

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This party is devoted to the interests of the working class... General Party Headquarters, 616 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 10, 1913. Convened at 816 Main St. at 8 p.m. Present: Reid, Sidaway, Habin, Pritchard, and secretary. Reid in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Receipts.

Local Van. No. 45, do stamps \$ 6.00
Local Victoria No. 2, do 4.00
Local Nelson's Last Beer do 5.00
Local Van. No. 1, repaymt. loan 10.00
Organizing Fund 1.00

Expenses.

Local Van. No. 1 \$10.00
Sundries 2.50

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 10, 1913. Convened as above, held in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Correspondence from Locals B. C. George No. 61; Calgary No. 4; St. John No. 6; Gibson's Landing No. 1; N. K. Napuk No. 17; Delburne No. 40; Rossland No. 10; W. Griddle, Orville, Ont.; C. F. Cain, Forest Hill; T. M. Hille, Ft. William; C. M. O'Brien, Calgary; J. K. Moore, Calgary; H. Fox, London, Ont.; H. W. Long, Millik, N. B.; Mark, and Alta. Executives Local B. C. John No. 6, Vancouver No. 1, N. K. Napuk No. 17, and Delburne No. 40 sent in results of vote on Referendum of Sept. 22, all unanimously adopting the Local Red Deer No. 11 acknowledged receipt of same which would be considered at a special meeting. Local Red Deer No. 11 assessment, referendum to be considered later, and Local So. Ft. George forwarded assessment, but not result of voting on referendum. Secretary instructed to ask for result of voting from latter Local.

Financial Report.

Local Whitehead No. 2, N. B., charter and supplies \$ 5.50
Clarion receipts 35.25
Clarion Fund 14.20
J. Smart, literature 1.00
Local Calgary No. 4, do 1.00

Expenses.

Editing No. 731 \$10.00
Sundries 2.50
Office rent 2.50

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

B. C. ORGANIZING FUND.

Local Van. No. 1 per J. Jenkins 1.00
H. Pritchard 50
"Luudy" 50

Per T. E. Moore

"Rebel" 1.00
"Cogito" (Winnipeg) 1.00
C. H. Lake 1.00

Dr. Bal. Sep. 27

\$4.00

Bal. on hand Oct. 13

\$3.65

CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT.

No. 731.

Receipts.

Subs \$35.00
Bonuses 27.05
Directory 5.40
Ads 17.00

Grant from Maintenance Fund.

\$86.45

Expenses.

Editing \$10.00
Printing and mailing 88.85

CLARION FUND.

Note—An error was made in the printed report under this heading last issue. The grant from this fund to the Publishing Account should have been \$11.85, and the printing and mailing of No. 730 should have been \$90.00 instead of \$91.65. The balance of the Maintenance Fund on hand Sept. 27 would be as under:

Bal. on hand Sept. 27 \$615

British Columbia.

J. Tolla \$1.00
Mrs. Petrol 1.00
W. V. 2.00
Local Van. No. 1, Asst 1.00
Local Fernie No. 17, do 6.00
Local Victoria No. 2, do 3.50
Local Crawford Bay, do 1.00
Local N. K. Napuk No. 17, do 1.00
Local Gibson's Land'g do 7.50
Local So. Ft. George, do 1.40

Alberta.

Local Calgary No. 4 10.00
Local Edmonton No. 1, Asst. 6.00
Local Red Deer No. 11, do. 1.00
A. Budden 2.00
H. Adie (copy) 1.00
W. N. Lewis 1.00

Ontario.

McClintock, Bro. 1.00

FACTS FOR RAILWAY WORKERS

By W. E. Hardenburg. The figures of the Dominion census of 1911 as well as special reports for 1912 are now becoming available, and they serve to give some idea of the tremendous expansion and development of industry that are taking place in Canada today.

Let us examine the figures for the railways of Canada, for the year ending June 30th, 1912. The total capital liability is: Stocks \$770,459,351. Funded debt \$18,478,526.

Total \$1,588,937,877. That this enormous capitalization has not been accumulated entirely through the brain-work of the capitalists who own these railways is apparent when we come to consider the government aid they have enjoyed.

Cash Subsidies (Excluding loans and subscriptions) Dominion \$128,498,701.76. Provinces \$2,805,486.18. Municipalities \$2,607,324.98.

Total \$174,200,511.90. Land Grants Dominion \$1,864,074. Provinces \$4,181,981. Quebec (later) \$6,450,874.

Total \$12,609,939. It is difficult to select a figure that will be a fair estimate of the value of these enormous land grants. Thus, the grant of the Province of Quebec in 1825-91 acres (included under the head of "Provinces") was nearly all re-sold by the railway companies to the government at 52 cents per acre.

