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THE AWAKENING.

World Fears Competition of Industrious Chinamen.

A few years ago China and Japan were closed countries—closed to Western or capitalist trade. The yellow men seemed bent upon living by themselves and shutting out the Christian influences of modern industry. The old methods of hand manufacture and primitive culture of the soil obtained.

But Europe, England and America, in the meantime, were experiencing wondrous industrial expansion—so much so, that although almost the whole earth had come under their sovereignty, they still lacked markets for the surplus that the tollers were daily grinding out in ever-increasing masses. "Uncivilized" countries were gobbled up and forced to become markets for Western products. And ever the tollers turned out a larger surplus, being aided in doing so by the immense strides being made in labor-saving methods and machinery.

Longing eyes were from time to time turned toward China and Japan. Finally, about 1840, Great Britain—Christian Great Britain—under various pretexts, sought a cause for war with China. In order that Chinese ports might be opened up to English trade, British capitalists were large owners of poppy plantations in India, the products of these same plantations being opium. A contraband trade had been carried on by these English capitalists by which large quantities of opium were smuggled into China. The Chinese government endeavored to prevent this and the British bulldog, ever watchful of the interests of his masters, was unloosed. China received a spanking, which was repeated in 1856-60, and was ordered to be good and allow foreign wares to enter her markets. Of course, as usual, the whole affair was whitewashed and made to appear as a campaign waged against heathenism, and Great Britain was pictured as swaggering about with a bible in one hand and a sword in the other. Missionaries were placed on the ground in ever-increasing numbers to teach the "poor heathen" their great need of Western civilization, and for some time things went on as slick as a whistle.

China, and presently, Japan drew more and more of the surplus wares of Britain, America, Germany, etc., and many fat purses were lined at the expense of the wage-mules who produced an ever-increasing surplus for foreign markets. Modernism waxed apace in the Far East. There were men—"croakers" they were usually called—who pointed out the inevitable result. Marx and others pointed out that capitalism was conquering these countries for markets and that eventually, when these became highly civilized—with capitalist manufacturers, that is—the breakdown of capitalism must inevitably follow. Surplus value wrung from the workers cannot be realized by the owners of industry unless the wares containing that surplus can be marketed. When the markets fail, surplus can no longer be realized upon it. Then the "croakers" have increased in number, and their chorus wondrously in volume, of late. For things are happening. Sixty years ago capital opened up the markets of China. Thirty odd years ago the same favour was conferred upon Japan. Trade has increased by leaps and bounds until very lately, and many waxed rich upon the spoils.

But a queer phenomenon has of late been manifesting itself. For years the "yellow peril" had been a stock phrase with many of the lickspittle class. Now a real "yellow peril" arose, and not in the shape of the "man behind the gun" as had been expected, but in the form of cheap commodities. Marx pointed out that cheap commodities were the missiles with which the Chinese wares were battered down. Now, China, Japan, India, turn the tables and begin to batter the wares of Europe and America with cheap commodities. The following clipping taken from the "Christian Herald," a paper supposed to be devoted to the propaganda of metaphysics, will probably elucidate the cause better than I can:

American Rivals in the World's Trade.

In India, in China and in Japan, we have been the guests who have enjoyed

their hospitality, only to rise in the morning and say to our hosts, "You must not sit at table with us." Believe me, this condition cannot endure. Politically we are in grave danger. Commercially, with their industry and their frugality, they are fast outstripping us. They have ceased buying flour from the Minneapolis mills, because they are grinding Indian and Manchurian wheat with Chinese labor at Voosung. A line of ships is running from the Yellow river to Seattle, bringing 72,000 tons a year of pig iron manufactured at Hankow and delivered, freight and duty added, cheaper than we can produce it. In Cawapore, India, with American machinery they are making shoes so cheaply that the manufacturers of Lynn can no longer compete with them. The cottons and silks which we one time sent to Asia are now made in Japan and China.—Melville D. Stone, in the Christian Herald.

This is the "yellow peril," then, that we workers are getting up against—a peril that is even now very real. In the course of "developing" the East, the capitalist class has discovered that the cost of production of labor-power in Oriental countries is much less than in America or Europe. In other words, the standard of living of the workers is lower—they can subsist on less hay and oats—hence, they need not be paid such high wages.

The goods can be manufactured, shipped to America or Europe, and sold at a good profit, for much less than the home-made product. American and English capital, or rather international capital, when this discovery is made, begins with added years to exploit the East, not as a market only, but as the home of their manufacturing. Yellow wares—slaves must do the work that has been hitherto performed by white labor. China, Japan, India and others, until yesterday, heathen countries without that beautiful institution "civilization" are now to become lives of capitalist industry, while ere long America—"the land of the free and the home of the brave" will be the "foreign market" to be exploited by American capital with headquarters in the Far East. Now this is no dream, but a hell of a stern reality, for those who are still asleep, to buck up against. Capital will go wherever wares can be manufactured to contain the very largest possible proportion of surplus value. If a lower standard of living prevails in China than in America, thus enabling the capitalist to buy labor-power more cheaply, he is going there because profit is, of course, the goal he seeks.

Take a look at the situation, you fellows who have not yet discovered wherein your interests lie. Today, all the capitalist countries, in other words, the whole "civilized" world, is struggling for markets. All the known land that is inhabited on the globe has been embraced by this gigantic machine. No sooner does capital get hold of a country than development begins. Wage-slavery with its mass of surplus-value—profit for the master—takes hold, and presently that country also has a surplus and is looking for a market. As before, I ask you what is to happen when all these countries have mountains of surplus products for which no market can be found?

Millions of men are today idle because there is no place in which they can be profitably employed by the masters. Capital goes to China where more profit can be made. But tomorrow your condition will be even worse as the yellow man, working in his own country, will compete against you and beat you. Other millions of you will then be out of jobs and so, penniless and starving. A few days later the unemployed problem will have traveled to China in the wake of capital. The yellow man will flood the world's markets with cheap commodities—dirty cheap. He will throw himself out of a job as you have done. There will be mountains of goods: food, clothing, etc., on the market, yet you cannot buy—you won't have the price.

Then, my metaphysically inclined friend, my fellow slave who talks about the "sacredness of law and or-

der" and other such piffle, you will be hungry and shelterless with mountains of food all about you and palaces to be occupied. What will you do? Ah! I know well what you will do. You will have to revolt. You will have to get busy and take food, and clothing, and shelter from those whom you have allowed to rob you. You will have to take the earth and all its fruits. There will be no other way out. You will not commit such "illegal" acts willingly. For such a creature of your environment are you, and such is the power of the slave conceptions you have been engrained in, that even then you may feel twinges of that thing—conscience. But there will be no other way out. You must do something, or starve.

Perhaps you have wondered why it is that the socialist, who works next to you at the bench or in the pit, is so untruffed by the slurs and flings you and your fellow-slaves fling at him. Well, I can tell you the secret of his philosophic attitude. He knows that you must sometime awaken to the truth of his doctrine. He knows that the screws of oppression—the iron heel of capital—are constantly being tightened and becoming more crushing. Perhaps another turn or two will catch you in just the proper place to make a rebel of you. He knows that, sooner or later, you will be forced to rebel and, knowing this, he goes on spreading the light. In a little while, when capitalist industry has become a little more perfected, we expect to strike the blow that will free us. Join us or stay out, just as you please at present. Sooner or later, however, you must.

ROSCOE A. FILLMORE.

O'BRIEN AT BELLEVUE

Oh, Me.

I have been attending that farce, called an inquest, on the death of 31 slaves in the Bellevue mine. The company has a lawyer, the Government has a lawyer and the Miners' Union, in order to get a hearing, also has a lawyer.

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY.

(By Wilfred Gribble.)

I am not a politician, I am merely a worker called from his tools to deliver the message of my comrades to my fellow workers. Socialism is an interpretation of society. We are sellers of a commodity, labor power, capitalists are buyers of that same commodity. The interests of all the sellers of labor are opposed to the interests of all the buyers. Ah the interests of all the laborers are opposed to all the labor buyers, the capitalists. And all of their interests are opposed to us. This is our immediate economic condition.

Society is entirely different from what it used to be and Socialists claim that this change of society is brought about by a change in the methods by which society earns its living. The crooked stick that our remote ancestors used to loosen the earth has changed to the engine plow. The old hand weaving frame has changed to the modern automatic loom. Every machine is an evolver of some primitive sort and as the tools have changed, society has changed too.

The Indians lived a primitive life, used primitive tools, and therefore, had a primitive society. They were absolutely ignorant of buying and selling labor. There were no employers among them. All people were one like them. All developed with their tools and the machine, and is developing today, it will continue to develop and society will develop with it. We cannot stay still. The capitalist hopes society will remain as it is today. The Socialists know it will not, they know it must develop. Though we know the change is coming we must work to help it come. We are involuntary instruments of evolution.

