

TO THE ALBERTA FARMERS

Do You Like Being Skinned? Then Vote Liberal or Tory—It Doesn't Matter Which.

No doubt the electors of Alberta will be enthused at the knowledge that both orthodox parties are pledged to the Provincial control of natural resources.

The small fry among capitalists who grab here in the West, realize that their pickings will be small, while they compete with their superiors in finance and cunning who dominate affairs at the "Halls of Justice" at Ottawa. It is the abolition of every capitalist to find a place or be personally represented at Ottawa, for there the spoils are shared, and the juicy morsels disposed of. To be "on the job," "in the know," and "in the swim" means opportunity, but, alas, though many yearn, few are chosen.

In order to gain some advantage in the disposal of the loot, the Western capitalists are enthralling the workers with the cry of "Provincial ownership," for, if the disposal of the goods takes place here at home the home capitalists will get the major portion of the crumbs, and, maybe, when the Morgans and the Manns overlook a deal, there may even be a fat plum to scramble for.

Why should our masters be compelled to scramble for Alberta's natural resources in competition with equally small fry of Eastern Canada? "Support home industry!" Of course, they cannot hope to compete with the great financiers, and to them will always go the best. It would be sacrilege to think otherwise, and besides, some other Morgan might get mad and spank our friends as they were spanked over the "Great Waterways" deal.

But there is no earthly reason if we workers must be skinned, why we should not be skinned by skinners from our own province. Who wants to be skinned by "alien" skinners, when we have our own professional skinners on the job, men who, now the election campaign is on, work their lungs to a standstill telling us, how they love us, admire us, and sorrow for our welfare? Surely these men are our friends, and to them and no other should go the right to take our hides.

They will forget to tell us (though more and more of our fellows are realists) of themselves that a mere nominal transfer of the control of natural resources will not affect us. Are the workers in Ontario, or in the other provinces, where provincial control of natural resources is already a fact, any better off than we are in Alberta? As long as natural resources are privately owned, the workers will be slaves. "The man who owns the means whereby I live, owns my life"—and it doesn't matter a damn whether he lives in Calgary, Ottawa, or New York.

Socialism stands for the collective ownership and utilization of natural resources. The application of common effort, to common resources, for the common good, and until we arrive at that stage of economic development, it matters not who among our masters is successful in the scramble.

Let them fight it out themselves. Coupled with the cry for Provincial control is the policy of "conservation." Our small capitalist friends, realizing that they are getting the wrong end of the deal in the competition with trusts and combines, are seeking the aid of the electorate. Why should the small capitalist be made to keep off the grass, while the big capitalist grabs the spoils? If he succeeds in locking up the resources of the province in the "people's" name, he will be able to unlock them to his own advantage as time and circumstances permit.

They prove to us with facts and figures that the C. P. R., Sifton, and a mere handful of men are becoming the real owners of Alberta. The mines, timber limits, fisheries, and all the sources of wealth belong to these few, and though they do not tell us of their personal troubles, our friends the conservationists must sigh and weep when they contemplate the loot that has slipped forever from their grasp.

NOTICE.

Constant complaints are being received from Coast Local at Bundles being delivered too late for sale at the Sunday propaganda meetings, the audience refusing to buy them on the following Sunday because they are dated a week old. To obviate this loss and also a constantly recurring scrap with the P. O., this and the following issue will be dated a week ahead.

IT IS TO THINK.

Every machine invented is a labor-saving device, contrived for the purpose of putting some one out of their job, thereby effecting a saving in the cost of making things.

Contemplate this for a while, and you will plainly see that labor produces everything, even the very machinery that displaces it.

That the working class should make machines, the purpose of which is to outdo labor in the production of goods, seems far from being good sense. Knowing that the working class must have work to live, where is the use of making machinery that is going to put the workers out of employment?

It is very unpleasant to be out of work and in possession of a wife and family.

What are we going to do about it anyway? It can't go on indefinitely, this growing army of unemployed. Something will have to go pretty soon.

The something that will have to go is the class-ownership of these machines that the working class produce.

The toilers produce these things and must own them. Only then, will those who perform useful labor reap the benefits resulting from their efforts.

Instead of being forced into idleness by labor-saving devices these machines will lighten labor, and the working class will begin to feel that previously unknown quality, spoken of as FREEDOM, which is another way of saying SOCIALISM. W. H. S.

DIVIDING UP.

When are the workers of the world going to stop dividing up?

Yes, they are dividing up now; if they were doing no dividing they would be in possession of everything worth having.

The workers produce everything, the entire wealth of the world, and immediately divide it, so that their masters get about four-fifths of the divide. Strange is it not, that the master-class produce nothing whatever, yet the workers are willing to let them have the major portion of everything produced?

The workers are told, that it is Divine Dispensation, or the will of God. But if you stop and consider awhile, you will soon think that it is just sheer foolishness on the part of the workers. Probably the masters have the workers in mind when they talk of God.

Anyway, it is about time the workers started a new dispensation on the dividing up business. The workers can do it, and will, just as soon as they get wise unto themselves and the power they hold. Scientific Socialism is the only means that will make plain to the exploited workers, just how the dividing up game is being played upon him today. If you are a worker, Socialism is of vital interest to you. It concerns the very existence of you and yours.

It is up to you to get posted on Socialism. W. H. S.

ALBERTA NOMINATIONS TO DATE.

CALGARY, RICHARD BURG, Structural Iron Worker.
LITTLE BOW, ALF. BUDDEN, Farmer.
LETHBRIDGE, J. R. KNIGHT, Carpenter.
RED DEER, GEO. PATON, Farmer.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS, C. M. O'BRIEN, Organizer, S. P. C.
ALEXANDRIA, W. H. Anderson, Farmer.
STETTER, MALCOLM McNEILL, Farmer.
CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR CHEST WILL BE RECEIVED BY
RED DEER—C. H. Snel, Box 582.
LETHBRIDGE—L. Larson, 1411 3rd Ave. N.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS, L. E. Drake, Hillcrest, Alta.
CALGARY—W. M. Scott, Box 647.
ALEXANDRIA—V. P. Morgan, Kitecity, Alta.
LITTLE BOW—J. A. Smith, 622 First St., Edmonton, Alta.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

"The Dignity of Labor!" Therewith to stop, and snug complacently, strokes the chin and say unto oneself, "To labor is the highest privilege of man, the greatest honor to which he can aspire," may perhaps seem very heroic, very satisfying, but, as a matter of fact, it is none of these. It is a phrase mumbled by spellbinders, played up by oratorical hypocrites, and handed by conscious or unconscious ignoramus. The question of the dignity of labor must be approached from the standpoint of the laborer himself—the laborer who understands the meaning and import of the phrase, "the dignity of labor."

Not until the worker becomes in-

bued with the spirit of protest, against conditions as they are, and the system as it is, which makes such conditions not only possible but imperative; not until he is fired with the ambition to alter such system and stamp out such conditions; not until he becomes passionate in the cause of the industrial and social revolution which is now raging and which will ultimately dethrone the dignity of labor and restore the dignity of the laborer; not until he has enlisted in the ranks of the warriors of that revolution; not until he has become a class worker, shall he have become dignified—and not until then shall the words "dignity of labor," ring true to the ears of men.—EX.

RE STUBBS, JONES, ET AL.

Victoria, B. C., April 7th, 1913.
Editor Clarion:—The latest issue of the Clarion to hand, in my opinion, is the best since the resurrection. The motive that has prompted these lines can be found in those telegrams of Com. Bennett's re C. Stubbs et al.

It was in the year 1906 that I first became a dweller in Fernie subsequently working in the mines and becoming a member of the miners organizations. In March 1908 I also became a member of the S. P. C. it being the first political organization that I had ever had any affiliation with, either in Canada or elsewhere. With the exception of short intervals I have lived and had my being in the Crow's Nest pass since my arrival in B. C. almost till now. But when I have been away from the district, as at present, a constant correspondence, combined with the aid of the "Ledger," has always kept me well informed as to the life, social, political or otherwise of my former comrades and fellow workers.

The essence of the foregoing remarks are merely to show that the writer is fully acquainted with the people and conditions that prevail in District 18, U. M. W. During the time I have lived there it has been my wont to take the measure of three champions of labor, as defined in union meetings or in the quiet of their own back yard. In due course, many of these declaimers of "justice" and what is right "among" etc., have wormed their way into a comparatively comfortable position as champions of organized labor, to become as quiet as an icebound stream whenever they found their desired object or goal. As I look back over the years I can only remember one exception who held office in District 18, and found time to disseminate propaganda along class lines, and that was the late Frank Sherman.

Previous to C. Stubbs being elevated to an official position in District 18 I believe he was a member of the S. P. C. of C., and as such received the friendship of all members of that organization, including its organizers. At a meeting of local 17, S. P. C. of C. some three or four years ago, the writer remembers how this apostate spoke on the sound education as per Western Clarion and the organization it represented. Compare that with his latest action in Lethbridge and observe the Judas of the Crow's Nest Pass. Having killed the usefulness of the miners organization by a three years and a half contract with the operators, in addition to the utter lack of business methods during the strike they must now fool the workers further still (on the political field), by the introduction of a labor ticket, when expatriation in Great Britain and Australia proves the Labor Party to be the tail end of the Liberal dog.

