds of the working class.

The unorganized locals, such as Montreal contain members who have never heard of the "Western Clarion." The D. E. C. grant charters to locals who haven't the slightest notion of the real class struggle.

(5) The D. E. C. have permitted members of reform parties to come over into Canada and lecture under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Canada. This to our mind is exceedingly lax and not consistent with the rigid discipline that ought to prevail in a real Socialist organization.

In our opinion no one put Party members should speak from our platform except in opposition.

(6) In the adoption of Parliamentary candidates the S. P. of C. has been as compromising as the Labor Party of Great Britain. Calls from locals to nominate Candidates have been issued to organizations outside the Socialist Party, this has been sanctioned by the D. E. C. who have violated the principles of Socialism by assenting to it.

These candidates have therefore not been Socialist nominees, but a bastard brand of Labor-Socialist.

It is any wonder then, that with such looseness in organization, and such frank votes given for our candidates, that Messrs. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and O'Brien have been voting for reformers in parliament?

(7) How far are they different from the Capitalist M.P.'s? Only in this direction. The Capitalist political hacks advocate reforms to be returned, and vote for them along with our "revolutionaries" and our Socialist M.P.'s repudiated those reforms, saying that Socialism was the only hope and that Socialism had not reform, and then in the parliament voted for the very measures which they and the Party press had renounced.

Here is the blight of the revisionists, Hawthornthwaite, Williams and O'Brien who votes than the capitalists because they vote for measures which they know cannot assist the working class in their fight for the emancipation from economic bondage.

(8) Can you wonder about this confusion when the party platform is so ambiguous? The working class seem to think that there are measures that can assist them in their fight against Capitalism, the one but last paragraph of the Party platform needs immediate elimination for it gives rise to false hopes in the minds of the workers.

Understanding as we do the Marxian position, we say that the misery and exploitation is bound to increase and no legislation can remedy and nullify and neutralize the working of economic laws. Because of that, palliation of the present system is impossible.

Therefore, we condemn the action of our Parliamentary representatives, as we deem them to be working in the fraud of deluding the working class by passing of reform measures, and assailing the cap' lists in their dominion.

The Socialist position is one of continual opposition to the capitalist class measures. Our function is to make Socialists, we cannot claim credit if Messrs. Jardine and Brewster support most of the measures that our socialist revolutionists bring in. The fact that M. P.'s who are avowed anti-Socialists vote for and support measures introduced by the Socialist Party M. P.'s should be sufficient to bring to mind that those measures favor the Capitalist class.

(9) We denounce the actions and attitude of the B. C. M. P.'s for their political trickery in pretending to stand for the international working class, whilst at the same time bringing in measures to stop Asiatic Immigration. We recognize the Chinese and Japanese just as worthy our support as those who pretend to stand for Socialism in Vancouver. The B. C. M. P.'s have taken up this anti-Asiatic attitude in order to secure votes to be returned to Parliament. Their actions deserve severe condemnation as does the treacherous action of Mr. R. P. Pettipiece who, according to the New York "Call" of Nov. 18 last, appeared at St. Louis, Mo., and spoke of the measures of Asiatic labor on the Canadian Pacific Coast, amid the plaudits of the Anti-Socialists of the A. F. of L.

We are desirous of seeing a revolutionary policy adopted instead of that reform and lick spittle attitude assumed by the B. C. M. P.'s.

The attitude of both Vancouver Local and the D. E. C. (who are the same apparently) towards the actions of Mr. R. P. Pettipiece are on identical lines with that pursued by the S. D. P. of England with that trickster W. Thorne, M. P.

We maintain that Pettipiece should be outside the Socialist Party. He is associated in his public capacity with an organization, which repudiates Socialism and whose main object is petitioning the capitalist class for scraps, to assist in the robbery of the workers.

He heads deputations in a political capacity from an organization outside the Socialist Party. To add insult to injury, he has been appointed fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to the American Federation of Labor, which organization is but a tool of the Civic Federation in New York and is the anti-Socialist organization in America.

Sufficient it is, that he will be seated side by side with Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other famous working class leaders. His work as secretary of a Labor Council should be justification for his expulsion.