This, however, does not apply to the subsequent grant to this Province noted underneath. On the other hand, most of the land held by the railway companies in the West is priced at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, and of this, the Canadian Pacific alone still held in 1909, 8,437,593 acres of land in the prairie provinces and 4,503,605 acres in British Columbia, having already sold lands to the value of \$68,760,788.

To be reasonable, then, let us say the value of this land was \$5 per acre. Then the total value of the land grants would amount to \$312,514,695.

Hence, the total value of the gifts of cash and land to the railways was as follows: Cash subsidies \$174,200,511.90. Land Grants \$312,514,695.69.

Total \$486,715,207.59. This sum is no less than 30 per cent of the entire capital liability of the railways—\$1,589,937,877—which, as we shall see later, looks very much as if it contained a large proportion of water.

In addition to this aid, the Dominion and the Provinces have, during 1912, guaranteed bonds as to principal and interest to the amount of \$248,070,495, an increase of \$76,733,688 over 1911.

The following table, which I have compiled makes manifest the grounds upon which a belief that the capital liability may include a large quantity of water may rest:

Table with columns: Year, Mileage, Cap. Liab., Cap. Liab. per mile. Data for 1850, 1891, 1900, 1912.

It may be noted that in 1912 a deduction of \$344,331,020 has been made from the capital liability as here given for duplications and for government lines. This deduction was not made in the figures for the preceding years and hence the real capital liability of the railways for these years would be somewhat less than shown.

These figures show a great increase in capital liability per mile and are strongly suggestive of water stock and other processes of high finance in the United States. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that subsequent to June 30th, 1912, an additional capital liability of \$60,000,000 was incurred by the Canadian Pacific alone in the shape of an issue of new shares and a proposal for a further issue of \$100,000,000.

It may be that these new processes in financing are the natural consequences of Canada's much heralded "prosperity." Let us investigate the profits "made" by these "cavaliers d'industrie."

Table with columns: Year, Earnings, Net Earnings per mile, % net earnings. Data for 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

As will be readily seen, there is a steady rate of increase in profits, accompanied by a steady decrease in the workers' share of what they have produced. This is shown again by the fact that in 1907 the ratio of the total

THE WAY TO POWER

J. D. OSBORNE. (Continued from last issue.) It is true that the hours of labor have been reduced and that the unions have assisted in this reduction, but it is also true that we have a constantly larger unemployed population than ever before, and that the wage-working class produces more wealth not its own in eight hours than it formerly did in fourteen or fifteen hours.

Unionism grew naturally out of the conditions in which it found itself in capitalist society, and has been useful and necessary. However, union men as a whole are becoming more and more conscious of the limitations of the power of unionism as far as its economic advantage, or power, is concerned.

The prime factor that has made necessary the reduction of the hours of labor and increase of the wages of the working class under capitalism with its capitalist production, has been the phenomenal development of the forces of capitalist production. The high standard of productive efficiency to be maintained by the working class in the main would require a high standard of living, hence higher wages. The high standard of productive efficiency developed by the working class under capitalism is likewise responsible fundamentally for the reduction of the hours of labor. If all the workers should work fourteen or fifteen hours a day and maintain the same speed that they do now in eight hours or nine hours, the army of the unemployed would not only grow so large as to become dangerous, but there would be a continual panic caused by the production of so much surplus product.

Notwithstanding these facts, the capitalist class has steadily refused to increase wages or reduce hours. There has been a continuous clash between the organized capitalists on one hand and organized laborers on the other, and organized labor has been helpful and successful in forcing concessions from the employing class that were already an economic necessity to capitalist production itself.

The wage-working class has no economic power under capitalism, the labor-power of the working class only functioning in production at the bidding and to the interest of the capitalist. Since the capitalist class owns the tools of production and the raw materials used in production, it follows it likewise owns all the labor-power used in production.

Labor-power, therefore, only functions in capitalist production after it is bought as a commodity by the capitalist class, and therefore, itself becomes just as much a part of the capitalist class as do the tools and the raw materials.

For example, if a capitalist concern has one million of capital to invest in a business. Then say, five hundred thousand in the plant, including buildings and machinery, two hundred thousand in raw materials, and three hundred thousand in labor-power, it is easy to see that the three hundred thousand invested in labor-power is a part of the total capital, and further, that the seven hundred thousand invested in machinery and raw material can only transfer its value into seven hundred thousand of commodities, but the three hundred thousand invested in labor-power is different in this—that the commodity, labor-power, not only transfers three hundred thousand dollars value into commodities, but transfers two or three times that value into the commodities produced.

As long as labor-power is a commodity it becomes evident that all economic power will reside with the capitalist class.

CHAPTER VI. INTELLECTUAL POWER.

