

SPREAD THE LIGHT

And Reach the Newcomer With the Message of Socialism.

Every year at about this time one can see preparations for work on a large scale to last throughout the summer months. Winter having released the grip of the country, the farmer gets out his implements ready for the new summer grind; construction work of such a nature that commands the weather will be gotten under way and, generally speaking, from Atlantic to Pacific the wheels of industry will turn at a faster clip than they have during the past few months—which will make the capitalist rub his hands with glee as he thinks of the "prosperity" of "our country."

The worker, however, whose store of fat has already long since given out will find—and is already finding—it harder than ever to get a job that will compare favorably with the ones he has had in past years. As he scans his price on the labor agents' boards, he is surprised to find his figure is still low in spite of soaring prices, and he wonders what is the reason. One thing he has forgotten—or never did know—that every year, as soon as the ice begins to break and the rivers revive their natural flow, a stream of emigrants commences to pour into Canada from the older countries of Europe. It goes bigger and bigger until by the middle of summer it is a regular flood. The daily press informs us that twenty-two boats, packed to their utmost capacity with human cargoes, were billed to leave Great Britain during the month of March to this land of stowed potatoes and doughnuts. These will be considerably supplemented by many more from the continental countries, where the workers have long felt the oppression of the capitalist system sucking the life blood out of them, and where there are easy escapes for the numerous agents of our masters, who are in glowing reports and pen pictures how the willing worker—he must always be willing—can in a few years become independent.

Prominent amongst these agents is the Salvation Army, which is scouring Europe seeking those with strong backs and weak heads, that have already been filled with religious superstitions, to emigrate to the land of "Peace, Plenty and Prosperity." It seems that this institution is far more successful in delivering the workers over to the capitalists than they are at getting them into Paradise.

Other agents are showing by the aid of the moving picture film how pleasant and nice conditions are to work under, using great care in the selection of the scenes. Every means of science and invention is used by these second-rate lures the workers from their homes—such as they have—that a greater profit may be squeezed out of their hides here than is possible in Europe.

Whilst the worker here is howling and head off about the "foreigner" getting his job immigration does not cease, but is rapidly increasing every year, being carried on by the governments of the provinces and also the Dominion to such an extent that every year sees us with a greater unemployment army than ever. The capitalists were so sure that workers are plentiful wherever they are needed. They are aided in this by the governments of their respective countries; religious and other "institutions" are always at the hand and call of our masters, and last but not least, the modern and most up-to-date means of communication and transportation, which labor alone has made possible are brought into play, and it is only a matter of weeks for a security of labor to be turned from an overstocked market.

One thing, however, capitalism is doing. It is bringing the workers of all countries together; ideas are exchanged and a growing knowledge that their interests on the political field are in common is rapidly becoming manifested in the minds of the workers; they are getting to realize that to be divorced from the tools of production means incessant slavery for the workers and that the power of ownership alone enables the capitalists to rob and exploit the masses; that it matters not where they go, whether the cost of living be high or low, or whether the tariff will be high or no tariff at all; that in spite of all the reforms brought forward by quacks and tricksters the workers of all lands are getting it in the neck all the time.

Of the man who has a grouch against the "foreigner," we can depend upon it that economic pressure will do more than all our talk towards showing him where his class interests lie, whilst many of the new arrivals will find their way into the Socialist Party of Canada or at least learn a few primary lessons that are necessary before they can hope to emancipate

OH YOU HARVESTERS!

Curtiss C. Baldwin, of Kansas, U.S.A., has invented and successfully used a machine that does away with the reaping of grain. The machine is driven by four horses across a field of standing grain. A strong blast of air from a revolving fan is blown against the standing grain and forces it against a toothed cylinder which threshes off the grain, depositing it in a trough from which it is elevated by a screw to another toothed cylinder, which threshes it. The chaff is blown out and the clean grain falls into a sack, or carried through a tube to a wagon driven alongside. Four horses and a gas engine operate the machine. Only two men are required, one to drive the horses and the other to tie the sacks of threshed grain and look after the engine. Two men and this threshing can harvest a 160 acre field in a week.

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR DRAMA.

From Sofia, Comrade Dimitroff, the Secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, writes to us as follows: Since the beginning of February the hostilities have been renewed, and there has been a strong bombardment of Adrianople. From the first there was no prospect of the fight round Adrianople being restricted. One can say positively that the war is prosecuted with greater brutality and ruthlessness than ever. The slaughter will be more horrible than in scarcely any previous war. The authorities have issued an order that all wounded soldiers must leave the hospitals and go to their homes. And today we were the witnesses of a heart-rending scene: We saw hundreds of wounded soldiers, who were not healed of their injuries, lame and with bullets still in their bodies, thrown out to make room for further victims of the war. The greater number of the poor, unfortunate workers have no means at their disposal for the healing or alleviation of their injuries. Many of them will be compelled to procure their daily bread by begging. How cruelly our military authorities treat patriots may be seen from the following facts: Today, after the order of the authority, a building worker, who has become quite blind, had to leave the hospital with other wounded soldiers. He was set down in the street without means. Had our organization not appeared on the scene and taken care of him, a tragic death would have been the end. We hope to send him to his home in Macedonia some day.

The renewal of the war has rendered the conditions of the workers still worse. The money granted by town authorities is already expended and further support is not forthcoming. These grants were but a drop of water on a hot stone. In all, the sum granted for support by the various authorities, according to official reports, amounted to 1,546,000 francs. Divide this sum amongst the urban populations living in the 1,000 best cities, and you find 700,000 francs, and it comes to only two francs each for four million.

Furthermore several undertakings and workshops which were re-opened in the hope of a speedy termination of the war will probably soon close again. This will make unemployment more extensive and pressing. To this deplorable state must be added the anxiety of families whose bread-winners are at the front. We have also the greatest fear for the fate of our best organizers who are at the seat of war, but till now have not suffered from the deadly fire of opponents. Under these conditions the resumption of the regular and barefaced opposition of the people. The wrath of the lower classes against that of the originators, their contempt and stronger. If grows stronger and stronger. If indignation does not show itself in revolt it is only because of the extraordinarily barbarous military rule and the military censorship which prevails.

—International Secretariat News Letter.

"Our" Prosperity.

The Bowery Commission of New York in a recent report states that there are 4,600,000 persons now out of employment in the United States. And this in "times of prosperity."

Is your name on the new voters' list? A little light for these new arrivals will do much to avoid the impending cobwebs of ignorance and superstition. This can be done in no better way than by introducing them to our official organ, the Western Clarion, and the literature to be had dealing with Socialism in a scientific manner. Spread the light!

THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY

Not the Wishes or Deeds of Kings and Popes, But Sheer Necessity, Makes History.

Socialism being the science of society from a working class standpoint, we shall expect it to answer the problems of social unrest and upheaval in a scientific manner. We shall look for some basis upon which to build our case in opposition to modern master class ideas, and we shall not be disappointed. Speculation has no place in scientific Socialism: we are to work upon facts and to draw our information from the only reliable source—the investigation of that which has, and is now, actually transpiring around us.

The first efforts at history-writing invariably were shadowy plays of might. The various reigning monarchs quite naturally wished to glorify their selves in the eyes of their successors and their endeavor to do so met with admirable success. The early kings of Egypt, in particular, were prone to this vicious method of writing history, and so far did they carry it, that the reigning king would have the records of the past erased from off the monuments, and his own deeds of derring-do graven over the original chronology. The ancient city of Bubastis contains a remarkable example of this kind of ancestor-murder. Some ten years ago this city was unearthed by an Egyptologist of world renown, and to his astonishment he found the cartouches of Rameses III, cut deep in all possible places.

Thorough investigation established the fact that Rameses had erased all previous records to glorify his own. This habit was not, however, confined alone to Egypt or to the Orient. European history even at this late date is but one long carnival of slaughter and seduction and conquest. The court games of ambition and intrigue, the military corteges, echo throughout the tedious volumes, unwearying and bewildering the would-be student. History writing is still the glorifying of kings and rulers.

But a new school has arisen. A new method of historic research is supplanting the old. Historians are now turning to the industrial life of a people for the key which explains their part in the evolution of society, and by the searchlight of historic materialism are daily throwing more and more light upon what was once the "Sphinx riddle of history."

Among the first to follow this method were the founders of scientific Socialism, namely Marx and Engels. They based their conclusions upon the obvious fact that labor produces all wealth, and that written history is the story of the quarrels and struggles of those who owned that wealth, that is, the master class of any given stage of society. They saw that in order to understand the prevailing method of production; ascertain who owned the tools of production; who produced the wealth; and who were struggling to control that wealth.

This method has been followed by other investigators, amongst whom the names of Ward, Morgan, Rogers, Sellman, Kidd and others, shine with brilliance. The Socialist view of history then, is the exact reverse of the master class view. We Socialists examine into the roots of society; they busy themselves with the evolutions of the superstructure. We seek for causes, they gaze in admiration or hatred at effects.

