"THE EXECUTIVE OF THE MODERN STATE IS BUT A COMMITTEE FOR MANAGING THE COMMON AFFAIRS OF THE WHOLE BOURGEOISIE."

WESTERN CLARION

"THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF."—KARL MARX.

Owned and Controlled by the Socialist Party of Canada Published in the Interests of the Working Class Alone

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CONCERNING S. P. OF C. TACTICS

Superficial Criticisms of the "get-there-quick" Opportunists Analyzed.

Many have been the shafts of ridicule and invective hurled at the Socialist Party of Canada by the various Messiahs whose altruistic fervor compelled them to seek the leadership of an enslaved class, and to gently lead them from a state of misery and oppression into lovely realms of peace and plenty. The reasons why our attitude should be so fiercely assailed, and why our position should be at once vacated, are so many that the mere enumeration of them would require more space than we have at our disposal. The main reasons, however, that actuate our opponents to so liberally pour the vials of their wrath on our offending heads can be briefly summed up as follows:

We Are Too Revolutionary, Too Scientific and Too Backward.

Let us examine for a moment these egregious errors we have made, and try, if possible, to arrive at a common basis with those who have so kindly consented to instruct us.

Taking up the last reason first, regarding our "backward" nature, our inability to completely sweep aside the oppressive conditions of present society and establish a truly harmonious state of affairs, where the despotic rule of such tyrants as McBride and Bowser would be replaced by the unswerving kindness, and righteous administration, of a Ralph Smith or a Clem Stubbs—let us see if the situation is all our instructors have painted.

Those who understand the personnel of the

Labor Leaders Who Aspire to Prominence

in the Province (and I have no doubt that the same applies to other sections of the country) know that they have no love for the position adopted by the S. P. of C., and that, if we were as far behind the times as they would lead us to believe we are, no advances of any description would be forthcoming from these self-appointed saviours of suffering mankind. The very fact that in every political move that has been made in recent years, whether it be the formation of a labor party, a progressive association, the entry of "organized" labor into municipal politics, or the present contemplated move on the part of various organizations to combine against Tory despotism, the

Socialist Party of Canada Has Been Asked to Co-operate,

and failing to secure our support, the different movements have invariably died, certainly goes to prove that our educational policy is not at all so backward, but is, on the contrary, so well advanced that all these pretences of sympathy for the workers' cause are so easily understood by the rank and file of workers, owing to the efficient and energetic propaganda carried on by the Socialist Party, that scarcely have they arrived at the threshold of notoriety when the darkness of oblivion has again engulfed them.

Those whom economic conditions have compelled to take part in the mining, lumbering, agricultural, and other industries of this country, are well aware that in no other part of the continent have the workers acquired such a knowledge regarding their function and position in human society as they have in these Western Provinces of Canada, and that in no other section do the reformers and opportunists encounter such difficulty in establishing their little schemes and plans.

"Oh! But Look at Your Vote!"

shouts the alarmist. "It is steadily dwindling." Suppose such a statement were granted, what would it imply? That our position is not a correct one? Hardly. That we should so construct our platform that it might contain planks embracing all the desires of every individual, no matter to what class he belonged? No! No! Even in nominating candidates to contest elections we do so entirely for educational purposes, and the vote received is no more than a barometer of expression, an indication of how our propaganda has been assimilated. Owing to the industrial strife that has taken place in the past few years, and the actions of the masters in scattering the workers from one section to another, the exercise of the franchise has been repeatedly interfered with; but those who are well-grounded in the Socialist philosophy are just as useful

Weapons in the Cause of Their Class

no matter to what corners they may be driven. Our object being the possession of the state by the workers, this does not necessarily imply that such an end must be accomplished by the vote alone, as any action on the part of the dispossessed to obtain the ownership and control of the machinery of production can only be construed as political action.

As for Being "Too Scientific,"

the puerility of such an argument must appear obvious to all who study.

Science being but a systematic arrangement of knowledge nothing can possibly be more simple or more to the point. A correct analysis of any system, or of any natural or social phenomenon, must accordingly be the most scientific and simple, and such a contention as our critics have advanced immediately falls to pieces

The other great reason presented why our position should be modified, that

We Are "Too Revolutionary,"

is just as flimsy and far from the truth as the others. The present desire of ambitious politicians, who are anxiously striving for the fruits of office, to antagonize the conservative administration, declaring it to be rotten, and calling on other factions to sink their differences and unite in the overthrow of Tory rule, has had many precedents in this and other countries. All governments, regardless of name or number, are perpetuated in the interests of the dominant class, and can always be depended upon to hold in subjection those whose position is the basement of society. The best and most successful government is, of course, the one that makes most secure the rights of the masters and most effectively carries on the exploitation of the slaves. That McBride and Bowser have performed this function is easily seen. They are able, and ready, to command the militia to coerce, or shoot down, defenseless strikers. They can control, and instruct the courts of the land to deal out whatever brand of justice the masters desire, so as long as government is a necessary institution these two efficient tools can carry it on just as well as any others.

Our Knowledge of Capitalist Society

enables us to understand that the present economic system, with its class laws and distinctions, is based on capitalist ownership of the means of life. That in this system all the wealth of society is produced entirely by the members of a class who are deprived of all ownership in the product of their labor. That the few who maintain possession, and make secure their ownership of all the natural resources and machinery of production, do so through the aid of the organized power they have built up within society—the modern state—and that therefore the action taken by those who would emancipate themselves from the condition of slavery in which they have remained for many centuries, must be so revolutionary as to entirely disregard

The Petty Patching of a Decaying Superstructure

that economic development is steadily crumbling, and devote their unreserved attention to changing the social base.

From a system in which one class, comprising the bulk of the population, are the only useful portion of human society, producing all the commodities that are placed on the market, and making possible their distribution over the world's surface; and in which another class, few in numbers, but all-powerful in action, who produce nothing, yet possess all; who have no function to perform in human society other than mere ownership of the means of life, it is our program to so transform, as soon as the workers are sufficiently acquainted with their own requirements, this

Class Ownership of the Productive Machinery

into the collective ownership of those who take part in producing the necessaries of life. That this action could be "too revolutionary" we fail to see. The workers being slaves today, just as completely as they were in the other forms of society that preceded the present, no assistance on the part of the masters can ever be expected to actually lessen their own power, or help in the emancipation of those who have been so useful in their service. This transformation can be brought about by intelligent workers alone, and the

Function of the Socialist Party of Canada

is to so spread this education among the members of our class that the change will be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

We naturally find many obstacles in our path in trying to spread our propaganda. We require more funds. We need more speakers, and above all we must have more subscribers to the party organ, the Western Clarion.

To successfully cope with the new conglomeration of parties that is nearing formation, the Clarion must in the very near future be issued weekly, and in order that the problem may be satisfactorily solved it is up to every member of the party to do his, or her, utmost to add new subscribers, and contribute as liberally as possible to the party fund.

That any new party, no matter what its name, or object, can divide our ranks we have not the slightest fear. Our ranks cannot be divided. We are members of a revolutionary organization because we understand our social position and want all they produce. Those who want less than this will find their proper places in other parties, so we are not disturbed, but will continue to promote class-consciousness even in the enemy's camp, and occupy our position as the only party composed of workers, and organized in the interests of workers that exists on the American continent today.

J. A. McDONALD.

THE B. C. MINERS' LIBERATION LEAGUE

MINISTER OF LABOR REPLIES

Ottawa, Nov. 13, 1913.

To C. V. Cook, Secretary B. C. Miners' Liberation League, Vancouver, B. C.:

I have received your lettergram of the 11th inst., reciting two resolutions asking for the release of certain miners in custody in the Province of British Columbia.

I shall have the usual reports obtained, with a view to ascertaining if these cases will justify the exercise of clemency. Yours sincerely,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY, Deputy Minister of Labor.

CUMBERLAND WORKERS SPEAK

After thanking the Miners' Liberation League for their efforts toward securing the release of their brothers now in jail for over three months, the Cumberland Local No. 2299 goes on record against the "bunch of political panderers of this, the Province of British Columbia," who are responsible for the incarceration of their fellow workers, and passes further resolutions as follows:

Be It Resolved, That we do not consider any action too drastic, that can be used at the present time, which may be the means of showing these political parasites that the workers of British Columbia are a power, and will have to be reckoned with when any of their number are given unfair and unjust sentences while struggling for better conditions."

GENERAL ACTIVITY

The Liberation League has also been urged to action at Nanaimo by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Mine Workers of America, by the Womans' Suffrage League, by a Citizens' Mass Meeting, and the Local of Social Democratic Party. Also by the Extension B. C. Local of the Socialist Party of Canada, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Mine Workers of America at South Wellington, B. C.

A Citizens' Mass Meeting, South Wellington, B. C., Social Democratic Party Local of South Wellington, B. C., The Ladies' Auxiliary Union of America at Ladysmith, and the Social Democratic Party Local of Ladysmith.

A mass meeting of the Nichola Valley Miners at Central Hall, Merritt, B. C., on Nov. 16, supported the original resolution of the Liberation League unanimously.

EDMONTON WORKERS PROTEST

On Sunday, Nov. 9, in the Lyceum Theater, Edmonton, speakers from Trade Unions, the I. W. W., and the Socialist Party of Canada, addressed a crowded house on the subject of the treatment handed out to the convicted miners. The gathering was enthusiastic in the extreme, frequently applauding the points made by the speakers.

Com. Gary was chairman, and introduced as the first speaker, A. Farmilo, president of the Trades and Labor Council, who stated that the Council had just circularized the trade unions, asking that all members refrain from joining the militia. They were absolutely without reason in joining it, as it was a property-protecting institution, and those who joined certainly had no property to protect.

He shortly gave way to W. Webster of the I. W. W., who endorsed what the previous speaker had said. Mr. Webster wanted workingmen to wake up to this militia question. The armory in Edmonton had just been burned to the ground with all its murderous implements and gaudy uniforms, and he would like to see all buildings of the same class, from pole to pole, burned in like manner. "Young fellows," he said, "join the militia not knowing what it really meant. They found themselves forced to obey a silk-hatted, frock-coated snob called an officer, and to shoot down their fellow workers. All union men should realize that the new armory would inevitably be used for their destruction sooner or later. The Nanaimo miners had either to strike or be starved to death. The strike was thus inevitable. It was a crime for workingmen to strike, but when a capitalist was out to crush scabs of his own class it was no longer a crime. Where was the difference? It was McKenzie and Mann who were interested in the Vancouver Island mines, and the militia had been brought in by their influence with or control of the B. C. government. The miners having backbone fought back, with the result that many were thrown into prison. Thirty-nine had just been convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from two years downward. One hundred and thirty had yet to face a judge whose chief concern was his meal ticket. These men had already been in prison for months—a trick which all governments were making full use of. He instanced the release of Tom Mann, Durand in Paris and the two I. W. W. men in Lawrence, Mass., all of whom had been released as the result of the united protest of the workers. If the workers of Vancouver declared a general strike he wanted the workers of Edmonton to do the same.

He then gave way to Comrade Knight, of the Socialist Party of Canada, who said that the voice of the revolution gripped him that night, and never had that voice been raised in Edmonton in a more important cause. He told his audience that three-quarters of them could not see where their living was coming from more than two or three weeks ahead. In the main the workers did not realize that they were used as a club to whip their fellows into line. He would like them to place themselves in the position of the miners. He was quite sure that if he had been there he would have been jailed for ten years. It was therefor lucky for him that he was away. He traced the history of the struggle, how a man was blacklisted for reporting gas in the mine and declaring it unsafe. The men were forced to strike to make their lives safe. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain. The Japs and Chinamen came out with the white men, but were forced to return by a threat of deportation, and Com. Knight said he would put out his hand and shake theirs. They were all in the same position. The speaker had been forced to leave England to get enough to eat, and the same applied to nearly all of his audience as well as to the Chinese. The miners at Nanaimo, at the first outbreak of the strike were five-sixths unorganized, but the capitalists wanted a strike, with the inevitable result that Nanaimo was now organized.

He wished to compliment the women also. They were just as revolutionary as the men, and without their co-operation the continuance of the strike would have been impossible. In the arresting of the miners a hall in which they were holding a union meeting was surrounded by the militia, and a machine gun trained on the door. The commander then ordered all the miners to come out in single file. Every union official was then picked out and carried off to jail. The deluded militiamen who made this thing possible, on returning to the mainland were refused admission to their boarding houses, so disgusted were the proprietors and the rest of the boarders with their actions. There were two Socialist representatives returned for Vancouver Island, and the fight of the McBride government was to disfranchise or scatter enough of the Socialist electors to ensure that these would not be again returned.

Reports had been circulated that the mines were running to nearly their normal output. This was a gross exaggeration, as McKenzie and Mann, to fill their contracts, were importing coal from all parts of the world within direct communication with Vancouver.