We cannot describe in detail the future Socialistic state. We do know, however, what we want and what we are striving for. We want a decent living in a world of plenty. We want more food, more shelter, more clothing and more of the good things of life and we do not want to work too hard to get them.

der" and other such piffle, you will know of the cause of the explosion. They have no motive in telling other than the facts and, if they were allowed to proceed, they would—on the average—occupy about 15 or 20 minutes each. But with three lawyers who know nothing of a mine, each trying to make the minor say things that seem legally, it is a tiresome proposition to have to listen. It will last all next week.

Among the thirty one victims were a number of our comrades, five of them were buried in Bellevue without the assistance of a sky-pilot. The comrades gathered around the graves and sang revolutionary songs. The inquest is being held in the Socialist hall, the only available place. The representatives of the powers that be did not care to use the word, so in issuing summons to witnesses and jurors they said "Workingmen's Hall." But as they sit in session again, dealing out "justice" over their heads in Socialist Party of Canada, in large old letters, also Slaves take notice, etc.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

SOCIAL EVENING.

On Saturday, January 28th, the members of Vancouver Local No. 1, Socialist Party of Canada, will rest from the task of delving into the serious problems of life and turn their attention to lighter things. The ladies of the local, have taken in hand to provide a real, sociable "good time" for all who care to attend. Dancing will be prohibited—after six in the morning. An excellent musical program is being prepared. The presence of ladies is particularly desired as the bachelors have had to have their turn.

Proceedings start at 8 p.m. Admission—adults 25 cents, children free. Tickets on sale at Empress Theatre propaganda meetings and at local headquarters, 227 Westminster Ave. where the merry-makers will forgather.

We don't want work, but we are willing to work enough to get an honest living, but we do object to working hard to make a living for some idle non-productive capitalist.

We are selfish because Nature is selfish and we are a part of Nature. Altruism is nothing but refined selfishness. We work to help our fellow workers because we must rise and fall together. As we help them we help ourselves.

All people are selling today. The capitalists make their living by selling something or having some one sell something on their behalf. The laborer sells his labor. When the laborer makes a machine it is not his to sell. When the Indian made a bow and arrow it was his to use or to sell, but the man who makes something today can neither use it or sell it. The situation would be funny if it were not tragic.

The laborers sell their life force, the labor power, the active force in production. In order to sell this he must have a buyer. That buyer is the capitalist. The capitalist buys his labor power because he can sell the product of that labor, enough to buy more labor than he used before. In other words, he makes a profit.

The wage struggle is not a class struggle, it is a struggle between buyers and sellers. The strike is a waiting game. It is a contest between pocket books and the capitalist is sure to win. As a means of settling disputes the strike is gone forever because the capitalist has the most dollars. The new field of conflict is the election and here the laborers are strong, they have the most votes.

The Socialists do not blame the capitalists. They would do the same. We do not abuse the capitalist. The mission of the Socialist is to educate the workers and abuse never educated. The capitalists are better husbands and fathers than we are because they let a man, use their wives and families a better living. But the laborers vote to keep a system that burts their own wives and families.

B. C. LEGISLATURE.

Parker Williams in Debate on Speech From Throne.

Parliament opened on the 12th inst. with more than the customary display of the argument on which all governments rest,—rifles and bayonets of the militia and gorgeous uniforms of the officers of "our" Canadian navy, contrasting in a vivid manner with the crowd of very ordinary looking "distinguished" people who occupied the floor of the chamber.

The Lieut. Governor's speech followed the stereotyped style. A few tears over the demise of the late King, followed by a pious expression of belief in the security and permanence (sic) of British institutions under the wise "ministration" of his successor, were succeeded by complacent references to the condition of the fruit and mining industries. The attention of the House was directed to a bill to be brought down by the government amending the Coal Miner Regulation Act, with the professed intention of safeguarding in every possible way the miners. As the act in its present shape, it enforced, would, in the opinion of practical working miners, give fairly adequate protection, any amendments thereto will receive the closest scrutiny from the two Socialists in the House, who both represent coal mining districts. It is safe to say that the government's proposals include no provision for the election, by the men of the inspectors appointed to enforce the provisions of the act. Until that step is taken the sincerity of their protestations for the welfare and safety of the miners must be taken with a large dose of salt.

The only other item affecting the interests of the wealth producers is a reference to a bill to be introduced providing for the inspection of logging and railroad camps. This matter was first introduced by Com. P. Williams in the session of 1909 in a bill which provided for the provision of "first aid" outfits and the sanitary inspection of the camps. Com. Williams withdrew his bill on receiving an assurance from the Provincial Secretary (Dr. Young) that a bill would be brought down by the government on the following year, dealing with the matter in a more thorough and efficient manner than it was possible for a private member to introduce. (Any measure entailing an expenditure of Provincial funds can only be introduced by a member of the government.) As the government in 1910 were working overtime in handing over the most valuable exploiting privileges in the Province to McKenzie and Mann and their ilk, the health and comfort of the "lumber wolves" and railroad workers had to wait. The bill will be received with considerable interest by thousands of working men all over the Province. The rest of the speech, some seventeen items, affected purely bourgeois interests.

The Attorney General presented the public accounts for the fiscal year ending March, 1910.

The capitalist could not treat the laborer fair no matter how much he wished. No one man can run a factory. He buys a factory and raw materials. His is the passive factor in production. Now he must buy the active factor, the labor. And as a buyer he buys it as cheaply as he can. (Until we can find one instance of a laborer getting full value for his services under the present system, we shall refuse to believe it is possible.) They want to buy labor. They own the means of life and labor must sell its labor power to the owners of the means of life.

The world is one vast storehouse of raw materials. The capitalist owns it, but can not use it. Labor is the key that can create wealth of it. We must have that storehouse. We gave it to the capitalist through our ignorance, but we have paid for it since, ten times over in labor and in blood. We must take it. We can not buy it. All the wealth in the laboring classes possession would not buy a single railroad. We will pay no attention to his rights because he has paid no attention to ours. We will treat him like he has treated us.—(News Telegram, Calgary.)

Two curious items are included in the bill of expenses sent in by the Agent-General's office in London, expenses which have to be met out of the Provincial funds. One is a donation of \$9.70 to the Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, and the other is a donation of \$503 to the "British Empire League." It would be interesting to ascertain the method of reasoning by which the apportionment of the disparate amounts was decided upon. Is the Anti-Socialist Union in such a desperate condition that it needs nearly 500 per cent more help than the British Empire League? Or did the Agent-General think that the tendency the Anti-Socialist League is fighting more dangerous to the "Empire" than the "Empire" League is a benefit? And again, does he know, if it really is Socialism they are fighting?—or merely an agitation of the petty bourgeois, which if successful might give them another breathing spell before they are finally crushed by the "greater capitalism," delaying thereby the onward march of the revolutionary proletarian movement, the common enemy of both?

It is pretty safe to conclude that he does not know. "E duuno" where "are." The speeches of the mover and seconder of the address in reply were more than usually tame and uninteresting. Show (Kamloops) the former, was somewhat brief. Like the bulk of the Conservative rank and file he has seized very few opportunities of making himself heard in the past and probably regretted the fact. He showed a faint glimmering of independent thinking in expressing his doubts as to whether the "best government B. C. has ever had" was to be credited with the prevailing "prosperity," or whether it was the inevitable result of economic conditions.

He was followed by the seconder, Manson (Colind) who made it very clear that he entertained no such heretical notions: "The unscrupulous virtue and sagacity of the government and the prosperity of 'us,' "us" and "our" was his text, tirelessly re-created in a speech lasting in the neighborhood of two hours.

Parker Williams moved the adjournment of the debate on a little too quickly, the speaker not having called for the "question," and on the question being put, Brewster, the only official Liberal representative in the House, tried to grab the opportunity of moving the adjournment himself, but the speaker recognized Parker Williams' intention to do so, much to the Liberal champion's displeasure.

Hawthornthwaite introduced an "Act respecting compensation to working men for accidents suffered in the course of their employment." Objection was raised by the speaker on the ground that the rules of the House provided that notice should be given but the Premier waived all objection, and it was allowed to stand. The local press states that it was the first time in the history of the Province such a course had been taken by a private member.

Parker Williams gave notice of his intention to introduce an act to amend the Masters and Servants Act (providing for a fortnightly pay day) and the House adjourned.

Parker Williams discusses the Lieut. Governor's Speech.