The Socialist method is very simple. Take for example a fishing village isolated, as they were in days gone by, from other human intercourse. Upon investigation of the manner in which these fisher-folk lived, we should be very much surprised if their manner of gaining a livelihood did not strongly reflect itself in their social life—did not in a large measure mould their manners and customs. Again, a tribe of mountaineers would develop distinct ways and means of living and, consequently, different customs. We should expect to find that the fact of a nation living in the tropics would cause that nation to develop along

different lines than a nation within the Arctic. The nomadic Asiatic of the desert has conceptions of existence greatly at variance with those of the Scandinavians. Climatic and topographic conditions play an important part in the formation of the general characteristics of a particular people, and largely dictate influences, their method of gaining a living.

We should not expect an inland race to become sea-going and expert navigators; nor would we look to discover the greatness of Tyre, Carthage or Britain, in the mere fact that their inhabitants were Phoenicians, Carthaginians or British, or that God had blessed them; but in the obvious physical conditions of the country in which they dwelt.

Napoleon said that "An army moves upon its stomach," and the Socialist knows that this is true of humanity also. Giving all due importance to the geographic or physical environment, we shall discover—and the Socialist lays it down as an axiom—that the manner in which a given society gets its living determines the social, ethical, moral, religious and governmental activities of that society.

That which lies at the base of social movements, wars and revolutions is the method of producing wealth, and as this method changes, so will the entire superstructure that is built upon it. It follows that the moral attitude of a people will be determined by the prevailing mode of production; be it communal, then morality takes on a communal hue—communal marriage, communal living, communal eating, household gods; be it individual, then individualism is the order of the day; competition becomes a fetish; monogamy a visitation from God; "free will and freedom of conscience" a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

To better illustrate, we will take at random a few historic events and see how they came to pass, and what they hoped to gain.

The well known examples of the Crusades, and the discovery of America and their economic significance the fact that the Crusades were carried on principally because the Arabs had seized, and were holding, the overland trade route to India and the East; that Columbus found for his project no support in his native Genoa because the Italian merchants were then trying to bargain with the East-men (with whom the Crusaders had battled in vain), realizing that the discovery of a Western route to India would result in their commercial ruin; that, on the other hand, Portugal, having everything to gain by the discovery of a Western route (being, according to their conception of geography, nearest to the Orient), promoted and financed the expedition; these need not detain us, and having been already thoroughly elaborated and explained, are mentioned merely in passing.

The story of Luther and his ninety-five theses, and the "holy" wars that followed, will be of immense interest to the student who is equipped with the golden key of historic materialism.

All "holy" wars have been developed and directed by changing economic forces. Take, for example, the terrible struggle from 1567 to 1609 between Spain and Holland. Holland was a fast country in the days of Charles, Emperor of the then Roman Empire,—its trade in cheese and butter alone running into the sum of 800,000 crowns per annum. But most important of all is the fact that the weaving industry (the beginning of capitalism) was already advanced to that stage where the total output over-topped the agricultural products.

Manufacture, owing, no doubt, to the abundant and cheap power from windmills, coupled with cheap transportation by means of a system of canals, had at this time become a very formidable enemy to the feudal order of water ways and money lenders.

A country thus situated, close to the

(Continued on Page Four.)

GO TO SLEEP

A Pittsburg man has invented a bullet that will put a man to sleep shortly after he has been shot. It is claimed that if a soldier is slightly wounded by one it will send him to sleep for the rest of the day, or that if he is mortally wounded it will send him to sleep and he will probably die without adding to the scenes of a battlefield by screaming or groaning. It can also be used by the police force, all they have to do is to wing their man and he lies down to sleep.

Beautiful, isn't it? Just fancy these cold-blooded parasites using bullets that tend to give relief or mercy to the wounded, or even fancy a soldier rallying forth armed to the teeth and with the lust of blood in his eyes expecting mercy by means of a bullet.

RICH AND POOR

Or Saint and Sinner.
The poor man's sins are glaring;
In the face of ghostly warning
He is caught in the fact
Of an overt act
Buying greens on Sunday morning.

The rich man's sins are hidden
In the pomp of wealth and station;
And escape the sight
Of the children of light,
Who are wise in their generation.

The rich man has a kitchen,
And cooks to dress his dinner;
The poor who would roast
To the baker's must post,
And thus becomes a sinner.

The rich man has a cellar,
And a ready butler by him;
The poor must steer
For his pint of beer,
Where the saint can't choose but spy him.

The rich man's painted windows
Hide the concerts of the quality;
The poor can but share
A crack'd fiddle in the air,
Which offends all sound morality.

The rich man is invisible
In the crowd of his gay society;
But the poor man's delight
Is a so're in the night.
And a stench in the nose of piety.

The rich man has a carriage,
Where no rude eye can flout him;
The poor man's bane
Is a third-class train,
With the daylight all about him.

The rich man goes out yachting
Where sanctity can't pursue him;
The poor goes afoot
In a fourpenny boat,
Where the bishop groans to view him.
—Thos. Love Peacock (1786-1866).

CAN A CLASS-CONSCIOUS SOCIALIST BE A POLICEMAN?

This question was asked the other day by one who wore the brass buttons. His grey matter had evidently started to go in the right direction. The answer: "Why, sure, Mike! Think of the splendid opportunities for propounding the gospel. Take the following example:

"Policeman Qwer finds starving plug helping himself to some one else's peanuts. Following dialogue ensues:

"Oh! Please let go, sir."
Cop: "Who did you vote for last election?"

"Conservative. Oh, leggit!"
"Well, this is what you voted for. Next time you get a chance to vote, get with your own class," etc.

This latter speech should be well seasoned with helps to mental digestion, sundry taps with the baton, etc.

At the recent Socialist congress at Nanking, 3000 Chinese Socialists took part. The form of party organization was more strictly defined and the platform was more distinctly stated. It declares that the goal of the party is the extension of the liberal institutions of the republic, the extension of popular rights, and the energetic propaganda of Socialist principles. The new Party Executive consists of nine directors and thirty secretaries. Masu, who was Sun Yat Sen's conciliator, has been appointed editor of the Socialist daily paper, the "Chinese Republican." His organ is an organ through which we may present our views in a quiet, reasonable manner and comprehensively.

"Bill" Davidson is Better.
William Davidson, Executive Board member of the Western Federation of Miners has recovered sufficiently from his recent severe illness to be a visitor to the city this week. "Bill" has come to town to confer with the striking miners from Britannia, with a view to deciding what is best to be done.

TO THE POINT

Pleasant Reading for the Liberal Bunco-steerers at Ottawa.

Very few realize the rapid strides Socialism is making amongst the farmers. The following letters, however, go to show the excellent work being done amongst them by such propagandists as O'Brien, Budden, Knight, and others. The letters in question are as follows:

Paradise Valley, Alta.,
March 10, 1913

Editor, District Ledger,
Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir,—As I was deputy returning officer during the last Dominion election, I have received three different requests from C. M. Goddard, secretary of the Liberal party at Ottawa, for a list of Liberal hustlers and also those that were not workers but simply voted in this poll. I might say we had a visit from Mr. C. M. O'Brien, M.P., in this district. He delivered two lectures here, with the result that I have answered Mr. Goddard's three letters. I enclose a copy which you are at liberty to publish if you think it worth while.

(Copy.)
Paradise Valley, Alta.,
Feb. 17, 1913

C. M. Goddard,
Sec'y, Canadian Liberal Party,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Your three letters to hand requesting information regarding the number of Liberals in this part and the degree of their activity. There are few, if any, either Liberals or Conservatives around here now. Those variations of the species known as the genus homo are about extinct in this community, even a slight knowledge of the new science of society—Socialism—is sufficient to enable us farmers to see that neither the C. P. nor the B. N. schemes are needed to protect sixteen cent oats. We have ceased to quarrel among ourselves as to which shall have the plunder taken from us. We are now uniting to put a stop to the thieving.

Yours,
W. WILEY.
(Fernie District Ledger.)

THE CARD SYSTEM IN SOUTH PORCUPINE, ONTARIO.

Capitalism is the same all over the world. The tactics and methods utilized by a master class to hold labor in subjection are the same under the flag of a Republic as they are beneath the banner of a Monarchy. The following application blank issued by the Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited, of South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, shows the drastic methods used to retard the growth and development of the labor movement.

The application reads as follows:
THE HOLLINGER GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

Name Age

Nationality

Position Applied for

Where have you worked during the past two years? Give dates and positions

Married or Single?

Number of Children

Ages of Children?

Where are Wife and Children?

Are you supporting any other relatives?

Are you a member of the Western Federation of Miners?

Have you ever been a member of the Western Fed. of Miners?

Have you ever been an official of the Western Fed. of Miners?

Have you ever been "on strike"?

What is your home town?

Give names and addresses of two reputable persons who can vouch for your fitness for the position applied for

Have you any chronic sickness or disability?