It is universally admitted by all that the great factor or element the workers lack in order to achieve their emancipation from the galling chains of wage servitude is education along class lines.

Compare the record of comrades such as O'Brien in their efforts to show the class structure of society and its meaning, with such as Stubbs, Jones, et al. What is the record of these officials toward educating the men that pay them? The columns of the official paper, the "Ledger" are stiffed, while a strict censorship is in vogue lest the workers get wise that there are other methods more effective than craft unionism to fight the master class with.

Fellow workers of Lethbridge, turn down these pseudo champions of labor as represented by Jones et al. and vote for one who has shown you his principle, not only at election time, but

(Continued on Page Four.)

CONCERNING TRAITORS

Renegades of the Past Have Their Prototypes Today.

Along the course of history we have made the acquaintance of many traitors and double-dealers, who, to satisfy their own desires and ambitions, have sold, or endeavored to sell, their associates in the cause with which their names are identified to another element, whose interests they knew to be opposed to the first, and whose advancement they naturally expected would be stimulated by the sale in question. In this connection there are several names that, because of the more heinous and atrocious crimes with which they are entwined, stand out more prominently than any others.

Notable examples being Judas Iscariot, Titus Oates, Comte de Mirabeau and Aaron Burr. But with humble apologies to this quartette for making their names appear even more odious, and their characters more depraved than they are generally regarded to be, I take full responsibility for our statement that they, too, are not without worthy successors in the revolutionary movement of today.

It is an undisputed fact that in all constituencies where the Socialist Party of Canada have placed candidates in the field, and where the number of class-conscious workers, owing to various reasons, is known to be small, that no intrusion from that hermaphrodite aggregation known as the "Labor" Party has ever taken place. But just as soon as it begins to appear that a seat might be captured and a battle won, we find these would-be leaders falling over each other in a frantic effort to acquire for themselves a share of the spoils. (In the last issue of the Clarion I notice, in an editorial, the following statement: "That owing to the sound revolutionary propaganda of the Socialist Party in British Columbia, the attempt to palm off such detestable mixtures as "Liberal-Labor" or "Conservative-Labor" has proved a miserable failure.")

But although quite in accord with the writer as to the nature of the propaganda disseminated in B. C., I fully believe the same to be true of Alberta, and cannot agree that this is the reason for the absence of a Labor Party. In my opinion the main reason lies in the fact that those who would like to take it upon themselves to steer the revolutionary craft into other waters were never the victims of circumstances, circumstances which, had the time and space at my disposal, might easily be divulged.

In Alberta, however, where a provincial election campaign is now in full swing; where the Liberal party is doubtful of continuing their supremacy and where several seats appear to be almost certain of falling into the Socialist column, overtures of course, have been made to the "Labor" glad-

iators to don their warpaint and take up the fight on behalf of their masters. The name of Sifton may never go down to posterity as a leader of progress or a statesman of renown but, coming from a family of politicians, it is not to be wondered that he too should inherit a full share of the family virulence. With Sifton, Michener, and those of their ilk, however, we are not so greatly concerned. They are, we know, the chosen leaders and representatives of the different factions of the master class, and in them, on account of this clearly recognized position, we find opponents worthy of our steel. But quite different indeed is the case with slippery opportunist like Stubbs, English and Jones, the first two of whom were looked upon by their fellow workers as being revolutionists, whose views in regard to classes were clear, and whose principles were above reproach, but who must now appear to even the dullest intellect, to those in fact, who do not even pretend to be acquainted with class struggles, surplus value, and historical materialism, as being spineless and compromising traitors who have clearly shown by their actions that their interests have little or nothing in common with those of a working class.

In Calgary, the largest city in the province, where, owing to the recent distribution the city is divided into three constituencies, a more extensive of these—North Calgary—is made up of a large extent of working class families, the coalition of Liberal and Labor forces is making a determined effort to gain control, and vehemently protests against the Socialist Party putting up a candidate and endangering their chance of success. In the March 29th issue of the "Alberta Federationist," the editor of which is L. T. English, was at one time a prominent member of the Socialist Party of Canada, but is now, owing

ing to obvious reasons, bowing the knee to his master Hon. A. L. Sifton, appears a leading editorial entitled "Opportunity." As the article in question is a long one, much too long in fact to be reproduced in these columns, I must content myself with reviewing several quotations which clearly demonstrate the article's trend and the editor's motive.

In referring to the northern division of Calgary, where the Labor forces are making their greatest effort, the editorial goes on to say: "The one strongest tie of association among them is their trade and labor union, and now that they are confronted with the opportunity and necessity of choosing a representative to send to the provincial legislature, it is through the legislative affiliation of such trade and labor bodies that they are best able to take the necessary steps to secure united action to give political expression to their interests as workers and as citizens." To "their" interests forsooth! when, in another column, we are told that should they, the unionists, nominate a candidate and commence an active campaign that their friends the Liberals may refrain from putting a man in the field! Wonderful indeed, is it not, what "their" interests must be? Just try to imagine a case where the interests of slaves and masters are so identical that the one representative can voice the interests of both! We trust the union workers of North Calgary are awake to their social position and to the motives of those who try to lead them much better than to allow any such action on the part of officials to pass unnoticed, and without receiving the recognition their action deserves.

In the next breath we are told: "That it cannot be expected that this district will return a man whose programme contains nothing more and

(Continued on Page Four.)

NO COMPROMISE, NO POLITICAL TRADING.

The trick of political trading is being applied at Lethbridge. Liberals have condescended to endorse a labor party man, Mr. J. Jones. See how the wolves are becoming chums with the sheep!

History is replete with such overwhelming records of political events in the past, in which capitalism sleekly joined the working class and then ruthlessly betrayed them, that it was hoped the slaves had by this time enough sense knocked into their craniums regarding the relative interests of these parties in society and state. Can we so glaringly a plain distinction of their interests in society be seen?

One necessarily a slave and exploited, and the other with diametrically opposite interests, representing slave drivers and exploiters, yet Lethbridge presents a rare phenomenon where light and darkness are rendered one.

Ye Socialists get busy and see that the attempts of capitalists to sidetracking the workers are fooled to a frazzle.

COMRADES RALLY!

Comrades rally! Comrades rally! Do not lose your courage here, Long and well you've waged the battle, Standing firm without a fear. Day by day we're pressing onward; Day by day the end draws near. Soon the tumult of the conquest And the glad exultant cheer.

You have hopes and high ideals, Dreams of freedom true and grand. If you'd realize your vision, If you'd see a better land; Join with zeal the mighty struggle 'Till the workers, heart and hand, Move in concord, firm, united. Naught against them then will stand.

Comrades rally! Comrades rally! Bold oppressors fear your power And the battle will be bitter. Quarter speaks not in their power. Greaves only fear the issue. They alone will pause and cower While their brothers join the onset Gladly in this crucial hour.

Comrades rally! Comrades rally! All your future is at stake; Home and family, love and honor, These and more they ruthlessly take; But the race at last is rising; Soon their fetters they will break, And shall hail the dawning era: Strong of arm, alert, awake. —BILL UNO.

WESTERN CLARION

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada at the office of The Western Clarion, 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

Subscription: 75 cents per month for six months, 20 cents for three months. In U. S. single subscriptions \$1.00 per year.

Advertising rates on application. If you receive this paper, it is paid for you.

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

717 OFF THE FENCE. SATURDAY - APRIL 19, 1913

OFF THE FENCE.

A revolutionary movement, no matter what class-interests it fights for, has no room in the ranks for political trimmers. To harbor such spells, immediately, confusion, and in the long run often reduces the organization that tolerates it to impotence.

The position of Clem, Stubbs, President of District 18, U. M. W. A., as conveyed in the telegram published on the front page of last week's issue, is all-outrous with the foregoing:

Here was a man, a few years ago looked upon as possessing abilities that would prove of considerable assistance to the Socialist movement of Western Canada, placed in a position where he had to make a choice between three courses.

A political struggle, probably the bitterest and hardest of any in which the Socialist Party of Canada has ever engaged, had commenced. That party, to which he had given his affiliation, had nominated candidates who stood on a revolutionary, uncompromising platform.

The majority of the Committee report in favor of the motion, the minority in favor of endorsing the "Labor" (Liberal) party. A motion is immediately made to adopt the latter report, exposing to the least observing eye the slimy tactics of Labor-Liberalism.

As was to be expected, a hot discussion ensued. On occasions, such as this, a definite, and uncompromising stand for principle would be taken by every Socialist worthy of his salt. Stubbs did not take that stand.

There were two alternatives left him. Either he could support the recommendation of the minority to endorse the nominee of the Liberal Party, or relying on the influence of his position as official head of the miners' Union, sidetrack the issue by moving an alternative motion.

He chose the latter, and moved that the convention endorse the political platform of the Alberta Federation of Labor, presumably relying on the fact that the Federation had, in convention, endorsed the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada, to square himself with the Socialists in the Union, without alienating his following amongst the non-Socialists. A professional politician's trick, pure and simple.