On Monday, January 16, Parker Williams resumed the debate on the Lieut. Governor's speech. In his opening remarks he said that too quickly the usual custom to begin with a general eulogy of the previous speakers. He was not in the habit of doing so, but he would refer to the speech of the member for Kamloops. (Shaw), who had given utterance to views that were original for a "hide-bound Tory." With Manson it was different, he in his speech had gone all over the province to advance evidence of prosperity, and at one time had become quite eloquent. He (P. Williams) was surprised that any "live" man could stand up and say how pleased he was with this and that action of the government in an effort to show that he was

(Continued on Page 4)

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CLARION, 1910.

Bound volumes of this paper for 1910 are now being prepared. All those desiring a copy should order at once. Price \$2.50.

WE ARE TOO DEAR.

In connection with Comrade Pillmore's article in this issue on Chinese industrial competition, the following editorial from the Montreal Weekly Witness will prove interesting: "There appears elsewhere a picture of steel works at Hangkow, in China, worked by Chinese labor, with Chinese capital, under a Chinese directorate, and exporting rails to San Francisco. This is what we have frequently told our readers would follow our system of excluding cheap labor and basing the home product, granting that the United States can practically exclude the foreign product by making her home product dearer and steeper than her own. In it, it is obvious that when the ceases to have an easy surplus of natural products to export, to bear all her tariff burdens, and pay for all her imports, she will have nothing that anyone else will buy, and will be shut up within herself. This great plant is a menace also to Great Britain, threatening to undersell her in her staple industry. And yet, there are people in France, and in Canada among them, to ask Great Britain to trammel her home production with artificial dearness. The days of Great Britain's industrial ascendancy are probably numbered. What China can do in steel she can do in textiles. But it is simply madness to hasten the day by burdening her industries with artificial dearness of living. We in Canada ought to be looking forward to our future."

Aside from the references to tariffs, it will be noted that this was by a writer of the "exclusion of cheap labor." When it is considered that of British capital alone there is invested in Canada 373,000,000 pounds, upon which dividends must be paid, our contemporary is a troublingly unjustified in pointing a trembling finger at the gates of competition rising on the banks of the Yangtze-Kiang. From his point of view, that is.

The question is, who is likely to first fire the rule of capital—the cheap chink, or the high-priced per-centage who vehemently, and much too often, protests that he will "never, never, be a slave!"

ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

They say that Socialists stand for economic justice. This sounds rather well which inclines us to be suspicious. We are not quite sure what economic justice means, but as far as we can guess it is intended to convey the idea that we want a square deal in the field of wealth production. Of course it may mean something else, but that is about all the significance we are able to extract from the term.

hands out the square deal rather than go out of business. So when we are on the selling end we do the same for the same very good reason.

"The world being a market, we must all buy and sell. To buy what we need we must sell what we have unless we get money from home or are adept in some branch, nefarious or laudable, of the gentle art of getting something for the gentler art of us are not, sad to re-ognize, most of us sell something. Also equally adept at material goods and chat-tels of a salable sort, the most of us have hardly sufficient, owing to the low price of junk. Consequently we are driven to selling our sole assets of value, ourselves.

Of course, if we seriously considered ourselves at our own valuation we might have come to make an agreement to sell. But when it comes to the test we realize how cheap we are and act accordingly. Being many sellers, and buyers being comparatively few, our price rules low. We generally disguise it under the name of wages, salaries, stipends, or some other euphonious name, but our price is it. The price of our manhood. For, therefore, we sell ourselves to a master to be his slave.

We do not get enough? Indeed we do. All that is coming to us, and it is, in the neck besides. But look how much we produce! What of it? We produce it in the masters' service. We sold ourselves to him for so long for so much. During the time we were his we produced it. Is it not his? We got our price. Must we not give him a square deal for a square deal? Else where is there any economic justice? He gets his and we get ours. There can be no deal squarer than that.

BIRTH RATE DECREASES.

Certain lessons drawn from the census returns recently taken in the United States are being impressed upon the people by sociological writers. Among these Professor Wilcox, who occupies a chair at Cornell University, to which Mr. Goldwin Smith of Toronto recently bequeathed over half a million dollars, dwells warringly upon the steady decrease in the birth rate. To such an extent has it decreased that Professor Wilcox calls it a national peril and he says that but for immigration the growth of population would stop in the United States. If, he asserts, the decrease in births for the past sixty or seventy years is continued for a century there will be so few children born that babies will arrive per steamer and not per stork.

Undoubtedly the chief increase of the United States today is from immigration and some people contend that this is to the advantage of the country which thus spends nothing on the childhood of its citizens and acquires him when he becomes a working and profitable agent. But immigration to the United States is on the wane. Other lands less crowded and offering greater opportunities are drawing homeseekers to them. So if Professor Wilcox is right it should not be long before the population of the republic instead of increasing should be diminishing. Many Americans, too, are coming to Canada and many more will come in future so that in this direction the decrease will be assisted.

Let us hope then that Mr. Roosevelt's homilies on race suicide will be taken to heart by our neighbors. Let us hope, too, that the death rate among children which the statistics of the United States and especially those dealing with the great cities give as very great through insanitary conditions will be reduced. If that is done it may adjust matters.

Had the children born now die before reaching maturity, babies are growing scarcer not because too few are born, but because too many die, from a fifth to a quarter of them in the first five years. Cut down these deaths, as is already being done, and the births that come now will keep up the ratio of births to the population and of children alive per each woman of marriageable age to a level which will bring all the increase of population that is wise.

Germany has already done this. Emigration from Germany has almost stopped. Population grows by an excess of births. In part, because the babies born are kept alive.—Daily Province.

Major portion of the race is unable at present to provide adequate sustenance for the proper increase of its species. A great part of the working class is debarr'd by circumstances from marriage, another part fights shy of the responsibilities involved owing to the insecurity of wages and employment. Woman is forced into the field of industry to secure her own subsistence. Many prefer wages to marriage ties. By the same set of circumstances, children, when they are brought on the scene, suffer from lack of proper care with the result as shown above.

STARTING THE SHOW.

The more or less majestic representative of Majesty at Victoria has again disembody'd, and the legislative assembly is once more turned loose to transact the business of the owners of this province. The lieutenant-governor's speech might just as well have been as follows: "The constitutional pleasure which I am instructed to feel in meeting you today is tempered by an official sense of the heavy loss which the newspapers say the British empire and the civilized world sustained in the death of King Edward. You will now be free to feel as sorry as you like as he has been declared by statute to be quite dead.

"His son, King George the fifth, has been carefully trained to do nothing of any importance with an illustrious grace worthy of his deceased sire, so you may rest confident and secure in the assurance that his existence will not be felt in your deliberations.

"I am pleased to inform you that the Songhees Reserve question is about to be adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody, but the Songhees and the settlers.

In passing, I might say that any time I think to say that, I am pleased to say anything I say, it is a striking rhapsody error.

Owing to the unwilling generosity of those engaged in fruit-growing and mining the past season has been very prosperous for the persons who got the results. I congratulate everybody who has more money now than formerly. That is part of my job. It might, by the way, be just as well to make, as solemnly as possible, a few amendments to the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," as the miners have votes.

"As a result of the legislation passed by MacKenzie and Mann at the last session, labor is now at work building the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway for them. In the interests of the public, you will be asked to provide for a department of railways. Don't overlook this, as by 'the public' I mean the owners of the railways.

"In order to forestall any complaints of intolerable working conditions in logging camps and railroad construction camps, you will be asked to consider a bill for the inspection of these places. This will settle the matter, as the men will have no excuse to kick up a fuss after they have been duly inspected by instruction from my government. (I am pleased to say this.)

"Gentlemen, in committing to you these items of business, fraught with the future welfare of the citizens which you represent, I feel assured that the majority of you will vote, as you have in the past, under advice from the proper source."

The free working man, however, could choose his own master, but he had to have one or die. The slave was sure of a living, for he always had a job, but the growing uncertainty of the wage slave's hold upon life was the prevailing feature of this civilization.

The speaker then asked the audience if any of them could point out any measure that could prevent the lot of the worker from getting worse. They could see that the development of machinery was bound to go on and that must increase the number of unemployed. Competition for employment would become keener and that must further lower the standard of living of the working class, the entering of Japan and China into the capitalist world with goods sooner than ever. They could therefore expect greater and more widespread panics than heretofore. When the markets were overstocked the workers were out of work because they had produced too much. Whenever a panic happened unemployment intensified it because the workers being without money were unable to buy anything and misery was piled upon misery.