The process of evolution was apparent to all men in Western Canada. Today very few of the workers had more than two weeks labor ahead of them, and it was time they got wise to their position and rebelled. The philosophic Socialist who sat in his chair with his heels elevated, and split hairs over technicalities, was about as much use to the Socialist movement as Carnegie or Morgan. It was to educate the workers, to show them how their lot was toil, toil, from the cradle to the grave for themselves, their wives and children they should devote their efforts. They had no possible chance to enjoy the advantages of civilization which labor had given to the world. They did not know what real life was—and on the other hand, what of the master class? They and their children had the enjoyment of everything, down to the very last detail. Theirs was the genial climate of Southern Europe, while the workers toiled for a bare existence in the rigorous northern climate.

Capitalism had done its work. It had organized the workers for social production, and kept the product. Now was the time to take the product for themselves.

In conclusion he exhorted them to practice that night the Salvation Army trick of self-denial to help the miners.

In response the audience dug down into their pockets and produced $90, from which the expenses will be paid and the balance sent to the Miners' Defence Fund. (Sixty-five dollars has been forwarded.)

T. SANDERS.

THE WORKERS' CODE OF MORALS

How the Revolution in the Mode of Production Forces Workers to Evolve Their Own Standard of Morals.

By Colin McKay

One of the things we are supposed to believe is that moral laws are absolute; that they have a supernatural sanction and remain the same under all conditions. But morality after all has its roots in the social relations of men, and changes with alterations in material conditions. Men very early discovered that in order to live together in peace and security, certain rules of conduct would have to be adhered to, and if necessary enforced by the will of the majority. In the tribal period such rules were only binding as between members of the tribe of gens. Thus the Mosaic laws. Even the ten commandments were not supposed to be observed universally. The same God who is supposed to have engraved on a tablet of stone the commandment "Thou shalt not kill," frequently commanded the Jews to slay men, women and children of other tribes. The same God who is supposed to have written the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," commanded the Jews to steal from the Egyptians and frequently bade them plunder other people. The God of the Jews was a tribal God; Jewish morality was a tribal morality.

As nations were developed through federations enforced or voluntary of various tribes, the rules of conduct essential to social life became of wider, but still limited application. When the rulers of a nation fall out it is still a highly moral operation to kill men by the thousands, and rob widows and orphans of their homes by burning.

The glory of the early Christians was their desire to make the observance of tribal morality a universal condition. But their splendid hopes were not destined to be realized immediately because men who only learn from experience had to go through a long and painful historic development, before they arrived at the stage where sectional and class interests would be swallowed up by the greater interests of humanity as a whole, or the most useful part of it, the working class.

Christ was, I think, the first world-conscious workingman,—and the fact that he addressed his message to the workers is of the greatest significance from the historical point of view. Unlike Buddha, who was a king's son, the Nazarene carpenter apparently saw that the lowly of all lands had common interests, and that only the workers could develop a universal morality. But Christ's ideals were not capable of speedy realization, because material conditions and the state of culture made the organization of a world-wide working class movement impossible. And after the ruling classes under Constantine captured the movement of the early Christian proletariat, they put an interpretation upon the gospels calculated to keep the workers quiet and submissive by transferring the hope of a Kingdom of Heaven on earth to an abode of bliss beyond the skies. Besides the workers were not a distinct class in the sense they are today.

Only recently have the conditions making possible a morality of more or less general application begun to appear. Capitalists moved by no higher inspiration than the lust of lucre, are creating conditions which compel the workers to unite in ever enlarging organizations. The rise of International trade unions and the growth of a world-wide Socialist movement, are accompanied by the evolution of a distinctive working class morality. In a class-ruled state the virtues most carefully inculcated are respect for authority, obedience, contentment, and a credulous and uncritical attitude towards life generally; everything is good which tends to keep the workers quiet and submissive. But the morality which is specially designed to protect and promote ruling class interests, is losing its hold upon the working class. The militant proletarians are declining to accept the view at the basis of ruling class morality that everything is ordered by a divine Providence for the best. Investigation and a little independent thinking show that things are ordered, not according to a divine plan, but according to the interests of a comparatively small class. And the worker begins to realize that it is possible to have affairs conducted in a manner more conducive to the general interest. New ideals, more splendidly human than those of any other class, take possession of the worker's mind; and rules of conduct tending toward the realization of these ideals become the moral standards of his class. And because, as in the case of other classes, solidarity is essential to the accomplishment of working-class possibilities, it is becoming so that a worker who becomes a scab is regarded by his class as a traitor, and though the workers do not hang and quarter a traitor to them as the greatest and worst of criminals as other classes have done, they treat him with contumely.

—Eastern Labor News.

B. C. MINERS' LIBERATION LEAGUE

Vancouver, Nov. 15, 1913.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, C. V. Cook, 74 Hastings St. West.

Receipts—	
Mass meeting collection	$139.45
Overflow mass meeting	7.80
Total	$147.25
Expenses—	
Rent Dominion hall	$ 60.00
Wagon and hand signs	14.00
Twelve mass meeting cards	18.90
Carrying sign and distributing cards	10.50
Displaying wagon sign	9.00
100 envelopes	.20
Wire to Minister of Justice	3.80
Total	$106.40
Balance on hand	$ 30.85

Report approved by meeting of Executive Board of B. C. Miners' Liberation League at Longshoremen's Hall, Nov. 12, 1913. Signed

C. V. COOK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE BYE-ELECTION FOR NANAIMO

All the militia have been withdrawn from Cumberland. In Nanaimo they are to remain for some time. (Vide Press.)

The fact that the militia in Nanaimo have transferred their votes to that hot-bed of revolt has been carefully suppressed by the press. The brief intimation given above that they are to remain "for some time" provides strong confirmation of suspicions entertained by the miners that they would be kept on the spot until after the bye-election, in order that the return of the government candidate would be assured.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with this phase of the situation, it may be stated that at the last session of the Provincial Parliament the Attorney General amended the Elections Act by inserting a clause disfranchising any voter convicted of an indictable offence carrying with it a possible penalty of two years imprisonment. This was the first step taken by the government to carry out their carefully prepared scheme to deprive the miners of effective voice in parliament. The succeeding steps were taken in their proper order. Regular and special police, by their insulting and provocative tactics, were deliberately used to create a spirit of resentment and the strike-breakers were encouraged to use similar tactics by immunity from punishment when haled into court by the miners. Then came the outbreak these conditions were bound to produce, the flooding of the districts affected by the militia for the purpose of effecting the wholesale arrests, and then the charges, on indictable offences, laid against some 200 of the miners.

That the great majority of these men are Socialist voters goes without saying. Their behavior since their arrest has proved it. If found guilty (and the convictions already "secured" by the prosecution may be referred to as a forecast of what is to follow) they are rendered ineligible to vote for five years.

The conviction alone is sufficient, under the law as amended, to secure this result. They may be sentenced to any period less than two years, or to a term equivalent to that during which they have been imprisoned awaiting trial and released immediately after being sentenced. The object of the government will have been accomplished when they have been pronounced guilty of an indictable offence, even if they are not sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

The conviction of the sitting member will automatically render the seat vacant. With 200 of the local voters disfranchised, an equal number (or more, we have not the exact figures) of the militia to throw their solid support to the government, (what else can be expected of them!) and the assistance of the business element, it is calculated that the return to parliament of a supporter of the McBride-Bowser regime will be a moral certainty.

Well, it may be so. But—"there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and "the best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley."

Of one thing the mine-owners and their political hirelings can rest assured—they will not have a walk-over.

The tremendous agitation aroused in Great Britain by the sentence of seven months' imprisonment for James Larkin, the manager of the Dublin strike, secured his release. The temper of the British workers is shown in their announced determination to declare a national strike, whether Larkin is released or not, to help the Dublin strikers secure their demands. The slow-going Britisher can make things hum when he is sufficiently aroused. That his release was secured by political action at the recent by-elections is a fact ignored by the advocates of salvation through the general strike.

BIG MASS MEETING HELD AT VICTORIA

On Sunday, Nov. 16, in the Kinemacolor Theater, a large audience gathered to hear the miners' side of the case presented. The meeting was called by the Liberation League, and the chair was occupied by Christian Siverez, president of the B. C. Federation of Labor. On the platform with him were Jack Place, the sitting member for Nanaimo, who had just been released on bail; J. C. Turner, secretary of the Victoria Local of the Socialist Party of Canada; George Hardy, of the I. W. W., and R. Foster, president of District No. 28, U. M. W. of A., in whose district the trouble zone is located.

Resolutions condemning the action of the courts and the attitude of the McBride government were unanimously adopted, and a collection amounting to $48 was taken up.

Count Gentolini, in an interview in Rome, boasted that the power of the Catholic vote in Italy had averted the triumph of the Socialists and Republicans. To secure this result an unprecedented change of policy has been initiated, the Ministerialists having signed a compact not to support the anti-clericals on condition of getting the Catholic vote, the Pope allowing Catholics to participate in the elections. This is the first step towards the formation of a Catholic party in the chamber, to oppose the anti-clericals and defend religion. In the face of this opposition the Socialists (all kinds) in the Chamber now number 78 as against 44 previously.

VANCOUVER ISLAND DEFENSE FUND

Per John Jackson Philpotts, resturant, Nanaimo	$ 10.00
Local 45, S. P. C., Vancouver	8.45
Local 2633, U. M. W. of A, Coleman, Alta.	100.00
Local Rossland, S. P. of C.	10.50
Fred Macgowan, Delaware Ave., Toronto	2.00
Local Canmore, Alta, S. P. C.	8.25
Local Lindsay, Ont., per W. A. Goodwin	2.00
Jas. Jackson, Wharf St., Nanaimo	12.50
Local Victoria, S. P. C. No. 2	1.00
United Brotherhood Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Edmonton, Alta.	10.00
Local Moose Jaw, S. P. C.	20.25
Local Sequim, Wash., U. S.	3.00
Local Hamilton, No 61, S. D. P. of Canada	3.00
Trades & Labor Council, Edmonton, Alta.	65.00
J. Tuebner, Winnipeg, Man.	1.00
Trades & Labor Council, Winnipeg, Man.	20.00
Local South Fort George, B. C., S. D. P. of C.	10.50
Sandstone, Alta., Austrian, Polish, Russian and British sympathizers	22.50
Mary and Nicolas Nicolaeff, Morningside, Alta.	.50
Local Mission City, No. 24, S. D. P. of C.	19.40
T. King, Mance St., Montreal	1.00
J. T. Hartley, Manor, Sask.	1.00
Finnish Local, Clinton, Ind., U. S.	5.60
Dominion Ex. Com., S. D. P. of C., Berlin, Ont.	25.00
Provincial Ex. Com., S. D. P. of C., Toronto, Ont.	30.00
Local [illegible], Ont., S. D. P. of C.	10.00
Local No. 6, Finnish, Insmalls, Sask., S. D. P. of C.	4.25
Per S. S. Osesto No. 23, Lund, B. C., I. Blestowe	1.00
Per S. S. Osesto No. 23, Lund, B. C., Emil Koivu	14.25
Cumberland, Wyoming, U. S., Finnish Local	5.00
Nov. 22, 1913, brought forward	2,403.15

LABOR

By Berton Braley

Out of chaos, out of murk
I arose and did my work;
While the ages changed and sped,
I was toiling for my bread
Underneath my sturdy blows
Forests fell and cities rose,
And the hard, reluctant soil
Blossomed richly from my toil.
Palaces and temples grand
Wrought I with my cunning hand.
Rich indeed was my reward—
Stunted soul and body scarred
With the marks of scourge and rod.
I, the tiller of the sod,
From the cradle to the grave
Shambled through the world—a slave
Crushed and trampled, beaten, cursed,
Serving best, but served the worst,
Starved and cheated, gouged and spoiled.
Still I builded, still I toiled,
Undernourished, underpaid,
In the world myself had made.
Up from slavery I rise,
Dreams and wonder in my eyes.
After brutal ages past
Coming to my own at last,
I was slave—but I am free!
I was blind—but I can see!
I, the builder, I, the maker,
I, the calm tradition-breaker,
Slave and serf and clod no longer,
Know my strength—and who is stronger?
I am done with ancient frauds,
Ancient lies and ancient gods—
All that sham is overthrown,
I shall take and keep my own.
Unimpassioned, unafraid,
Master of the world I've made!

—From the New York Call.

The Western Clarion

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

Saturday, December 6, 1913

WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS IT?

The labor press throughout the Dominion is now pretty well informed of the use of the powers of government, judicial and executive, in handling the situation on Vancouver Island in such a way as to further the political and economic interests of the mine-owners. That the readers of the majority of these papers will gain any knowledge of the fact that government is a class institution, created, organized and functioning in the interests of the ruling class minority as against the working class majority, will be due, not to any education received from these papers, but from other sources, and to their own ability to analyze and study the facts and draw the proper conclusions. The "iniquity" of the McBride government, its "misuse" of its powers, its "rottenness," etc., etc., are dilated upon, issue after issue, until the average reader must be coming to the conclusion that B. C. enjoys the distinction of being ruled by the worst of all possible governments.