Whom to notify in case of accident

I certify the above information to be correct.

WITNESSES Date

Applicant for work

The above application blank is the typical card of the Mine Owner's Association, and is used not only by mine operators in America and Canada, but by employers of labor in various other industries.

The jobs man before seeking employment must secure one of these application blanks and fill out the same, answering all questions satisfactorily, before he is even permitted to seek employment with any certainty of success. In other words, the application blank filled out with all questions answered, is the license to the slave to seek employment.—Miners Magazine

B. C. WORKERS ATTENTION!

The Provincial Voters' Lists have been cancelled, and you have only until April 7th next to register again.

GET BUSY!
and don't let the McSide-Dowser gang deprive you of your franchise. Go to the Registrar of Voters in your district, and fill out a new application form, and get as many workers as you know to do the same. A Dominion Election is on the cards for this year, and the Provincial Voters' Lists are used.

GET BUSY!

WESTERN CLARION

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada at the office of The Western Clarion, 510 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

Subscription: 15 cents per year, 40 cents for six months, 80 cents for three months. Single copies 5 cents.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913

"DO THE NEXT THING."

The great bone of contention over the various groups of the Labor or rather—Anti-Capitalist—camp have wrangled and fought has been the question of "tactics." While all agree that the Capitalist System—must go, that is about all that was agreed, or is yet. As to the proper method of dispensing with the Capitalists, opinion has varied from the subtle permissive method of the Fabian to the sudden explosive mode of the dynamite. The joke of it is that while all agree on this question we have wrangled the most, it is the question that matters the least.

The underlying idea seems to be that we should decide on the most expeditious method of overthrowing the capitalist system and then organize in the manner most efficient for the application of that method. Which sounds reasonable enough on the face of it. But it sounds reasonable and attractive for the simple reason that, despite the fact that Socialists assert the ever-changing nature of Society, they are yet apt to think of it as more or less fixed.

"The prompt rejoinder to that we know by rote. "If the validity of any plan for the overthrow of the system is questionable why make an exception of the political action method?"

WHEN THE DEVIL WAS SICK THE DEVIL A SAINT WOULD BE.

The rule of British capital in India, in spite of its much-lauded benefits to the natives, as voiced in the press, does not seem to impress the poor "native" in exactly the same way, at witness the recent manifestations of discontent.

Whether a line of action is political, or is not, is determined, not by the line of action itself, but by its purpose. Striking for an eight-hour day would not be political action, but striking to compel the passage of an eight-hour law would.

Capitalist property exists only by the virtue of capitalist political power. The law-making and law-enforcing machinery alone makes capitalist property property. Thus, it alone makes it vendible by giving to the buyer a sufficient assurance of undisturbed possession and enjoyment within the law and the terms of the sale.

The present need is for education. Socialism cannot be got till there are enough Socialists to get it. When there are enough they will find a way to get it.

The workers, if intelligent, have the power to achieve their ends. Without intelligence, they are doomed to slavery.

THE S. D. P. AND THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTIGATIONS ACT.

We have received a circular letter from the South Forequipp local of the S. D. P., suggesting that an agitation be started throughout the Dominion against the above law. The three strikers recently railroaded by the authorities have been released by the "united protest of the working class," in the words of the letter, and immediate action is urged, "that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act may be a stench in the nostrils of all who love liberty."

Accompanying the letter was a summary of the way in which the act operates in restricting the efforts of organized labor to exact better terms from their masters, for which space is not available. It contains a resolution with several "whereases," concluding with the request "that the S. D. P. of Canada take immediate steps to educate the workers to the viciousness of the act, so that this weapon of the capitalist class may be abolished as quickly as possible, so that it cannot be used as a check to the unity and solidarity of the working class."

The presence of this act in the statutes can be laid solely at the door of the working class of Canada itself. Those who framed the act and who are now enforcing it were placed in a position to do so by the collective action of the workers of Canada, registered at the ballot box.

The fact that their support was given in ignorance does not alter the fact that it was given, but it does (should) provide the ground on which to make the start to "educate the workers," not to the viciousness of this particular piece of legislation, or to the necessity of obtaining its repeal, but to the necessity of obtaining a knowledge of the class structure of modern society, their position in it in relation with all other classes, and to the realization that they have the power, as a class, to put an end once and for all, to the possibility of such outrages as that at Forcupine, by seizing the reins of political power and occupying "the seats of the mighty" themselves.

To ask the workers of Canada to spend their efforts in obtaining the repeal of this piece of capitalist legislation, while they are all ignorant of the proper use of the power that lays in their hands to achieve their emancipation from the rule of capital, is a task for reformers, not for revolutionists.

News just to hand tells of a donation some time ago by this eminently Christian government of some \$30,000 towards the expense of translating and publishing the Bible of the Sikh religion, "Granth Sahib." This points to the fact that the reputed loss of their warlike qualities by the Sikhs was only a subterfuge, and a very thin one at that.

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The following remarkable editorial appeared February 28 in the Dayton, Ohio, Daily News:

Berger's Proposal. That was a new note in labor solutions which was struck by Congressman Berger, the one Socialist in the house, when he proposed a resolution providing for seizure of the railroads when they should fail to keep on running. A tie-up of a week would be regarded as sufficient cause for the government to act.

A MEMORABLE GATHERING.

The Vancouver Labor Temple witnessed a memorable rendezvous of Socialists on Tuesday night, March 18, when they met to pay homage to the memory of the victims of the Paris Commune, who went down to defeat in their attempt to throw off the yoke of their masters, just forty-two years ago.

After enjoying the spread of good things provided by the committee in charge, the best part of the evening's programme, in the expressed opinion of those present, was reached—the brief speeches of the chairman, Comrade J. Macdonald, and Comrade W. W. LeFaux on the heroism of the Communards and the lessons to be drawn from their failure and mistakes. The remarks of the latter comrade on the last-mentioned subject were couched in words that drove home the points in a manner that left nothing to be desired, and were listened to with appreciative sympathy.

The utopian sentiment that led the Communards to respect the hoarded wealth and little deeds of their cowardly rulers (only less dear to them than life itself) was referred to so as to draw out the fact that by doing so they sealed their own doom, for with that, the fruit of their own labor, they could have bought out the investing Prussian army and beaten their own ruling class to their knees. The slaughter that flowed, that ranks below none in history ever perpetrated on slaves, resulting in demoralization and awe, was spoken of in terms which will not be easily forgotten by those who listened.

Choice harmonies brought to a close in the early hours of the morning the most Commune celebration that has ever been held in Vancouver B. H.

A FALSE PROPHET.

Rulers and prophets have always fitted in with each other, like the hand in the glove, since the inception of class society, in their common function of enslaving workers. It often happens that the two functions are merged in one and the same personage, not always with conspicuous success.

Events are daily providing the proof that this prophecy, made with such bad grace, had its foundation and "raison d'être" not in any intelligent study of the trend of thought amongst those who had been supporting the working class ticket, but in the wish of this modern Balaam, that things would turn out as he desired they should. The influence of the Socialist Party of Canada is not on the down, but on the up, grade, as the next election will show.

The Dominion Executive has the following literature for sale. (Published by the party.): To individuals, Local, 100 a copy. To Clubs, 250 a copy.

A REMARKABLE EDITORIAL.

The following remarkable editorial appeared February 28 in the Dayton, Ohio, Daily News: Berger's Proposal. That was a new note in labor solutions which was struck by Congressman Berger, the one Socialist in the house, when he proposed a resolution providing for seizure of the railroads when they should fail to keep on running.

range of probability that there will be no active Socialist wing in congress until the next four years.

Adoption of such a principle as this, according to Mr. Berger's resolution, would enable the government to stop in and take over every bit of property owned by the railroad which should be forced to suspend operation. Such a condition would be held as a public emergency and through the right of eminent domain would justify the government in seizing this property and operating it through the postoffice department.

A good deal has been said about the vagueness of Socialism and the terrors of "confiscation," the general inference being that confiscation means seizure without recompense. Mr. Berger's resolution ought to set the minds of excitable persons at rest, for it is plain that the Socialists have no idea of carrying out such a policy.

Mr. Berger's resolution ought to set the minds of excitable persons at rest, for it is plain that the Socialists have no idea of carrying out such a policy. He proposes that the property of commerce and labor shall be empowered to make a physical valuation of the road in question as a basis of compensation for the company. His resolution also proposes a scheme of financing the whole proposition through the secretary of the treasury.

To get the full Socialist attitude toward the railroads it is interesting to look at the preamble of this remarkable resolution. Mr. Berger declares that private ownership is a failure and on the point of collapse; that in point of equipment and of safety the railroads of this country are far behind those of Europe and of every civilized country on the globe. He estimates that it will take at least \$3,000,000,000 to bring them up to the degree of efficiency that safety demands, and says there is no combination of private capital large enough to make the changes required.