Another feature was the growth of military expenditure. If they examined the statistics of powerful nations they would find that the amount spent upon war materials doubled every three or four years. No nation, however rich, could stand it and no nation could afford to stop because if any individual nation curtailed its army or navy, it would be instantly torn to pieces by its strongest rival. It was cheaper to go to war than to prepare for war and that was a temptation for the master class because a war destroyed wealth, made trade good and gave the workers something else to think about than social reform. A big war or a panic was a relief. All this trouble was caused by the enslavement of the working class by the capitalist class, ownership by the means of production, and the workers were being driven to fight the capitalist class for possession of political power. It was the development of the machine that was teaching the workers what to do.

There was this difference between a hand tool and a machine. A workman guided the hand tool but the machine ruled and set the pace of the work. It was the machine that drilled and organized the workers. It was the machine that dictated the concession of government. A conception of government was a reflex of a social conception and that social conception was based not upon what any one desired, but upon what the material conditions dictated. The worker saw the filthy-like production of wealth resulting from the manipulation of the machine and he heard the song ringing in his ears, "Own me and this wealth is mine." He looked around and saw that his class was now the only useful class in human society. He saw that it was through the ignorance of his fellows that he was kept from owning the result of his toil. He saw that the capitalist class held the working class in subjection because they had the power to do so. He therefore "was uniting with his fellows, with his comrade slaves and challenging the capitalist class for possession of the power of the state. The workers had to seize the means of production, or die. The change that was to come was the working class ownership of the wealth of the earth and as they were workers the sooner it came the better. Let them therefore work towards that end because as things must come, it was to the interest of humanity at large that it should be brought about with as little friction as possible.—Town Topics and Daily Advertiser.

Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 1.—"Business" meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 2127 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 2.—"Business" meetings every Saturday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 3.—"Business" meetings every Sunday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

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Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 6.—"Business" meetings every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

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Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 8.—"Business" meetings every Friday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

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Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 12.—"Business" meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

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Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 18.—"Business" meetings every Monday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 19.—"Business" meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 20.—"Business" meetings every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 155 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Perry; Treasurer, Box 101.

Socialist Directory

Every local of the Socialist Party of Canada should send under this head, \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C. No. 45.—"Business" meetings every Thursday in the month at 2127 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, Wm. Myrtil.

LOCAL VERNON, B. C. No. 38, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Wednesday in the month at 101 S. Main Street, Chas. Chaney, Secretary.

LOCAL VICTORIA, B. C. No. 2, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday evening at 523 Johnston St. Opposite Queens Hotel. Business meetings every Tuesday evening 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Thursday at Grand Theatre. T. Gray, Secretary.

LOCAL YMER, B. C. No. 91, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Thursday in the month at 750 P. St. E. Anderson, Secretary; W. D. McLean, Treasurer. Unattached comrades in the district are cordially invited to get in touch with Secretary, who will answer all enquiries.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA. No. 4, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, W. H. Hillings. Address, 316 Good street, Winnipeg.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, MAN. No. 1, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

LOCAL REGINA, NO. 6, SASKATCHEWAN.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

LOCAL WINDSOR, ONT. No. 1, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

LOCAL TORONTO, ONT. No. 1, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

LOCAL OTTAWA, ONT. No. 1, S. P. of C.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

LOCAL MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—"Business" meetings every Sunday at 11 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

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On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to raise the subscription price of the International Socialist Review in Canada to \$1.00 a year in advance. For \$1.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year. For 75 cents we will mail two copies for one year. For \$1.00 we will mail the Review for one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for one year. CHARLES E. KEENE & COMPANY, 154 West Kinross St., Chicago.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Charter with necessary supplies, Membership Card, Dues Stamps, Platform and application blank, Ditto in Finnish, Ditto in Ukrainian, Constitution, Ditto in Finnish per dozen.

A good place to eat THE CAFETERIA 305 Cambie Street. The best of everything properly. Chas. Mulcahey, Prop.

F. PERRY TAILOR 834 PENDER

GREAT BOOKS BY GREAT MEN. Riddle of the Universe, The Rights of Man, Paine, The Story of Creation, Clodd, Life and Jugg, Roman, Age of Reason, Paine, Morley England, Ingersoll's Lectures, 1st, 2nd and 3rd series.

SMOKE WURTZ'S OWN WURTZ'S PIONEERS OF SPANISH BLOSSOMS CIGARS.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

Page 1 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 January 16, 1911. Present, Comrades Morgan (chairman), Mengel, Peterson, Karne, and the secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting approved. Correspondence dealt with from Local Toronto and Ottawa, Ont., Brandon, Man.; Dewberry, Alta.; Regina and North Battleford, Sask. Com. Lestor and Organizers Gribble and O'Brien.

RECEIPTS.

Regina, supplies and literature. \$11.00
Toronto, stamps 20.00
North Battleford, stamps 5.00
Total \$36.00

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting held January 16, 1911. Minutes of previous meeting approved. Correspondence dealt with from Local adysmith, Navalga, Solntula, New Westminster, Okanagan, Organizing Committee and Organizer Desmond.

RECEIPTS.

Local Solntula, supplies \$23.25
Local Vancouver, Letchish cards. . . 30
Local Nanaimo, stamps 10.00
Local New Westminster, stamps. . . 5.00
Local Nelson, stamps 5.00
Local Silver Creek, stamps 2.00
Kanagan organizing committee. . . 1.00
Total \$46.55
Warrants authorized for rent, \$7.00; tel, \$6.50; light, \$1.90.
Officers elected:—J. A. Peterson; G. McKenzie, secretary.
Next meeting January 30th, 8 p. m.

MORE TORONTO

Resolved, that Local Toronto No. 1 considers the editorial upon its resolution as being evasive and depending on personalities. The question is not whether any individual, or individuals, find they "do not fit," but whether the resolution is correct or incorrect. If correct, it follows that the policy of the S. P. of C. is incorrect and therefore misleading to the working class, and it is up to us to make it correct.

Also the local repudiates the suggestion contained in the last paragraph, that it has fallen into the vein of any particular member. Our answer to that is that we had set about our work for a straight party long before the individual mentioned in the editorial ever arrived in Toronto. It is a logical following that we should do for the party what we had done in our local. Neither did we know before that we were paragons, nor do we want to be thought so now. We simply want to be Socialists. In our simplicity, not having the editorial to guide us as to advise, we thought that our welfare as the party would be best served by continuing socialist propaganda, and not by ceasing it, which we should have had to have done, had we delivered to the D. E. its cherished per capita. The expense of establishing a meeting hall has been great, amounting to over \$100 cash expenditures and had the D. E. published our headquarters report the membership would have been better able to judge if our "solidarity for the party welfare," was worthy of encouragement or sneers.

Other communications on this question have been received from both sides, but as they were mainly devoted to exchange of personalities, they found their way to the waste paper basket.

HEADQUARTERS REPORT

Dear Comrade Editor:—The headquarters committee request publication of this report. Arrangements having been made with the Toronto University, the following lectures were delivered.

December 5, Professor Kyle on "The Manace of Socialism." December 12, Professor Lloyd on "Natural Economic Waste." December 19, Professor Abbot on "Modern Methods of Philosophy."

These lectures have attracted large audiences and they will be resumed on January 9th when Professor Lloyd will lecture on "A critical Examination of Karl Marx's Economic Theory." January 16, Professor G. M. Wrong, "The French Revolution." (1) January 23, Professor G. M. Wrong, "The French Revolution." (2) January 30, Professor Robinson, "The Problem of Industrial Freedom." February 6, Professor Chant, "The Solar System."

February 13, Professor Horning, "The Stuarts Restoration and Revolution." February 20, Professor Horning, "Romanism in History Literature." February 27, Mr. K. Bell, B. A., "British Liberalism." March 6, Mr. K. Bell, B. A., "Political Situation in France." March 13, Professor Coleman, "Le-

ture on Geology." March 20, Professor Humes, "Evolution and Education."

March 27, Professor Loudon, B. S. C., "Development of the Iron and Steel Industry."

April 3, Professor Abbott, "The Problems of Mind and Body."

April 10, Professor Abbott, "The Problems of Mind and Body."

April 17, Professor G. O. Smith, "The Roman Occupation of Britain."

Lectures so marked will be illustrated by lantern slides. Comrades desirous of copies of this syllabus will be supplied if they send stamped envelope to the secretary of this local.

Yours in revolt,

THE HEADQUARTERS COM.

(Signed) per Moses Bartz

TORONTO, ONT.

Dear Comrade Editor:

Will you permit me space in the columns of the Clarion to clear up any misapprehension that your correspondent, C. McTahon Smith, may have as regards the object of the comrades here in having lectures given by the various professors of the university? But in the first place, let me point out that Mr. McTahon Smith in quoting our leaflet has omitted two lines that would have effectively answered his question as to whether or not we had speakers enough to hold a few wage-slugs interested in pure economics. These two lines would have told him that we were holding propaganda meetings every Sunday afternoon and evening.

