"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.

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"SOCIALISM KILLED AGAIN"

Two Capitalist Professors of Different Degrees of Knowledge, Roll Us Out Flat.

In recent years Canada has produced her share of capitalist apologists, one of whom acquired almost international fame by writing a book, in which, in a rather interesting but very ineffective way, he criticises that Bible of the Socialist movement, Marx' "Capital."

He Leon, in the official organ of the S. L. P., answered Professor O. D. Skelton's arguments to the satisfaction of the majority of the Canadian movement, but from time to time, in various financial papers (which are not read amongst Socialists) the learned professors give to the capitalist readers of those organs, the benefit of their professorial advice as to what they should accede to the working class in the way of reforms to keep them in submission for a longer period than they could otherwise be kept.

In a recent issue of the Monetary Times (under a heading entitled "Are We Drifting Into Socialism," and containing a wonderful sub-title, namely: "Within the existing framework of society we must combine Private Initiative and Private Energy with Social Control and Social Justice")

Professor Skelton Once More Holds Forth.

For those in the Canadian movement who think it advisable for Socialists to agitate or fight for reforms and also for our friends, the enemy, who are now engaged in the interesting occupation of trying to disrupt the intelligent working class movement by forming a new political party, Professor Skelton's advice to his capitalist employers, in this article, is of great interest.

The Value of Reforms Testimony From the Enemy.

Professor Skelton's recommendations are so easily recognized that to us who come from Great Britain they seem to emanate from the brain—or rather the heart—(because brain is a doubtful quantity in the make-up of this capitalist breed), of a P. S. A.—Socialist-Labor, M.P. In some places it is a little too radical, or we might say it was part of the election platform of a Wilson, a Henderson or a Richardson.

He, of course, proposes governmental regulation of the trusts, child labor laws, and state provision of common needs—and under this head he says: "Such state activities can fairly be said to make for Socialism only where it would be reasonably possible for the individual to provide the service himself, and where the net result is to weaken self-reliance."

He also advises Old Age Pensions and Contributory State Insurance, a la Lloyd George; as well as a Federal Income Tax. He then goes on to tell us (truthfully too), but I can imagine the astonishment of our labor brethren when they read the following: "Not only are those policies not necessarily Socialistic; they are the best bulwarks against Socialism. They are homeopathic cures, vaccination against its growth. For private property today is on the defensive. It has no heaven born sanction. It will endure only so long as it proves socially beneficial. The hour of social, as well as political democracy has come. The ideal which will prevail, the ideal shared by Socialists and individualist reformers alike, is the organization of industry in the interest of the masses of the people. * * * Remove the grievances—and they are many, even though exaggerated by the Socialists out of all perspective—and the Socialist has lost his best ammunition."

Unlike our dear brethren the Labor Party, however, Professor Skelton, the Macdonald lecturer on "Political Economy" in Kingston University and anti-Socialist author, knows something of our movement and its teaching. At the beginning of his article he says Socialism "is at once an indictment of capitalism, an analysis of it, a substitute for it and a campaign against it"—which definition, I think, can't be improved on.

And Now Professor Stephen Leacock.

But another killer of Socialism has arisen in the East, and in Toronto "Saturday Night," dated Nov. 29, 1913, we have an article by Professor Stephen Leacock on "Social Reform in the Coming Century," and as a subheading we have "The Program of Socialism—A Beautiful Impossibility."

In an article in the previous issue of the same paper he tells us that the doctrine of individual liberty and individual rights was proving hopelessly inadequate for the control of modern society, and in the issue before me he deals with Socialism (at least that is what he calls it; unless he had named it I would not have known what it really was.)

He says: "In it, itself, there is no insurrection. There is no blood on its hands. Socialism as an ideal is one of the most beautiful and inspiring creeds ever conceived in the mind of man. * * * Socialism as an ideal creed, as a picture of men and women as they ought to be, is unsurpassed. It has only one fault; it is too good. It has only one defect; it will not work. It contains only one error; the axioms on which it rests." * * *

What He Knows.

"Let us consider, then, just what Socialism is and what it proposes to do. There are, of course, a vast number of Socialist theories, almost as many in fact as there are Socialists. But, speaking generally, the central aim of all Socialists is to do away with the individual ownership of the means of production (land, machinery, railways, and so on) and have all industry carried on by the government. All the workers therefore would be in the employ of the state. Everybody would have a government job. This sounds very attractive as a beginning."

In those two paragraphs I have quoted from, Professor Leacock's article, he displays his ignorance not only of Socialism, but also of the present system.

He mentions "individual ownership of the means of production." Now I venture to state that not one per cent of the means of wealth production are owned by any special individual. The day of the combine, the trust and the joint stock company came long ago, and individual ownership was killed on that day, just as effectually as capitalist-class ownership of the means of wealth will be killed when the political machine, the State, is captured by the working class.