The Alberta Federationist, the official organ of the Alberta Federation of Labor, on March 28th last, contained a lengthy editorial, in which the claims of the Socialist Party of Canada to represent the interests of the workers, were ridiculed, and the suggestion made that their candidate should be withdrawn from the contest in the newly created constituency of North Calgary, in favor of a "good man" to be nominated by the trade-union organizations.

The struggle being waged by the Socialist Party for political power was characterized as premature and visionary. What was needed was the election of trade-unionists to represent the trade-unionists. The struggle for political supremacy by the workers of Alberta (and North Calgary, in particular) was to be relegated to the dim and distant future, pending the time when the trade-unionists had been educated sufficiently by (presumably) the efforts of the "good men" to be intelligent enough to take part in the class-struggle for power.

Rather a back-handed compliment to the mental qualifications of the membership of the Federation!

Alas, a sincere, though unintentional compliment to the mentality of the membership of the Socialist Party of Canada.

The editor of the Federationist, who, like Stubbs, at one time, before coming into possession of the meat-ticket he now enjoys, possessed in a measure, the confidence of his comrades, was twice nominated on the ticket of the S. P. of C. once in Vancouver, and the last time in Port-

Arthur. His public utterances at that period classed him with the reddest of the reds. Anythingavoring of compromise or political trading was anathema maranatha, to be stamped upon as deadly and poisonous treachery to the working class.

No change that has occurred in the political situation in B. C. or Alberta since these jobs were secured can be adduced as justification for these political acrobatic attempts. Class-interests have been steadily growing clearer, the revolutionary sentiment more pronounced. Affectionate regard for a meat-ticket or the "distinguished" position that goes with it, in the first instance, and the same, added to the consuming desire to be one of the "good men" who are to accomplish the stupendous task of "educating" (by a long and tortuous process) the membership of the Alberta Federation of Labor to the necessity of the working-class capturing political power are the most probable reasons that can be adduced.

These acts of political fence-riding result from the continued occupation of a dual position. As Socialists their principles impel them to the support of the position taken by the S. P. of C. As well-paid trade-union officials who wish to retain their jobs they have to move cautiously, as becometh they who would walk upon eggs. Their meat-tickets are dependent upon the good will of their paymasters, the rank and file of the unions, Socialists and non-Socialists. Their self-respect demands that their political principles be kept unswayed in the time of test. The weakening of the courage of their convictions induced by a protracted period of fence-riding between the two alternatives, unfits them to meet the test when it is forced on them, and they take the road they consider the easiest, and the most profitable to their immediate interests.

In doing so they have gained the questionable distinction of being the first of those who have attained prominence in the Socialist Party of Canada to sacrifice principle to personal ambition.

The party can congratulate itself that they are now on the other side of the fence.

Since the above was written the April 4th issue of the Alberta Federationist has come to hand, and its contents provide ample justification for the preceding article.

It contains an account of the convention held in Lethbridge last week, the true account of which was given in the Fernie telegram published in the Clarion of April 5th.

The candidates who accepted the nomination to run as "Labor" men were Clem, Stubbs, J. O. Jones and W. Symonds, the latter a local "labor-leader." Stubbs and Symonds are reported as withdrawing in favor of Jones. Stubbs spoke eulogistically of Jones.

As stated in the telegram from Calgary in last week's issue, the Trades and Labor Council endorsed Burge, the Socialist Party candidate in North Calgary. The Alberta Federationist confirms this, and the comment accompanying it displays the fact that L. T. English, the editor, takes a likable body.

The issue contains a full page ad of the Conservative candidates in Calgary, with their portraits. The portraits of two Vancouver trade-union officials, Jas. H. McVety and R. P. Pettespie, adorn the front page, but as the cuts have probably been in the office of the paper since its first appearance, it would be unfair to accept it as evidence that they endorse the policy of the paper.

A letter appears from a member of Lethbridge Local No. 13, S. P. of C., taking exception to the nomination of Com. J. R. Knight because the 1,000 workers in the constituency (but not members of the party) were not consulted, and refers to Edwin T. Smith a member of Diamond City Local, as a better man. This Smith was recently referred to in Cotton's Weekly as "our man." The letter also contains the assertion that two members of the Lethbridge Local of the S. P. of C. delegates to the Trades and Labor convention, assist in the formation of a new political party. To us that appears to be a bare-faced lie, and does not fit in.

The Smith referred to has been working for the nomination on the Socialist ticket in the Lethbridge district for months past, and has consequently been disappointed. However, he has not given up his hopes of political advancement, for an inside paragraph announces that he will be the farmers' candidate in the Yetwood District, running as a Socialist.

On the whole, the situation is decidedly interesting, and our men (especially Fitz) must be having the time of their lives.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GREEK SOCIALIST PARTY.

An appeal to comrades all over the world on behalf of the Greek Socialists who have been sent out at the same time as the appeals from the Serbian and Bulgarian Socialists.

But just then our general secretary, who was to prepare the circular, was called away suddenly from Athens to Constantinople and kept out of touch with us for more than a fortnight. Hence the delay in the appeal.

The situation in Greece, in consequence of the mobilization is no less critical and acute than in the rest of the Balkans. The whole country is suffering from the devastating effects of war due to loss of employment, dispersion and death.

In Greece, as in other belligerent countries, our propaganda has been particularly crippled, and our Socialist labor centre at 40, Rue Piraeus, Athens, as well as its branches in the provinces, must soon be closed through lack of funds.

The work already achieved during peace, in spite of difficulties, is most excellent. Socialist thought has so deeply penetrated public opinion that it has overcome the former repugnance of the Greek nation to the ideal of the United Balkan Peoples, and has even created a certain amount of public opinion in favor of pursuing that ideal along our lines.

Among the signal achievements of the Greek Socialist Party may also be reckoned: (1) The pressure which has been exerted upon the political parties so as to oblige them to pass factory laws, such as they are; and (2) The satisfactory agitation of the woman's question.

The splendid campaign of the last five years is now threatened. The jingoist elements find the moment opportune to injure us by spreading rumors that as we are anti-militarists, we are inimical to the welfare of the fatherland.

Owing to the recent imposition of martial law, freedom of speech is suspended. This increases the difficulty of our propaganda, which must cease by next June unless help be forthcoming.

Already we have been compelled to discontinue our weekly organ Evryna. It has been published at great loss for the last two years (and at a still greater sacrifice since the mobilization). The editor hopes to resume its publication as a monthly periodical after the war is over, when a new public will have to be created, as the greater number of its subscribers have been lost sight of.

It is our strong conviction that as soon as the new condition of affairs resolves itself into a Balkan Federation, a new era will dawn for the Socialist cause in the Near East.

We appeal, to our comrades of all nationalities, to send us contributions towards a fund for either of the above objects, i. e.: (a) The maintenance of our centre in Athens; (b) The publication of Evryna; or (c) For both.

All remittances should be sent by money order, postal order or American paper money to the vice-president of the Greek Socialist Party, Miss Felicia Scatterd, (hon. treasurer), 14 Park Square, Regent's Park, London, England, who will duly acknowledge all remittances.

P. E. DRAKOULES, FELICIA R. SCATCERD, P. HAROKOPOS, Gen. Sec.

RECENT-NEWS FROM PORCUPINE.

The strike is still on and the struggle is still on. The judicial authorities in their zealous devotion to the mine owners in order to crush the strike have reached the summit. On March 13th, nine strikers were arrested and charged with assaulting five strike-breakers from the Hollinger mine. These nine men were kept in custody at Timmins until March 28th, when the trial was to be held.

Now let us see what occurred when the time for trial came and the interested parties appeared at the "Court-house" bar of justice, and see how that justice is administered in Porcupine. The trial commenced at one o'clock on March 28th, and what do we hear—Magistrate Torrence says that the men are to be tried, not for assault, which was the charge placed against them, but for taking part in an unlawful assembly. Counsel for defense and all who were present were astonished; the accusation was for assault and immediately when court opened the charge was changed. Counsel for the defense arose and protested that he had prepared to defend his clients on the charge that had been placed against them: Protests, however, did not avail, that was the way the powers that be wanted it and that is the way it had to be.

The trial began and the evidence showed that no crime had been committed by accused men brought before the court, showed that innocent men were kept weeks in custody. The magistrate was forced to acquit the following: R. Petonett, John Cassidy, Alk. Gauthier, and Joe Roberts. A. Hollowell was let go by paying the court costs. John Skinner, Chris Klipp and Frank Downers were held to appear before a Judge and Jury in Subury on April 28th, they would not take any chance on Magistrate Torrence's idea of justice.

The mine owners demanded that some of the strikers must go to prison and that the Miners Union must be put to expense defending its members in the courts, but we feel satisfied that the trials of these men will show that attempts are being made to railroad innocent men to prison. It is a crime to go on strike without giving the masters sufficient notice so that they can stop work, and thus not lose any profits. The courts are depended on to "deliver the goods" for the mine owners.