I quite agree with our friend that a socialist should have no awe of these Bourgeois intellectuals—our meetings have shown that we have not. That is exactly the object of them and to show the wavering wage-slugs, in whom there may be some lingering awe, the extent of their superior knowledge. I may, in passing, remark that we do some of the talking at these meetings. Of course I don't know what they do in New York, but would like to point out to McTahon Smith that it is not exactly "what" you say or do, but "how" you say and do, that makes all the difference.

ARTHUR TAYLOR.

BRANDON MAN.

Editor Clarion:—Dear Comrade—Brandon local has started a prize drawing and we would like the readers of the Clarion to assist us.

Brandon local, though small in numbers, has done a vast amount of propaganda and has spent a pile of money. We have expensive headquarters and reading rooms in the heart of the city. Books, papers, games, etc., are provided for the workers. The room is well patronized now, during the winter months, and the workers, by coming up a few times, lose their prejudice towards us. We also have a good lending library which is doing good work along educational lines. This has entailed a considerable outlay, and we want to keep up the work. We think that that work should be helped. The prizes for the drawing are:

- (1) Ten dollars cash.
- (2) Books from Kerr's, as selected, \$6 or \$5 cash.
- (3) Six-year bound volume Socialist Standard, \$3.
- (4) Pipe and case, \$2.50.
- (5) King Cutter razor, \$2.
- (6) One-year bound volume Socialist Standard, \$1.25.

(And many other prizes.) Comrades, you should all buy a ticket from the secretary of your local. You will not miss the 25 cents and if you win any of the prizes you will get "Something for Nothing." The bound volume of the Socialist Standard is invaluable to those who are speakers or writers. It is worth fully \$30. The other prizes are worth just as much in proportion. So, Comrades, bear this in mind and when your secretary offers the tickets for sale, be sure and get one, anyway, and by doing so you will be helping Brandon local out a whole lot and at the same time working for your own emancipation.

Yours in revolt,

A. T. HIGGINS.

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may obtain an opinion as to whether or not his invention is probably patentable. Communications should be sent to the Patent Office, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Patent Office, London, England. No fee is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$1.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$2.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$3.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$4.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$5.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$6.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$7.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$8.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$9.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a preliminary opinion.

Scientific American.
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REGINA.

January 11, 1911.
Dear Comrade—Local Regina wishes through me to report progress. Comrades Lestor have been here for three weeks past, and judging by the sale of Clarions, with good results. We have been holding two and three propaganda meetings each week and economic classes on intervening nights.

We think that the time has arrived when the comrades in Saskatchewan should be united by means of a provincial executive. Local Regina would be pleased to hear from North Battleford and other locals throughout the province, also from unattached comrades who are desirous of spreading the movement in Saskatchewan. The farmers of this province are ripe for revolt and by supplying speakers and steady organization work during the coming months the movement in Saskatchewan would be greatly accelerated.

Yours in the scrap,
W. E. COOKS,
Treasurer Local Regina.

OTTAWA, ONT.

Comrade Editor:

At a regular business meeting of the local, held January 1st, a note of censure was passed on you for publishing a letter from Com. A. G. McCullum in the Clarion of December 24th, containing excerpts from the minutes of local, which you referred to. I was also asked to acknowledge through The Clarion a donation of three dollars from Local Ottawa, per M. B. to Com. Lestor, John Lyons, Sec.-Treas.

(Donor of the letter has already been acknowledged, together with other October donations, in Clarion of November 6th.—Editor Clarion.)

MARITIME EXECUTIVE

Meeting held Sunday, 8th, 1911. Present Comrades Brodie (chairman), Chapman, A. McKinnon, W. McKinnon, Nash and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved as read. On motion the secretary-treasurer and recording secretary were re-elected.

Correspondence dealt with from Local Springfield, Newcastle and Organizer Fillmore.

"The question of putting and maintaining a permanent Organizer in the field was discussed at some length. The secretary was instructed to find out from Comrade Sutherland if he would go on the field.

The financial statement for December was read and adopted as read. It is as follows:

Receipts for December Organization Fund.

Alex McKinnon	1.00
Minnie McKinnon	1.00
Alfred Nash	2.00
Keith McLean	2.00
H. H. Stuart	3.00
Edith Stuart	3.00
John H. Willis	3.00
Agnes McKinnon	1.00
John H. Willis	1.00
Will McKinnon	3.50
Clara McKinnon	3.50
Ross McKinnon	3.00
Total	\$18.50

General Fund

Local Sydney Mines, 20 stamps	\$2.00
Local Glace Bay, 40 stamps	4.00
Local Glace Bay, 50 Mem. Cards	.50
Expenditure	\$6.50
Dom. Ex. 100 Due Stamps	5.00
Postage	1.00
Comrade Sutherland organizing	15.00
Total	\$20.10

NOTICE.

All members of Local Vancouver No. 1 should make particular arrangements to attend the business meeting of Tuesday, January 31st, to discuss a special order of business viz., organization of Vancouver District.

CAPITAL

(Continued.)

Productive activity, if we leave out of sight its special form, viz., the useful character of the labor, is nothing but the expenditure of human labor-power. Tailoring and weaving, though qualitatively different productive activities, are each a productive expenditure of human brains, nerves, and muscles, and in this sense are human labor. They are but two different modes of expending human labor-power. Of course, this labor-power, which remains the same under all its modifications, must have attained a certain pitch of development before it can be expended in a multiplicity of modes. But the value of a commodity represents human labor in the abstract, the expenditure of human labor in general, and just as in society, a general or a banker plays a great part, but mere part, so here with mere human labor, it is the expenditure of simple labor-power, i.e., of the labor power, which, on an average, apart from any special development, exists in the organism of every ordinary individual. Simple

labor, it is true, varies in character in different countries and at different times; but in a particular society it is given. Skilled labor intensified, or rather, as multiplied simple labor, a finer quality of skilled being considered equal to a greater quantity of simple labor. Experience shows that this reduction is constantly being made.

A commodity may be the product of the most skilled labor, but its value, by equating it to the product of simple unskilled labor, represents a definite quantity of the latter labor alone.

The different proportions in which different sorts of labor are reduced to unskilled labor as their standard, are established by a social process that goes on behind the backs of the producers, and, consequently, appear to be fixed by custom.

For simplicity's sake we shall henceforth assume every kind of labor to be unskilled, simple labor, by this we do no more than save ourselves the trouble of making the reduction.

Just as, therefore, in viewing the coat and linen as values, we abstract from their different use-values, so it is with the labor represented by those values. We disregard the difference between its useful forms, weaving and tailoring. As the use-values, coat and linen, are combinations of special productive activities with cloth and yarn, while the values, coat and linen, are, on the other hand, mere homogeneous congelations of undifferentiated labor, so the labor embodied in these latter values does not count by virtue of its productive relation to cloth and yarn, but only as being expenditure of human labor-power.

Tailoring and weaving are necessary factors in the creation of the use-values, coat and linen, precisely because these two kinds of labor are of different qualities; but only in so far as abstraction is made from their special qualities, only in so far as both possess the same quality of being human labor, do tailoring and weaving form the substance of the values of the same articles.

Coats and linen, however, are not merely values, but values of definite magnitude, and according to our assumption, the coat is worth twice as much as the ten yards of linen.

Whence this difference in their values? It is owing to the fact that the linen contained only half as much labor as the coat, and consequently, that in the production of the latter, labor-power must have been expended during twice the time necessary for the production of the former.

(To be continued.)

Epitome of class discussion on extract from "Capital".—Clarion, January 14th, 1911.

"Use-values cannot confront each other as commodities unless the useful labor embodied in them is qualitatively different in each of them."

Linen is not exchanged for linen, nor are coats exchanged for coats, but linen and coats may exchange for each other, and these owe their existence to the activity of mankind, "exercised with a definite aim."

Nature has made it necessary that man clothe himself, but it does not necessarily follow that in early times when a man made clothes for himself he became a tailor.

Man fashions and forms what he finds on the earth to suit his own wants and needs, and consequently, all wealth is produced by labor, but labor is not the source of all wealth.

In a society where wealth is produced by a social division of labor, its wants are supplied in the forms of tailoring, weaving, moulding, plumbing, carpentering, etc.

BWEN MACLEOD.

Secretary Press Committee.
Class meets each Sunday 3:30 p. m., at 2237, Westminister avenue.
Mathematics class at 2 p. m.