This attitude on the part of a portion of the trade union press is but the reflection of the conceptions held by the non-Socialist majority of their membership as to the function of governments, the relative positions of the classes, and their own position, as members of the working class, in the mechanism of capitalist society. In the extractive industries, coal and quartz mining particularly, the organs of the unions do not come under this criticism. There we find an intelligent appreciation of the underlying currents that force the hands of all concerned, miners, mine-owners and governments, in this and similar happenings. The class nature of government, and its proper function as the guardian of the exploiting interests, are fully recognized, and the moral driven home. This, also, is but the reflection of the degree of intelligent class-consciousness of the membership of the organizations in whose interests the papers referred to are published, and the direct result of the necessarily undisguised nature of the robbery to which they are subjected.

So far from being "corrupt," or "recreant to their duty," those who direct the forces of government in B. C. have demonstrated that they have the correct conception of their proper function, and that the confidence reposed in them by those in whose interests they were elected was not misplaced. Government is always in the interests of those who govern, and never in the interests of the governed. It is, always has been since the division of society into classes, and will continue to be as long as classes exist, the repressive force in the hands of the ruling minority of property owners to compel the subjection of the dispossessed majority to their scheme of robbery and exploitation. It never did, and never could, safeguard the interests of both, and the line of cleavage between the classes is now getting so apparent that no pretence is made by the benchmen of the ruling class who hold the reins of government that they are there for any other purpose than the protection of capitalist interests. All over the capitalized world governments are rapidly discarding the velvet glove, and displaying the mailed fist as the answer of the ruling class to the growth of class-consciousness amongst their victims. So long as the workers were contented with their position as the mudsills of society, as the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the display and exercise of the final argument—force—was unnecessary, the result being reached more easily and with less risk by a scheme of education in school, press and pulpit that paralyzed independent thought. The remorseless evolution of the machine is compelling the workers to think new ideas which are not the ideas of their masters, and the veil of lies and sophistries which so long clouded and distorted their vision is falling away from their eyes, and they are beginning to realise their potential strength. No longer able to control the thoughts of the workers by their schools and other agencies, the rulers are being forced to reveal that the final secret of their ability to dominate them and command their services lays, in the last analysis, in their ability to set one section of the workers to slaughtering those who have the temerity to rebel against their slavery. So long as they have the organized power of repression, represented in its totality by the capitalist state, at their command, so long will they remain dominant.

The workers are fast learning that the line of attack that will open the way to freedom lies through the capture of the power of the State, the reins of government, by which they are held in subjection, and, when possessed of it, using it to restore the unity between the Men of Labor and the Instruments of Labor which was dissolved by the advent of class property in the means of life. That unity once restored, the foundation on which conflicting classes arose will have disappeared, and the repressive force of the State, having no function to fulfill, will die out.

Before that consummation is reached a great deal of sound education has to be disseminated, and that is the function of the Socialist movement.

OUR OPPORTUNITY

Politically speaking conditions existing in British Columbia cannot be duplicated in any other sub-division of the Empire of Capitalism. The government is now, and has been for some time, in the undisputed control of the Conservative political machine. But two seats in the house at Victoria are held by other than Conservatives. There is nothing that by the widest stretch of the imagination can be construed as an opposition.

That such an unbridled mastery should develop into a brutal and arrogant disregard of even the precepts of common decency goes without saying. That government, under such favorable conditions, should discard the mask of pretense and reveal itself in all its nakedness as the very personification of ruffianism and repression, is a foregone conclusion. That the government of British Columbia has made such disclosure within recent months is known to every one who has taken note of its acts in connection with the labor troubles on Vancouver Island.

The Liberal Party, at least as far as this province is concerned, seems to be not only hopelessly dead but irretrievably damned. As there is no small-fry capitalist class in this province sufficiently strong to warrant the hope of its resurrection, it is safe to assume that its light has gone out for all time. Although rumor hath it that certain self-seekers of the Lilliputian type and of more or less illfame in the labor movement are ready and willing to perform incantations around the corpse with the hope of regalvanizing it into life and paying activity, it is more than likely that the result of their efforts will toboggan them into oblivion instead of fructifying their hopes.

There is next to nothing in British Columbia between big capital and the proletariat. Big capital is now in the saddle of government. No opposition can spring up that in any manner can threaten the rule of big capital except that opposition comes from the camp of the proletariat. It is the working class alone that can challenge the rule of the now dominant class. It is from working class interests only that can come an opposition that will not be a farce and a delusion.

Never was a fairer opportunity offered [illegible] with the common enemy [illegible]

[illegible]

that will make the enemy sit up and take notice; a power that will make it unsafe, if not impossible, for a government to resort further to the brutalities that have been so plentifully heaped upon the workers of British Columbia during recent years.

THE RADICAL'S POSITION IN THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

In Die Gleichheit of Oct. 1 the editor sums up the net result of the annual congress of the German Social Democracy recently held at Jena, that is to say, according to the views of the "left" or radical wing of the party.

In general, it brought to light the different tendencies within the party, and put an end to the smothering restraint with which both "opportunists" and "radicals" sought to hide their differences in the conventions of years past. Formerly compromises were the rule, and the consequent smothering of radical ideas and policies gave free rein to the practise of "opportunism."

This year's congress saw a change in this respect. The radicals this year, by previous discussion in press and assemblies and by the submission of resolutions to the convention itself, put the "Conservatives" upon the defensive, thus forcing into the open the discussion of tactical questions.

The most important debates this year related to the mass strike and the question of approval or disapproval of the Reichstag representatives' attitude toward the military bill and the allied taxation bill. The lines were clearly drawn, and the delegates were obliged to indicate their position in the party by a simple "yes" or "nay."

Thus the convention again called the attention of the entire Social Democracy to the necessity of judging the two tendencies thoroughly and without prejudice, which tendencies are not of an accidental or personal character, but have their roots deep in the historic conditions under which the German proletariat is conducting its struggle for emancipation.

In other words, a new period of self-examination has begun, which is a fair omen for the continued development of the party's strength and its steady, forceful advance.

For these reasons the "radicals" view with the utmost complacency what the "conservative" leaders are calling "the defeat of the 'radical' minority."

For the convention has reawakened in the party "the desire and the impetus for an open and earnest struggle after aggressive proletarian and revolutionary tactics. * * * It has taught the 'radicals' to rely upon their own strength and to expect neither encouragement nor approval from the leaders of the party."

The chief interest was centered in the debates on the mass strike. The party executive introduced a resolution expressing the mild belief that a mass strike might some day be possible and even necessary. The "radicals," represented by Rosa Luxemburg, presented a resolution which would have pledged the party to immediate and active propaganda of the mass strike, and present preparation for it by means of mass actions of cumulative force.

Unfortunately, the expected theoretical discussion of the mass strike did not take place, due chiefly to the party executive's report, which anticipated the action of the "radicals" and by mis-stating their position forced them to consume most of their allotted time in refuting the mis-statements.

When the resolutions were put to a vote, that of the party executive was adopted by 333 against 142 for the Luxemburg resolution.

"The 142 votes cast for the Luxemburg resolution only show the determined band of delegates who approved it. They do not provide a measure for the breadth and depth of the earnest feeling in the party itself, which was defeated in this resolution representative of it. But that will become evident in the debates of our various organisations relative to the congress. The discussion of the tactical questions whose central point is the mass strike will not be stricken from the order of business of the militant proletariat. The threatened attacks of organized capitalism and the effects of the growing crisis will possibly, without regard to what is thought 'timely' or 'untimely,' make it necessary for the unions, not to manufacture mass actions, but to lead spontaneous mass actions, to give them a direction and a goal. It is necessary to equip the organizations for these most difficult duties."

In regard to the military increases and the new taxes to finance them, Die Gleichheit approves the Geyer-Luxemburg resolution, which criticized the Reichstag representatives for giving Social-Democratic support to taxes to be devoted to the purposes of militarism, even although the necessary funds were to be raised by direct taxation upon wealth. This resolution was indirectly lost by the adoption of Wurm's resolution approving the action of the Reichstag faction. The vote was 336 for and 140 against.

While repudiating the charge that they consider it a matter of absolute indifference to the working class whether taxation is direct or indirect, the radical minority holds, as expressed in Die Gleichheit, that "capitalism and the growing evidences of

about the purposes of new expenditures, or of making a decided break with the corresponding practice and theory and being guided by what the conservative wing called 'the barren doctrinarianism' of the Geyer-Luxemburg resolution."

The bourgeois press, says Die Gleichheit, is already chuckling at the thought of how easy it would be for the government to raise funds for militaristic and imperialistic purposes should the Social Democrats be willing to support such proposals, provided the funds are raised by direct taxation.

It was upon the mass strike and taxation question that the minority chose to test their strength, and the votes upon these two, 140 and 142 to 336 and 333, must indicate very nearly the relative strengths of minority and majority. The situation revealed is certainly very different from that of not so long ago, when Karl Kautsky twitted Rosa Luxemburg with holding aloft the banner of revolution surrounded by a crowd of seven adherents.—New York Call.

GERMANY

The general election in Baden has resulted in a serious setback to the Socialist party. Of the twenty seats held by Socialists in the last Parliament, five have been lost definitely and eight retained, while one new seat has been captured. The party is interested in seventeen second ballots, but only four or five are promising. But far more serious than the loss in seats is the drop in the popular vote. At the general election in 1909 the party polled 80,184 votes, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, only 74,638. The figures for the other parties are:

	1909.	1913.
Catholics and Conservatives	117,102	146,495
Liberals and Radicals	105,929	110,295

The latter parties have, therefore, maintained their position (taking into consideration the natural increase of the electorate), while the two reactionist parties have increased 25 per cent.

The drop in the Socialist vote is all the more remarkable as at the Reichstag election the party was able to increase its vote to 113,000 from 97,000 in 1906. This was, of course, from a more numerous electorate. One of the reasons for the setback is no doubt the absence of any burning question; also the fact that the party was really engaged in defending the status quo on matters of taxation and education.

In the last Parliament the Liberals had seventeen seats, the Radicals seven and the Socialists twenty. These three parties formed the bloc of the Left against the twenty-nine Catholic and Conservative members. The agreement between the three parties of the Left provided for mutual help in the second ballots, and was entered into to prevent the two other parties obtaining a majority. In this the tacticians of the Left parties have apparently failed, as the Catholics have already returned twenty-nine members and the Conservatives five, so that they need only to win three seats at the second ballots to have a clear majority in the House of seventy-three members.

A good deal of the drop in the Socialist vote may be due to this agreement. The party having pledged itself to support Liberals and Radicals in the second ballot in these constituencies where the Socialist candidates were at the bottom of the poll, it is quite possible that a good many electors who would otherwise have cast a Socialist vote went Liberal or Radical at the second ballot, and that they would then have to vote anyhow for the Liberal or Radical.

Whether this is so or not could, of course, only be ascertained by a comparison of the figures in the different polling districts. However this may be, the fact remains that the party vote, in the absence of definite Socialist offensive tactics, with nothing better than a maintenance of the bloc as a result of the election, has gone back considerably.

It is proved that the understanding with the Liberal and Radical parties has not helped the Socialists in the least, but has probably injured them. Whether this nonsuccess will induce some of the prominent men of the Baden party to revise their "revisionism" remains to be seen.—(Ex.)

STATISTICIANS FIND MUCH RUSSIAN UNREST

Statistics issued by the factory inspectors indicate that working class unrest, which had been allayed during the years 1908-1910, has more recently appeared in Russia in a steadily increasing ratio. While in 1910 the total number of strikers was 47,000, it rose to 105,000 in 1911, and 693,000 in 1912. It has been estimated that during the present year 1,248,000 factory hands have already participated in strikes, in addition to 215,000 others who are employed in establishments not under the Factory Act.

The enormous number of strikes is to be attributed to the fact that, under [illegible]

ADULTERATED AIGRETTES

Some of us have had our hearts wrung by the stories of how a ham-handed customs inspector swooped down upon some dainty lady returning from Europe, grabbed her, held her fast and snipped from her hat its crowning glory, the fine filamented aigrette.

This beautiful millinery ornament is merely the tail feathers of the osprey, the mother osprey, grown at the time she is covering her eggs. When she is killed to make an expensive ornament for a lady's hat, the eggs may be left to rot and the young to starve. But the styles must be followed.

Now there comes a revelation that frees from all reproach the ladies who wear these beautiful ornaments. The feathers are not plucked from the bleeding mother bird. They are artificial, made by mere women and children workers in the tenements of Paris and other European cities.

The wonderfully delicate, nimble, flexible, pink, sensitive fingers of children have worked these marvelous sprays. Instead of committing the crime of killing a bird we have put a child to work. Those little hands, those dimpled, divine little hands, made beautiful the hats desecrated by the coarse hands of inspectors.

So it is possible that the hat adornments of the ladies so ruthlessly assailed will be restored, with proper apologies, as in the case of young Mr. Goelet, to whom a magistrate made proper amends and knocked his alleged forehead three times on the floor.

If we had known all that was involved in this adulterated, artificial plumage which our society people took for real, if we had known that it was only child labor, and not birds, we could have put a welcoming committee at the wharves instead of a snipping committee.

We have done them great wrong and for it are heartily sorry.

They were merely exercising their divine right of killing children, and were not breaking the game laws by killing birds.—New York Call.