The three men to be tried are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in a public place, namely, in the Bank Saloon, Timmins. Five strike-breakers from the Hollinger Mine filled up on whiskey and apparently acting under instructions to start a row with the strikers came into the Bank Saloon. The proprietor of the saloon said that they appeared to be intoxicated, and even the strike-breakers admitted that they had been drinking and were feeling pretty good. The evidence went to show that what occurred was nothing more than an ordinary saloon brawl and that some of the men held for trial took no part in it, but then they are strikers and that is apparently sufficient grounds to condemn them.

The appeal in the "Lemieux Act" cases was held before Judge Kelso on March 26th, at Golden City. These are the cases against Cleary, Holowatsky and Croft for inciting to go on strike and for going on strike, whom the Government was forced to release from prison by the protest of the working class. Magistrate Torrence had sentenced them to prison for ninety and sixty days respectively. Judge Kelso had taken the cases under advisement and will give his decision on April 5th.

We earnestly urge all men to stay away from Ontario mining districts and especially not to come to the Porcupine District. The strike takes in all of the employees in the mining industry in all the crafts, trades and occupations. If you come into this district at the present time looking for work you will be aiding the mine-owners to break the strike.

We ask you to give us your earnest assistance to secure liberty for the four men who were unjustly sent to the Central Prison, Toronto, if there was any doubt in your mind as to their guilt the action of the Government officials in these recent cases should remove it.

The strikers are determined to win the battle and are confident of victory. We ask you to do your duty to preserve what little liberty we have left. Yours for Emancipation, WM. K. RADY.

The Subscription Act passed by the Labor Government is one of the worst pieces of legislation now in force in Australia. Thousands of boys have been subjected to military confinement against their will and hundreds have been fined or sent to jail. Every day a dozen or more boys are tried at the various courts for failing to attend drills. Cases of boys who have been the only support of the family and have been fined for not attending drills are numerous.

Subscribe for The Western Clarion.

LITERATURE: The Dominion Executive has the following literature for sale. (Published by the party): Manifesto S. P. of C. 50c per 100 copies. What is Socialism? \$2.00 10c. Socialism and Existence..... 1.00 5c. Struggle for Existence..... 1.00 5c. State and Government..... 1.00 5c. Value, Profit and Profit..... 2.00 5c. *Express charges added.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES: Due Stamps, English..... \$0.10 5c. Platforms, Foreign..... 5c 2c. Constitutions..... 1.00 1.00. (Labor prices per 100) Receipt..... 25 each 5.00oz. Warrant..... 25 each 1.00oz. do. to individuals..... 2.50 each 3.00oz.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C. has the following cloth-bound books on sale. (Book all orders payable to W. Wilson, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.): Capital, vol. 1 & 2, and 3..... Each \$2.00. The Eastern Question (Marx)..... \$2.00. Critique of Pol. Economy (Marx)..... 1.00. The Communist Manifesto (Marx)..... 1.00. Ancient Society (Engels)..... 1.00. Physical Geography (Engels)..... 1.00. The Origin of the Species (Darwin)..... 1.00. Industrial History of England (Hobson)..... 2.00. Students' Marx (Aveling)..... 1.00. 50-cent Books: Science and Revolution (Internation). The World's Revolutions (Internation). Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome (Hobson). Socialism for Students (Cohen). Origin of Property (Lafargue). Right to Life (Lafargue). Class Struggle (Kantak). Militant Proletariat (Austin Law). The World's War (Marx). End of the World (Myers). The Price and Profit (Marx). Revolution and Counter-Revolution (Marx). Memoirs of Karl Marx (Lichnecht). Landmarks of Soc. Socialism (Duching). Origin of the Family (Engels). Socialism, Utopian and Scientific (Engels). Germs of Mind in Plants. (Prices include express charges)

Socialist Party Directory

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Socialist Party of Canada, meets first and third Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets first and third Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S. MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 69, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C. Secretary, W. Wilson. LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA. No. 1, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m., at 491, Glace Bay, N.S. Secretary, Box 516, Glace Bay, N.S.

PARTY LAPEL Buttons Dominion Executive Committee To Locals, 35c each, or \$3.50 doz. To Executive Committees, \$2 doz.

PROPAGANDA MEETING Sunday Empress Theatre Geo. E. Boomer Speaker Vancouver, B.C. 8 p.m.

PLATFORM Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and programme of the revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master; the worker a slave.

So long as the capitalist class remains in possession of the reins of government all the powers of the State will be used to protect and defend their property rights in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-increasing 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, in a culmination in a struggle for possession of the reins of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows:

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class. 2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers. 3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

SMOKERS' OWN "KURTZ'S PIONEERS" OR "SPANISH BLOSSOMS" BEST IN B.C. CIGARETTES

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 Matter. Address all communications to J. H. Burroughs, Secretary, 616 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

TO THE ALBERTA MEMBERSHIP,

Calgary, March 14, 1913.

Comrades: The past few years have seen a great growth in the Socialist sentiment throughout the Province of Alberta, and a consequent acceleration of party activity, indicated by the formation of new locals, increased membership, and a greater demand for propaganda speakers and party organizers.

This increase in party activity has imposed upon your Executive a correspondingly greater burden—one which, by the way, they are not loath to bear—and evidence is being furnished daily of the need of a properly equipped provincial office, in charge of a starling secretary who can devote his entire time to the work of the party; who can personally answer every letter, arrange meetings in all parts of the province for local desiring speakers, arrange dates for organizers throughout the province, and keep in touch with them at all points in their routes.

This cannot be done by a secretary who is obliged to work at some occupation for a livelihood, attending to the ever-increasing correspondence and the multitude of details connected with the office in spare moments, and at the same time give the affairs of the party the care and attention that is due to their importance.

At the present your Executive is unable, by the old, haphazard methods, to properly do the work assigned to it.

The Province of Alberta is large, and though we have the word of Comrade O'Brien that it is the "best organized in the Dominion," it is not because of assistance rendered by the Alberta Executive in the past, yet it must be more thoroughly and systematically organized, a work which can be adequately done only by an Executive who has his fingers, so to speak, upon every part of the province.

The future holds much in store for the Socialist movement in Alberta, as well as for preparedness to meet the needs of a growing movement is forcibly thrust upon us as party members.

Furthermore, provincial election are pending, which, aside from the possibility of electing Socialist candidates in various districts, offer a splendid opportunity for propaganda—an opportunity which must not be neglected.

Will the locals of the S. P. of C. in Alberta express their opinions on this important subject, and indicate their willingness, or not, to assess the membership for the purpose of providing the barely necessary expenses of a provincial office?

An assessment of 20c per month per capita, or a donation of, say, \$3.00 per month from each local, would permit the S. P. of C. in Alberta to have a paid provincial secretary who could then devote his entire time to the work of the party.

The assessments, we believe, could in a short time be dropped, as the increase in membership and per capita which would result from the new policy, would provide the funds out of which a provincial office could be maintained.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible in order that there be no delay in taking the fullest advantage of the coming election campaign, we have instructed the secretary to submit the enclosed list of questions for your local to vote upon, and return, as we are awaiting your action.

Fraternally your comrades,
THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE,

H. ADIE, Chairman.
W. M. SCOTT,
JOE HAAG,
H. S. MAXWELL,
T. S. CASSIDY,
L. ANDERSON,
BURT E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Socialist Party of Canada.
Calgary, March 14, 1913.

REFERENDUM NO. 1.
To..... Local No.....

Comrades: At a special meeting of the above Executive, held March 11, it was resolved to submit the following questions to all Locals in Alberta, viz.:

1. Is your Local in favor of establishing a provincial office of the S. P. of C. in Alberta, with a paid secretary to devote his time wholly to

the proper handling of provincial party matters?
2nd. If so, are you in favor of a monthly assessment being levied upon the Alberta membership on a per capita basis for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses?
3rd. Or, are you in favor of each Local in Alberta contributing to a "Contingent Fund," a stated sum per month for the same purpose, as a Local, and to which individuals could subscribe?

Your Local is hereby requested to take a referendum vote upon the foregoing propositions at the earliest possible date, and forward results of vote on the enclosed "return form" to the secretary.

Trusting that your Local will take immediate action upon this matter and communicate their decision, I am,
Fraternally your comrade,
BURT E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

REFERENDUM NO. 1.

To the Alberta Provincial Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada.

The following is the result of the vote taken by this Local upon the Referendum submitted by the Alberta Executive, viz.:

First Proposition.
For..... Against..... No. Voting.....
2nd. If so, are you in favor of a monthly assessment being levied upon the Alberta membership on a per capita basis for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses?
For..... Against..... No. Voting.....
3rd. Or, are you in favor of each Local in Alberta contributing to a "Contingent Fund," a stated sum per month for the same purpose, as a Local, and to which individuals could subscribe?
For..... Against..... No. Voting.....

The above is a correct tally of the votes cast by Local.....

Chairman.....
Secretary.....

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Comrade W. Gribble will start on his tour to the East about the latter end of May or the beginning of June. His route will be along the main line to Revelstoke, from there through the Crow's Nest into Alberta.

Secretaries of Locals concerned will please take notice.

A meeting of the Dom. and Prov. Executives is called for April 20th, none being held on April 6th, owing to the business having been cleaned up on the last Sunday in March.