He also pointed out the menace of a railway strike, such as that which was threatened in the case of the frenon, and said that such a tie-up of transportation would put cities like Pittsburgh and Indianapolis in danger of starvation and seriously threaten Chicago and Milwaukee.

Sometimes people don't take time to find out what other people think. A good many people are denouncing the Socialists for things they have never had any sympathy with. While the proposition made by Mr. Berger is certainly radical, there is nothing about it to seriously alarm anybody.

It will also be seen that while there are many things in the Socialist program which have been passed up as visionary and too impractical to be considered seriously, there are men among them who have given a great deal of hard study to the problems which they have undertaken to work out.

The Socialist party will likely never again the ascendancy in this country. It is more likely that the reforms they have agitated will be carried out by somebody else if they are carried out at all. But it is reasonably sure that the Socialist party will be able to have more men in congress after awhile. Besides, there will be congressmen, plenty of them, who are Socialist, and it will not be many years before there are many such concrete Socialist proposals before the people.

Mr. Berger's resolution, presented in the last days of his congressional career, is unique in that it is the first of the kind to have ever been brought officially to the attention of the country—Soc. Dem. Herald.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES To Executive Committees. Due Stamps, Local, 100 a copy. Platforms, English, \$2.00. Material, English, \$2.00. Dues Cards, 25¢ per dozen. Struggle for Existence, 1.50 5c. State and Government, 1.00 5c. Value, Price and Profit, 2.00 5c. Express Charges added.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C. has the following cloth-bound books on the whole list available to loan or purchase. W. Wilson, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

Socialist Party Directory

- DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Socialist Party of Canada, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.
ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Socialist Party of Canada, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.
BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Socialist Party of Canada, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.
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VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 3, S. P. OF C.
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VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 100, S. P. OF C.

PROPAGANDA MEETING Sunday Empress Theatre J. R. Knight Speaker Vancouver, B.C. 8 p.m.

PLATFORM Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance 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-widening 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 interest between the capitalist and the worker rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the reins of government—the capitalist against 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.

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 the capitalist? If 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.

SMOKER'S OWN KURTZ'S PIONEERS SPANISH BLOSSOM WEST IN B.C. CIGARS SUBSCRIPTION CARDS 5 Yearlies - \$3.75 10 1/2 " 4.00 20 1/4 " 4.00

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This page is devoted to reports of Executive Committees, Locals, and General Party Matters. Address all communications to J. H. Burrough, Secretary, 616 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

Dominion Executive Committee, Vancouver, March 17, 1913. Louis Durrough, Secretary Part Socialiste (Section Francaise de l'Internationale), Paris.

Dear Comrade—Your kind invitation to the Socialist Party of Canada to be represented at the Congress to be held at Brest on March 23rd, and following days, was considered by the Dominion Executive Committee of this Party on March 16th last.

While regretting our inability to send a representative, we ask you to assure the assembled delegates of the hearty good-will of the revolutionary proletariat of Canadian in their efforts to defeat the anticipated attempt of international capital to once more stretch the earth with the blood of the workers in a fratricidal strife.

The Socialists of Canada give way to their appreciation of the fact that the international proletariat have no enemies but international capital and the ignorance of their class, which forms the sole support of the exploitation under which they suffer. To dispel that ignorance and to emphasize the necessity of class action to tear the power of oppression from the hands of the ruling class, is the work that the Socialist Party of Canada, in common with the International Socialist Movement, has undertaken.

May the result of our combined efforts soon be seen in the glorious spectacle of the Red Flag of Labor flying over the parliaments of the world.

The deathless memory of the Comrades, whose heroic sacrifice we have just commemorated, will stand forever as an inspiration to the world's proletariat, who regard the present generation as worthy successors of their illustrious sires.

On behalf of the revolutionary Socialists of Canada we extend to the Congress our best wishes and fraternal greetings.

For the Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, J. H. BURROUGH,

GLACE BAY, N. S. Editor Clarion—3 stamps received O. K.

The movement in the east is a little quiet at present, owing to various causes. I think when spring opens up again things will brighten up. In St. John they have appointed a new secretary, whom I think will make good.

There they have recently purchased 100 due stamps and 40 due cards, so I think things are taking a new start. We have a comrade on the road selling and distributing literature all the time.

I hope the new executive will meet with success in giving the new weekly a trial. Inclosed find \$1.00 for subscription.

Yours in Revolt, DAN COCHRANE, Sec. Maritime Ex. Com.

LETHBRIDGE. Editor Clarion—Local 13, S. P. of C., Lethbridge, has decided to take a bundle of fifty Clarions weekly until further notice. We have also decided to assess the members 25 cents per month for the Clarion fund. If it had not been for the approaching elections we would have been in better position to help the fund.

Yours for the cause, SAM LARSON.

KAMLOOPS, B. C. Editor Clarion—Would you please send me 20 due stamps and 25 membership cards. Send me the bill and I will send money after our next meeting. Kindly send them right away, as our next meeting is on Wednesday and we need the stamps and cards.

We have again reorganized the local here, this time, I think, with a little more backbone instead of too much enthusiasm. Comrade Knight was here and helped us considerably, although we did not have a very well attended meeting.

Yours in Revolt, CLAUDE F. ORCHARD, Secretary Local 53.

CUMBERLAND, B. C. Editor Clarion—Please find inclosed money order for \$4.20 for subscriptions. Owing to economic conditions there is a limit as to how many people are able to subscribe, owing chiefly to the strike in this community, but I hope to rustle quite a number yet, for there are lots of people who will come through as soon as they can get their hands on the money.

Yours in Revolt, COM. GOODWIN.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert, N. B., March 10, 1913. Comrade Editor—Enclosed please find \$2.00, one of which is intended for the subsidy fund and the other one you may pass to Com. Matthews for my subscription to the new paper. I will send more later and will also get some out of a couple of other comrades who are in the vicinity.

I have been laying on my oars for a long time and doing practically nothing, but will get busy for the future and try to do something. Hoping that all is well with you and the other Comrades. I remain,

Yours in Revolt, ROSCOE A. FILLMORE.

VICTORIA, B. C. Victoria, B. C., Mar. 15, 1913. Editor Clarion—I am enclosing herewith express order for \$11; \$10 for Clarion Subsidy Fund and the rest subscriptions to Clarion.

Comrade Knight spoke in Express on Sunday last to a full house and put up a good talk. We had a collection of \$29 and sold about \$8 of literature, and we gave him all our expenses, \$13.

WINNIPEG. Editor Clarion—Have received two issues of Clarion and glad it has appeared again. On separate piece of paper you will find a list of subscribers, also M. O. for \$7.00. I might also state that more could have been obtained had sample copies been available.

As far as the local here is concerned, I think that with the publication of our official paper steps will be taken to pull together again. As to the reason of our disbanding, I will have little to say, but one thing I know, and that is unless permanent headquarters are obtained some difficulty will be experienced in keeping members together. Furthermore, the monopolizing of headquarters for the playing of cards and checkers is, in my opinion, not conducive to the propagation of Socialist principles.

But what is wanted is men who will get out and distribute leaflets when we have such, and not say, "To hell with them," as I have heard members say. In fact, do anything that will help a fellow worker on to as good a footing as ourselves, economically speaking; also push the Clarion and don't leave same to one or two.

WAT. JAESON.

CALGARY. Editor Clarion—I received a copy of the Clarion the other day, for which I can hardly express my delight. It seems as if a new impetus had been given to the movement. We have a paper again that all Socialists can read with the same aspirations, the same enthusiasm, and I trust through the columns runs the "old" thread that binds the hearts of all Socialists together in the same common cause. At least this is the feeling I have as I read the paper.

Enclosed find 75 cents for one year's subscription.

C. M. CHRISTIANSEN.

LE COURIER SOCIALISTE INTERNATIONALE. Brussels, Mar. 1, 1913.

Dear Comrade—A group of Journalists and militant Socialists have founded an information agency for the use of working-class journals of all countries—"The International Socialist Courier."

This is the realization of an idea proposed by the press section at the Stuttgart Congress.

This agency has been placed under the direction of a committee composed as follows: Emile Vandervelde, Edmond Anseele, deputies; (Belgian Chamber, -Ed.); Henri Lafontaine, senator; Max Hallett, senator and "chevlin" of the City of Brussels.

Its purpose is to keep the organs of the trade union and Socialist press in touch with the international labor movement. To accomplish this the International Socialist Courier has need of the assistance of the press and of the labor organizations of your country.

Permeated that you understand the great utility of our work, we would ask you:

First—To make a gratuitous service of your Journal.

Second—To send us all documents on the labor movement of your country that it would be useful to make known to the movement at large.

Accept, dear comrade, our fraternal salutation.

HORIS GUERTZIK. For the Director. (Translated by G. Morgan.)

PARTI SOCIALISTE.

(Section Francaise Internationale). Conseil National, Secretariat, 37 Rue Ste. Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, Paris, 15-2-13.