TO END CLASS WARFARE

To end class warfare is the conscious aim of the Socialist movement. Socialists are not aiming, as many people suppose, to overthrow the rule of the master class merely to set up the rule of another class in its place. It is not a question of changing the position of the classes, but of destroying class rule once and for all. That is the ultimate aim, the goal, of the Socialist movement of the world. Socialists believe that the present guerrilla warfare, which injures most of all the workers and their families, should give place to other and saner methods. They believe that we should aim at the permanent solution of the issue upon which the classes divide in the only way that is possible, namely, the removal of the fundamental cause of the division and struggle. That, as we have seen, is the system of class ownership in the means of production and exchange and their use for profit. This system of capitalism has played its part—an important part—in the development of society. Now it is no longer necessary nor adapted to the needs of social development. Moreover, it is plainly and rapidly disintegrating, and it is, Socialists believe, possible to end it without bringing upon society any of the lamentable evils which follow upon attempts to abrogate, or interfere with, the great universal laws of evolution.—New York Call.

WAITED 40 YEARS TO WED

Miss Evelyn Smithers Has Arrived From Scotland for the Ceremony.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—After being engaged for 40 years, Miss Evelyn Smithers, aged 70, of Glasgow, has decided to marry her fiance, J. E. Campbell, of Winnipeg, aged 82.

Miss Smithers arrived here recently on the Allan liner Virginian, en route for Winnipeg, where the ceremony is to take place.

Hitherto, Miss Smithers, who became engaged to Mr. Campbell in Scotland, has been afraid to cross the ocean, and put the marriage off from year to year in the hope that Mr. Campbell, who is a grocer in Winnipeg, would make enough money to retire on, but he failed to succeed.

AN AWKWARD APOLOGY

A kindergarten teacher with a pile of books on her arm was about to get off a street car just as a gentleman whom she thought she recognized as the parent of a pupil in her school got on.

"Good morning!" she said, with a cheery smile.

Instantly she saw, by the quizzical expression on the face of the man addressed, that she had made a mistake. Intending to correct it, she added quickly:

"Oh, pardon me! I thought you were the father of one of my children."—Judge.

In spite of the Christian Science treatment that is being administered by the prosperity boosters, times are getting harder and the outlook for the coming winter is about as gloomy as it can be for those who are dependent on wages for their subsistence. The bar[illegible]

SWEDEN

The report of the executive of the Socialist Party of Sweden for 1912 has been published. It states that the membership of the party is now 69,000, an increase of about 4,000, which is satisfactory. On the political side the Swedish party has been eminently successful. Its electoral victories have been very great.

In 1897 it had just one representative in the Lower House, Branting. It gained more and more seats even under the old franchise, until in 1910 the thirty-fifth seat was captured.

After the franchise reform the party secured sixty-four seats in the Lower House, the Liberals 102 and the Conservatives sixty-four. In the Upper House the party has thirteen representatives, some of them recent adherents from the Radical party. This Upper House is elected by the local administrative bodies, town and county councils, etc., where the party has also been exceedingly successful.

A great many ministers of the Gospel feel offended when men identified with the labor movement look upon the church as the ally of capitalism. The man of experience and observation in labor's ranks has not been able to close his eyes to the attitude assumed by church potentates, whenever Labor and Capital are engaged in a conflict. Almost invariably the man who occupies the pulpit is found arrayed with the exploiter.

At the Rock River conference of the Methodist churches, Rev. George P. Eckman, editor of the Christian Advocate, expressed himself as follows:

"Men of wealth should see that they owe their wealth to Christian preachers. Christianity is the only thing that keeps the great masses of poor people from assaulting the rich and tearing from them their riches. An endowment would not be a charity. It would be a small payment on a large debt."

It is presumed that Rev. George P. Eckman, editor of the Christian Advocate, knew what he was talking about when he declared that men of wealth owe their wealth to Christian preachers.

The above statement from a prominent man in the church is very significant, and should exonerate the men of the labor movement who sometimes charge the church with co-operating with exploiters in perpetuating the reign of that hellish industrial system, that makes millionaires of some and paupers of the many.—Miners' Magazine.

GET READY!

Candidates to represent the S. P. of C. should be nominated as soon as possible. The Dominion elections are approaching, and the depression prevailing will necessitate more time than usual for raising the necessary finances.

In Berlin alone the desertions from the State church now number about 35,000, and the Kaiser, ascribing it to Socialist agitation, has forbidden 12 Socialist mass meetings called for the national Penitence Day.

PROTEST MEETING

S. P. of C. speakers were excluded from the platform at the protest meeting held under the auspices of the New Westminster Trades & Labor Council on Monday last.

In consequence of this, Local New Westminster No. 18, S. P. of C. will hold a protest meeting on behalf of the imprisoned miners in the

Edison Theatre

New Westminster, on

Sunday, Nov. 30, 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS

JOE NAYLOR,
E. T. KINGSLEY,
T. S. CASSIDY.

Admission Free. Open Platform

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Not Guilty, Blatchford..............25c
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In the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

Doors open 7.30.

QUESTIONS—DISCUSSION

DENTIST

W. J. CURRY

301 Dominion Building

Vancouver, B. C.

STRIKE ON

The [illegible] is still on at the Queen Mine, Hilger Creek, B. C., also Silver Dollar, Salmo, B.C.

All workingmen are urged to stay away until this strike is settled.

Socialist Party of Canada

DIRECTORY

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Socialist Party of Canada, meets every Friday, 8 p.m., at 516 Main St. J. H. Burrough, Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada meets same as above.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Socialist Party of Canada, meets every alternate Tuesday, at 421 Eighth Ave. East. Burt E. Anderson, Secretary, Box 1155, Calgary.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. P. of C. Invites all comrades residing in this province to communicate with them on organization matters. Address R. McMillan, 8 Shipton Rd., So. Hill, Moose Jaw, Sask.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee. Notice—This card is inserted for the purpose of getting "YOU" interested in the Socialist movement. SOCIALISTS are always members of the Party; so if you are desirous of becoming a member, or wish to get any information, write the Secretary, R. C. McCutcheon, Room 4, 429 Main St., Winnipeg.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC PROVINCIAL Secretary, W. A. P. Kent, 2057 Waverley St., Montreal, P. Q. All Socialists desiring information on organization matters or literature, should write to the above address, and will receive prompt attention.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second and fourth Sundays in the Cape Breton office of the Party, Commercial street, Glace Bay, N. S. Dan Cochrane, Secretary, Box 491, Glace Bay, N. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL SECretary, F. Hyatt, 164 Moore St., St. John, N. B. For party literature and information re organization matters, etc., write to above address.

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. of C., HOLD educational meetings in the Miners Union Hall every Sunday at 7.45. Business meeting third Sunday in each month, 7.30 p.m. Economic class every Sunday afternoon at 2.30. W. L. Phillips, Secretary, Box 561.

LOCAL ROSSLAND, No. 25, S. P. of C., meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. E. Campbell, Organizer. Will Jones, Secretary, Box 126. Finnish branch meets in Finlanders' Hall Sundays at 7.30 p.m. A. Sebble, Secretary, Box 54, Rossland, B. C.

LOCAL MICHEL, B. C., No. 16, S. P. of C., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 in Crahan's Hall. A hearty invitation is extended to all wage slaves within reach of us to attend our meetings. Business meetings are held the first and third Sundays of each month at 10 a.m. in the same hall. Party organizers take notice. T. W. Brown, Secretary.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 2, S. P. of C. Headquarters and reading room 1424 Yates St. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8 p.m. Propaganda meeting Sunday, 8 p.m., Empress Theatre. J. C. Turner, Secretary.

LOCAL SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C. No. 81, meets every Sunday night at 8 o'clock in Public Library room. John McInnis, Secretary; Andrew Allen, Organizer.

LOCAL CUMBERLAND No. 70, S. P. of C. Business meeting every second Sunday in the month, at 10.30 a. m. in Socialist Hall, opposite P. O. Economic classes every Monday and Friday, 7 p. m. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 8 p. m. in Socialist Hall. Thos. Carney, Financial Sec.; Joe Naylor, Corresp. Sec.

LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 1, S. P. of C. Business meeting every Tuesday evening at Headquarters, 213 Hastings St. East. H. Rahim, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL No. [illegible] S. P. of C.—Business meeting every second Sunday of the month and propaganda meeting every fourth Sunday. Open to everybody at Room 211, Labor Temple, at 8 p. m. Secretary, R. Ana, Box 1616.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 45, Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays in the month at 2115 Pender St. East. Oskar Lind, Secretary.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C., No. 49, S. P. of C. Meets first and third Sundays of each month in Socialist Hall. J. N. Hintea, Secretary, Gibsons Heights, B.C.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., No. 4, S. P. of C.—Business meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the headquarters, 212-A, 8th Ave. East. J. W. Sherrock, Secretary, Box 647.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., No. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters, 612 First St. Business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p.m. sharp. Our reading room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Secretary, J. A. S. Smith; Organizer, H. B. Maxwell; Literature Agent, W. D. Pratt.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 6, Miners' Hall and Opera House. Propaganda meetings at 8 p.m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Business meetings on Thursday evenings following propaganda meetings at 8. Organizer, T. Steele, Coleman, Alta. Secretary, Jas. Glendenning, Box 63, Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall. Secretary, Wm. Graham, Box 63, Coleman, Alta.

LOCAL REGINA No. 6, S. P. OF C. meets every Sunday in Trades Hall 11th Ave., at 7.30 p.m. Secretary, W. B. Bird, 1641 Winnipeg St.

LOCAL LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., NO. 13, S. P. of C. Meets every Sunday at 8.30 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Secretary, W. Shaw, 216 19th St. N. Wm. Devoy, Organizer.

LOCAL RED DEER, ALTA., NO. 11, S. P. of C. Business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Com. McLaughlin's house, 3rd St. Visiting Comrades welcome. Secretary, Alice L. Carr, Box 249.

LOCAL MOOSE JAW, NO. 1, S. P. of C. Business meeting and economic class every Wednesday evening at Com. D. McMillan's, 33 Main St., So. Hill. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 8 p. m., at the Moose Theatre. Secretary, Wm. Harrison, 105 Maple St. Organizer, A. Stewart.

LOCAL NO. 1, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. S. P. of C. Headquarters, Labor Temple. Business meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 3 p.m. Market Square. W. Dreeze, Secretary, 152 Edmonton St.

LOCAL OTTAWA NO. 8, S. P. of C.—Business meetings the first Sunday in month in the Labor Hall, 219 Bank Street, at 3 p.m. Secretary, A. Banenkohn, 231 Laurier Ave.—Organizer, A. G. McCallum. Recording secretary, Wm. McCallum.

LOCAL MONTREAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Headquarters at 152 St. Catherine St. E. Business meetings, Monday, 8 p. m. Economic Class, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Propaganda meetings, Sunday, 8 p. m., 642 St. Catherine St. W., Crescent Hall. Secretary, W. A. F. Kent, 2057 Waverley St., Montreal.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, No. 1, OF NOVA Scotia—Headquarters in Russell Blk., Commercial St. Open every evening. Business and Propaganda meeting at headquarters every Thursday at 8 p.m. Harold G. Ross, Secretary, Box 199.

LOCAL SANDON, B. C., NO. 56, S. P. OF C.—Meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in [illegible] Union Hall. [illegible]

[illegible] every Friday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Nelson, B. C. I. A. Austin, Secretary.

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This page is devoted to reports of Executive Committees, Locals, and General Party matters. Address all communications to J. H. Burrough, Secretary, 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Nov. 14, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St., at 8 p. m. Present—Rahim, Reid, Sidaway, Pritchard and Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence read from W. H. Moore, Nanaimo; B. C. Federationist, W. Wallace, Chilliwack; J. C. Sutherland, Cariboo Rd.; D. G. McKenzie, Revelstoke, (2); Locals Fernie No. 17, Ft. St. George No. 61. Bills—Office rent, $2.50. Warrant ordered drawn.

Local political developments were discussed.

Financial Report

Receipts—
Local Van. No. 82 (Latta) due stamps $3.00
Local Fernie No. 17, literature.. 2.85
C. Rees, literature ..... .35

Total ..... $ 6.20

Expenses—
Organizer Frodsham $10.00
Secretary, expenses to Victoria.. 10.00
Office rent 2.50

Total $22.50

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Nov. 14, 1913.

Convened as above, Pritchard in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Locals Moose Jaw No. 1; Veteran, Alta.; Calgary No. 4, Lethbridge No. 13, St. Catherines No. 39, Prov. Sec., N. B.; Prov. Sec., Sask., (2); Organizer Walker, Coleman, Alta.; Organizer Gribble, Fairy Bound; Locals Hamilton and Brockville, S. D. P. A. G. McCallum, Ottawa; H. T. Rosedale, Brandon; J. B. Osborne, Oakland, Cal., (2); Louis B. Larson, Oxville, Alta.; D. J. Horn, City, and Moses Bonita, Moose Jaw.

Secretary instructed to communicate with Prov. Sec., Sask., re correspondence from D. P. Horn and Louis Larson.