His obnoxious contributions to the (Labor) press regarding the movement abroad are contradictory to the policy adopted by the Party in their refusal to affiliate with the International Socialist Bureau. To sum him up, he is a nuisance to the working class and the Socialist Party should get rid of him. He has tried to discredit this Local by his support of Mr. Jas. Simpson who left the Socialist Party.

His friendliness toward such anti-Socialists as the editor of the Winnipeg Voice, show what caliber of man he is.

(11) The action of the D. E. C. in permitting one of the Vancouver members, Black, to run for political office under another ticket than that of the Socialist Party, deserves censure too.

(12) We have decided to appeal to the membership of the Party, for immediate straightening up of matters in our ranks.

We deem it necessary to call this matter to the attention of the Locals with a view to an immediate change.

If the Comrades agree let us have a Dominion Convention, and immediately, and so rectify the undoubted errors that exist within our Party now. If reorganization is assented to, we can stand side by side with the Socialist Party of Great Britain, and say we are worthy of working class support.

We therefore, Resolve: That a Dominion Convention be held without delay, and further resolve: that a copy of this be sent to the "Western Clarion" and the "Socialist Standard" for immediate publication.

REPORT FROM NORTH BATTLEFORD.

Comrades—The annual meeting of Local No. 3, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, was held Saturday, December 3rd.

Officers elected for 1911: Organizer, Comrade P. Budden; Annual secretary, Comrade F. S. Allen; Librarian, Comrade A. Gildermeister.

Resolution carried that the following members be suspended for non-payment of dues, and if dues are not paid within two months the suspended members will be dropped from the rolls. Names of suspended members: Comrades A. R. Edgett, J. W. Haight, W. Rowland, James Reid, John Reid, W. W. Booth, H. Parsons, G. Chapman, A. H. Gregory, A. McDonald, Oscar Bild, J. G. Gavin.

The following resolution was also carried: That any person making application for membership in this Local be asked the following questions:

- 1. What is the class struggle?
- 2. How are the workers robbed?
- 3. What is surplus value?
- 4. What do you understand by the materialist conception of history?
- 5. What is a commodity?
- 6. What are wages?

Secretary was ordered to purchase a bundle of 25 Clarions each week and three members are to meet every Wednesday evening and distribute same round town.

Resolution carried that we hold an economic class every two weeks, discussion to be on Marx's "Value, Price and Profit."

Owing to little differences which did not amount to very much, having existed between one or two of our members and the farmer members being engaged most of their time during the summer months of their time during the winter, there has been practically no activity shown here during the last six months, but we are pleased to report that there still exists a group of revolutionists who can see that the only hope for the movement lies in concerted action, and the comrades can expect to hear that the North Battleford Local has increased its membership with none but revolutionists.

Yours in revolt,
SECRETARY LOCAL NO. 3,
BRANTFORD, ONT.

During the fall and winter months a class of "Social Progress" meets every Sunday afternoon in the Congregational Church in this city. It takes the form of short introductory addresses, followed by discussion. The themes for discussion are largely dealing with subjects affecting the working class, such as labor unionism, labor co-partnership, reforms, single tax, etc.

A. W. Baker of Brantford Local of the S. P. of C. was invited to give a talk. He accepted, and spoke last Sunday on, "Do So-Called 'Reforms' Benefit the Masses?" In his talk, Baker denied that anything short of the overthrow of the capitalist system would benefit the mass of the workers. He dealt with the various reforms advocated, in turn, 8-hour day, compensation acts, old-age pension, farm colonies for the unemployed, etc., and showed how, while they might benefit some sections of the working class, they could not improve the condition of the workers as a whole. An 8-hour day in any industry does not necessarily mean a decrease in the production of commodities, it having proved that with the aid of improved machinery, together with a system of "speeding up," 8 hours' work may produce as much wealth as 10 hours did before. Therefore our labor-unionists' hope of "more work" goes up in smoke.