We have just noted by a short analysis that all the economic power developed by capitalist production is appropriated by the capitalist class. We have also previously noted in a brief way the influence of the mind—or human intelligence—as a contributing factor and a necessary one in the development of the forces of capitalist production. However, the growth and development of the human mind and the social advantage arising therefrom cannot continually be appropriated by the capitalist class, but on the contrary becomes the most powerful instrument of the working class in its own emancipation, in democratizing, or socializing, all of the forces of the race, and all the benefits of the new, highly developed forces of production.

Material civilization can mean nothing else than the conquest of all the forces of nature and their utilization for the benefit of mankind. Just as it has been the mission of the capitalist class to bring about the utilization of these conquered and developed natural resources for the benefit of its class, and just as the intelligence of man has been used to hasten the evolution of the wild apple, the wild banana, and the wild orange, into more useful and valuable commodities; and just as the intelligence of man is used to hasten the evolution of the development of the capitalist forces of production in the conquest and utilization of the forces of nature, just so the intelligence of the working class must be the most potential factor in bringing about the utilization of all the progress made in production and its possibilities for the benefit of all mankind, and just as the capitalist viewpoint of society has for a long time permeated the minds of the people of all capitalist nations, just so in its turn the working class viewpoint—the viewpoint of the philosophy of social democracy—will permeate the whole of society. And while it may not be accepted by all, all will be affected by it.

The development of the working-class viewpoint has proceeded rapidly throughout the entire world, and came as a result of the working class environment in capitalist production. The further development of this viewpoint, or the intellectual ability of the working class to be able to analyze the mode of modern production, and to be able to discover its place in society as a class, as well as its historic mission in social development, is the object and purpose of the Socialist propaganda in every country of the world. For this reason we print tracts and leaflets for distribution, publish newspapers—daily and weekly—magazines, periodicals, pamphlets and books, by the millions, and so thoroughly has this been done that the reading population in every country of the world has already felt the intellectual effect of the literature of Socialism. It has been said that one never sees on the Socialist propaganda. No institution or association has been able entirely to escape the literature and propaganda of the philosophy of social democracy.

Most of the professors of the great universities of the world, to a great degree at least, accept the Socialist philosophy, and even a great daily paper, or weekly, or monthly periodical, has been compelled to take notice of the ever-growing development of this great working class movement.

In the social evolution of the distant past, just as the intellect played a small part in assisting the economic development, and at the present time plays an exceedingly large part, just so in the past the intellect played a very small part in the solution of the economic or social problems, but in the present and future must play an ever-increasing larger part.

In the past individuals and classes solved their differences with clubs, spears, javelins, bows and arrows, and later by shot and shell. However, the class antagonisms settled by these methods were settled only to arise again in the antagonisms of other and newer classes.

During the recent Lawrence strike, when the manufacturers had the government of the State to send State troops to Lawrence, one of the strike leaders made this retort: "You cannot wave cloth with bayonets." That is true. It is equally true that you cannot build an industrial or social democracy with bayonets, dynamite or nitro-glycerine. A social democracy cannot appear until the intellectual development of society, as well as the economic basis of society, is such as to make anything else impossible but democracy. For this reason, the power of the working class is in its intellectual development rather than in bayonet or giant powder.

If the serfs of feudalism could have overthrown the aristocracy by physical force, they could not have established a democracy, because they had not the economic or intellectual foundation for democracy. If the slaves of the Southern States by physical force could have overthrown the slave-owning society and the general government, they would have been incapable of establishing a democracy.

The working class is developing the ability not only to emancipate itself, but the whole of society, from classes and class antagonism, and the best interest of the working class lies, not only in the abolition of class society, but the accomplishment of that purpose by conscious, organized intelligence, employing as peaceful methods as are provided.

One evidence of the development of the working class viewpoint internationally is that the capitalist governments of the world find it very hard to get working men who will serve in the army and navy. The United States, for instance, is expending some millions of dollars annually advertising for men to enlist in the army and navy, besides raising the wages formerly paid. It is also further evidenced by the Socialist workers of the Scandinavian countries refusing to fight one another a few years ago, thereby preventing national warfare. The Socialist workers of Germany, France and England have just recently entered a vigorous protest against those countries going to war with one another.

BEBEL'S MEMOIRS.

Before his death, Bebel had published two volumes of his memoirs and was working on the third. It is to be hoped that the third volume shall add what is necessary to the last volume and oversee the publishing of the book. Only one volume has been translated and published in English.

It is the part of politicians to pursue the part of whippersnappers to whine. It is the part of men in the face of oppression to fight and protect their interests and the interests of their children to the uttermost. That long predicted war between those who make the wealth of the world and those who take the wealth of the world is here. THE REVOLUTION which we have longed for as a peaceful adjustment of our troubles is having a good start. It is working-class blood.

A special election to fill the seat in the parliament of Germany made vacant by the death of August Bebel was held for October 17. Bebel represented a Hamburg district.

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