His ignorance of ownership in the present day, however, is more than equalled by his want of knowledge of the fundamental principles of Socialism. He says: "All the workers would be in the employ of the State—under Socialism."

This, of course, is the sort of dope preached by some people who call themselves Socialists, and shows the mental reflex, the material ambition, of the Labor Party fakir and his kidney—a "soft" government job, shows them to be all tarred with the stick that was used on Burns, Shackleton, and Hill, on all the bunch all over the world who have used the fear the revolutionary Socialist movement has produced in the capitalist class to gain for themselves a job. Yes!

Capitalism Has Cheapened Men

and history fails to show any other case where men could be bought so cheap as to betray the cause that made them prominent, as at the present day.

However, Professor Leacock, like many other individuals, ignorant of, or lying re what Socialism really is and means, has repeated that old trick of producing in print what he thinks Socialism is, and then destroying his own idea.

Instead of being enslaved anew by the State, the working class, when politically intelligent, will destroy that institution forever, substituting "administration of things for government of men."

Until political intelligence comes to them, they will eagerly follow the Labor Party fakir in his wanderings, and help him to attain his great ambition, "a soft government job." A. P.

A large and wide circulation for this paper will make our path easier. Moral—Rush in the subs.

THE DEAR RED FLAG

(Ring the bell, watchman.)
Come, join the Social Army, no longer now delay!
There is no time tomorrow, now is the time—today!
Awaken from your slumber and rise ye from the dead,
Stand up for peace and brotherhood beneath the flag of red!
CHORUS
Round the dear red flag, emblem of the free,
Rally round the dear red flag, wherever you may be.
Hand in hand united stand, for liberty we fight,
Then come what may, we'll win the fight,
For might is ever right!

Why stand ye by in idioncss while others fight the cause?
Come, join our band and lend a hand to end our servile laws!
White Capital, the tyrant, holds the reigns of government
There's nought for you but poverty and lives of banishment.
(Chorus)

The capitalist system has blightened all your lives:
No food have ye nor raiment, for children nor your wives.
Arise! and break asunder the bonds that bind you tight!
With Freedom's sword the tyrant horde with terror put to flight!
(Chorus)

—Alexander Baird, Cumberland, B. C.

Vancouver Island Defense Fund

Fellow Workers:

We, as brothers of the two hundred miners at present in jail and awaiting trial on Vancouver Island, at this time appeal to you as members of the working class for moral and financial help, that we may free from persecution and the brand of criminality men whose chief offense is their prominence and activity in the labor movement on this portion of the Pacific Coast.

The miners, in their dealings as individuals with the corporations in the past, have realized their utter helplessness. Time and again explosions occur with the loss of human life. The mining laws provide for the appointment of a Gas Committee by the men. This committee on examining the mine and reporting gas, was discharged. The Government, in lining up with the mine owners, refused to enforce the laws. They are therefore the violators of their own laws.

The men were thus forced to organize, and on the 1st of May last the mine workers of this island came out for recognition of their union.

The governments, Dominion and Provincial, in their eagerness for industrial expansion (profits for the master class), encourage a constant stream of immigration from Oriental countries. With the aid of this reserve army of labor, whose wants are few compared with those of white men, and the enactment of drastic criminal laws, which are intended to render the workers powerless during a strike, all the forces of the State are at the disposal of the capitalists involved.

Today the militia are encamped in our streets, and bodies of them with fixed bayonets patrol them, and act as a shield to hundreds of special police who are here to guard strike-breakers.

The jails are crowded with our most active brothers.

Among the men in prison are many earnest and active workers, who are eligible for provincial and municipal office. Also J. Place, M. P. P., the working class representative in the Provincial Parliament. The workers of this district have attained the most advanced political position of any in the Dominion. In the event of these men being convicted, they are deprived of all political rights for five years.

Fellow Workers:

In this life and death struggle with the Master Class, help us to keep the Banner of Labor flying triumphant over what we have already attained. It is our turn today; it may be yours tomorrow. In the name of the solidarity of the working class, help is urgently needed at this time. Do all you can, and aid us to hurl those from place and power who in their greed would force us to the standard of Orientals, or to become homeless tramps.

Forward all monies to Defense Committee,

G. A. Moore, Secretary, Box 830, Nanaimo, B. C.

Donations will be acknowledged in Western Clarion, Cotton's Weekly, Appeal to Reason, and other Labor papers.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM

The philosophy of Socialism is a world-embracing philosophy, and from this fact we must come to the conclusion that it is impossible for any individual to know all about it. The capacity of the individual's brain is no more adequate for the knowledge of this whole embracing philosophy than the skill and strength of the individual's hands are sufficient to produce all he needs. Therefore faith becomes indispensable to man, but only faith in that which others know, not in what others believe. And just as there are some wants of the body which every one has to satisfy by himself, so every one has to know certain facts pertaining to this social philosophy.