An old-age pension, too, may be a very good thing for the aged poor, but then, they are a very small class in the community. The master class, too, profits by the adoption of an old-age pension; it is cheaper to them, and allows them greater surplus values to enjoy. Compensation acts also benefit a few who happen to be injured at work, or their relatives, but it also has the effect of making the employment of aged and infirm workers less secure. Anyone who is liable to meet with an accident is dismissed, and strict physical examinations become the rule, for instance, on the railroads. And so with all "reforms" short of the revolution in ownership needed to enable the worker to be the master of the products of his labor.

Baker's talk was followed by a very animated discussion, some insisting that reforms were a useful factor in the development of the political intelligence of the workers, some taking the clear revolutionary stand. The point was brought out that there is a class of people in the community who enjoy all the good things that the workers are striving so hard, and in so many ways, to get. This is the capitalist class. If you want to know who they are, just glance down the "Society Column" of your local paper. "Mr. and Mrs. Fitztonkins has departed for their winter home in Southern California." "Mrs. and Miss Jones-Smythe are expected home from their European trip next week." "Everybody will be at the Gold Club ball to-night," and "Everybody will be at the opera to-morrow night."

And so the things go on day after day. These people have no other life to live in—the working class built and furnished them, and now keep them in repair. These people have good clothes to wear, and lots of them. They eat good food, and lots of it, they eat lots of them to eat it in. No factory whistle for them. They have fine educations, read books, travel the world, improve themselves in various ways. Very nice, indeed.

But how did they manage to get hold of such a good time? By 8 hours a day? Or old-age pensions? Or compensation acts? No! By none of these, but by virtue of their ownership of the things by which wealth is produced. Because they own the mills, mines, factories and railroads; and from their ownership of these things comes the stream of wealth that they enjoy.

Now we see the working class, are after that same ownership, and we are going to get it by hook or by crook. First we must create a desire in a sufficient number of the working class for it; then we must seize on the thing that enables the ruling class to maintain their ownership, that is, the control of the political power.

Taking it altogether, the talk and discussion cannot fail to be a factor in the education of those of the workers who heard and took part in it.

QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

Have you ever considered the ever-increasing power-to-produce of modern machinery?

How is it that craftsmen in any particular trade, dread the introduction of machinery into their particular trade?

Under normal conditions would not men welcome anything that would be a means of saving labor and giving more time for leisure and enjoyment?

Why does the moulder curse the moulding machine, the compositor the typesetting devices, and the building trades mechanics the modern steel and cement method of construction?

What must be the thoughts of the stonecutter or mason as he views the process of building the Market St. Bridge?

Are there not a class of people who DO welcome the advent of machinery into the world of industry?

And are these people not the OWNERS of machinery?

Is it not true, as Karl Marx said, that a modern factory is one vast machine?

Do not the owners of this machinery enjoy all the good things of life by virtue of this same ownership?

And is not the uncertain and precarious state of the working class due to their lack of ownership of these same means of production?

Then, what's the matter with the working class OWNING as well as building and operating these vast machines?

If they have brains and muscle enough to invent, build and operate them, have they not brains to OWN them?

DO the workers really operate industry, or is it guided and directed by some power outside of them?

Would it harm the working class to work shorter hours, under better conditions, wear better clothes, eat better food, than they do now?

Does it benefit the working man to be robbed?

IS the working man robbed? And, if he is; WHERE is he robbed: as a producer or as a consumer of commodities, or as both?

IS it in the interests of the working class that their power to labor—their labor power—should be a commodity on the market like coal and ice, pig iron or potatoes?

Under what conditions would it cease to be a commodity? Or would it be better for him to let it continue to be a commodity, but let him get a better price for it?

As these are some of the questions that workmen of to-day are asking themselves in every part of the world, are the workers in Brantford giving them the attention that they deserve?

Or is it to our interests to boost for a big navy, or a bigger army, or more militia, and "boy scouts"?

Wouldn't benefit the worker most a cheapening of the cost of living; a raise in the price of labor-power, or a change in the ownership of the machine?

IS it possible to improve conditions for the workers while the socially-owned and operated machinery is privately owned?