Dear Citizen Secretary—The Tenth National Congress of the Socialist Party (French section of the Labor International) will be held on the 22nd to 29th of March at Brest. In the Salle des Fetes.

We fraternally invite you to be represented by one or more delegates at these sessions, in order to give greater emphasis to our affirmation of the strict solidarity which unites the proletarians of the entire world, at this critical time in which the peace of Europe is at the mercy of an incident.

In the event of a favorable response to our invitation, kindly advise us before the 20th of March. In order that we may be able to make the necessary preparations for the reception of your delegation.

Fraternally yours, For the National Council, LOUIS DUBREUILH.

GLENBREA, SASK. Editor Clarion—Inclosed P. O. order for \$2, one for yearly subscription commencing with first issue and one to help paper. It is the best paper I have seen published, and the only one to teach clear scientific Socialism. It happens to be late for next issue of paper, send one along.

Yours for the Revolution, ALEX. DEATON.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 17. Dear Comrade,—On behalf of St. John Local No. 6, I enclose you m. o. for \$5.00, being second month's installment towards subsidy fund for Clarion. Have received bundles of two first issues. Send the same number each week till further notice, and bill the Local. Organizer Hyatt is collecting subscriptions.

The Local here has had a fairly successful winter. Comrades conducted a fair for three nights and netted nearly \$100, and have also run several dances, which brought in a few dollars. The Local pays \$200 a year rent for a hall, and manages to distribute a good deal of literature, and hold public meetings at least once a week. But St. John industrially is rather backward, and the message of Socialism does not make much impression. A healthy activity is becoming apparent among the labor unions, however, and their officials are beginning to show some interest in Socialism. The Eastern Labor News publishes many articles of a Socialist character, and many of the daily and weekly papers give space to letters setting forth the tenets of Socialism. I would like to see the Dominion executive take up the matter of having letters prepared, applying the Socialist philosophy to current events, and having typewritten or mimeograph copies sent to the locals, the members of which might sign them and send them to neighboring newspapers, daily and weekly. Personally, in addition to writing articles for the Eastern Labor News each week, I have sent out many letters of this character to daily and weekly papers in the Maritime Provinces, and generally they have been published.

Yours in revolt, COLIN MCKAY.

Sec'y St. John Local. Calgary, March 22, 1913. J. H. Burrough, Secretary, Dominion Executive Committee, Vancouver.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed herewith please find charter applications from Eckville, Bentley and Daysland, also postal note for \$3.00, being fees for same.

Kindly send charter to these Locals as follows: Daysland, No. 60, E. T. Lowe, Box 51, Daysland, Alta.

Bentley, No. 59, J. C. Carrilt, Bentley. Eckville, No. 58, J. F. Knorr, Eckville.

Thanking you, I am, Fraternally, your comrade, BURT E. ANDERSON. Sec'y Alta. Prov. Executive.

FROM S. D. P. S. Porcupine, Feb. 26, 1913.

To all Socialists, greeting.—Please read the enclosed circular at your next regular meeting. It deals with a subject that is of vital importance to the working class of Canada. In no other so-called civilized country could a law be enforced which takes away the rights and liberties of the working class in their efforts to throw off the chains of wage slavery, as "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" does in Canada.

We would suggest that an agitation be started throughout the Dominion against this law, and that it be continued and pushed vigorously, even to the extent of calling a one-day "general strike" as a protest against this vicious "Act."

Three of our comrades have already been imprisoned for violating this law, their cases have been appealed, the united protest of the working class rolled back the prison gates. A thousand more of our fellow workers are subject to imprisonment if the decision of the lower court is upheld in these cases.

Let a protest go up from the working class that the masters may not dare to convict them. We urge you to take immediate action, that the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" may be a stretch in the nostrils of all who love liberty. Remember the maxim: "He that would be free, himself must strike the blow."

FRANK DOUGLE, Secretary.

Cumberland, B. C. Editor Clarion—We had a visit by Com. Knight this week, who addressed a crowded hall of miners and miners' wives on Thursday, March 20th. He spoke on the inception and development of capitalist production and he explained the process in such a manner that the person who could not follow him from start to finish must be dense indeed.

After hearing Com. Knight's analysis of the small farmer (and he ought to know, as he has lived and slaved along with them) his is not a life to be envied, not even by a miner, and his condition is miserable enough. Com. Knight is a typical example of the quality of the education one receives in the school of the S. P. of C. and he is quite up to the standard, not only as an educator, but also as a fighter. He is sure to make more. He made many friends while in Cumberland, mostly rough-necks, like himself. He was given a synopsis of the strike here, and he will have a pretty interesting story to tell the slaves he comes in contact with, as he travels east.

In spite of the fact that the miners here have been consuming without producing, for the last six months (by the aid of the U. S. W.) \$8.50 was taken at the collection, and dynamite to the amount of \$150 was donated. When the strike was declared here, we had no library, worthy of the name, but the strike was not very old when the boys got busy. Over sixty clubs were taken for the I. S. Review, and as a premium was given with each sub, in the way of a dollar book, over sixty dollars worth of books were added to the library. Amongst these books are works of Marx, Engels, Ditzgen, Labriola, Katsky, Liebnicht, Lafargue, E. Ferri, Yver, Houdin, Bebel, Morzan, Ward, Untermyer, A. M. Lewis and others. Most of the books are out at the time. Economic classes are held twice a week and discussions on Socialism is the order of the day—never of course neglecting to meet incommensurate in case of men being shipped to sea. The more stubborn the mine owners are, and the longer they continue this strike, the more knicker's will be produced, and the quicker will be the mental revolution of the working class, which is necessary for a successful social revolution, take place.

tributors this week: R. B. Robinson, Vancouver; Dick Nimmo, Turgoose, V. I.; G. M. Christianson, Calgary; H. M. Martin, secretary of the S. D. P., B. C., for himself and Campbell; D. Alexander, Brantford, Ont.; Alex Beaton, Clumbrea, Sask.; J. Larner, Stillwater, B. C., for himself and two others (so thou and so likewise); Simon Freestone, Lethbridge, with a sub and something for the maintenance fund.

Com. C. H. Lako, of Stewart, B. C., who sent in \$20 for the Clarion Fund the other day, is back with an order for a bundle of ten copies per week until further orders. There will be things doing in that camp if he stays around.

And so the tale goes. These are on a title of the letters received since the resumption of publication. To give a summary of all the encouraging observations contained in them would fill the paper every week. The "death" of the Clarion last year seems to have been a blessing in disguise. It has made the comrades all over Canada realize how much it means to the movement to be without a paper.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?" We acknowledge receipt of a gorgeous appearing pamphlet from "Toronto Saturday Night," bearing the above title. It is claimed to be a study of British Columbia's labor-oriental problems by Agnes C. Laut, author, and writer for "Saturday Night," who, it will be remembered, visited the headquarters of the labor movement of Vancouver last fall. We can only pick up a few sentences representing the general substance of the pamphlet for comment, and here is one:

"Socialism out there is not a parlor fad, as it is in New York, London and Paris. They don't discuss the proletariat—I hate the word. There is no place for it in Canada."

This shows that the society she moves in corroborates the dictum that "Ignorance is bliss." In the parlors of the pot-bellied, luxurious capitalists the world-stirring struggle of the slaves for freedom is a "fad." They must be steeped in ignorance in exact proportion to their colossal love of luxury, greed and power.

As to "hating" the word "proletariat" or the proletariat itself, it is a declaration simply confirmatory of what every organized worker knows through the factor of the struggles in which he is continually engaged.

Another typical sentence: "If you get spilled with your fine-spun load of civilization," etc.

Isn't it fine-spun, this robbery of the producers, mansions and machines for the few masters, bestial drudgery for the millions of slaves, enforced by police batons, cold steel, reserve armies of unemployed, poverty and prostitution ad libitum, class legislatures and armies of hired assassins to support them? We should say it is "fine-spun," but as to whether it is "civilization" or "demoralization," workers will not be slow in pronouncing their judgment.

This is a quotation from a railroad magnate.

"I have no love for my contractors, more than the I.W.W.'s have. Let them fight, and dog eat dog until they rot. It doesn't affect us; it is their funeral."

Let those of us who are waiting on the factions in the labor movement strive to foster unity, but take note that there is discord rampant in the lines of the enemy, too. In the self-same words of this railroad boss, there is "nothing smooth" with capitalists themselves, and that self-annihilating competition in their ranks is true, as detected by the Marxian school of economics.

"British Columbia pays the highest wages for skilled and unskilled labor in Canada. Yet labor agitation is most acute in that province. Why? The price of food is extraordinarily high all over the Pacific Coast. The recognition of this fact answers the question, but she queries, and says there are thousands of unemployed in B. C., and replies in the words of a fruit grower thus:

"Yet, but when I pay more than \$2 a day for unskilled labor, it does not pay me to pick my fruit."

(The kernel of capitalist farming: What profits can I obtain from the employment of my capital?)