"The human animal is a tool-using animal." Undoubtedly! Now considering that the average human animal, instead of using the tools of production for his own benefit, allows them to be a weapon for his enslavement, would it not be more correct to say that the average individual is a "tool-abusing" animal.

EVOLUTION AND STATE CAPITALISM.

In a society based upon private property—one in which people of property have become a minority monopolising the means of life, and running the property state to exploit the people of no property, one rather expects this latter class to see that all political changes made in the property state must be changes to increase and render more efficient and persistent the exploitation of the worker.

But not so today decide the working class, the people of no property. Rather they believe that while the other class continues to hold the means of life and control the powers of state, they may, by sending to Parliament plausible reformers who have never troubled to lift the laws of capitalism, cause the capitalists to forget their business, and force them to allow reforms inimical to their own interest and to the advantage of the workers. They overlook the fact that it is the capitalists themselves who initiate the changes in the

details of capitalism which are called reforms, and that these working-class reformers are easily bought over, and made to dance to the capitalist tune.

We are told that to believe that no changes of capitalism can improve the economic position of the workers is to fly in the face of evolution, but what on earth is meant by the fact that?

Since Darwin propounded his theory of the unfolding of plants and animals from a few simple life forms, and of the increase of these by the natural selection and preservation (on the basis of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for subsistence) of favorable variations from the common stem, a theory which became popularly known as "evolution," we have been confronted with this word in every domain of knowledge—by people who know as much about it as the old lady knew about "that blessed word Mesopotamia."

Accepting Darwin's theory that Nature's way of unfolding is by variations from a few life forms, selected through the struggle of the Ego with its environment, it affords us no clue as to the purpose of Nature's labor-unfolding, or evidence that there is any purpose.

Yet from the moment the theory was formulated, all the cranks have rushed in to explain Nature's mystery. The religious and ethical cranks say her purpose is to produce a very high moral and religious humanity. The intellectual cranks of the Bernard Shaw type declare the purpose to be the production of the "Superman"—out of the bad-headed, near-sighted, toothless monstrosity of civilization. The reformers of the L.P.P. and S.D.P. say the object of Nature is to evolve unsexed ("as a thief in the night") a society of free men out of capitalism.

However, despite the cranks, evolution pursues its own line of evolution, a line which is determined by the social basis. That basis is private property in the productive instruments. The evolution is the evolution of capital, and with each stage is more capital, more exploitation and more degradation of the workers.

After this, by what process of reasoning our army of reformers manage to make out that stages of capitalism which bring more unemployment, more insecurity, lower wages and higher priced rations are inevitable stages in the evolution of freedom we are at a loss to discover. They do not dispute the facts. Kehr Hardie himself admitted at the Portsmouth Conference of the Labor Party on Jan. 27th, 1909, that "the wages of the working class had declined by 2,300,000 a year since the opening of this century," whilst the income of those who pay income tax had increased by "47 million pounds."

Now, then, in the face of this fact, does Mr. Hardie manage to conclude that things are improving with the working class, and that his party is making steps toward Socialism? Rather are not the steps which he and his reform party are helping the capitalists to make, steps in the evolution of capitalism? and is not the fact patent that every turn of the capitalist wheel makes harder the condition of the workers?

This being the stern truth, let all who realize it as such proclaim it to the workers as the stern truth. Let them tell the tolling masses that they are face to face with a system which will drive them from bad to worse; tell them that so long as the system is there its laws must operate, and that therefore it is their business to leave the capitalists alone to make what they can of capitalism, while they, the workers, organize themselves to capture political power, overthrow the system, and establish Socialism. Anyhow, the day is not far distant when the workers must discover the facts from their own hard lives, and they will demand from the Hyndmans and the Quelches and the Hardies, the reason they have been played with so long.

Capitalism is nearing the last stage of its evolution. In that stage state capitalism will in all probability have a large share. We may expect to see industries one by one gathered up into the capitalist state. In this stage greater economies than ever can be effected, much waste eliminated, and the system of exploitation perfected. The railways will be taken over. In the place of many railways run by many competing companies with many staffs of workers, there will be the State railway, run by one efficient staff and worked in every way to yield the greatest amount of profit. The system may well be extended in certain other directions, where competition, overlapping and other forms of waste can be eliminated and workers consequently displaced, pitched neck and crop into the flooded labor markets, to beat wages lower.

Before the workers cast any more votes for this thing which the Inde-

pendent Labor Party calls Socialism, or a step toward Socialism, and which even Hyndman and the S.D.P. advocate as a step toward Socialism, we invite them to face the facts and do a think.

Capitalism evolves through the stages of small competitive capitals into large, monopolistic capitals. The private firm, the Joint Stock Company, the Combine, the Trust, the Merger; such is the order of its evolution. And we hear on all hands the cry—"Let the state own the Trusts!" This being interpreted without qualification means, "Let the capitalists collectively own the Trusts." But what difference is there between the trusts owned by groups of capitalists and trusts owned by the whole of them? In either case the worker is face to face with one employer, to give offence to whom is to court starvation; since there exists no other employer in that industry. In either case the worker is exploited by the most up-to-date machinery and methods, and bullied and dragged into subservience by an army of officials within and an army of unemployed "volunteers" without. The difference between the ownership of the private trust and the ownership of the state-owned industry is nothing to the victims of both.

Loudly as the Quelches and Hyndmans may proclaim the "Socialist" nature of the latter, it is "socialist" inasmuch as it refuses the upper layers of the social estate where the social sharers disport themselves, but leaves "unchanged and undisturbed" the depths where the smaller fish swim or crawl.

In the initial stages of capitalism, before trade unions had evolved, the worker bargained with his master individually, as man to man. He didn't get much this way. Why? Because his master owned the means of life, while he, the worker, possessed only his labor-power—a commodity which must be sold quickly or it perishes and with it its possessor.

Later the workers bargained collectively with their masters, through their trade unions. Still they got little, and for just the same reason. In addition they now had leaders, who, knowing their sheep, and being often corrupt, sold them. Anyhow, all this way the masters have waxed fatter while the proprietaries have worn thinner. For the latter it has thus far been unceasingly a losing game. What hope have they, then, of faring better by bargaining with State Capitalism, with all its organized forces of law, army and police arrayed against them?

Follow workers, Capitalism and Socialism are as far as the poles asunder. Evolve it ever so long and through ever so many forms and stages, the former can never evolve into the latter. State capitalism, as other forms of capitalism, has its root in private property; Socialism must be rooted in common ownership. The change of the property condition from private to common is the one essential for the betterment of the workers.—John Tamlyn, in the Socialist Standard.

Money is capital only when used to purchase a value-creating commodity. The commodity labor power alone possesses that characteristic.

A sub-buister is a possessor of labor power who wishes to make a better use of it than selling it to somebody else for the buyer's benefit. Here are some samples:

- Lester, Regina 16
 - D. Paton, Fernie 5
 - J. A. Austin, Nelson 3
 - G. Beagrie, Calgary 3
 - H. A. Gilchrist, New Westminster 2
 - W. B. Brown, Bedford, Ont. 2
 - H. N. Gourner, Revelstoke, B. C. ... 2
- Singles:—
A. T. Higgins, Brandon, Man.; Columbia University Library, New York, N. Y.; J. J. Robinson, Ladysmith, B. C.; P. P. Pearson, Collingwood, B. C.; M. McCombs, Hart Lake, Alta.; Wm. Thomas, Quesnel, B. C.; J. E. Rogers, McLeod, Alta.; V. Steuter, South Hill, B. C.; J. Larner, Stillwater, B. C.; M. Stafford, South Willington, B. C.; John McInnis, South Fort George, B. C.; A. D. McDonald, Moyle, B. C.; Thomas Gray, Mara, B. C.; G. G. Johnson, Greenwood, B. C.; King of Killarney; W. R. Frampton, H. Catlett, J. M. Sourorock, Vancouver.

Maintenance Fund.
Dave Legler, Thurlow, B. C. \$2.00
J. Larner, Stillwater, B. C. 1.00

Bundles, Etc.
Local Vancouver, card and Bldg. \$29.00
Local Victoria, card and Bldg. 9.50
Wm. McQuoid, Edmonton, Alta. 1.00

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We will defend the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and those who rely on their inventions by having their Patent Applications prosecuted by Experts. Write to the Patent Office, Montreal, or to the Patent Office, New York.

Propaganda Meeting

Empress Theatre

Sunday, Jan. 22

H. N. FITZGERALD

B. C. LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 1) In complete unity with the government—more like a machine than a live, thinking man. (Laughter.) He (the speaker) did once have hopes of Manson being original, but he had become quite tame. (Laughter.)