All correspondence filed.

Bills—Secretary, wages to Nov. 21, $4.00; sundries, $1.75; printing and mailing Clarion No. 733, $99.50. Warrants reading Clarion No. 733, $99.50. Warrants ordered drawn.

Financial Report

Receipts—
Clarion Fund ..... $ 7.50
Clarion subs. 23.45
Clarion ads. 2.00
Local Fernie No. 17, bundles.... 6.00
Local Fernie No. 17, directory.. 6.00
Local South Ft. George No. 61, directory 3.00
Local Moose Jaw No. 1, directory 1.00
Local Moose Jaw No. 1, bundles 2.00
Local Vancouver No. 53, directory 3.00
Rock. P. E. C., directory..... 3.00
J. B. Larson, literature..... 2.25
C. Lestor, bundles 3.00
C. Rees, bundles 1.35
Jno. Hamilton, S. D. P., literature .70

Total $63.25

Expenses—
As per warrants $101.25

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—SPECIAL MEETING

Vancouver, Nov. 17, 1913.

Convened as above, Pritchard in the chair.

Correspondence read from Alta. Exec. Committee, Moses Baritz and Macmillan Co., Toronto.

Charter granted to Local Chinook, Alta., No. 60.

Secretary instructed re communication from Moses Baritz. Warrant ordered drawn for $33.39 to Macmillan Co., for final payment on Iron Heels.

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, Nov. 21, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St., at 8 p. m. Present—Sidaway, Karme, Rahim, Reid, Hinton, (Local Gibsons Landing No. 49) and Secretary. Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from W. L. Phillips, Organizer Local Fernie No. 17, Cumberland No. 70, Gibsons Landing No. 49, Ft. St. George No. 61, and G. V. Sumner, Cowichan Lake. All correspondence filed.

Bills—To Organizer Frodsham, advanced for Vancouver Island expenses, $20.00; office rent, $2.50; telegram, 25c. Warrants ordered drawn.

Financial Report

Receipts—
G. V. Sumner, literature..... $ .25
J. S. Odegaard, literature..... 1.00
Local Cumberland No. 70, due stamps 5.00

Total ..... $ 6.25

Expenses—
As per warrants $2.75

Adjournment.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Nov. 21, 1913.

Convened as above, Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Organizer Walker, Lethbridge; Organizer Gribble, Montreal, (2); C. M. O'Brien, Calgary; Alf. Budden, Calgary; Secretary Alta. Exec. Committee, (3); Local Calgary No. 4; L. W. W. Local No. 322, City; Local Winnipeg No. 1; Local Barons No. 47, Alta., (2); J. B. Knight, Edmonton; Local Kenora No. 31, Ont.; Local Red Deer No. 11, and Gibsons Landing No. 49, B. C.

Letter from I. W. W. ordered published. Secretary instructed to inform Organizer Gribble that clubbing Pearson's Magazine with the Western Clarion was deemed inadvisable. All correspondence filed.

New charter ordered issued to Local Delburne No. 40, Alta., to replace one lost in fire, free of charge.

Financial Report

Receipts—
Clarion subs. $20.80
Clarion ads. 1.00
C. Lestor, bundles 5.00
Local Winnipeg No. 1, bundles.. 14.00
Local Winnipeg No. 1, directory 3.00
Local Barons No. 17, sub cards.. 17.00
Local Barons No. 17, buttons... 1.75
Local Calgary, bundles 8.00
Local Calgary, directory 3.00
Local Calgary, literature 8.00
Alta. Exec. Committee, charter fee (Chinook) 1.00
Local Vancouver No. 45, (Finnish) Clarion fund 4.40
Individuals, Clarion fund 1.75
Clarion cash ..... .05

Total $124.65

Expenses—
Dom. Exp. Co. ..... $ .65
Angell Eng. Co. 4.65
Editing No. 734 ..... 10.00
P. O. stamps 1.00
Car fares 1.00

Total $17.30

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

CLARION FUND

(Maintenance)

Balance on hand, Nov. 12..... $146.00

British Columbia

Local Vancouver No. 45, (Finnish) $4.40
Lo. Enderby No. 65, Ass't. .50
W. Wallace 1.00
J. S. Odegaard 1.00
B. F. McKenzie..... .75

7.65

Alberta

R. Borge $5.00
A. Budden ..... .50

5.50

Balance on hand, Nov. 24.... $159.15

CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT

No. 735

Receipts—
Subscriptions ..... $ 52.80
Bundles 24.25
Directory 2.00
Ads. 1.00

Total $108.05

Expenses—
Editing ..... $ 10.00
Printing and mailing 90.50

Total $100.50

PUSH IN THE SUBS.

B. C. ORGANIZING FUND

Balance on hand, Nov. 12.....$3.25
Receipts ..... nil

Balance on hand, Nov. 24.....$3.25

SECRETARIAL

Local Winnipeg has started its winter propaganda in the Colonial Theater. The first meeting was held on the 16th inst., with Moses Baritz as speaker.

Local Vancouver No. 45, (Finnish) has handed in $4.45 as the proceeds of an entertainment given in aid of the Maintenance Fund.

The Labor Party is in process of formation. It is a source of gratification that it is not regarding the B. P. C. with any great affection. There's a reason!

Local Kenora No. 31, Ont., has been through the period of stagnation that generally follows the first blush of enthusiasm, and is now reorganizing with a view to getting down to steady work.

Moses Baritz requests that his friends and correspondents in England allow for the fact that he has been sick a good deal of late, and has not been able to attend to their requests as he otherwise would have done.

Attention of readers is again called to the request for missing numbers needed for binding purposes. 1912 and 1913 will be put up in the same volume. A three months' sub will be given for each copy sent in in good condition.

Local Barons No. 47, Alta., has at it in $17.00 for sub. cards to that amount, and reports that more will be done along the same line in the near future. This is a small farming community of about 200 people, and if the others came through according to their ability, the weekly would be with us before Christmas. If you want to see the weekly back you will have to work for it. We are no magicians at this end.

Organizer Walker will soon be on his way back to the coast after what has been a strenuous trip. The question of placing a permanent organizer in the field for the Crow's Nest and the Boundary districts will have to be taken up as soon as possible. There are enough reds in that part of the country to warrant the experiment being tried, and the motorcycle will be at the disposal of the man when he is on the job.

Locals Calgary and Winnipeg have come through with heavy payments for goods supplied, and both are now out of debt to the Party Executive. This is especially creditable to the former local, which has been laboring under exceptional difficulties during the past year. The panic, in conjunction with the usual falling off in interest manifested by party members following a strenuous campaign, resulted in many of the most effective workers scattering in search of other pastures, and the work connected with the local has had to be handled by fewer comrades under discouraging circumstances. That they have passed the test is evidence that they are not mere stove-pipe philosophers.

HERE AND NOW.

Subs Received

(A premium of $1.00 worth of Socialist books is given for every $10 worth of subs sent in. No time limit.)

	Y.	H.	Q.
W. B. Bird, Regina	3	0	3
C. M. O'Brien, Mt. House	3	1	0
G. Hintza, Gibsons Landing	3	0	0
R. Walker, Crows Nest	1	2	0
J. Churgin, Calgary	0	2	3
J. W. Sherrock, Calgary	2	2	0
G. J. Beamish, Rosemead	2	0	0
M. L., Toronto	0	3	0
Local Victoria No. 2, B. C.	1	0	1
F. A. Johnston, City	0	2	0
T. C. Makepeace, Lacombe	0	2	0

Singles

12 mos.—Joe Naylor, F. Hyatt, Wm. Harrison, Chas. Peacock, A. Karme, W. Wallace, R. Graham, T. D. Pratt, H. Maxwell, W. Davenport, M. B. Ellis, J. F. Stott, W. Skinner, R. F. McKenzie.

6 mos.—R. C. McCutcheon, C. D. Robertson, W. K. Bryce, T. S. Cassidy, W. Riley, J. Jenkins, J. Sidaway, W. L. Phillips, David Thomson.

3 mos.—J. B. Johannesen, Jr., G. Beagbie, A. C. Mills, A. Hellingher.

A total of sixty-three new subs in two weeks, just about half the number you sent in last issue. If it had not been for the two or three locals who came through with their payments on bundles and directory accounts, with Local Barons purchase of $17 worth of sub cards, we should have been in the hole again. If you can't get dollars out of the plugs, get halves and quarters. Every new reader is a prospective hustler, and you never know what good you are doing by sending in a bumbo quarterly. We must not think of laying on our oars for some time yet. We have at least four lean months ahead of us, and if possible we will start the weekly before they have finished, but it depends entirely on the readers of this paper if it is to be accomplished. Don't forget that the Dominion elections are getting closer every week, and we will in all probability have the forces opposed to us strengthened by the appearance of a reform party masquerading under the name of a "Labor" party. To fight to the best advantage we must have the weekly. Once again—let every reader exert himself or herself to send in at least one new sub for each issue. That will not be difficult, nor will it take much of your time to accomplish, but the cumulative effort will put the paper on its feet and keep it there.

The P. O. cannot deliver the paper to the following names for the reasons stated:

E. H. Cox, 700 Seymour St., City—removed. J. Parker, 117 Manitoba E., Moose Jaw—removed. Wm. Irwin, 551 Sutherland St., Edmonton—removed. M. McCauley, 459 Hastings E., City—removed. Geo. Arthur, 640 12th St., Edmonton—removed. Robt. Heppell, Go. Hill, Moose Jaw—not called for. Anna Sutherland, Esparto, Cal.—not called for.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Calgary, Nov. 15, 1913.

Dear Comrade: We understand that Comrade Vincent Frodsham, former organizer for the Province of Alberta, is now doing organizing for the party on Vancouver Island.

Since this sturdy worker for the cause is back in harness, you will perhaps be able to use some of his posters in the work on the Island. About 600 were left over when he quit this Province and I shall forward the bundle to your office immediately per Dominion Express. There is also a handful of Cassidy's posters, which will be sent along.

In securing the services of Frodsham, you have enlisted the efforts of an efficient and fearless organizer, who is not afraid of "roughing it." In his work in this Province Frodsham proved his mettle, sticking to a disheartening task in a new, sparsely settled territory with a determination worthy of a bulldog, and in spite of the obstacles, human and otherwise, came out smiling-ly on top. Fraternally, your comrade,

BURT E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Calgary, Nov. 19, 1913.

Dear Comrade: In the "Secretarial" notes on page 3, third column, Clarion No. 733, there is an item referring to a "projected" tour of Alberta by Comrade Bob Walker, and further, stating that this tour was declined by Walker because the arrangements at several points in Alberta were bungled.

This is a very deplorable occurrence, and we are indeed sorry that Comrade Walker has left with a bad impression of Alberta. It seems to us, however, that it was unfair of Walker to judge the whole of the Province by three unpleasant examples of slothfulness, discouraging as it may be.

I hold no brief for Coleman, or Hillcrest, for some of our own organizers have had like experiences at these places.

But a tour of Alberta is another thing, and we believe that a series of good meetings could, with the assistance of this office, have been arranged.

Please tender our apologies to Comrade Walker and tell him that if in the future he decides to give Alberta another trial, we will do our utmost to make his trip a success. Fraternally, your comrade,

BURT E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

A PRELIMINARY

At the regular business meeting of Local Vancouver No. 1 on Tuesday, Nov. 21, a deputation appeared from the newly formed Labor Representation Committee for the purpose of enlisting the support of the local for the laudable object of inducing the woolly-headed slaves of Vancouver to cease supporting the Conservative ticket. It was pointed out by the spokesman, Mr. Benson, of the Typographical Union and president of the Trades and Labor Council, that the educational work so long carried on by the S. P. C., while very good in its way, was not producing any results that could be noticed. The Conservative candidates still held their seats, and it was time that the different working class organizations put their heads together and devised some ways and means to induce the workers to act sensibly by refusing to support the "solid five" any longer. Mr. Davidson, of the Amalgamated Carpenters, also spoke along similar lines, and considered the crisis so important that it was justifiable on his part to relax some of his principles as a philosophic Anarchist and join with the rest in associated political action to accomplish their common object. Mr. Pendergast, of the Engineers' Union, also spoke, but stated that although sent on the committee, he was ignorant as to their object, and being a Socialist, would not support a labor party. Mr. Sully, of the Laborers' Union was also present, but did not speak.

After a brief discussion the following motion was proposed by Com. J. A. MacDonald, seconded by T. Connor:

"That this Local, adhering to its previous revolutionary attitude, declines to take part in the formation of any Labor Party, or to aid the candidates nominated by any other party than the Socialist Party of Canada."

The motion carried without dissent, and the deputation, having been supplied with a copy, withdrew.

Here endeth the first lesson.

STRAWS

A meeting of the locals of the Social-Democratic Party was held in the headquarters on Jarvis Ave. on Sunday evening last. Comrade Goloboff occupied the chair. It was decided that the party would not run candidates independently at the forthcoming civic elections, but that such candidates as were proposed by the L. R. C., whose views on labor matters were satisfactory to the party, would be endorsed and supported. The two pictures of B. A. Rigg as aldermanic candidate for Ward V. and E. McGrath for Ward VII were heartily approved.—(Voice, Nov. 14.)