And should we do as many sincere men would have us do—devote our energies to improving our conditions, without changing the ownership, i.e., by means of reform?

OR COULD we change the ownership anyway?

Say, Mr. Workingman, are these questions worth your study?
—D.—In Brantford Citizen.

Here and Now

By Esos.

Through the "friendly" intervention of the federal government, workmen in a cotton factory at Puebla, Mexico, accepted a reduction in wages and called off a strike. Federal governments are expensive "friends."

When hearing our Liberal politicians how about Conservative graft, one is reminded of a skunk condemning a lumberger cheese because of its odorous qualities.

Vancouver, the real "great single-tax city," has more real estate sharks to the square yard than any Canadian city this scribe has ever been in.

The art of rolling up wealth begins with the shirt sleeves.—Wall Street Journal.

And ends there—provided the art is practiced on one's own sleeves.

Following is the week's sub-hustling record:

C. M. O'Brien	5
W. K. Bryce, De Malino, Sask.	5
A. W. Baker, Brantford, Ont.	3
W. W. Lefaux, Vancouver	3
A. Farnillo, Edmonton, Alta.	2
Geo. A. Faulkner, Litchfield, Alta.	2
A. F. Cobb, Blomfield, Alta.	2
J. Watson, Winnipeg, Man.	2
G. Lester, Calgary, Alta.	2
Singles:	
Horace Collingwood, North Battleford, Sask.	
Bert Irwin, Meeting Room, Alta.	
F. H. Nanasim, B. C.	
H. Smith, Merritt, B. C.	
W. Byatt, Hillcrest, B. C.	
C. C. Schmidt, City.	
Bundles:	
Noll McLean, South Fort George, B. C.	
Archie Hogg, New Westminster, B. C.	
H. J. L., \$1.00 Maintenance Fund.	

THE SERVANTS OF CAPITAL.

Consolidation of capital has been going on rapidly over the world for at least twenty years. Germany has no Morgan or Rockefeller; but her "cartels" and syndicates correspond to our trusts. In 1871 the number of iron works there was two hundred and thirteen, with a yearly output valued at twenty-five million dollars. In 1907 the number of works had fallen to one hundred and three, though the value of output had risen to a hundred and sixty-five millions. In England and Wales, exclusive of London, in 1889, there were ninety-six joint-stock banks, holding about eight hundred million dollars of deposits. In 1908 the number of such banks was only thirty-seven and their deposits had risen to a thousand millions. Since 1908 further consolidation of banks has taken place there. Instances outside the United States of this powerful tendency of capital to combine might be multiplied.

With instances inside the United States every reader is familiar; but our instances are often misunderstood because they are treated as personal movements—as something that Morgan and Hill, Harriman and Rockefeller are doing. This consolidation is not a movement of men at all. It is a worldwide movement of capital; and we would have gone on in the United States in substantially the same way if the gentlemen named had never been born.

The grand object of consolidation is to suppress competition; and for capital that has become a measure of self-preservation. The New York Central Railroad was made up of a dozen small local lines. A fight among them would have been much like a war between two Indian tribes—some scalping, a few acres of corn destroyed, fifty bark huts burned. In the present New York Central system something like a thousand million dollars is invested. Just south lies the Pennsylvania system, in which another thousand millions is invested. Actual war between these two huge systems would destroy capital as fast as many a campaign that figures in international history. Capital says there shall be no such war; and because that is necessary to capital's self-preservation it will keep on saying it as long as water runs downhill—given the continuation of present conditions.

One might say that personally Mr. Morgan has nothing to do with it. He is the agent of capital only because he does the things that capital requires. If he did not do them there would instantly be another agent.

Perhaps those publicists are right who say that this consolidation of capital is the most important phenomenon of our time; but whoever regards it as in any degree a personal movement, or subject to the discretion of any one man or any limited number of men, will never understand it.—Saturday Evening Post.

It remains for wage slaves, among whom the carrying on of a struggle, "much like a war between two Indian tribes," is the essential condition for the existence of capital, to renounce that principle of consolidation which is so successful an element in the growth of capitalist power.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We will secure the business of Manufacturers, Engineers, Inventors, and Patent Attorneys. Each of having their Patent Business transacted in the most prompt and efficient manner. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York, U.S.A. Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Ont., U.S.A.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage
Vancouver Local 387.