After criticizing the eulogy of the late King as extravagantly worded, and the reference to King George V. as guardian of British institutions as being incorrect, he pointed out that all the institutions of value to the people had been gained by hard fighting, and the writer of the speech had been wasting his time in expressing confidence in their permanence under the "ministration" of King George. Touching upon the reference to the late Capt. Tallow, he asserted that that gentleman had taken a broader view of his duties than the majority of his colleagues. He was never too big to look into small matters in distinction to his successor (Bowler) who could hardly be induced to look into any business of less importance than that of a joint stock company. (Laughter.)

When he (the speaker) required any information Mr. Tallow was never too busy to look into it, but Bowser seemed to take the high and mighty stand of the scriptural individual who said "What I have said I have said, and what I have written I have written." (Laughter.) In connection with the acquisition of the Songhees Reserve in Victoria, he sarcastically alluded to an argument that had been used in favor of removing the Indians, viz; that the Indians were suffering morally and physically from contact with civilization, in fact being destroyed by that contact "body and soul." If that was the case the Indians had better shift. A large number of the business people of Victoria had cast covetous eyes on the Reserve, and it would be interesting to see who was going to benefit by the change. (Laughter.) The C. N. R. would doubtless benefit largely, and the C. P. R. although not as much in the good graces of the government as the former, was quite able to see that it got its share. He understood that similar conditions and desires for the acquisition of Indian Reserves had been expressed in various parts of the Province, Kamloops amongst them. In Ladysmith vicinity they had some 2000 acres under reserve and he wanted to put in a claim for the city of Ladysmith, when these lands were carved up. The two tribes owning the land had merged into one small band, and when the time came these lands on the water front should revert to the city of Ladysmith.

He had been particularly struck by the lavish use of the possessive pronoun by the members for Comox (Manson), who had quoted figures as to different industries and laid claim to them with "our, us, and we." (Laughter.) The revenue from "our" salmon fisheries went to Bell-Braving, from "our" halibut fishery to the U. S. and "our" whole fishery was also owned by foreigners.

He had been noticed that the declaration was being made by the Japanese that they had acquired a standing in the fisheries of British Columbia. It would be far better for British Columbia not to have any fisheries at all than that the Japs should be acquiring them, because their civilization was totally different to ours, and they could not do us any good in this country.

Referring to the proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, he alluded to the fact that it had been presented and then withdrawn last session and for the expressed purpose of "securing more information." As far as the present government was concerned he had no hesitation in saying that of the accidents that occurred in the coal mines of the Province, 95 per cent were preventable if they had a live man at the head of the department. They were mainly due to the lack of experience and the indifference of the department of mines. He would like to know where the Premier got his "experience" of coal mining, experience necessary to appreciate its problems and dangers? He (the Premier) had to rely on others for information, and only hears what the corporations wish.

Some 15 months ago 30 miners had been killed in Extension. The lives of those men had virtually been in the hands of the Premier. No mention of them had been made in the speech. If the Premier took such great interest in the miners why was no mention made of those victims? Why was one gentleman who died a violent death in Vancouver (Capt. Tallow) mentioned, and no reference whatever made to the 30 miners killed at Extension? That omission indicated the "interest" taken by the Minister in the coal miners. He (the speaker) had given McBride an opportunity a few years ago (in the Vernon enquiry) to get to the bottom of some accusations regarding an inspector, but he had shown no disposition to get to the bottom of the accusations. Two years ago charges had been made on the floor of the House affecting these inspectors, and McBride had jumped up with frivolous objections.

The New Regulations

Turning to the proposed new act,

the speaker produced a copy of a circular letter issued by the Department of Mines in May last, which had been sent to coal mining companies throughout the Province, as follows:

Department of Mines, Victoria, May, 1910.

Sir:— I have the honour to hand you here with a copy of a proposed Coal-Mines Regulation Act which has been drawn with a view to further protecting life and property and generally as an improvement on the Act now in force. The Deputy Minister of Mines and Chief Inspector of Mines will call on you in the course of a week or two to discuss the proposed Bill and note any objections or suggested improvements thereon that may be drawn to their attention.

Trusting that you will extend every assistance to the said officials,

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, Minister of Mines.

McBride here demonstrated his "complete grasp" of the intention of legislation regulating coal mines. In early times the state had found it necessary to step in, and say what should and what should not be done, in the interests of the miners. Now, where, except here in B. C. and the state of Colorado, had Coal Mines Regulation Acts anything to do with the protection of property? By some means the department had got into the habit of assisting in the economical management of the mines. Such a view only prevailed here and in Colorado, the rottenest state in the Union. The result of this "live interest" is reflected in the actions of the chief inspector. He puts a very generous interpretation on his duties, but there was ample justification in the reports for the department taking steps to prevent similar accidents in the future.

In the presence of the chief inspector one official from Extension had declared his conception of his duties to be such as to make him totally unfit to occupy a position of responsibility in the future, but the chief inspector did not care "a whoop in a hurricane."

McBride had stated his intention to give B. C. the last word in Coal Mines Regulation. He (Parker Williams) would suggest that he clean out the whole staff, and let the men elect the inspectors. That might take many plums out of some hands, but many miners would live longer.

The present act provided for nearly every possible contingency that could be foreseen. If McBride wanted the last word, let him place his inspectors in a position where they would be able to give it. He (the speaker) was a practical miner, and he had seen no problem that could not have been met by the present act, but while it was as near perfect as they were likely to get, there was no pretense made at enforcing it. At South Wellington the inspector had put up a notice inviting any miner who had suggestions to make in the direction of improving the act to see him "in the company's office" (Laughter). That was a likely place for a miner to go for that purpose! (Laughter.)

McBride, as head of the department, should quit drawing the salary of \$5000 a year, or do the work he was supposed to be doing.

There were more honest dollars earned in the redlight district after dark than were earned by McBride as head of the Department of Mines.

Turning to the railroad legislation, the speaker sarcastically referred to the promises made by McBride and the other members for Victoria to resign their seats if railroad construction on Vancouver Island did not commence within three months after the bill had passed. For himself he did not care if it was never built.

The University bill was then criticized along the same lines as last session as being of no use to the workers, who were not in a position to avail themselves of it, neither the farmers nor the loggers of Comox, among whom the member for Comox (Manson) had peddled so much boozie last election.

Inspection of Logging Camps, Etc. With regard to that matter he was under the impression that portions of the Health Act would apply, and the government could count on every possible assistance from the Socialist Party in bettering the conditions of the workers in the camps. The previous member for Grand Forks (McInnis) had proposed a similar measure and the government had unannouncedly turned it down. If the act was passed he hoped it would be enforced, which could not be said of so much previous labor legislation.

Land Settlement

A considerable discussion had been going on as to land settlement, but he was not in sympathy with the majority of opinions expressed. The Boards of Trade wanted the land thrown open to settlers, so that more farm produce could be thrown upon the market, assisting or tending to lower the high cost of living. The "Victoria Week" was a paper that had been published photo about six times every year, and must surely have been founded for the purpose of boosting the Premier. The government turned over all possible advertising to the paper,

and the Week never lost an opportunity to boost in return. In a recent issue the "Week", criticizing the "Times" said—"the land policy (of the B. C. government) is the same as that of the Dominion government."

Both governments have realized that the quickest and surest means to settle a new country up is to encourage the investment of capital in the land by inviting the individual or corporation.

The remedy proposed (for lowering the cost of living) of removing the condition of insufluent cultivation could only result in flooding the market. As a farmer, he could say there was no room for a reduction of the price of farm produce. The members for agricultural districts could go home and tell their people that the way to reduce the cost of living was to lower the price of their farm products! (Laughter.) They never told that tale at election times! (Laughter). If the government was going to take a fall out of the cost of living why did it not take a fall out of some other commodity? Why not deal with the price of suburban lots, lumber, water, light, heat, etc.?

The farmer was the only producer not organized and so the government attacked him. Soon the farmers would see the necessity of self-protection. All their associations should come into one organization and submit their demands to the legislature. Referring back to land settlement, the speaker said some settlement should be given to men to settle on the land. On the coast among the big timber, it cost about \$200 to clear an acre. The average man who goes on the land has no money, and has to put part of his time on the land and part in working for wages. The first necessity was to put the land at the lowest possible price, and to have it close to a market, for the usual start was made in a small way, and it did not pay to haul small quantities long distances. But the land near the markets was all held by speculators, who have control of nearly the whole field. Could anyone tell him of any agricultural land, close to a market in B. C. available for the poor man? It could not be done. That one thing alone was retarding land settlement.