WHAT THE WORKERS SELL

Labor Power. (Mental or physical energy. Power to labor.)

It is a commodity. It is bought and sold on the markets as all other commodities.

It's value is determined by the amount of food, clothing and shelter necessary to reproduce the labor-power expended.

Its price is determined by the value and the condition of the labor market—or in other words by the supply and demand of labor power on the market.

The workers get paid for the labor-power that they deliver up to the master class. In other words they get paid for their power to labor, for the expenditure of mental or physical energy and not for the amount of work they do, as is generally supposed.

In expending this labor-power they produce values far greater than that of their labor-power. The value that they produce over and above the value of the labor power is called surplus value.

When the workers are hired they sell their labor-power "in its full value. Therefor they cannot expect any more. All commodities are sold around their values, and as long as labor-power remains a commodity it cannot realize any more than its value.

Labor applied to natural resources produces all wealth.

No natural resources can have an exchange value unless labor-power has been or can be applied to them.

Labor-power is a perishable commodity. A buyer must be found for it, otherwise the owner of it stands a good chance for starving to death.

Labor-power is the only thing the workers have to sell

Labor-power consists of two forms, skilled and unskilled. The skilled worker receives more for his labor-power than the unskilled because it took longer to produce.

A worker using a pick and shovel very rarely has to go through a course of training in order to know how to use it, and this also stands good for all common labor.

The skilled mechanic takes longer to produce than the other because he has to learn his trade, hence it takes more of the necessaries of life (a longer period) to produce, and its value is thus increased.

When the worker buys a commodity in a store he pays for it before he gets it, but with the worker's commodity (labor-power) it is entirely different. He delivers his labor-power for eight hours, a week, a month, or even for a year, and at the end of the period he received its value in the form of wages.

Labor-power is paid for out of unpaid labor previously expended by yourself or by other workers.

The seller of labor-power is "free" because the master class and its cheaper to buy labor-power than to buy slaves.

The "free" British (or foreign) subjects are referred to by Socialists as wage slaves, because they are compelled to deliver up their labor-power to the owners of the means of wealth production for wages, in order to live, whereas the chattel-slave belonged entirely to the master, who fed, clothed and sheltered him.

When the "free" British or foreign "object" becomes ill, disabled, old or dies, it means no inconvenience to the master class, nor the outlay of hundreds of dollars for another slave to take the place of the one who drops out. In proof of this just watch the fierce onslaught outside a factory or employment agency that is advertising for "hands."

Labor-power is the "common social substance" in all commodities. Its being common to all commodities enables us to measure the value of those commodities. Hence the value of all commodities is determined by the amount of "socially necessary labor time" embodied in their production.

Labor-power is being displaced on a very large scale by machinery. Hence the unemployed army.

Labor-power produces machinery by which it is displaced.

The sellers of labor-power do not own the machines which they produce. Hence the benefits derived by the introduction of the machine do not accrue to the producers.

The sellers of labor-power, after producing the machinery and the necessaries of life, are forced out onto the streets to starve when the master class have no further use for them.

Labor-power must be removed from the category of commodities, and the worker must own the machinery of wealth production in order to do so. Then the workers will be enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

W. WATTS.

It is possible that the next International Socialist Congress will be held in London instead of Vienna, as now planned. This is due to a disagreement amongst the Austrian Socialists as to their ability to hold it. The Congress will be held next fall, and will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the International, which took place Sept. 28, 1864, in London. —(Ex.)

Back Numbers Wanted.

Additional copies of the following issues are required to make up the bound volumes for 1913: Nos. 714, 717, 718, 720. A three months' subscription will be given for each copy sent in in good condition.

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

LITERATURE

The Dominion Executive have the following literature for sale. (Published by the party.):

	To Individuals, 1 copy	To Locals, 100 copies
Manifesto S. P. of C.	$4.00	10c
What is Socialism?	6.00	10c
Socialism and the Bible—Hillquit		
Connolly	$2.75	5c
The Way to Power (J. B. Osborne)	2.75	5c
Socialism and Unionism	1.00	5c
Socialism for Existence	1.00	5c
25c per dozen.		
State and Government	1.00	5c
1c per dozen.		
Value, Price and Profit	2.00	5c
30c per dozen		

Express charges added.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

	To Locals	To Executive Committees
Due Stamps	$0.10	$0.05
Platforms, English	.25	.10
Platforms, Foreign	.50	.25
Dues Cards	1.00	.50
Constitutions	3c each	1.00
(Above prices per 100)		
Receipt Books	10 each	$1.00 doz
Warrant Books	25c each	1.50 doz
Treasurer's Report Sheets	$1.50 per 100	
Party Buttons	2.50 doz.	2.00 doz.
Warrant Books	25 each	1.50 doz.
Buttons, Labor	2.50 doz.	2.00 doz
do. to individuals	.50 each	

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C. has the following cloth-bound books on sale. Make all money orders payable to J. Sidaway, 212 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

The Iron Heel (London)	$1.30
History of the Commune of 1871 (Lissagaray)	1.00
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Engels)	1.00
Industrial History of England (Gibbons)	1.00
Capital, vols. 1, 2 and 3	3.00
The Eastern Question (Marx)	1.00
Critique of Pol. Economy (Marx)	1.00
Ancient Society (Morgan)	1.50
Ancient Society (Morgan)	1.00
Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	1.00
Philosophical Essays (Dietzgen)	1.00
Industrial History of England (Gibbons)	1.00
Student's Marx (Aveling)	1.00
25 cent Books	
Science and Revolution (Untermann)	
The World's Revolutions (Untermann)	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome (Morris and Bax)	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome (Kautsky)	
Socialism for Students (Kinchen)	
Evolution of Property (Lafargue)	
Right to Be Lazy, Etc. (Lafargue)	
Class Struggle (Kautsky)	
Manifesto of Communist (Marx-Lewis)	
Value, Price and Profit (Marx)	
Revolution and Counter-Revolution (Marx)	
Memoirs of Karl Marx (Liebknecht)	
Origin of the Family (Morgan)	
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific (Engels)	
Germs of Mind in Plants	

Prices include express charges)

PUSH FOR CLARION NOW.

B. C. FEDERATIONIST

Vancouver, Nov. 14, 1913.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find $1.00 for which please send me the B. C. Federationist for one year. I am sorry I cannot send you more, but I am out of work and have a wife and family to support. I am a Socialist and will do what I can for the cause.

Yours fraternally,
J. C. SUTHERLAND.

Cariboo Rd., B. C.

Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find $1.00 for which please send me the B. C. Federationist for one year. I am sorry I cannot send you more, but I am out of work and have a wife and family to support. I am a Socialist and will do what I can for the cause.

Yours fraternally,
D. G. McKENZIE.

Revelstoke, B. C.

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD

Ed Clarion: With the explosion of the latest German airship-o'-war and the killing of the entire trial board, I am feeling as if I had read of a high-way robber being killed by his own gun, while loading and examining it preparatory to starting out on his career of plunder.

All Check Full of Brass Sympathy!

These men were training themselves in the art and proficiency of killing, and some day they would in all likelihood have killed thousands of working class people with the machine that killed them. In their anxious hurry to qualify for killing the ever-increasing mass of proletarians, these men, and some others, forgot to study the molecular consistency of gasoline, and as a consequence they killed themselves with the weapon that was intended for others.

The late Ignatious Donnelly was a wise, long-headed man when he wrote, years ago, his "Caesar's Column," describing these demons in action and their effects. Of all the allegorical illustrative writers that have ever attempted to foretell the future, the latest events have proved that Mr. Donnelly takes the lead.

The book should be of special interest to Alberta and Saskatchewan readers inasmuch as the story commences in the Saskatchewan Valley, then, at the time of writing the book, a long wilderness, and ends somewhere in New York city.

It has been one of the wonders to me for a number of years why Socialists do not take more interest in this book and to revive old memories I enclose $1, for which please forward a copy.

DR. FOOLKILLER.

OPTIMISM

An interesting event occurred on the wave-lapped northern shores of Burrard Inlet, North Vancouver.

The coming "world-beater" has for some time now raised hopes of worldly affluence in the stony hearts of the local vendors of real estate, only to have them dispelled in deepest gloom. For years they prayed for a bridge to connect them with Vancouver, still no bridge. Said some wise guy: "Why not exploit our natural resources, our unparalleled scenery? We will promote a Scenic Railway to the top of Our Beautiful Mountains." Travelers on the ferry today can see the line of railroad, but alas! not on the solid earth, but on a picture adorning the side wall of the boat. Mountaineers still tramp as of yore, and the shekels show not into the coffers of our local wise guys.

Not long ago, a $2,000,000 dock was built—on paper—and the real thing was coming in two months.

Many eyes have gazed longingly westward across the dreary flats, but God has up to date seen no dock to satisfy these verminous gents.

But to get back. At last "our" fair city hears the tooling of a railroad whistle, and the sleepy Siwash and his brood sit on his doorstep and behold an engine and flatcar run insolently across his front yard, where he was wont to reckon out his canoes in the ancient days of his fathers. For so it is; the railroad has come. True, it is only a few miles long, but the hope that springs eternal in the "inhuman" breast of a real estate shark, made what was called a "boom" shimmer in the local dope rag of the arrival of that lonely engine.

Talk about the shade of the lone some pine! It wasn't near so interesting as the shade of the city wharf on that memorable day. Prominent citizens of all shades, some still doing business at the old stand, many, alas, gone broke in the financial pinch, were there, and loud and fervent were the prayers offered up to Capital's God that prosperity should once more hit North Vancouver with a kiss, and enable said citizens to once more shine around, as in the dear dead days gone beyond recall.

All the speeches centered around "Prosperity," which word should lose the "S" and the "I" and you get the meaning correctly, but quotations from one will serve.

The vice president of the N. V. Board of Trade was so full of optimism we presume) that he gave us a picture of many great transcontinental systems running into "Our City;" the shore line lined with a continuous succession of factories employing a multitude of workmen, with an immense "local payroll," (mark the "local." This for the benefit of the cockroaches present), sending local products to the four corners of the earth, and N. V. would become one of the biggest ports on the Pacific coast, etc.

The writer could bear no more. He left, and dreamed all night of the coming wealth, when suddenly that damned whistle on the only locomotive went off, and he was awake once more to the possibilities lying before the average man who works, that is, of failing to be on time on his master's job.

But never mind, we are very hopeful that some day we will get hold of that wealth, by united effort.

"Comrade" Reid—Write your mother or Store intimation as to your future movements.

SUBSCRIBE FOR CLARION NOW.

PLATFORM
Socialist Party of Canada

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

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

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

The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working class property.

The irreconcilable conflict of interest between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the reins of government—as a capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

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

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.

2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party when in office shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

"The Iron Heel"
(By Jack London.)
Cloth bound copies of this, London's greatest work, can now be obtained from this office. In outward appearance it compares favorably with any book on the market.
PRICE.
To Locals, 95c.
To Individuals, $1.25.
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THE WAY TO POWER.
(By J. B. Osborne)

THE IRON HEEL

BY JACK LONDON

Synopsis of Previous Chapters:

The story is supposed to be published about seven centuries hence, and copied from MSS. found in the heart of an old oak at Wake Robin Lodge, and purport to be written by Avis Everhard, wife of Ernest Everhard, who lost her life in the first proletarian revolt in 1932. They tell of the failure of this first uprising of the workers, which was suppressed by the thoroughly organized and merciless coercive forces of the ruling oligarchy of that time. They tell also of a second revolt in contemplation, which, in the opinion of the authoress, will prove a success. This, too, proved to be a failure, and it is supposed the MSS. were deposited by the fleeing Avis Everhard.

The story opens with the account of the first meeting between Avis and Ernest Everhard, which takes place in her father's house in the year 1912, when he is invited to a dinner at which the rest of those present are clerics. During the meal, Ernest is drawn into the conversation of the parsons, who rather look upon him with disfavor. However, he attacks them fearlessly and clearly, and in the verbal battle he shows himself more than able to hold his ground. Bishop Morehouse is the only one of the clerics who expresses his pleasure to again meet the champion of the cause of labor. He is again present on the occasion of Everhard's second visit, when Avis accuses Ernest of teaching class hatred in a book which he has written. This he denies, and during the conversation defines the difference between "class-hatred" and the class-struggle.

Finally he challenges the Bishop to follow him through the industrial hell, and to afterwards report the conditions which he will find there, warning him that to do so will result in his discharge from the church. Avis comes to the assistance of the Bishop, and Ernest calls her attention to the fact that she and her father are living off dividends derived from the Sierra Mills, and that the very dresses they wear are dripping with human blood.

During the break in the conversation caused by his remarks, there appears at the front of the house a large, poorly dressed man carrying a load of rattan and bamboo handiwork. Ernest points him out as Jackson, who previously worked in the Sierra Mills until he was disabled in the machinery, and, owing to the smart legal talent at the disposal of the company, and the concocted evidence of the mill foreman, etc. he was defeated in his attempt to gain compensation. Avis investigates the case on her own account, and receives more than sufficient proof of the slavish position of all mill workers and the ruthlessness of Capital. Sick and shuddering from her experiences, her opinion of Everhard undergoes a change.