There are some forty-eight pages of written trash on capitalist economies and jargon of sickly, sentimental patriotism.

The pamphlet is an object lesson as to what distorted and false corollaries can be drawn from the facts when viewed with the jaundiced eye of a capitalist scribbler.

"The Oriental Problem" is a section treated in the pamphlet. On good grounds we can say that the assertions made therein as to the "graffs" of Hindu leaders are pure myths, and are simply libellous rumours spread by those who are maliciously disposed towards them.

With regard to Oriental competition

Editor Clarion—We had a visit by Com. Knight this week, who addressed a crowded hall of miners and miners' wives on Thursday, March 20th. He spoke on the inception and development of capitalist production and he explained the process in such a manner that the person who could not follow him from start to finish must be dense indeed.

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In spite of the fact that the miners here have been consuming without producing, for the last six months (by the aid of the U. S. W.) \$8.50 was taken at the collection, and dynamite to the amount of \$150 was donated. When the strike was declared here, we had no library, worthy of the name, but the strike was not very old when the boys got busy. Over sixty clubs were taken for the I. S. Review, and as a premium was given with each sub, in the way of a dollar book, over sixty dollars worth of books were added to the library. Amongst these books are works of Marx, Engels, Ditzgen, Labriola, Katsky, Liebnicht, Lafargue, E. Ferri, Yver, Houdin, Bebel, Morzan, Ward, Untermyer, A. M. Lewis and others. Most of the books are out at the time. Economic classes are held twice a week and discussions on Socialism is the order of the day—never of course neglecting to meet incommensurate in case of men being shipped to sea. The more stubborn the mine owners are, and the longer they continue this strike, the more knicker's will be produced, and the quicker will be the mental revolution of the working class, which is necessary for a successful social revolution, take place.

Yours in revolt, R. WALKER.

WHAT THE SUB REVOLVERS HAVE BEEN DOING? Steve Kellman, Enderby, sends in a bunch of three yearlies and a quarter. Comrade Knight lost no time getting to work is Ladysmith. He sends in five yearlies and four quarters, amongst the names of which can be recognized those of members of the "Old Guard."

Roscoe Fillmore comes back with \$2.00 for the Clarion Fund and a year's sub for himself. Edmonton, Alta., Local sends in \$5.00 for bundles received and for more to follow. They order 75 a week until further notice.

H. Dalgleish, secretary of Victoria Local, sends in five quarters, and reports a good meeting addressed by Com. J. R. Knight on Commune Day. The Local turned over all above expenses (\$13.00) to help Com. Knight on his trip over the island.

Fred. Pava, secretary of Local Daysland, Alta., forwards ten names of those who want the dope for three months. They are not going to stop there, either, says the secretary.

Did you think there was a strike on in Cumberland? It doesn't look like it, when Com. A. Goodwin sends in a bunch of subs totalling \$18.00 last week and follows up with \$4.20 this week.

Pernie Local remits \$20.15, of which \$10.90 is for subs, \$7.50 for bundles and \$1.75 for the Clarion Fund. They have been asleep for a few months, and when they get going in earnest the rest of B. C. will have to sit up and take notice.

Com. Philip Paughman, secretary of Montreal Local, arrives with a bunch of five, with more to follow in the near future. They are all pleased to see the Clarion again, and are going to make a good showing on the sub list.

Local Lethbridge, Alta., orders a bundle of 50 a week until further notice, and have assessed themselves 25 cents a month for the Clarion Fund.

Wat Jaeson, of the "Pop," leaves a list of subscribers' names and \$7.00 to meet the bill.

The letters accompanying the single subs are, in many respects, most encouraging that come in the mail. Some of them will be found in another column. The following are the contributors this week:

R. B. Robinson, Vancouver; Dick Nimmo, Turgoose, V. I.; G. M. Christianson, Calgary; H. M. Martin, secretary of the S. D. P., B. C., for himself and Campbell; D. Alexander, Brantford, Ont.; Alex Beaton, Clumbrea, Sask.; J. Larner, Stillwater, B. C., for himself and two others (so thou and so likewise); Simon Freestone, Lethbridge, with a sub and something for the maintenance fund.

Com. C. H. Lako, of Stewart, B. C., who sent in \$20 for the Clarion Fund the other day, is back with an order for a bundle of ten copies per week until further orders. There will be things doing in that camp if he stays around.

And so the tale goes. These are on a title of the letters received since the resumption of publication. To give a summary of all the encouraging observations contained in them would fill the paper every week. The "death" of the Clarion last year seems to have been a blessing in disguise. It has made the comrades all over Canada realize how much it means to the movement to be without a paper.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?" We acknowledge receipt of a gorgeous appearing pamphlet from "Toronto Saturday Night," bearing the above title. It is claimed to be a study of British Columbia's labor-oriental problems by Agnes C. Laut, author, and writer for "Saturday Night," who, it will be remembered, visited the headquarters of the labor movement of Vancouver last fall. We can only pick up a few sentences representing the general substance of the pamphlet for comment, and here is one:

"Socialism out there is not a parlor fad, as it is in New York, London and Paris. They don't discuss the proletariat—I hate the word. There is no place for it in Canada."

SECRETARIAL.

From all the indications that are daily coming into this office from correspondents from coast to coast, it is going to be a banner year in its record of activity by the Socialist Party of Canada. Already we have Com. J. R. Knight in from an organizing trip from along the line of the C. P. R., with two new locals formed to date and the likelihood of more to follow. The "Unpatriotic Irishman," Com. T. S. Cassidy of Winnipeg, after a tour of Alberta, started for this coast on March 7th, with a route card that embraces every hole and corner where half a dozen slaves can be gathered together. He will be in Revelstoke on April 20, from which date he will be routed from this office. Comrade Gribble will be available in a month's time, and there is material enough in Vancouver right now that, if it could be routed, would supply every local in the province with a first-class propagandist or educational lecture every fortnight. All we lack is funds, and the surest way to get them is to spread the sphere of influence of this paper, so that what we have to say may be read by the greatest possible number.

One thing has been proved by past experience. Where the Clarion has once gone it stays. The resumption of publication has proved that, subscribers who had dropped out or sight when the Clarion ceased to be published are coming in their names, in most cases with orders, for new subs, expressing their delight at its reappearance, and using their best efforts to ensure that the same thing shall not happen again.

When the effect of the reduced price for subs. is seen in a largely increased circulation, covering a larger territory, the price can be put back to the old figure without any danger of a slump in the number of subs. coming in, and the increased funds at the disposal of the Executive will enable them to give the much-needed attention to the East, where the need for organizers is so great. We have the material available, lots of it, and it is ready to take the road when the word is given, but only a portion of it can be used until the Clarion is in such a position that it can provide the funds.

It is to this end that the attention of all locals and individuals in the party, and the party's supporters on the outside, should be directed. Every local in the Dominion should have as large a weekly bundle as they can afford, for sale at the propaganda meetings, and the surplus unsold should be distributed weekly, which is one of the most effective means of advertising the paper and getting subs.

Attention has been called in a previous issue to the fact that the low rate does not allow of a commission worth speaking of being allowed those who wish to help the paper by the sale of sub-cards. The margin of profit is so narrow that only 5 cents a card can be allowed, and comrades wishing to take advantage of this rate will please say so in ordering cards. The sooner the circulation reaches the figure which makes it possible the better for all concerned.

PROFIT-SHARING. "I passed by his garden and marked with one eye How the Owl and the Panther were sharing the pie. The Panther ate all the gravy and the Owl had the fish for his share of the treat.

"When the pie was all finished the Owl, as a boon, Was kindly permitted to pocket the spoon; The Panther took knife and fork with a growl And concluded the banquet —"

Alfco in Wonderland.

with the white man in the Province, we can take but one position on the question, and that is economic. So long as the white capitalist goes to China, Japan and India and exploits labor on a 10-cent a day wage, the commodities produced by that labor will enter into the market in competition with the product of the white worker, and this pious protest against the admittance of Oriental labor in the name of the white worker is the usual hypocritical cant of the capitalist class, who never allow racial considerations to stand in the way of satisfying their love for lucre. In order to curry favor with the Chinese market they stand pat with the Chinese, and the provincial authorities of B. C. had no scruples about writing down half a million dollars on the revenue side of the estimates for 1914, and are simply libellous rumours spread by those who are maliciously disposed towards them.

With regard to Oriental competition

CAN YOU HELP

National Office, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 8, 1913.

To the Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party. Dear Comrades: The people known as South Slavs have proved to the world in last year's Balkan War that they are fighters and that they can whip the terrible Turk to a standstill.

To us Socialists of the world, they have proved that they are fighters, and that we must have them educated to understand the philosophy of Socialism and get them to join our ranks and to fight the most terrible Turk—the system of capitalism.

Hundreds of thousands of South Slavs (Servians, Croats, Slovenians and Bulgarians) were driven by exploitation and poverty to America and here they are slaving for American kings and cars of industry, selling their labor power for wages.