According to the "Week's" declaration, it was the policy of the government to interest capital in B. C. land. In any event where there is any block of land speculators have their hands on it. Hundreds of miles away from the settlements they have everything in sight. The industrial struggle was becoming more bitter, and many thousands would go on the land if it could be obtained a reasonable distance from the markets. To make that possible, all land in B. C. should be withdrawn from sale. If the government adopted a system of selling the land there in a system of lots radiating from a common centre it would go a long way towards solving the problem. The farms were too scattered now. Such a system could be easily arranged.

Wild land should be fully assessed. From Westminster to Chilliwack for every acre cleared, 25 acres were bush land, held by speculators. Taxed now on a basis of \$10 an acre, it could not be bought for \$100 an acre. Then the provision that classed land carrying 8000 feet of timber as "Vancouver land" should be removed. On Vancouver Island 3 or 4 trees would do as well as that. That limitation had the effect of keeping much government land off the market.

Full information ought to be available as to lands open for settlement—there was none at present.

The member for Comox had referred to the "magnetic touch" of MacKenzie and Mann. He (the speaker) thought it was some kind of palmistry, and they were getting too much of that. It is now a grip or a light fingered touch. The Saturday Sunset last election had come to the conclusion that MacKenzie and Mann had from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 "to come and go on." Perhaps that was the "magnetic touch" alluded to by the member for Comox. In response to that magnetic touch the B. C. government provided the money, and lent her credit and all that MacKenzie and Mann borrowed money. If the road does not pay, the government pays, if it pays MacKenzie and Mann takes it. It was a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." Other industries of MacKenzie and Mann such as the Dunsnuil mines were over capitalized and if trouble with the men occurred (although he had no reason to anticipate any) over wages, they would produce their books and prove that they could not possibly pay. The old-country investors demand dividends, and that necessitated the eternal grinding down of the workers in the Vancouver Island mines.

After criticizing the methods by which the government obtained its surplus, the speaker dwelt upon the world wide condition of high prices due to the fall in the value of gold as it affected the wage earner. The purchasing power of a dollar was now 40 per cent less than 8 years ago, and the government had only increased the wages of road men 10 per cent, leaving the men really 30 per cent poorer, and yet the government bowed about prosperity! Wages had not increased in anything like the same proportion as the cost of living.

Alluding to the great increase of officials under the government (fire and game wardens, etc.) he would recommend any man who wanted a job of that kind to dress himself up in a pair of goggles, leather gaiters, knickers, carry a big club, and give an impression of never having done any useful work, and he would be pretty sure of getting \$4 or \$5 a day. That had been the type of men appointed by the government. With one exception he could not recall one working man getting that kind of a job under that government.

Brewster adjourned the debate, and resumed it on Tuesday, the 17th. If the wage earners in the various industries in his district could have been present in the galleries, they would undoubtedly go back with a resolve to try a change in the representation they have at present, and send a man to Victoria who will at least recognize their existence, and demand consideration for their interests when he addresses the House.

REPLY TO "LABOR MAN."

To the Editor of the Citizen:— Sir:—On the front page of a recent issue of The Citizen, appears an article by "Labor Man," on "Organization." As some very startling statements are made in the course of "Labor Man's" lamentations, a short examination of the main point at issue should not be out of place at the present time.

The workers of Canada work long hours, says "Labor Man," and get little pay for it. "What a shame! He might add, (but he doesn't), that the non-workers of Canada, as in every other capitalist country, are enjoying all the good things of life. They don't work long hours and get small pay. No fear. But what's the matter with the working class? What causes them to work long hours and get small pay? "Labor Man" knows. "Only 3 per cent. of the workers of Canada are organized," says he. Oh, indeed!

Right here, I wish to differ from our "Labor" friend. Three per cent, indeed! Why 100 per cent. of the workers of Canada are organized!

Now, "Labor Man" put that in your pipe and smoke it. One hundred per cent! Do you not know that the capitalist system of production, by its very needs and necessarily has organized and drilled the working class into what it is today—the most complete and perfect agent of production that the world has ever seen.

No, it isn't organization that the workers need; they have had too much of that. For proof: Look at the bent backs and care-worn faces of the workers, who are advanced in years; note their nerve-shattered and most pitiable condition. What's the matter with them? Too much organization! Too many long years of toil in factory or a field; too many years a member of a wealth producing organization. No, it's not their want of organization that keeps the working class poor, but their lack of ownership of the things whereby they make their living. We find upon examination that it is their ownership of the means of life, i.e., factories, railroads, mines, etc., that enables the capitalist class to reap the benefits of the labor of the workers. With ownership always goes the benefits; the owning class has always been the enjoying class; therefore, we workers must own.

As the present owners depend upon their political power to uphold their ownership, the workers must seize upon the same power, and use it in their own interests.

"Labor Man" gives the game away in his concluding sentences: "Join a trades-union," says he. Oh, that's the kind of organization, you mean. A combination of peddlers of the commodity, labor-power, banded together to boost the price of that commodity in the same way that the price of any other commodity is boosted. But there is one bunch of fellows you can't get in your labor union, namely, the unemployed. They are the fellows who determine the price of your labor power—not their outside of the shop, not the men inside.

Granted, however, that you could labor-ize the whole of the working class, and the capitalist class retains possession of the means of wealth production, even if all were in the union, it would be exactly the same as if all were out. To be of any advantage to the workers, some must be in the union, and some must be out.

Moreover, in England, where unionism is strong, the lot of the workers is most pitiable; they escape from "Merrie England" by thousands and flee to Canada, where "only three per cent. of the workers are organized." Funny, isn't it?

No; "Labor Man," in spite of your unions, the portion of wealth that falls to the producer of it falls ever smaller and smaller. In Canada, the working class receive in wages about one-fifth of what their labor has produced; the four-fifths go to the people who own.

So let us get ready to capture the power necessary to change the ownership—"D." in Brantford Citizen.

The machine is here and it is a good machine. The owner is here and he's a good owner. The worker is here and he's a good worker. Nuff said!

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.

LEIPZIG LETTER

Dear Comrade:—

The Christmas holidays are over and one turns away, nauseated at the incongruity of conditions under this horrible system of exploitation. In vain we look for a way out. To educate, before relief comes, would be too slow, were it not that Capitalism is bringing its own doom.

Where is Capitalism going to get its future proletariat from? Already in this prosperous, disciplined and highly protective country, the children are underfed and stunted.

During this luxurious Christmas time, it was my fortune (or misfortune) to have a good hearted young friend who had a little surplus cash she wished to spend on the "thoughtless" poor who have large families. She was requested to donate to the philanthropic societies who (we were also told) benefit very profitably from such contributions. Of course she declined, preferring to assist directly a few destitute families. To go into details is needless as to our visits, experiences and the pain we engendered. Not being able to understand the language, I could only observe that the children were decrepit and deformed. The gratitude and servility of the mothers, who are not even permitted to be wage slaves, was pitiful.

For the "mothers of men" there is not long or short hours, their time is apportioned for them without consideration or remuneration.

It would seem that the best instincts and self-sacrificing attributes of the much beloved mother and prospective one have to be crushed and obliterated before she sees her own position of nullity. Here in coercive Germany she is kindly permitted to starve, but not on your life is she allowed to be dirty.

"Ye mothers of men" laugh! In the times of the chattel and gallant warrior, there never were such creatures as in the cloaked and conventional state of civilization at the present time.

"Spectator" tells us that there will always be slums as long as slum dwellers are content to stay in them. Imagine the era which produces the brute (for they live on a par with the brute) as well as a king, telling the brute must emancipate itself. True, you men endure much to free yourselves. What must it mean to us? What do you know of slavery, bondage or slavery? Comrade Budon and your class are only beginning to see things. Our moving pictures shows are disgusting in their illustrations of poor ignorant priest-ridden women always in supplication, her inquiries 'pave' forgiven, his always condescend. Women's Rights indeed! Is it property rights we require. No! It is of economic freedom we want and she have to feed ourselves. W. MILLS

FERNIE FUND

Editor Clarion:— Dear Comrade:— The Campaign Committee of Fernie Electoral District have decided the balance in the fund from the recent election be handed over to the Dominion Executive. Since the report published in Western Clarion, two more subscriptions have been received making the balance to the credit of the fund \$105.30.

The complete report is as follows: Balance as per pub. statement, \$102. Anonymous per J. C. Turner, \$2.00. W. K. Bryce, Do Maine, Sask., \$1.30.

Total \$105.30. D. PATON, Sec.

Bring your dull razors to SMITH'S BARBER SHOP. Clatsden Pool Room, opposite car barns. Westminster Avenue. Vancouver, B.C.

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 pleasure, look into the question of doing your cooking with a Gas Range.

Telephone your address to our office and we will send a man to measure your premises and give you an estimate of cost of installing the gas pipes.

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.