Calgary, Alta., April 3, 1913.
Dear Comrade: * * * Malcolm McNeil is running on the Socialist ticket in Stettler District, and George Paton in the adjoining Red Deer District, both being assisted by Vince Frodsham. Alf. Budden has been nominated in the new Little Bow constituency in which Barons local is situated, and he has a good bunch to assist him.

Knight is in the thick of the fight at Lethbridge, with a Liberal-Labor candidate in the person of J. O. Jones, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor, in the field against him. O'Brien is at it in Rocky Mountain, with E. Drake as campaign manager. He is being assisted at the present by Mushkat and Cassidy, and we expect to run a couple of the coast speakers in there also. O'Brien's chances look good.

Will be glad to arrange dates for our old friend and comrade, Wilfrid Gribble, and hope you will let us know in plenty of time when he starts. Give us date of his last meeting in B. C. Is there any possibility of him coming before election?

The Executive has two typewriters at work and I am up to my ears in work at that. I am so confounded busy, and have so many things on my mind, that I cannot write coherently.
BERT E. ANDERSON, Sec'y, Alberta B. E. C.

MANIFESTO OF LOCAL ERSKINE.

To The Farmers of the Settler Electoral District.

Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain!

Human society is composed of two classes, one class who sit and revel in luxury and live without working, and the other class who work without living—or at least living a life worthy of the name.

Now, Mr. Farmer, to which class do you belong? Not having the privilege to fix a price on the commodities that you help to produce, it goes to show that you do not own them.

The class that own and control the elevators, railroads, packing houses, and all the means of wealth production, own and control our products. He who owns the means whereby I live owns my life.

Understanding your position in Society, if you do not vote for your class you are a traitor to your class, a tyrant to civilization and a foe to humanity.

VOTE FOR MALCOLM McNEILL, THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

VANCOUVER SUBSCRIBERS.

Who are not receiving their copies regularly are requested to forward their complaints to the office of this paper at 616 Main St.

BY J. R. KNIGHT.

Editor Clarion—"Doubtless many of the reds in Western Canada have come in contact with that type of individual who is never tired of telling how they do things in the old country, or in the United States, or back east, but who rarely, if ever, knows anything of the movement in this country. Question him and you find that his Socialistism resolves itself into a municipal milk supply, a minimum wage bill, an eight-hour day and a right to work.

Wanting to know if the S. P. of C. membership were to possess a few such "revolutionary" ideas, I decided to take a trip from Edmonton to the west coast. Trusting myself to the tender mercies of the "Old Scout" (C. M. O'Brien) I was soon made acquainted with the difficulties that beset an organizer in the mountain province.

Time will not allow me to make a very exhaustive report just now, but when on my homestead in the Arctic regions again will write a few articles on my experiences among the metalliferous miners and fruit growers.

In all I held 45 meetings, visited 30 Locals and organized at Creston and Pentton. A few of the best Locals I was able to re-constitute, but in most cases their demise was caused by the membership having to seek that very elusive job in other fields.

Wherever I went I was besieged with questions as to when the Clarion was going to appear and that in itself convinced me that a Socialist in Western Canada is really red, and I am satisfied that if our method of propaganda does not appeal to the briefless lawyer, the socialist parson, or harmonize with the quick nostrils of the laborites, it will be the means of building up a membership governed by their knowledge. Numbers are not necessarily a gauge of the strength of a Socialist party, especially if composed largely of the petty bourgeoisie, when they, as a rule, develop a reform bug and become reactionaries, thereby constituting a drag on the Socialist movement, as were the liberal democrats during the war.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

The incidents of the class struggle are purely proletarian; party and its slogan are secondary.

ing told at the same time that we must not speak politics on Sunday night in the saintly city of St. Kitts; any other night would be all right. However we finished our meeting in our club rooms at 110 St. Paul street.

We sold quite a few pamphlets and got a good collection. This finished the job which resulted in the best place of advertising we have ever got. Now we can get out to the corner any night that is at all favorable and get a good crowd and a good collection. The slaves are drinking in the hope fine, and everything seems to be coming our way in the saintly city at present.

Morrison, Therald and Welland are all towns within easy reach of this city, and we expect to form Locals there as soon as the spring opens up. If any of the Locals of the S. P. of C. are suffering with a spell of dry rot, get out and have a scrap with the police and keep out of prison if you can. Remember a dead hero is no good for our movement.

A. H. G.

Editor Clarion:—In a recent issue of the Clarion you have an article, "What Ails Us." In your remarks on that subject you note the apparent apathy of the S. P. C. membership and offer some explanations. The most potent cause for apathy, to my mind, is not touched upon.

This cause is compromise, or lack of direct purpose. The platform of the S. P. C. is nearly perfect. At least it is explicit and stands straight out for the Social Revolution, and the only way for the workers to attain it, that is, conquest of political power.

To my mind a party with such a platform should live up to it. What disgusts straightforward revolutionaries, is this truckling to reformers (and "mark timers") that has been characteristic of the S. P. C. in the past. Many members have been admitted that were not qualified to join a real Socialist organization. That may or may not have been necessary when the S. P. C. was the only organization professing Socialism in Canada, but such is not now the case.

I do not assert that every applicant for membership, should be a well read Marxian, but I do assert that when a worker signs the S. P. C. application, he accepts the position of the party, and if by reason of his studies, or by lack of such, he no longer accepts the S. P. C. position he should at once resign.

Further, admittance to the S. P. C. should not end the applicant's studies of Scientific Socialism, but should be a spur to greater study, till he has mastered the subject and is exactly sure of his position.

The executive of the S. P. C. has either betrayed the confidence of the members of the revolutionary organization, or knowing the majority of the membership to be purposeless nonentities, have acted in accordance with their wishes.

If the S. D. P. of C is an opposition party let the S. P. C. oppose it as it does other capitalist parties. If it is not an opposition party, as the actions of some of the party members seem to warrant, then why dual organizations?

That the S. D. P. is under no delusion in regard to its relationship with the S. P. C. is evident by the spasms of friend Cotton, and more recently by a spasm of Dr. Curry in the "World", March 8th.

Curry knocks the S. P. C. and uses S. P. C. speakers to draw crowds for the S. D. P. If that isn't "putting one over" the S. P. C. then "I'm from Missouri."

In attempting to show that the S. P. C. is "making progress backwards" Curry shows that he has "progressed backwards" to the limit, or else was sidetracked before he knew anything about Socialism or the Socialist movement. Take one item, "The Anti-Political I. W. W. is but a passing phase of industrial evolution. This is in fact largely one of the many vicious results of what is known as the "impossibility position."

A man gifted with reason might wonder why Industrial Unionism (a "vicious result of impossibility") was born and developed in the States, where Impossibilism is not and where Opportunism is, much in evidence. And, further, he might wonder why it flourishes mightily in countries like America, France, and England, noted for their Opportunist, Social Democratic and Labor Parties, and find it hard to gain a foothold in Canada, so long under the dominance of "impossibilism."

Verily, I think, my "Intellectual" will have to "Curry more logic before he can prove to me that the S. P. C. is "progressing backwards."

However, this letter is not written with the purpose of dealing with Curry's arguments, I leave that to another attempt, but I merely wish to call to the attention of the S. P. C. its apparent lack of purpose, as a reason for apathy. Sitting in the fence never did any good yet. Decide upon a course of action, and then go to it.

ED. FULCHER.

Subscribe For The Western Clarion.

LABORITES IN ACTION.

Notes Taken From The International Socialist of Sydney, Australia, Regarding The Australian Labor Party.

"There are now thousands of unemployed in all the cities of the Commonwealth. The lodging houses are overcrowded, several families being compelled to inhabit each house. The landlord and the profit monger are jubilating, and are urging the Labor Government not to relax in their efforts to promote immigration. They revere what is disastrous to the workers."

The Australian Labor Government has lined up with the capitalists. They are not satisfied with conscription and the building of a navy, but they are advertising far and wide for immigrants and thousands of those already here are hunting jobs.

Freedom of speech is not allowed in Australia, that is if you are bucking the Government, and so we find the miners, Socialists and Industrialists lying in the Wollongong jail for daring to speak on the streets.

The Australian miners, almost to a man, are opposed to the Labor Government, and they have good reasons, when one considers the action of that Government in some recent strikes.

"The Clerks Union, of Sydney have found out that Federal Labor Minister O'Malley, has let a contract to a Sydney firm for the addressing of 6,000,000 Referendum pamphlets, and that the work is being done by girls at 30 shillings a week, whereas the Melbourne award rate is 45 shillings.

The Union considers that preference should have been given to unemployed clerks of whom there are a number in the city. The Union, however, should know by this time that Labor Ministers with Capitalist minds must prefer the cheaper labor; and to get cheap labor immigration and female labor must be resorted to."

FERNIE ASSISTS.

At a special business meeting of the Fernie Local, No. 17, the following resolutions were passed:
That a special donation of fifty dollars be sent to Comrade Knight's agent at Lethbridge to assist them in the campaign.

That our organizer be placed at the disposal of the Rocky Mountain and Lethbridge Ridings at our expense during the Alberta campaign.