These South Slavs that are class conscious in America have proved already that they will fight in time of struggle the masters of American industry upon the industrial as well as political field.

The South Slavic Socialist Federation, which is a branch of the Socialist Party, is doing everything possible to educate and organize our fellow workers.

We have done much, but we can do more, and that is why I am addressing these few lines to you, with an explanation of what you can do to help us and to help yourselves at the same time.

Answer me these questions: Are there any Servians, Croats (known as Horvats) or Slovenians (known as Krainish) in your locality? Do you work with them anywhere? Do you get in touch with them in city or town?

If so, here is what we want you to do: We know that you are anxious to get your foreign-speaking fellow workers to understand Socialism and the struggle of our class for emancipation.

We have heard you many times make statements like this: "Those boys are all right, but I cannot speak to them as I do not understand their language."

Here is how you can do successful work among them and win them for our cause: We have papers printed weekly in their mother tongue. Just give them to those that can read, try and get subscriptions from them for three, six or twelve months.

These papers are owned by the South-Slavic Socialist Federation and we are part of the Socialist Party, so these are yours as well as our papers. We publish these papers in the following languages:

- 1. Servian.
2. Slovenian (known to many of you as Krainish).
3. Croatian (known as Horvat).
These three papers are printed weekly. Will you buy bundles for each of these nationalities, if they live or work in your community? You can send us orders for one or two weeks or for a month.

- These are the prices for bundles:
Weekly bundle of 10 copies.....15c
Weekly bundle of 25 copies.....30c
Weekly bundle of 50 copies.....50c
Weekly bundle of 100 copies.....90c
Weekly bundle of 10 copies.....15c
Weekly bundle of 25 copies.....30c
Weekly bundle of 50 copies.....50c
Weekly bundle of 100 copies.....90c
Weekly bundle of 10 copies.....15c
Weekly bundle of 25 copies.....30c
Weekly bundle of 50 copies.....50c
Weekly bundle of 100 copies.....90c

As soon as we get your order, bundles will be forwarded. If your local or branch needs any books or pamphlets on Socialism in any of the above mentioned languages, just let us know. Our prices for books in 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and up. Send us an order. We will send the best ones for beginners. If you want any Bulgarian literature we will get it for you.

Come, Comrades, give us your hand. Help us to spread papers and books among the South Slavic workers. When class conscious they will be with you shoulder to shoulder on election day and in time of strikes fighting the most terrible Turk—the system of capitalism.

Send orders and communications to the address given below. I am, yours for Socialism, ALEX SUSNAR, South-Slavic Translator-Sec'y., 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

John Kenneth Turner, representative of The Appeal and The Coming Nation in Mexico, who was three times lined up against the wall to be shot, is now safe in New York.

Comrade Alex. Susnar, for a long time organizer of the Canadian Socialist Federation, affiliated with the S. P. C., is now employed by the National Office of the S. P. of A. in the work of organizing the task of educating the slaves from Southern Europe (Servians, Croats, Slovenians and Bulgarians). Those comrades living in localities where there are numbers of these people working can do something to help in the work by drawing their attention to the circular letter in another column by Com. Susnar.

THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY.

(Continued from Page One.)

sea, with excellent transportation facilities and a growing manufacture, could not long tolerate the grinding pressure of the Spanish claims. Spain, then the foremost country in Europe, essentially feudal to the very core, unassisted by manufacture by climate and racial peculiarities (for the Spanish people were a mixture of Arabs from Medina and Mecca, Goths from the north, and the native Roman-Berbers, none of whom were of an industrious disposition, but much given to slaughter and rapine), was the chief arm of power for the greatest feudal lord of them all, the Catholic church.

At the time of Charles V., the church was drawing revenues from all over Europe as landlord of more than two-thirds of that territory. Now manufacture needs, above all other things, money-cash-credit, and this draining away of ready cash into the coffers of Rome, was in no way pleasant to the rising German, Dutch and English manufacturing classes. They bitterly resented it. Furthermore, when we consider that on Easter Sunday in 1621, Ferdinand Magellan had planted the Emperor's flag upon the American continent, claiming the whole of it, known and unknown, for Spain and Portugal; and that Pope Alexander VI. had, some years later, given them little deeds in paper bulls, "dividing the world like an orange," the new world for Spain and Portugal, and leaving the old world just as it was, we can readily understand the rumblings of revolt in other places.

Holland, suited to export goods, as a manufacturing country, would quite naturally resent such proceedings. The growing pressure of commerce drove them into revolt for that new world which Spain and Portugal had robbed and wasted must also yield profits to thrifty Dutch merchants.

The result of this rising tide of commercial discontent is well known. William the Silent first asked for local government, and was granted with promise; then came the cry of revolt from Martin Luther. Freedom from the dominance of Rome in religious conceptions was but a reflex of the need of freedom from Rome as a landlord. The outcry against the sale and high price of indulgences, the cost of cardinals and church dignitaries, was but a reflex of the demand for cheapness—which is the soul of capitalism.

The Lutheran heresies spread with great speed over Germany and Holland, born of the time, and out of the needs of the time, because of the changing economic structure of society, herald of the war between capitalist and feudal lord—who would stay its triumphant progress. Rome, quick to see the danger to her landed properties and estates, launched the poor of Spain upon the Netherlands, and in the name of a "holy war"—a war to suppress this heresy of "free-will"—nearly a million Hollanders perished. Rome, wise diplomat, knew full well that Holland was reaching out to challenge the domination of Spain in the New World.

In the struggle which followed, the new rising power, the real power which lay at the roots of social Europe, in the changing mode of getting the world's living, was predestined to win. A Holland rose up in rebellion and hurled the decadent power of Rome forever from off their backs. Freed from the fetters of feudalism, they at once began to develop that sea-power which held the commerce of the world until Admiral Blake drove Van Tromp, battered and broken, into oblivion. That this may not appear to be far-fetched, let us look at the events which followed. Spain became aware of another rival to her power in the New World. England, foremost coun-

try in the development of the new capitalist mode of production, took to the Protestant doctrine of "free-will" with avidity, and launched her ships to war, the Spanish Main. Rome was again quick to act; under her direction Spain launched the great Armada which was to drive England home, a chastened and reformed "black sheep," and establish once more in Merrie England the "blessed Catholic Church"; and, of course, cause to flow once more into the coffers of Rome those fees and dues which had become so sadly diminished.

Too late! England had already taken on the yoke of capitalist production, which demanded "free-will" in free competition amongst laborers to sell themselves to whom they liked, and free competition amongst capitalists to undersell each other's goods in the market. The growing trade needed money-needed markets; there were markets in the new world from which money and slaves could be had for the fetching. Hence they fought the Armada with the skill and courage born of necessity—and won. With the power of Spain broken, the way was clear, save for Holland, and we already know how the rising commercial Cyclops, England, treated the little country by the Zuyder Zee.

Thus is the world's history written; turn where we will, we find that struggles between nations are due always to economic causes. Be they branded as holy, or patriotic wars, in the last analysis they have been wars of necessity, wars developed and waged around the eternal question of wealth-production. National politics, from village councils to the "Mother of Parliaments," are tied to the same string. Indeed, all politics are but reflections of economic needs.

The "free-trade" agitation, although heralded as a great and advanced idea, although preached as a kind of religious crusade, was but the expression of the capitalist need of cheaper labor. Those champions of the people, Cobden, Bright, and their colleagues, knew full well that cheaper grain, and competition amongst food producers, would enable the workers to live cheaper, hence lower the money-wage of their workmen. They competed in a world-market against slave labor, and they fought the black slave traffic with the aid of Wilberforce and his coadjutors. They reduced the "Corn Laws" to enable themselves to grow rich—and said it was in the cause of humanity! So it was; the capitalist section of that peculiar aggregation of stupidities.

Today we are treated to a noisy wrangle by cheap politicians over "reciprocity" between the United States and Canada. Let us look for a moment at this subject through the historical spectacles of the Socialist.

First, what is the prevailing mode of production in Canada and who will profit by the removal of the tariff wall? Who stands to lose? Arrange these correctly, draw the logical conclusion therefrom, and the antics of politicians on both sides of the line will furnish us with much mirth.

The prevailing mode of production is capitalist; great aggregations of capital control both countries. In Canada some twenty-three men dominate industry—are the despots of trade; obviously, then, they have either much to gain, or much to lose by reciprocity.

The Liberal Party, dominated by the Grand Trunk, Canada Steel Corporation, and the Massey, Harris Company, expresses the desire of this section of the capitalist class to bring about free trade with the United States. The two latter corporations, the Canada Steel, and the Massey, Harris, compete in a world market, and need, above all things, cheap labor. With a flood of cheap commodities from the United States, this result could follow.