ERKINE, ALTA.

Dear Comrade:—On Saturday evening, December 3rd, Comrade O'Brien held a meeting in this district, and despite the fact that the mercury hovered around zero, our meeting place was filled with farmers anxious to hear what our Socialist M.P. had to say on the great subject of Socialism.

Our Comrade pointed out that although we were supposed to be independent farmers, we were really slaves, except for the fact that we always had a steady job. At the close of his remarks that night another meeting was arranged for the following day, Sunday, which was not quite so cold.

His visit seemed to put new life into this local, and we expect to attack the enemy with renewed energy, feeling that in due time he will be overthrown and we shall emerge free men ready to take possession of the earth and exploit it for use instead of for profit.

The farmers are dissatisfied and realize that there is something radically wrong. It only needs someone to carry them the message in a clear way and they will drop in like ripe fruit into a basket. Our great need is for more speakers.

Our local now has a membership of 22. Receipts for both meetings, five dollars, new membership enrolled, five, and four or five subs. taken by Comrade O'Brien for the "Clarion". Yours in revolt, A. A. McNEILL, Secy. Local Erskin No. 32.

ORGANIZATION AGAIN

Peo-Wha-Keo wants me to take a hand in talking over organization in the Clarion columns. That I will willingly do, if there is a possibility that it will do any good.

We cannot adopt all the methods of the old parties, but we can adopt some of them to good advantage; and further, if we are going to have a successful political machine we must study the methods of our opponents, just as the general on a battlefield finds out the position, the strength, and, if possible, the plans of the enemy. He does this because he knows if he is to be the victor that he must employ tactics to suit the conditions, and as the conditions change, so must the tactics.

Now, here is a lesson we can learn from the old parties. They pay but little attention to the old voters whom they know have always voted one way and very likely always will; but they devote their time to the young men, and women too, whom they know are easily turned away and very susceptible to new ideas. They strive to hold these young people, even making work for them to impress them with the idea that they are a part of the organization. Should one of them voice a new idea, or one which they think is new, he is listened to with interest, whether the matter be of importance or not. What I am trying to show is that they are encouraged in every way.

at anything short of what we are ourselves, instead of utilizing the material at hand for our own advantage. "If we have the material," says Peo-Wha-Keo. We have the material, we have the whole working class, but we must first reach them and, whether you like it or not, we are not doing so at the present time.

Outside the executives, we have no organization worthy of the name. One local does not know what the other is doing, therefore one cannot profit by the experience of the other. Take a Dominion organizer, Griddle for instance, who recently said he had the "bumpy," who encouragement has he got to work? He is going from Coast to Coast just feeling his way from one local to another, mapping out his own route. He notifies a local a few days previously that he will arrive on a certain date and when he gets there performs someone hands him a poster informing him that he is to speak in a certain place at a certain time. He goes to a bum hotel and has some oats, then locates the place, runs off his talk and prepares to move on. There is no one to tell him the position of the local or to consult him on what is being done or what should be done; none who look upon him for what he is, an organizer.

The locals of the Okanagan deserve credit for jointly arranging a tour for Comrade Desmond. It is a step in the right direction. They know just where and when Desmond is wanted, and Desmond will know just where he is going and what he has to do. Local Revelstoke could not participate in this scheme because it was badly broke. Spending finances as well as it could under prevailing conditions but not getting the result it otherwise would were there more perfect organization. We are too far along now for locals to be connected through Provincial Executives. Locals should be connected with one another through central bodies responsible to the provincial executives. If this were done I believe that it would be possible in a short time for each district to publish a paper of its own to hand out the right dope in the right place at the right time. With such facilities for publicity it would be possible to attack effectively the machines of the old political parties, and it would serve to keep the locals in closer touch with one another. The few dollars of each local could be clubbed together to be used for definite purposes to be decided upon by those concerned.