Everhard is invited to address the Philomaths, a club of the most wealthy and exclusive circles on the Pacific Coast, the expectation being that he will provide them with good sport. The expectation is not realized. Instead of being amused they are alarmed and stupified at the spectacle of the coming revolution portrayed to them in Everhard's defiant address. Later on he addresses a meeting of small business men who have come off worsted in encounters with the trusts, and shows them the folly of their efforts to dissolve the trusts and revert to unrestricted competition.

CHAPTER VIII (Continued)

"Not when the government suspends civil law. In that day when you speak of rising in your strength, your strength would be turned against yourself. Into the militia you would go, willy-nilly. Habeas corpus, I heard some one mutter just now. Instead of habeas corpus you would get post mortems. If you refused to go into the militia, or to obey after you were in, you would be tried by drumhead court martial and shot down like dogs. It is the law"

"It is not the law!" Mr Calvin asserted positively. "There is no such law. Young man, who have dreamed all this Why, you spoke of sending the militia to the Philippines. That is unconstitutional. The Constitution especially states that the militia cannot be sent out of the country."

"What's the Constitution got to do with it?" Ernest demanded. "The courts interpret the Constitution, and the courts, as Mr. Asmunsen agreed, are the creatures of the trusts. Besides, it is as I have said, the law. It has been the law for years, for nine years, gentlemen."

"That we can be drafted into the militia?" Mr. Calvin asked incredulously. "That they can shoot us by drumhead court martial if we refuse?"

"Yes," Ernest answered, "precisely that."

"How is it that we have never heard of this law?" my father asked, and I could see that it was likewise new to him.

"For two reasons," Ernest said. "First, there has been no need to enforce it. If there had, you'd have heard of it soon enough. And secondly, the law was rushed through Congress and the Senate secretly, with practically no discussion. Of course, the newspapers made no mention of it. But we Socialists knew about it. We published it in our papers. But you never read our papers."

"I still insist you are dreaming," Mr. Calvin said stubbornly. "The country would never have permitted it."

"But the country did permit it," Ernest replied. "And as for my dreaming—" he put his hand in his pocket and drew out a small pamphlet—"tell me if this looks like dream-stuff."

He opened it and began to read:

"'Section One, be it enacted, and so forth and so forth, that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories, and District of Columbia, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age.'

"'Section Seven, that any officer or enlisted man'—remember Section One, gentlemen, you are all enlisted men—'that any enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court martial, and shall be punished as such court martial shall direct.'

"'Section Eight, that courts martial, for the trial of officers or men of the militia, shall be composed of militia officers only.'

"'Section Nine, that the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.'

"There you are, gentlemen, American citizens, and fellow-militiamen. Nine years ago we Socialists thought that law was aimed against labor. But it would seem that it was aimed against you, too. Congressman Wiley, in the brief discussion that was permitted, said that the bill 'provided for a reserve force to take the mob by the throat'—you're the mob, gentlemen—'and protect at all hazards life, liberty, and property.' And in the time to come, when you rise in your strength, remember that you will be rising against the property of the trusts, and the liberty of the trusts, according to the law, to squeeze you. Your teeth are pulled, gentlemen. Your claws are trimmed In the day you rise in your strength, toothless and clawless, you will be as harmless as an army of clams"

"I don't believe it!" Kowalt cried. "There is no such law. It is a canard got up by you Socialists."

"This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on July 30, 1902," was the reply. "It was introduced by Representative Dick of Ohio. It was rushed through. It was passed unanimously by the Senate on Jan. 14, 1903. And just seven days afterward was approved by the President of the United States."

CHAPTER IX.

The Mathematics of a Dream.

In the midst of the consternation his revelation had produced, Ernest began again to speak.

"You have said, a dozen of you tonight, that Socialism is impossible. You have asserted the impossible [illegible]

"You tell me that I dream. Very good. I'll give you the mathematics of my dream; and here, in advance, I challenge you to show that my mathematics are wrong. I shall develop the inevitability of the break-down of the capitalist system, and I shall demonstrate mathematically why it must break down. Here goes, and bear with me if at first I seem irrelevant.

"Let us, first of all, investigate a particular industrial process, and whenever I state something with which you disagree, please interrupt me. Here is a shoe factory. This factory takes leather and makes it into shoes. Here is one hundred dollars' worth of leather. It goes through the factory and comes out in the form of shoes, worth let us say, two hundred dollars. What had happened? One hundred dollars has been added to the value of the leather. How was it added? Let us see.

"Capital and labor added this value of one hundred dollars. Capital furnished the factory, the machines, and paid all the expenses. Labor furnished labor. By the joint effort of capital and labor one hundred dollars of value was added. Are you all agreed so far?"

Heads nodded around the table in affirmation.

"Labor and capital having produced this one hundred dollars, now proceed to divide it. The statistics of this division are fractional; so let us, for the sake of convenience, make them roughly approximate. Capital takes fifty dollars as its share, and labor gets in wages fifty dollars as its share. We will not enter into the squabbling over the division. No matter how much squabbling takes place, in one percentage or another the division is arranged. And take notice here, that what is true of this particular industrial process is true of all industrial processes. Am I right?"

Again the whole table agreed with Ernest.

"Now, suppose labor, having received its fifty dollars, wanted to buy back shoes. It could only buy back fifty dollars' worth. That's clear, isn't it?

"And now we shift from this particular process to the sum total of all industrial processes in the United States which includes the leather itself, raw material, transportation, selling, everything. We will say, for the sake of round figures, that the total production of wealth in the United States in one year is four billion dollars. Then labor has received in wages, during the same period, two billion dollars. Four billion dollars has been produced. How much of this can labor buy back? Two billions. There is no discussion of this, I am sure. For that matter my percentages are mild. Because of a thousand capitalistic devices, labor cannot buy back even half of the total product.

"But to return. We will say labor buys back two billions. Then it stands to reason that labor can consume only two billions. There are still two billions to be accounted for, which labor cannot buy back and consume."

"Labor does not consume its two billions, even," Mr. Kowalt spoke up. "If it did, it would not have any deposits in the savings banks"

"Labor's deposits in the savings banks are only a sort of reserve fund that is consumed as fast as it accumulates. These deposits are saved for old age, for sickness and accident, and for funeral expenses. The savings bank deposits is simply a piece of the loaf put back on the shelf to be eaten next day. No, labor consumes all of the total product that its wages will buy back.

"Two billions are left to capital. After it has paid its expenses, does it consume the remainder? Does capital consume all of its two billions?"

Ernest stopped and put the question point blank to a number of the men. They shook their heads.

"I don't know," one of them frankly said.

"Of course you do," Ernest went on. "Stop and think a moment. If capital consumed its share, the sum total of capital could not increase. It would remain constant. If you will look at the economic history of the United States, you will see that the sum total of capital has continually increased. Therefore capital does not consume its share. Do you remember when England owned so much of our railroad bonds? As the years went by, we bought back those bonds. What does that mean? That part of capital's unconsumed share bought back the bonds. What is the meaning of the fact that today the capitalists of the United States own hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars of Mexican bonds, Russian bonds, Italian bonds, Grecian bonds? The meaning is that those hundreds and hundreds of millions were part of capital's share which capital did not consume. [illegible]

consume this balance, because, already, according to its nature, it has consumed all it can. And still remains the balance. What can be done with it? What is done with it?"

"It is sold abroad," Mr. Kowalt volunteered.

"The very thing," Ernest agreed. "Because of this balance arises our need for a foreign market. This is sold abroad. It has to be sold abroad. There is no other way of getting rid of it. And that unconsumed surplus, sold abroad, becomes what we call our favorable balance of trade. Are we all agreed so far?"

"Surely it is a waste of time to elaborate these A B C's of commerce," Mr. Calvin said tartly. "We lal understand them."

"And it is by these A B C's I have so carefully elaborated that I shall confound you," Ernest retorted. "There's the beauty of it. And I'm going to confound you with them right now. Here goes.

"The United States is a capitalist country that has developed its resources. According to its capitalist system of industry, it has an unconsumed surplus that must be got rid of, and that must be got rid of abroad. What is true of the United States is true of every other capitalist country with developed resources. Every one of such countries has an unconsumed surplus. Don't forget that they have already traded with one another, and that these surpluses yet remain. Labor in all these countries has spent its wages, and cannot buy any of the surpluses. Capital in all these countries has already consumed all it is able according to its nature. And still remain the surpluses. They cannot dispose of these surpluses to one another. How are they going to get rid of them?"

"Sell them to countries with undeveloped resources," Mr. Kowalt suggested.

"The very thing. You see, my argument is so clear and simple that in your own minds you carry it on for me. And now for the next step. Suppose the United States disposes of its surplus to a country with undeveloped resources like, say, Brazil. Remember this surplus is over and above trade, which articles of trade have been consumed. What, then, does the United States get in return from Brazil?"

"Gold," said Mr. Kowalt.

"But there is only so much gold, and not much of it, in the world," Ernest objected.

"Gold in the form of securities and bonds and so forth," Mr. Kowalt amended.

"Now you've struck it," Ernest said. "From Brazil the United States, in return for her surplus, gets bonds and securities. And what does that mean? It means that the United States is coming to own railroads in Brazil, factories, mines, and lands in Brazil. And what is the meaning of that in turn?"

Mr. Kowalt pondered and shook his head.

"I'll tell you," Ernest continued. "It means that the resources of Brazil are being developed. And now, the next point. When Brazil, under the capitalist system, has developed her resources, she will herself have an unconsumed surplus. Can she get rid of this surplus to the United States? No, because the United States has herself a surplus. Can the United States do what she previously did—get rid of her surplus to Brazil? No, for Brazil now has a surplus, too.

"What happens? The United States and Brazil must both seek out other countries with undeveloped resources, in order to unload the surpluses on them. But by the very process of unloading the surpluses, the resources of those countries are in turn developed. Soon they have surpluses, and are seeking other countries on which to unload. Now, gentlemen, follow me. The planet is only so large. There are only so many countries in the world. What will happen when every country in the world, down to the smallest and last, with a surplus in its hands, stands confronting every other country with surpluses in their hands?"

He paused and regarded his listeners. The bepuzzlement in their faces was delicious. Also, there was awe in their faces. Out of abstractions Ernest had conjured a vision and made them see it. They were seeing it then, as they sat there, and they were frightened by it.

"We started with A B C, Mr. Calvin," Ernest said slyly. "I have now given you the rest of the alphabet. It is very simple. That is the beauty of it. You surely have the answer forthcoming. What, then, when every country in the world has an unconsumed surplus? Where will your capitalist system be then?"

But Mr. Calvin shook a troubled head. He was obviously questing back through Ernest's reasoning in search of an error.

"Let me briefly go over the ground with you again," Ernest said. "We began with a particular industrial process, the shoe factory. We found that the division of the joint product that took place there was similar to the division that took place in the sum total of all industrial processes. We found that labor could buy back with its wages only so much of the product, and that capital did not consume all of the remainder oft he product. We found that when labor had consumed to the full extent of its wages, and when capital had consumed all it wanted, there was still left an unconsumed surplus. We agreed that this surplus could only be disposed of abroad. We agreed, also, that the effect of unloading this surplus on another country would be to develop the resources of that country, and that in a short time that country would have an unconsumed surplus. We extended this process to all the countries on the planet, till every country was producing every year, and every day, an unconsumed surplus, which it could dispose of to no other country. [illegible]

it so simply that I, too, sat puzzled and dumbfounded.

"I'll tell you a way to get rid of the surplus," Ernest said. "Throw it into the sea. Throw every year hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of shoes and wheat and clothing and all the commodities of commerce into the sea. Won't that fix it?"

"It will certainly fix it," Calvin answered. "But it is absurd for you to talk that way."

Ernest was upon him like a flash.

"Is it a bit more absurd than what you advocate, you machine-breaker, returning to the antediluvian ways of your forefathers? What do you propose in order to get rid of the surplus? You would escape the problem of the surplus by not producing any surplus. And how do you propose to avoid producing a surplus? By returning to a primitive method of production, so confused and disorderly and irrational, so wasteful and costly, that it will be impossible to produce a surplus."

Mr. Calvin swallowed. The point had been driven home. He swallowed again and cleared his thoat.

"You are right," he said. "I stand convicted. It is absurd. But we've got to do something. It is a case of life and death for us of the middle class. We refuse to perish. We elect to be absurd and to return to the truly crude and wasteful methods of our forefathers. We will put back industry to its pre-trust stage. We will break the machines. And what are you going to do about it?"

"But you can't break the machines," Ernest replied. "You cannot make the tide of evolution flow backward. Opposed to you are two great forces, each of which is more powerful than you of the middle class. The large capitalists, the trusts, in short, willn ot let you turn back. They don't want the machines destroyed. And greater than the trusts, in short, will not let you It will not let you destroy the machines. The ownership of the world, along with the machines, lies between the trusts and labor. That is the battle alignment. Neither side wants the destruction of the machines. But each side wants to possess the machines. In this battle the middle class has no place. The middle class is a pygmy between two giants. Don't you see, you poor perishing middle class, you are caught between the upper and nether millstones, and even now has the grinding begun.