That the offer of Michel Miners' Union to back us up to the extent of \$100 in connection with funds for the Alberta campaign be accepted and that their representative, Comrade Brown, be asked to tender his thanks of our Local to the miners of Michel.

That we ask the editor of the District Ledger to publish all news possible pertaining to the progress of the election in Alberta.

That we wire to the executives of Rocky Mountain and Lethbridge Ridings asking for books for the purpose of collecting funds to assist in the campaign.
ALBERT HRT.

Cumberland, B. C., April 8th, 1913.

Please find enclosed \$3.00 for subs. and am still confident of landing some more before I am through, as the workers are beginning to realize that the Clarion is the paper that represents their interest.

Well, everybody is beginning to get down and study their position in society, and you see that the next time an election comes off in this part of the country it will surely surpass all others as far as the polls are concerned. They have observed the forces of Government that have been turned out against them in this struggle for better conditions in which to work under, and it was those conservatives that are representing the Master Class who are responsible for those hired thugs that are stationed here.

Could the employers see the folly of prolonging this struggle, why they would understand that the slaves were getting the opportunity of reading and becoming acquainted with the real facts, which allow the Capitalists to maintain their position on the backs of the workers. But in their lust for more profits they do not recognize the blind forces that are in operation and developing to the extent that the parasites are gradually rearing the grave which they have dug themselves.

A. GODWIN.

WARD ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

WARD I SOCIALISTS meet Wednesday, April 16th in the Labor Temple, Dunsmuir Street, 8 p.m.

WARD II SOCIALISTS meet the first Thursday in the month in room 212 Hastings Street East, 8 p.m.

WARD III SOCIALISTS meet the first Friday in the month, room 10, 213 Hastings Street East, 8 p.m.

WARD IV SOCIALISTS meet on the second Friday in the month at Com. McNaughton's house, 2012 Main Street, 8 p.m.

WARD V SOCIALISTS meet on the fourth Thursday in the month at 1152-6th Ave. W., 8 p.m.

SOUTH VANCOUVER SOCIALISTS meet on the fourth Friday in each month at 137-27th Ave. W., 8 p.m.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE meets on the second and fourth Monday in month in room 10, 213 Hastings Street East, 8 p.m.

THE GREAT HOPE.

But by no means does the Great Hope shine only from the soul of Jesus. There is no race or nation that has been without it; nor ever has its voice been altogether silent. It has never been without its witnesses upon the world's walls. There has been no revolution or religion that has not borne its harness. It has always had its apostles. The reported sayings of Lao-tzu, centuries before Christ, had the Great Hope as their care. It was long ago preached and practiced on the hillsides of Burma, in the forests of India. Isaiah and Hosea and Malachi uttered it in voices that would be echoed by the police of New York or Paris or London. Some of its most beautiful expressions in word and action, proceed from the early Shinto Buddhists of Japan. Old Mohammedan prophets proclaimed it in Asia; and later, it lit the fires of peasant insurrections in Europe. Some of its sublimest and truest preachments are from the squallid yet splendid soul of Jean Jacques Rousseau. In harsh and hard materialist terms, yet truthfully and tremendously and effectually, did Karl Marx state The Great Hope also; and the Socialist movement is its modern and mighty apostolate. Some day on some brave morning of night, perhaps dawnful out of terrible night, will Socialism prove itself the maker of a wealthier world. AsJ, after Socialism has done its work, other hands will take the torch of The Great Hope and bear it on, leading the race into still profounder health and happiness.

It is true that, even until now, the Hope whereby I speak has always been betrayed. Whenever it has neared a partial or local realization, it has been seized upon and made to serve those whose power and property rested upon its non-realization. Yet despite disappointment and defeat, the vision of a truly free and happy earthly state abides, and there are always eyes that behold a world in which an effectual good will is the law of personal relation and social administration; that behold men working together and no man governing another; that behold common necessities produced by common labor, each sharing the product according to his desire and capacity, each doing the thing that is the expression of himself; that behold even death becoming obvious enlargement of life, an irradiant self-discovery. The hope of such a world is defined on the axis, acknowledged or denied, on which the noblest dreaming and doing revolve. With some it has risen into a burning faith. With some it has been but hope and nothing more. With others it has fallen into a sad and hopeless wish; and though they still walked bravely, it has been with dragging feet and under iron skies. However it comes, despised and unrecognized, or beckoned and unwelcomed, The Great Hope lives on; and with it rests the ultimate leadership.

Even now a fulfillment is materially possible. We have in hand, actually and now, the known resources, the wood and the iron, and the stone and the mortar, and the steel, and the coal structure ineffably fair and satisfying. It is not because we cannot build it that the structure waits; it is because we will not. The building of The City of Man needs only the birth of the social will, and its growth in wisdom and stature. The prophets of old went crying, How long, O Lord, how long? The prophets of today are asking, How long, O man, how long?

The answer rests with the Socialist movement. And according to the quality of that movement, will the answer be true or false. According to whether or no the Socialist revolution is real; whether or no it pledges itself to the whole logic and responsibility of freedom; whether or no it lays its axe at the root of the industrial despotism, at the despotism's disorder and monstrous repression of man; whether or no it follows the straight and narrow way of the patry and devout paths; according to this will the Socialist movement succeed or fall to be the deliverer of the world's workers. According to this, also, will it prove itself a worthy or faithless steward of The Great Hope.

A BULL-DOG.

The attempt to muzzle the editor of the District Ledger, Fernie, by forbidding him to publish political news not to the interest of Stubbs, Jones et al, has about the same effect as Jones had spent in the case of a bull-dog. The front page of the last issue contains resolutions by various Locals demanding the recall of Jones, and a big boost for the candidature of Com. C. M. O'Brien. The inside pages are mainly occupied by extortions to be slaves of Alberta to live up with the class interests and vote the Socialist ticket.

Say, don't you wish you were there?

Comrades Lester and Fitzgerald are in the Alberta scrap, the former having been wired for by the Alberta Executive and the latter sent up by the Dominion Executive.

Subscribe For The Western Clarion.

Concert and Dance

SAURDAY, APRIL 19
Socialist Hall, Templeton & Main (Little Hastings East - (near to Templeton Drive))
Admission to Members of the Ward Organizations
TEN CENTS
Non-members Twenty-five Cents.
LADIES FREE
Good songs, good music, and a good time guaranteed.

THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

To understand the history of America it is necessary to review the main events in Europe which had a marked influence in shaping our destiny here. Masses of men do not emigrate to another continent merely for the love of adventure, especially when such emigration implies a hazardous sea voyage and the hardships of a wilderness inhabited by savage tribes. Influences more effective and less romantic brought hordes of workmen to people the New World; influences that make one of the blackest pages in history, for they include the cruel and spoliation of a wealthy producing class. They led not only to the forcible exportation of pauper and workers, but inaugurated a slave traffic in white laborers that included kidnapping of men, women and children in European ports and selling them into necessary slavery in every American colony.

We may trace the beginning of this process with the year 1482, when the Black Death swept over Europe. It is estimated that fully one-third of the population perished of the plague. With the scarcity of laborers wages naturally began to rise. They rose thirty and even fifty per cent. Parliament, under the control of the ruling class, attempted to interfere with the "law of supply and demand." The famous "Statute of Laborers" provided that wages should be the same as two years before the plague, but the laborers succeeded in evading the law. The scarcity of laborers made higher wages inevitable and the employer contented with the laborer to violate the statutes, as he considered himself fortunate to have any laborers at all. Conditions for the workers became so improved that this period became to be known, in England, as the Golden Age of Labor, an age when the slightest well-being known to the poor was enjoyed. The old chroniclers frequently refer to it as "Merrie England."

From the point of view of the hours worked and the purchasing power of the wages received, the income of these workers was the highest ever realized. Professor Rogers asserts that "The artisan who is demanding at this time an eight-hour day in the building trades is simply striving to recover what his ancestors worked by several centuries ago." The highest point reached was in the closing years of the 15th century. The 16th century brought with it the Reformation and the beginning of a series of acts that robbed the laborer of their advantage and forcibly transformed them into beggars and outcasts.

The Catholic church was the proprietor of a great part of the land of Great Britain. In fact, "the church had become the largest land-owner in all western Christendom, nearly one-third of all the land in Germany; France and England belonging to her. The suppression of the monasteries, which had been a refuge for the laborers in times of distress, threw masses of them on the market, helpless and dependent. The Reformation brought with it pillage and spoliation of church property. The estates of the church were given away to favorites of the court, or sold to speculators who drove away the tenants. Seizure after seizure of lands was made. It was the beginning of an era of conquest which was to have the New World as its greatest prize. In the 17th and 18th centuries parliament continued the process of paperizing the masses by enclosing the common lands, which had been at the disposal of the poor. These acts simply legalized the thefts, the ruling classes merely voting to themselves what they wanted.

There was the further process, known as "the clearing of estates," which extended into the 19th century. Marx gives one classic example where the Duchess of Sutherland, in the first quarter of the 18th century, with the aid of British soldiers, rooked out 15,000 people and took possession of nearly 800,000 acres of land and transferred them into a sheepwalk. The good lady later entertained Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by way of showing her sympathy with the abolition movement in America.