And those who want the tariff wall maintained are those who control the Conservative Party—the G. P. R. and others. In a word, English capital. Has not the G. P. R. a large carrying trade from Great Britain? Are not the British manufacturers making a desperate grab for this country's market? Would not the removal of the tariff wall destroy the hopes of these British manufacturers, or, at least, seriously interfere with their profits?

Therefore, at the last election, they were patriotically moved to exert themselves for the noble (?) purpose of more firmly "knitting the Empire together." And their reward for these manifestations of love for the British Empire—for they never put patriotism on parade for nothing—is a mere trifle of 25 millions of dollars for ships of war, to be spent in the "Mother Country," provided Mr. Borden proves himself a wily enough politician. Fellow workers, grasp the significance of the foregoing method of historical reasoning. Remember that whoever wins the prizes, it is YOU who have done the work. Be it in war, or in more peaceful methods, you have been the force upon which enterprising thieves have relied. Investigate for yourselves, and, once wise, no power on earth can make you poor, vote, or agitate other than in your own class interests. ALF. BUDDEN.

SOCIALISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

By J. CONNELL

(Continued)

USE AND DISUSE OF ORGANS.

Everybody is aware of the difference in muscular development between, say, the average blacksmith and the average clerk. The difference is greatest in the muscles of the arm. The explanation is simple. The muscles receive nourishment from the blood. The exercise of any organ causes the blood to flow freely to that organ, carrying nourishment, and causing the part to develop. On the other hand, if the exercise of any organ impedes the flow of blood there, causing starvation of muscle and decay. An animal of any species will naturally use most, if not exclusively, the organs that are useful to it in the struggle for existence. Food is the first consideration with all animals, man included. Therefore, the organs that are useful in procuring food are developed, those that are not useful in that way decline, and in course of ages become rudimentary. This law helps animals still further to accommodate themselves to new conditions. A statement of it will enable the reader to understand that, in the long run, the conditions determine the type. Rudimentary organs enable the observer to perceive the road along which the species has travelled. They mark the stages of the evolutionary process which has been at work. Occasionally individuals appear having fully or at least fairly developed organs which are rudimentary in the normal member of the species. These are cases of reversion to an earlier type. Under natural conditions they are rare, but where development is hastened by artificial selection, as in the case of pigeons and dogs, they are very common.

MAN AND BRUTE.

In a short essay like this it is impossible to enumerate all the facts which have a bearing on the subject under discussion. On that subject books sufficient in point of numbers to form a respectable library have been written. All that is aimed at is the presentation in simple language of a few facts which support the modern scientific theory of evolution. It is hoped, however, that enough has been written to make the broad lines of that theory clear. The contention is that the laws and forces inherent in Nature have in the course of ages evolved all existing species, man included. The reader is asked to note that the explanation of organic existence here given is a natural one, and for that reason alone is infinitely more credible than any theory requiring the supernatural for its support. Miracles and acts of special creation have no place in our philosophy. We do not need them, for we can explain all without them.

The writer feels compelled to point out that the modern scientific theory of evolution is only a small part of the true philosophy of existence. That philosophy will be dealt with in a future essay, when the blanks unavoidable in this will be filled up. The present reasoning is, however, sound as far as it goes.

There is probably no human being alive to-day, whose opinion is of the least value, who will not agree that what are called the lower animals are the result of some such evolutionary process as that described above. But many will insist that man forms a class apart from the others and that his origin must be sought in some different quarter. Yet the most specific inspection of the facts will reveal so many resemblances between man and the lower animals that the theories of a different origin, and of accident, are at once perceived to be untenable. Let the reader place side by side a human skeleton and a skeleton of any of the mammals, and he cannot fail to notice that the two are built on the same general plan. There is not in the human body a single bone, muscle, nerve, or blood-vessel which has not its counterpart in that of the monkey, bat and seal. Every fold in the human brain has its counterpart in that of the orang-outang. The embryo of man, dog, bat, seal, and reptile are all alike up to a certain point. The human foetus is hairy. The hairs on man's body are the rudimentary remains of a coat which once covered him. That the ear of man was once pointed is shown by the rudimentary point which is still plainly visible, although turned inward, as in the monkey. Every man possesses a rudimentary tail, and instances are known in which this organ attained a length of several inches. Diseases such as hydrophobia, variola, and glanders are communicated by the lower animals to man, and vice versa, showing similarity of constitution. Monkeys suffer from consumption, apoplexy, and cataract on the eye, and medicines given them produce the same effect as in man. They like alcoholic liquors, and in their wild state are often captured by means of them. Probably the most striking fact of all that there are on record cases of human reversion to the ape type. In plain language, apes have been born of human parents.

Let no man feel aggrieved at having these facts set forth. The brute is our younger brother, and should be treated with the consideration due to his relationship and helplessness. Being behind us in the evolutionary journey, he should be treated as we would wish to be treated by those who are before us.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE FITTEST.

The reader is warned against concluding that the fittest is necessarily the best. In point of fact it may be the worst. The tape-worm will survive in the human intestines until after the death of the man. Yet nobody would think of saying that the tape-worm was the better of the two. Nature abounds in similar examples: rats, mice, and other vermin will survive a famine which kills off human beings by the million. Therefore the fittest must be understood to mean the animal or type best suited for the conditions in which it happens to be placed. The fittest means the animal or type best able to conquer the difficulties of its situation. The fittest means the animal or type most in harmony with its environment. If the environment be undesirable the fittest for it will be undesirable also.

THE SOCIAL INSTINCT.

In the foregoing the writer has almost restrained himself to an exposition of the process of purely physical development. This has been done of purpose for the reason that it is easier for young students of the subject, for whom this essay is intended, to grasp the evolutionary process if only one aspect of it be presented, and especially if that aspect be the physical one. It is hoped, however, that by this time the reader perceives that, on the lines indicated, physical development without mental development is inconceivable. The richest physical endowments would be useless to an animal if it lacked the wit to use them. Indeed, it may be said with confidence that, in most situations, an animal physically inferior and mentally robust would easily overcome and survive a rival physically superior, but mentally, weak. The same laws operate on the two planes, the physical and the mental. A very little reflection will enable the student to perceive that the struggle for existence improved mind as it improved body. The time has now arrived for stating a further, and, for our present purpose, a more important, outcome of the same struggle.

It is a fact, demonstrated by the trend of modern industry, that, say, ten men working collectively, or co-operatively, will achieve a greater result than the same ten men working individually. What is true of men in this matter is just as true of animals. The tendency to work collectively, even in the most minor degree, gave its possessors an advantage in the struggle for existence. Like all other advantages, physical and mental, this was carefully encouraged and developed by nature. The individuals possessing it survived, and produced offspring after their kind, while those lacking it perished. Thus did another aspect of nature, the moral aspect, manifest itself. Bearing in mind that the same laws operate on all the planes of nature, the student will now understand that the struggle for existence which produced physical and mental improvement produced moral improvement as well. Under the influence of this latter product the struggle for existence changed its character in course of time. Low down in the organic scale the struggle for existence operates as between individual and individual; higher up it operates as between group and group. At the bottom of the scale universal cannibalism prevails, but the more clearly defined is any species the stronger is its social instinct. At the bottom of the scale we find pure individualism, whilst near the top, say, for instance, among ants, bees and wasps, we find pure communism prevailing. The intermediate stages are worth nothing. Lions and tigers do not rob one another of captured prey. When a young lion or tiger captures, say, an antelope, the older and stronger one, which could readily take it away from him, will not do so. One does not expect to find much to admire in the ferocious carnivora, but it is worth noting that, whilst they war on all the rest of nature, they spare one another. Enough has been said to indicate that when the individuals comprising a species, or some of them, learn to co-operate they find themselves better able than they had previously been to compete with outside nature, and survive in consequence. Natural selection now acts as between species and species. (To be continued.)

THE WORKER'S SHARE.

"There seems to be something essentially wrong with London," says the "Times."

And the occasion of the remark is that, investigating the past year's pauperism in London, it finds it "fatal reading," because, although 1912 was a year of unparalleled prosperity, and trade, measured by the value of imports and exports, has been improving in a way which recalls the famous "leaps and bounds" of forty years ago, and advances of wages have been recorded in every branch of industry, yet in London, where the effect of improving trade should be felt more quickly and generally than elsewhere, the end of the year finds a worse off as regards pauperism than we were at the beginning, worse off than at the same period last year, and very considerably worse off than at the beginning of the century, in spite of emigration, of old-age pensions, the feeding of school children, distress committees, labor exchanges, and all the other costly "reforms" introduced since 1900.

"Indeed, when these things are remembered, the tale becomes far more gloomy."

"The statistics relate only to legal paupers, but, if the others who are in receipt of public relief under another name are added, the number is approximately doubled. We devote ourselves for a time by the device of calling things by different names and shuffling people about in different classes, but the fact emerges that, even in a time of rising prosperity, the proportion of the population which does not keep itself, but is wholly or partly maintained by others, is no longer falling, but rising."—Public Opinion, quoting from the "Times."

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