"I have demonstrated to you mathematically the inevitable breakdown of the capitalist system. When every country stands with an unconsumed and unsalable surplus on its hands, the capitalist system will break down under the terrific structure of profits that it itself has reared. And in that day there won't be any destruction of the machines. The struggle then will be for the ownership of the machines. If labor wins, your way will be easy. The United States, and the whole world for that matter, will enter upon a new and tremendous era. Instead of being crushed by the machines, life will be made fairer, and happier, and nobler by them. You of the destroyed middle class, along with labor—there will be nothing but labor then; so you, and all the rest of labor, will participate in the equitable destribution of the products of the wonderful machines. And we, all of us, will make new and more wonderful machines. And there won't be any unconsumed surplus, because there won't be any profits."

"But suppose the trusts win in this battle over the ownership of the machines and the world?" Mr. Kowalt asked.

"Then," Ernest answered, "you, and labor, and all of us, will be crushed under the iron heel of a despotism as relentless and terrible as any despotism that has blackened the pages of the history of man. That will be a good name for that despotism, the Iron Heel."

There was a long pause, and every man at the table meditated in ways unwonted and profound.

"But this Socialism of yours is a dream," Mr. Calvin said; and repeated, "a dream."

"I'll show you something that isn't a dream, then," Ernest answered. "And that something I shall call the Oligarchy. You call it the Plutocracy. We both mean the same thing, the large capitalists or the trusts. Let us see where the power lies today. And in order to do so, let us apportion society into its class divisions.

"There are three big classes in society. First comes the Plutocracy, which is composed of wealthy bankers, railway magnates, corporation directors, and trust magnates. Second, is the middle class, your class, gentlemen, which is composed of farmers, merchants, small manufacturers, and professional men. And third and last comes my class, the proletariat, which is composed of the wage-workers.

"You cannot but grant that the ownership of wealth constitutes essential power in the United States today. How is this wealth owned by these three classes? Here are the figures. The Plutocracy owns sixty-seven billions of wealth. Of the total number of persons engaged in occupations in the United States, only nine-tenths of one per cent are from the Plutocracy, yet the Plutocracy owns seventy per cent of the total wealth. The middle class own twenty-four billions. Twenty-nine [illegible]

(To be Continued.)

WHEN CAPITAL GOES ON STRIKE

Among the "important sayings by important people," which are chronicled from day to day by the press, a recent utterance of Lord Milner, at the Midland Institute, Eng., is given a prominent position.

Milner is an important person, no doubt, he being one of the South African millionaire gang who engineered the Boer war, destroyed the two Dutch republics and grabbed the gold fields of the Rand.

His utterance may be important also, but it is quite as remarkable for the curious manner in which he expressed it.

"Capital," said Milner, "has struck for higher wages. The whole vast continent of South America lies open. Germany's rush into the front rank of industrial nations has been stupefying."

This is interpreted to mean that "capital," dissatisfied with the ever decreasing returns from government stocks, which for years have been depreciating in value, will turn its attention more to investments in foreign countries, and South America offers the best opportunities at present for exploitation. The growing preponderance of Japanese capital in China and Eastern Asia, has presumably removed that part of the world from the position of the "last and greatest commercial prize," which it occupied until a few years ago. Africa has already been partitioned for exploitation, but, as Milner says, "the vast continent of South America lies open."

It is almost a stroke of genius to describe "capital" going out seeking whom it may devour, as a toiling, sweating, hard-working, ill-paid laborer going on strike for higher wages. Probably Milner borrowed his imagery from the conditions at present existing in England, where a national strike of millions of under-paid workers is pending.

His description of the industrial advance of Germany as "stupefying" is no less curious for its mode of expression. If it means anything at all it conveys the idea that other capitalist groups regard it with anything but pleasurable feelings. So the only thing to do is for them to rush still farther forward in the industrial race and thus stupefy Germany in turn. And South America forms the field where the race is to be pulled off.

And when South America has been saturated with capital and the limit of exploitation reached there, what then? Milner didn't say where the next rush would take place, as there aren't any more "vast continents" where capital can go on strike for higher wages," except perhaps the Antarctic Continent, but as there isn't anybody to exploit there, it may be left out of the calculation.

When that time comes, however, there will be one final rush, much more "stupefying" to "capital" than any which has yet taken place, and it will be an industrial rush also.

It will be the rush of the workers into Socialism—into industrial democracy—with Germany, in all probability, again in the front ranks.

And then "capital," by which Milner really means the capitalist, will have a chance to become a real laborer, though there will be no necessity for him going "on strike for higher wages."—New York Call.

THE BOURGEOIS TRINITY.

(Continued from last issue.)

The arduous duty of shopping may sometimes be omitted in order to take afternoon tea with giddy females of a like kidney. We might spend quite a time exposing the mock culture, the horrible attempt at art as expressed in the furniture and pictures, the former in its veneer and sham polish truly indicating the hollow and hypocritical life of this ignoble specie of humanity, and the latter being confined to a few poor reproductions of the old masters, or portraits of relations and friends. Following upon this, and in true harmony with it, (if such a thing as harmony is possible) is the literature to be found within the precincts of this "sacred home." Chiefly, sentimental trash—love tales with a certain religious hue, the authors of which are for the most part effeminate clergymen of insufficient stipends, stranded lawyers with questionable reputations, and sour visaged spinsters witsh disordered organic functions. Talk about the murmer of the wind in hollow valleys, and the rolling on of ocean—slop—slop—slop—the waves of slushy sentiment washing upon the slimy beach of hypocrisy—Bah! It makes one sick to think of it. This literature, which is supposed to be for the moral benefit of the "true" wife and "pure" daughter, represses any outspokenness upon the things of life as they are, even to the replacing of the colloquial term, damn, where it becomes necessary to insert something of that kind, with a d——, the meaning of which euphemism, by a polite fiction, the aforesaid wife and daughter are supposed not to understand.

Mention has been made that the petty bourgeois invariably supplicates heaven by the altar, and one of the staple ingredients of the family life of this grovelling lick-spittle of the "aristocratic" is religion. Through this medium amusement is afforded the feminine portion of the family, in Sunday School work, Sister's sewing Societies, sick visiting, bazaars, etc., a supposedly virtuous mode of relieving themselves of the wearisomeness which otherwise could not fail to overtake their empty and useless lives.

The peculiar part of it all is, that with all the attempts of these semi-respectable unfortunates to uplift and enlighten the poor in the name of the Lord, there is absolutely no trace of [illegible]

martyred on the matrimony mart" may meet, and become interested in each other. It further acts in the capacity of a fashionable lounge, where the more luxuriously arrayed may display their vulgarity.

Another noxious sham of this "sacred" family life is the manner in which the tailor, milliner, etc., graduate in mathematically accurate ratio, the emblematic black which indicates mourning for a dead person, according to the degree, not of affection or devotion, but of relationship. The utter rottenness of petit-bourgeois family sentiment is in nothing more clearly evinced than in the mockery of sorrow and empty ostentation manifested in the clothing of the relatives of the deceased. To signify a bereavement to the outside public (if one is desirous) by a band of crape upon the arm or some other such simple token is one thing; to take advantage of an individual "shuffling off this mortal coil" for the purpose of adorning the person in a newest designed coat, for the display of masculine shoulders which do not exist, and the putting on a "stove pipe shiner" to give warmth to brains conspicuous by their absence, or waists in which the fulness of the female breast (generally inflated rubber) is displayed is another and a very different one. However, let us draw the curtain on the hypocrisy, cant, and fraud which stalk around in the name of truth, goodness, and justice, for surely we have seen enough.

This then is the "beautiful family life," the "sacred hearth," the glorious and noble institution which our masters and their henchmen are so jealous of preserving.

In vain do enthusiastic members of the "gentler sex of both genders" promote Mutual Benefit Societies, like "The Sons of Canadian Conscience," "The Royal Archangels of America," etc, with metaphysical gas-bags like "The grand old man of Coniston," as their ideals, hoping that the low level of modern social life with its hypocrisy, chicanery and ugliness, through some wondrous educational stimulus, flowing from their own artistic beings, may undergo a process of reformation. After many years of thus vainly striving for effect, without any attention being paid to the root-cause of present day conditions in Society, what is the result?

A pseudo-culture and miseducation, which passes for refinement and learning, out of all harmony with surroundings, art, literature, etc., being as artificial in comparison with what exercises under a sane system of existence, as a rag and paper flower is compared with a healthy plant blooming in good soil. No healthy living art or refinement has existed as a result of conscious effort. When it comes to saying: "Come now, let us be learned, or let us be artistic," it is certain that the wisdom or culture resulting therefrom will not amount to very much. Besides, what has modern art to offer but crude imitations of the art of long ago, which had its root in the conditions of the past?

All these mutual improvement and brotherly love societies, perhaps all right in their own way, touch only the fringe of the somewhat better situated; and lacking real root they wither and die, to remain beaten and crushed between the pages of history, marking only the place of misguided enthusiasm and misplaced energies. It is surely time that these individuals, many of whom are sincere in their efforts to better humanity, should descend from the clouds of abstraction in which they have so long existed, and placing their feet on the bed-rock of economic science, should look facts squarely in the face and see things as they really are. Then would they recognize the futility of their efforts, and that the reason for the same lies in their ignorance of the composition and evolution of Society, in the misunderstanding of the human nature concerning which they are always so verbose, and in their utter disregard of the economic basis of all human activities. They would perceive the absolute impossibility of the development of any real art, or culture, in the slimy filth of rapacity and profit-mongering, in other words, in a society where the means of life are held by a useless and parasitic class, comprising but a small percentage of the whole community.

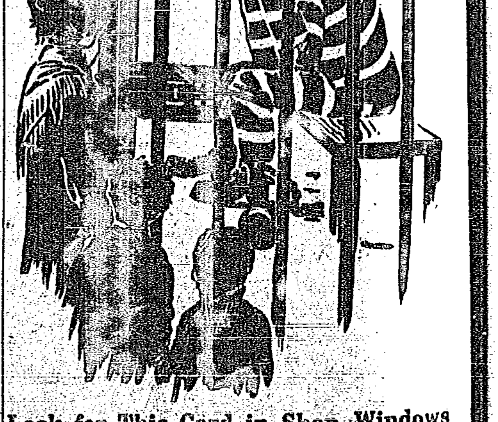
They would see further, that the end of profit and class rule cannot be accomplished by enthusiasm or good intentions, but must be reached by a very different route—perhaps through a number of demonstrations of "The Iron Hand" as seen on Vancouver Island, and elsewhere, and maybe still rougher things. The change of the form of the present family, based, as it is, on the economic dependence of women, the maintenance of those incapable of producing wealth falling on certain individuals rather than the community as a whole, into a fuller, more real, and therefore, a higher one, must inevitably, and only can, succeed the working class revolution which will place the means of production and distribution in the hands of all, to be operated by all, for the benefit of all.

The bourgeois "sacred home," with its jerry architecture, its flimsy art, its shoddy furniture, its puerile literature, its flimsy religion, and its pretentious pseudo-culture, will then be as dead as the empires of Rome, Egypt or Babylon.

In conclusion, it would be as well to state, that this GREAT BOURGEOIS TRINITY, "The Throne, The Altar and The Hearth" today have their roots in the great and ever-expanding capitalist market, and can exist only as long as the capitalist system is maintained. Therefore the message to the workers must ever be until that time arrives when "Peace shall cover the earth like the waters the great deep:"

Cease directing your efforts and concentrating your energies upon effects. Educate yourselves to a correct conception of modern society, and the development of the tool, and join with the class-conscious members of your class for the wresting of the ownership of that tool, now become social, from the hands of the master class, by the capture of the powers of the state.

W. A. PRITCHARD.



Look for This Card in Shop Windows

The combined workingmen's organizations under the B. C. Miners' Liberation League have decided to issue a business card as a means of determining the sentiments of the business element and citizens of Vancouver in regard to the situation affecting the miners of Vancouver Island.

This card will be presented to every business house in this city during the following week for their acceptance or rejection. The League believes that the miners now in jail have already suffered more than enough, and believes also that the great body of business men are of the same opinion.

Business men who favor the release of the imprisoned miners can best express their sentiments by getting a card from the authorized agents of the League, and workingmen can express their appreciation by patronizing them.

Members of over sixty-five Labor Union Organizations are co-operating with the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, besides many of the progressively inclined political bodies of this vicinity. Forty-five thousand workingmen in Vancouver are asked to look for this card and thereby support their struggling brothers—the miners.

The above cut appears on each card—B. C. Miners' Liberation League.

O. V. COOK, Secretary-Treasurer,
74 Hastings Street West.

Phone, Seymour 1643.

NOTICE—The League Committee of One Hundred meet Sunday, 3 p. m., Labor Temple Building.

(Advertisement)

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