This driving of the workers off the land to wander as vagabonds on the highways had its counterpart in other countries. In 1452 a similar though less influential part was played in many districts of Bohemia by the "Bashanos" constructed by the landlords. H. P. Thomas Moore said, the sheep ate up the peasants of England, those of the "Bashanos" were equally devoured by "sheep."

The ruling classes having reduced the workers to beggars and outcasts began the bloody legislation on which rests many of the fortunes of British "gentlemen" today. A few examples from English history will suffice. A statute of Henry VIII. in 1530 provided that beggars old and unable to work should receive a license. Whipping and imprisonment were provided for the able bodied. They were to be "tied to the cart tail and whipped till the blood streamed down their bodies, then to swear on oath to go back to their birthplace and work." The oath they

could not keep, as the lands were confiscated and manufacture, then in its infancy, could not employ them. The break-up of feudalism and the Reformation, coming in the name of "freedom of conscience," released all the vilest passions of the dormant commercial classes, who started their career of conquest and plunder with the methods briefly outlined above. They brought a scourge to the backs of the laborer. The generation that came after the golden age was a land-lease, pauperized, vagabond host of beggars, crowding the highways of England, branded with irons for their poverty by the class that had reduced them to want, and "Merrie England" became only a memory.

Luther incarnated the interests of this pitiless ruling class. He resisted every attempt of the lower classes to derive any material benefit from the Reformation, by favouring each step taken by the princes in this direction. They were to become the owners of the church property, not the peasants. "It is not our business to attack the monasteries," he writes (1521), but to draw hearts away from them. When, then churches and monasteries are lying deserted, let the reigning princes do with them what they please.

Luther's crusade that wished to throw off the old feudal restrictions. It stood for a new ruling class and its opponent defended an old one. The religious reformation of the 16th century was not the cause, but the effect of the social reformation that followed upon the shifting of the economic centre from the moor to the city. And that was preceded by the rise of the new world and new trade routes which indicate the rise of manufacture.

The frightful poverty of the peasants and laborers reached a depth perhaps unknown in any other country. Talus quotes La Bruyere, who wrote in 1689: "It will be seen from this brief survey that all Europe was undergoing changes that transformed the peasants and laborers into homeless vagrants. Crowding the highways of every country, evicted from the common lands, their numbers constantly increasing, reduced to famine in France, cannibalism in Germany, and starving outcasts in England, they turned eager eyes toward the New World. A virgin continent awaited them, a land that would serve as a basis for winning the peace and comfort they had been denied at home. But their pleasant dreams were to be shattered. They did not know or suspect that the ruling classes would even con their dreams into yellow gold, or that their wretched plight only served as another means of further enrichment of their home exploiters and for another type that awaited them on the shores of the Atlantic in the New World. The victims of class rule were destined to form the basis of a slave trade to recuperate the broken fortunes of a host of adventurers who carried them into a species of slavery on American soil that was, in some respects, as galling as that which they left behind."

From "The Workers in American History," by James Olson. Published by the National Rip-Saw, St. Louis, Miss., U. S. A. (Recommended.)

KITSICOTY, ALTA.

Editor Clarion:—At a Farmers' Socialist Convention held at Streton Social House, District of Kt'coty on April 5th, Comrade W. H. Anderson of Dewberry was nominated to contest the constituency of Alexandra in forthcoming Provincial Elections in the Socialist cause. Comrade Anderson is farming in the Constituency and is an old-timer.

Yours fraternally,
V. P. MORGAN.

Nickel, B. C., April 7, 1913.
J. H. Burroughs.

Dear Comrade:—Disregard my letter of recent date containing revised list of my speaking dates.

Later developments in campaign have made it hold and will likely keep in Alberta several days longer than expected at last writing.

Will notify you of list when it is drawn up and revised. I am keeping Provincial Executive posted on my movements.

Am working like a nigger.
T. S. CASSIDY.

ERRATA.

The following errors were printed in last week's paper:
Page 1.—Alberta Elections—Alexandria Nominating Convention, May 5th, should be "April 5th."
Page 3, Column 2, reply to B. D. F., Nanaimo. Third paragraph. "Socialist" should read "Socialist."
It should read "Socialist."
All the big criminals were in the prison who would have to turn the little ones out for want of room.
The small merchant is between the devil and the deep sea—the small order house and the department store on one side and the low wages of his patrons on the other.
All of Com. T. B. Cassidy's dates in B. C. have been cancelled, he being requalified for the Alberta campaign.
N. H. Munro, 87 Dagmar St., Winnipeg.—Send your new address to this office. P. O. have stopped your paper.
Subscribe for The Western Clarion.

RE STUBBS, JONES, ET AL.

(Continued from Page One.)

by previous action in organizing the workers along educational and revolutionary lines, with no \$100 a month attached. What interests people like Jones is not the emancipation of his workers from their present deplorable condition, but the chestnuts that he can pull out of the fire.

Com. Teaght has proved himself a true exponent of the great wealth producers of present day society. What has Jones done?
Had he even organized on collections at educational meetings?
Having got your hands tied on the industrial field he must accomplish a similar performance on the political field with the aid of a labor tag.

JOHN C. TURNER.

CLARION FUND

(Maintenance) Balance in hand Mar. 30, 1913 \$111.93 Wood, T. C. British Columbia \$2.25 Veltso, S. M. " " 50 Davies, D. " " 1.25 Johnson, C. G. " " 2.50 Webb, E. " " 6.55 Alberta Shaw, W. " 1.00 Lewis, W. " 1.00 Saskatchewan Paterson, Alex. " 1.25 Moon, J. A. " 49 Collinswood, H. " 2.00 Ontario Local St. Catherine's No. 30 \$1.00 H. H. " 25 Van Ester, Miss M. " 25 Manitoba Walker, R. A. " 1.25 Maritime McDonald, C. " 25 Allen, Wm. " 50 Foreign Fraser, Alex., N.Y., U.S.A. " 25 Total to April 7 \$130.73 Less amount to Clarion " 100.25 Bal. in hand, April 7, 1913 \$130.25 CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT (Mar. 31 to April 7, inclusive) Expenses Printing and mailing \$715.00 Stamps (foreign singles) 30 Business Cards for Editor 10.00 Editing 111.55 Receipts Subscriptions \$71.10 Ads 6.25 Deficit provided from Maintenance Fund \$30.46 NOTE.—The increased printing cost due to the large edition necessitated by the Alberta election campaign is being met by the J. E. BURROUGHS, Sec. D. E. O.

A "LABOR" GOVERNMENT ON THE JOB

Late advices in the Vancouver daily press state that the railway strike in N. S. W. is spreading rapidly, the Sydney suburban service being paralyzed by a lack of coal with the prospect of the passenger service throughout the State being completely demoralized. The much-vaunted "labor" government is showing fresh proof of its capitalist sympathies by its announced determination to deal with the trouble "firmly." What that means its past record shows. The railroads are state-owned.

YOU'RE DOIN' WELL, CONSIDERIN' THE SHAPE YOU'RE IN

By Henry M. Tichenor, the Rip-Saw Poet.
You must not change your ordained lot—A sinner from your birth—the Lord's anointed took the pot before you struck the earth. Be thankful for what you have, and don't get on with you drink and dine—you're really making ten, they say—the boss rakes in the nine. Or else be thankful that they let you rent a little patch, and that your wife and child got a third of what you scratch. Of course, you look all-fired forlorn—it's natural you must—that is the way that you were born, a worm, made out of dirt and crawls in a sale of tears—that's what the parson tell—you'll crawl here for a few beel years, and then crawl on to hell. Beelzebub has got your whole soul, the Punder-land you ain't—your doin' well, upon the whole, considerin' the shape you're in.

An Irishman was sitting in a depot smoking when a woman came in, and sitting down beside him, remarked: "Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here."
"Mum," he said, "if you wuz a lady ye'd sit farther away."
Pretty soon the woman burst forth again: "If you were my husband I'd give you a smack."
"Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you wuz my wife, I'd take it."
"The incentive" of "big business" is the guide-board to hell.—Ex.

Vote as your boss tells you to, and you'll always have a boss.—Ex.

Why vote for Capitalism and be miserable, when you can vote for Socialism and be happy?

AN EXPERT.
Little Nelly told little Antia what the matter was with "a little fib" and a story is the same as a lie.
Nelly—"No, it's not."
Antia—"Yes, it is because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university."
Nelly—"I don't care if he is, My father is a real estate man, and he knows more about lying than your father does."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Write on one side of the paper only. Do not put the words or lines too close together. Do not abbreviate your words. If sending more than two sheets, number them consecutively, leaving a margin on the left side for the purpose. Do this, and we will rise up and call you blessed.

SOCIALISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

By J. CONNELL

(Continued)

To many who are born into the world nowadays the struggle for existence is unknown. They come to find the table ready spread, and they have nothing to do but sit down and eat, with a silver spoon. Their fathers have earned, or stolen (perhaps we should say "made") more than they will ever require. The struggle for existence does not affect them. They will probably survive, whether they are fit or not. They escape the test of fitness which nature imposes elsewhere, and transmit to posterity imperfections which ought to be eliminated. There is no struggle for existence; no survival of the fittest; and, consequently, no improvement of the species taking place among them.