Now I know just what many of you will say: "Why not devote our few dollars to the Clarion?" But whether you like it or not the Clarion is not a paper that reaches the masses, and if it did it wouldn't be read by them. It would be casting pearls before swine. The Clarion, I believe, has no peer in the English language as a Socialist organ, but it is too much for the mind of the average worker to assimilate at the start of his education. Nevertheless I do not advocate changing the policy of the Clarion. It has done great work amongst the party members and it has yet great work to do.

I believe I have said enough for the present and will now sit back and await the vengeance of the "giants." To forestall any misapprehensions I will say that I am an unadulterated product of the S. P. of C. and if my ideas have gone wrong, then it is rather a reflection on its methods of education.

THE UNPATRIOTIC IRISHMAN.

The "Canadian navy," Atlantic section, has been in action—wide press report—suppressing a disturbance amongst fishermen. We are also informed, on good authority, that the Rainbow recently emerged victorious, after a desperate struggle with a piratical coal-oil can in Burrard Inlet.

STORIES ABOUT PRINTERS.

(By J. H. Fraser.) It was one of those cold, soggy-wet autumn nights when the fire got good and when one was inclined to spend the evening indoors, that several of us drifted into the newly established Quad Club. We hadn't much of a library at that time and our pool and billiard tables were not in the best condition. The Club was formed entirely of men employed in the printing industry and of course that meant a large majority of Socialists.

The conversation turned naturally to Socialism and to Socialist party tactics. White and Wilson, two old-timers, were having quite an animated discussion over the best method of reaching the working class and I strove to hear the argument.

"Did you ever read the works of Marx, Engels, Kautsky, Lafargue or Bebel, or any of the others?" asked Wilson.

"No," said White. "I have been too busy attending ward meetings and soap-boxing and talking Socialism to find any spare time for reading, but suppose those things are all right, but then you know they are so dry that when I try to read them I fall asleep."

"You are busy talking Socialism, are you? Well, if you have never read any books on the Socialist philosophy, how do you know whether you are talking Socialism or not? If you have not read and studied up on economics, how do you know that the measures which you advocate are for the benefit of the working class or not? Well, it's small wonder that every once in a while we see columns of valuable space taken up with articles trying to explain what is the matter with the world. I'll tell you what the matter is with the party, there are not enough Socialists in it."

There were a few minutes of silence and then someone proposed that Wilson should tell how and where he became a Socialist. He objected at first, but the audience demanded to hear the story, and so, after selecting a comfortable chair, he told us the following:

"Dan Bane had been known for fifteen or twenty years as one of the most far-sighted and progressive members of the union. Socialism had never been discussed in union meetings, nor had Dan ever chanced to work with a Socialist. He knew that the working class had to fight constantly in order to live at all, and as he had seen the working class repeatedly betrayed by 'friends of labor,' he came to the conclusion that labor had nothing to gain by electing politicians of whatever ticket they might choose to run. He was quite positive in his own mind that it didn't make much difference to a politician what colored flag he sailed under so long as it landed him in a job.

"But Dan was an intelligent man and quite a student. He had read works of Thomas Paine and other radical literature, but he was sure that the best thing a working man could do, at the time we first met, was to vote for Bryan.

"I was almost as ignorant of the principles of Socialism as Dan, although I had read one or two of the papers occasionally.

"One night we started for union meeting, and as we gathered Wilson square we saw a crowd watching a stand or box, where a banner was displayed announcing a Socialist meeting. I suggested that we stop and listen. Dan agreed, rather reluctantly, I thought. He was such a red hot union man that he always wanted to be on time.

"The chairman of the meeting mounted the platform and made several announcements about Socialist excursions and dances and entertainments of various kinds, offering tickets for sale for all of them. He then announced that the speaker of the evening, a prominent and well known Socialist, would talk to us about things of great importance to labor.

"A young and fairly intelligent looking man took his place. He didn't seem to be embarrassed or at all confused. After looking his audience over coolly and with great deliberation, he began to speak. First he told how the Socialist Party had been endorsed by various 'eminent divines,' naming them all. He next told of the great authors and authors not quite so great, who had spoken favorably of Socialism. All this worried Dan and me, but we were determined to investigate this question, so we stuck.

"The speaker launched into a criticism of the men in power and closed with the following words: "'Who is responsible for the rottenness in the government of this city? Who is? I ask. Dare you answer that? No, you dare not. It is you working men. It is you who elect dishonest officials. There is only one way to get honest men in power, and that is by electing members of the Socialist party to office.'"

"Come, lets heat it," said Dan. And I was quite willing to go. "We walked along in silence for a time and suddenly Dan turned on me almost fiercely and said: "'Jim, you and I have worked all over this country, and also in Canada. We have worked in towns which were pocket editions of heaven as far as grat was concerned. I worked for three years in Greenville, Ont., and in that time the only grat that could be discovered was the time the sheriff collected eleven cents for mileage when he had walked the distance. Then I worked in Elmville, N. Y., and there was some grat discovered in the city government. And here there is a lot of it. But somehow I don't seem to have any more money in one place than in another. How have you found it?'"

ere low. Grat was unknown there, but the working class wasn't any better fed nor housed nor clothed than they were in the most grat-ridden city I have ever been in. By the time we had reached our destination we had come to the conclusion that grat in politics has very little to do with the condition of the working class.

"By the time we arrived at the hall we found the meeting in progress. The report of the meeting committee was under discussion.

"The union's demands were not very modest, I'll admit, but we were working for low wages, and worse still, far too many hours. Where workers in an industry work too hard or too many hours per day the periods of unemployment are invariably longer and more frequent than in lines where by shortening their work time the men cause a scarcity of help.

"The proposition for consideration called for an immediate reduction in hours and an immediate increase in wages. The radicals applauded vigorously several times during the reading of the report. In fact, it was easy to see that the sentiment was overwhelmingly for an immediate adoption of the report. Some wanted a few changes, and the few 'capitalists' at the meeting opposed its adoption. By capitalists I mean those working men who always take the employer's side in every argument.

"The spokesman of this contingent argued that it would not be right to demand a raise on such short notice; that it would show that we had no respect for the rights of others, also that we were immoral and unchristian, and that the employers, having been saving and thrifty, had built up their various establishments and were entitled to some consideration because of this fact; they had been so kind as to give employment to a large number of men, and further, they were entitled to compensation for risks and for the exertion necessary to superintendence.

"The speech lasted about half an hour and had a great effect upon the audience. Of course it wouldn't be tolerated now, but in those days very few working men had developed the faculty of thinking for themselves. His closing sentence seemed to have more effect than any other part of his speech, when he said:

"Now, men, I say it would be unjust and very wrong of us to take advantage of these employers after they have been so fair to us. Remember, God in his infinite goodness, gave the wealth of the world into the hands of those best fitted to administer it. He member, also, the saying of St. Paul: 'The powers that are are ordained of God.'"

"When one of the radicals asked permission to speak he was told to be brief and to the point. This speaker was a master of the English language and knew how to say the right thing at the right time.

"He called attention to the fact that, while wages had advanced, the prices of other commodities had risen much more rapidly, and that though our money wages might be higher, our real wages, that is, what we could purchase with what we received, had decreased at least a third. He spoke also of the laws which had been made in the interest of the capitalists and how, if we would elect our own men to fill the political offices, we could do likewise; but at this point the chairman stopped him with: 'You can't talk Socialism here; this is no political meeting,' and refused to permit him to say anything more. Cries of 'Go on! More! More of that!' were heard from all over the hall, but the chairman refused to reverse his decision.

"Before I knew what I was doing I was out on the floor demanding permission to speak. I first demanded to know if the last speaker had been talking Socialism and he replied 'Yes,' quick as a flash. Then I said that, in my opinion, the working class and the employing class had nothing in common, that whatever was to our interest was opposed to theirs, and that if the ensuing struggle was the basis of the Socialist philosophy, a union man could hardly be anything else but a Socialist. Cries of 'Right you are!' and 'Hear, hear!' rang through the hall, but down came the chairman's gavel and I was ruled off the floor.

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.

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- 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.

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