On the other hand, those among us who are born poor are almost as far removed from natural conditions. The children of the poor die off many times more rapidly than do the children of the rich, owing to poor food and insanitary surroundings. They may be among the fittest, but they die nevertheless before they are old enough to take part in the struggle. Those who reach maturity find land and capital, the sources of their food supply, monopolized by others, and production for profit restricts their industry. They are handicapped at starting in the struggle. There is no equality of opportunity here. The test to which they are subjected is not a fair one; and, under the circumstances, failure does not prove them unfit to survive. Whether as affecting the poor or the rich, the conditions are not those which prevail in a state of nature, and in the nature of the case the results must differ as widely as do the two sets of conditions. By means of an artificial social arrangement the process of natural selection is thrown out of operation, and evolution brought to a standstill. We will now deal with sexual selection.

We have already seen that in a state of nature the female selection for mate the strongest and most courageous male. After natural selection has done its work, sexual selection takes up the unfinished task and carries it a step further. The powerful influence of this secondary selection in improving the species is obvious at a glance. The choice of the female is determined by the instinct of self-preservation. It is clear that in a state of Socialism, with conditions similar to those prevailing in a state of nature, sexual selection would operate as it does in a state of nature, and would therefore render valuable assistance in evolving a higher type of humanity. Superior physique, courage, beauty, mental power, and moral worth would all attract the female, and influence her choice, thus assuring to the man of the future an unlimited degree of excellence in these qualities. But how does sexual selection act under Capitalism today? The instinct of self-preservation prompts the female to find a mate among the rich and the latter are not endowed to any exceptional extent with the qualities named. It may be said with safety that a hunchback eel or duke of the poorest mental equipment has today a thousand times better chance of begetting children than has the most gifted man who possesses no property. The instinct of self-preservation prompts the female to seek first of all an assured living, and it is not easy to see how this can be found among men of no property, whose own living is precarious. deal exhaustively with the action of sexual selection under Capitalism would require more space than can possibly be devoted to the point in this essay. Doubtless various reflections will arise in the mind of the reader. For the present it must suffice to point out that, for the rich, the production of children made artificially easy, and that solely because they are rich. If wealth is made a mark of superiority, this state of affairs might inspire some hope for the future of the race; but it cannot be argued that it is such in the case of those who are born rich, but we will consider whether those who win their wealth do so because they are superior to their neighbours. Everything in this connection depends on the commercial value of excellence, and excellence may be taken to be of three sorts—physical, mental, and moral. We will deal with them in this order.

(To be continued.)

VANCOUVER SOCIALISTS

Comrade Editor:—Ward II Socialists of Vancouver held their first meeting last night in the Labor Temple. Thirty members were enrolled for that Ward, and the election of officers was proceeded with and the following appointed:
Organizers: W. Steen, Howe Street, for District 1; B. Cripps, Homer St., for District 2; C. F. Jamieson, Cambie St., for District 3.
The Ward is divided into three districts and it is the work of the above organizers to supervise the propaganda and organization work in those districts.
Comrade E. J. Hanbury was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.
Comrade Dawson was appointed Recording Secretary.
Comrades W. Steen and E. L. Skinner were appointed as delegates to the Central Committee.

The next meeting will be on the 30th of April in the Labor Temple, and as soon as arrangements can be made for more frequent meetings we will have them.

The whole Ward will be covered every month with copies of "The New Review" which is published by the combined Ward Organizations. Each member will endeavor to give a five minute talk at the meeting so as to develop speakers and as soon as the Ward organizations has enough members a permanent headquarters will be opened and weekly propaganda meetings held.
Socials, Picnics, Debates, etc., will be held in connection with the organization so as to keep up the interest of the members.
Every Ward in the city is to be organized and also the outlying districts, so if any Comrades want any information they can write to W. Watts, Labor Temple, Vancouver, and he will endeavor to supply it.

When a man goes towards his objective in a tortuous course, you had better set him down as a serpent.
One of the solutions of the suffragette trouble: A popular writer says that a woman should be won "by degrees." Win first her ears and eyes, then her heart and lips, then her hand and purse.

Two men were quarrelling. One of them was excessively violent at first, but became perfectly calm the moment the other became violent. He was cured, as doctors sometimes cure malades, by counterirritation.
Subscribe for The Western Clarion.

TO A NINE-INCH GUN.

(This poem came to the New York "World" office on a crumpled bit of soiled paper. It was signed "F. F. COARLEY" and the author's address was given as "FOURTH BENCH, CITY HALL PARK.")
Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is Five Hundred Dollars a Shot.
You thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour.
Each time you roar, your fame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Stence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again.

Pressure of work has prevented the editor from preparing for publication acknowledgement of subs received. Arrangements will be made to make it a regular feature.

CONCERNING TRAITORS.

(Continued from Page One.)
nothing short of social revolution, which is more applicable to localities where historical development has forced the workers to recognize that in any way affect working class conditions, and that the advocate of social revolution as a political climax requires little knowledge of the political question of the day. How brilliant and amazing indeed! But did it never appear to this suave and artful occupant of the editorial chair that Socialist Party candidates are not placed in the field for the purpose of being elected at any cost? That ours is still, and must continue to be, to a large extent, an educational policy, one in which we try to place before the workers of this country a knowledge of their slave position, and when anything less than this is necessary to insure their success and receive the support of the workers, that we much prefer to receive neither such success or support? As for the Socialist propaganda having little knowledge of the political questions of the day, the Federationist scribe has another think coming. The Socialist speaker must, at all times, be able and ready to explain every political problem that comes before him; striving to the workers the futility of showing after little sops and reforms, which will not, even if given, affect in any work the workers' position as a class; and that the greatest enemy the worker encounters is not to be found in the ranks of his masters, but like the trio whose names I have mentioned, are always to be found in the working class itself.
Continuing in the same manner the

ALL "BESSES" SHOULD READ
Robert Blatchford's GOD AND MY FELLOW-BROTHER A Critic and Study of Christianity Mailed for 15c.
HOW GUILTY? Famous book on "Dilettantism" Mailed for 25c.
HERBERT SPENCER'S Socialism Mailed for 15c.
GODMORNING CONFESSIONS TO SOCIALISM ANSWERS TO SOCIALISM Mailed for 15c.
All four mailed for 50c.
Get Acquainted With the Socialist News Dealer
SASKATOON NEWS AGENCY
Saskatoon, S. D. P. O. Box 228. S. D.

Room to Rent
With or without board for two friends. Socialists preferred. 738 Pender Street E. Phone Highland 1078.

A Good Place to Eat at
Mulcahy's Cafeteria
137 Cordova Street West
Best of Everything Properly Cooked

DENTIST
W. J. CURRY
301 Dominion Building
Vancouver, B. C.

EVERYBODY
Is Reading Them
Origin of Species, Darwin 25c
Life of Jesus, Roman 25c
Lectures and Essays, Voltaire 25c
Ethics of Great Religions, Gorham 25c
Hiddle of the Universe, Haeckel 25c
Eight Lectures, Ingersoll 25c
Postpaid
The People's Bookstore
152 Cordova St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

OVER 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARK DESIGN
PATENTS
Scientific American
A thoroughly practical and complete guide to the preparation and prosecution of all cases of invention, design, and trademark. Published by the Scientific American Publishing Co., 415 North 4th St., New York, N. Y.
MUNN & CO. 381 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 P. St., Washington, D. C.

Vancouver Island
ACREAGE
(Alberni District)
W. W. LEFEAUX
Labor Temple Bldg.
Vancouver, B. C.
Phone Seymour 4108

Subscribe for The Western Clarion.
writer tells us that if the workers nominate and elect a member who will combat the harsher measures of capitalist control, that in the future "they will have men to lead and direct their forces who have that grasp and understanding of what ought to be done, and which experience alone can give."
Too long, L. T. English, have the interests of the workers been left in the hands of those "fearless champions who possess that beautiful "grasp and understanding" of which you write. So long, in fact, have they left to the tools of their masters complete control of the situation, that they arrived at that understanding by which they grasped it all. As for those leaders required to direct their forces, well I fully expect that the working class of Alberta has sufficient knowledge of modern history to know that if there is one thing above all others that is one thing about that class is "leaders."
Have we not had experience enough with prophets and "leaders" in the days of the past and do we not perceive in the John Burns and Ralph Smith's of the present a useless and harmful acquisition that we, as a class can very well get along without?
Follow workers of Alberta! In your hands lies the solution of the problem. Yours is now the opportunity to show your vote on the 17th that the millions of the master class, never spreading around as Conservators or Liberal-Labor, have but little assistance to receive from you. That the efforts of the Socialist speakers and writers, the O'Brien, the Knights, the Buddens, and others to propagate the principles of a scientific philosophy have not been ignored or waived, and that you fully realize the position which lies yours, that of a downtrodden and oppressed class, making an effort to achieve their freedom.
J. A. McDONALD.