Of course, when I say "every one," I do not mean all members of society. Being a working slave myself, I address myself to the slave class, for it is in that class that my welfare as well as my hopes of emancipation are involved.

I will first start by getting the reader acquainted with a statement made by a philosopher by the name of John Burke. He said: "It is just as hard sometimes to persuade a slave to become a free man, as it is to compel a free man to be a slave." About this statement I will say that, from my point of view it is a very tautological one. There are millions of slaves who realise their slave position in society today, and who would not need much persuasion to become free men, if it was possible. I will try to make this plain. I will begin by explaining the great cause of the working class, which has been always the beast of burden to a small and exclusive minority.

Ancient Slavery

This is most evident in the slave states of antiquity, or in other words, in chattel slavery, which was prevalent at different times all over this planet. The slave was bought by the master and by him he was compelled to work. The bonds that were holding him in slavery were right around his body, and therefore he was bound to realise his slave position. All his efforts were to free himself, and his master was compelled thereby to provide guards to prevent the slaves running away. In the feudal and guild system of the middle ages the oppression of the mass of the slaves was sufficiently apparent. (This form of slavery is not even now completely extinguished. It still exists partly in Russia, Turkey, Hungary and parts of Asia.) All the land was appropriated by a few, and the slaves were thereby compelled to go to these few and ask for a piece of land. These few masters were very kind in this—they not only gave the slave one piece of land, but two pieces, one of which he could work and keep the produce for himself, and the produce of the other piece went to his master, the land owner. This ownership of the land by the few was the condition that enslaved the many.

Wage Slavery

He could change his master, if the conditions imposed upon him were not satisfactory, and look for another master. Of course, it is safe to say that the condition handed out by the master to the slaves was more or less the same everywhere. This little individual freedom which the slave had was enough to formulate the idea that he was free. To strengthen this belief the slave found a helping hand in the religious institutions, used more or less consciously by the master class for the purpose of keeping the mass of slaves quiet while they plundered them, and they certainly have fulfilled their work admirably.

But this feudal slavery had to give way to another form of slavery known as wage-slavery, not because the slave wanted it, but because wage-slavery was more economical and more profitable than any other previous form of slavery—for the master. The slave, as an individual, is still more free. He has in front of him a world-market, on which he is compelled to sell his labor-power—he can therefore sell it wherever he likes. He has full freedom in this, as he has freedom to die of starvation if he does not find a buyer. He is free, in a sense, as an individual, but he is a slave as a member of the working class.

The working class, as a class, are enslaved by the very thing they daily produce—that is to say, the social product of the working class of today serves as a means of their enslavement for tomorrow. To make it still plainer—the capitalist class own the means of wealth production, mills, mines, factories, land, forest, machinery, etc. Naturally the working class must depend on the master class in order to get access to these means so that they may live. This they do. They come on the market to sell the only thing they possess—their labor-power—in exchange for which they generally receive enough to renew the labor-power (human energy) consumed by the employer.

I do not intend to go into economics to explain that it is on the consumption of labor-power that the master class reap large profits. The statistics of Canada give a production of wealth of $10 a day for each slave with a general wage of $2 a day. So it is plain that the capitalist politicians are quite right when they say that Canada is a prosperous country, which they enjoy, while we, the slaves, "prosper" in poverty and privation.

Emancipation Through Intelligence

It remains to say that this exploitation is effected in a very mystic manner, and that before we can be conscious of it we must have some knowledge of Marxian Economics. It is only when we have got this knowledge that we realise our position as slaves, and at the same time we realise also that we cannot free ourselves as individuals, but only as a class.

It must be class emancipation without distinction of sex, color or race. That is why we Socialists are so very busy educating ourselves first, and then our fellow slaves. We are conscious of the fact that faith is not enough in this matter, and that knowledge is the essential instrument for reaching the high goal. And thinking (which the working class has given up quite a time ago) must be resumed again by them in order to gain emancipation. The emancipation of the working class must come through the working class itself.

The Socialist Party, as a political party, is the only party that stands frankly for the emancipation of the working class. It understands the nature of the class struggle, and it does not advocate reform, because it is conscious that it is impossible to patch up this system, and that to benefit the working class this system must be abolished

PETER ZANONI.

SENTIMENT CRYSTALLIZING

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL CALGARY, S. P. OF C.

To the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Canada:

Whereas:

(1) In Canada, the Economic System, by which we are fed, is based on Property, or the right to do what one likes with his own.

(2) That those without property, that is the working class, are thus obliged to live by selling their ability or capacity to labor to those who have property in the means of wealth production. This results in the workers receiving wages, never rising above the cost of subsistence, and in the owners possessing the entire product of labor.

(3) That under such a system, antagonisms growing out of these conflicting interests necessarily arise.

(4) That the Political State exists to maintain equilibrium between conflicting economic interests, hence, legislatures, executives, law courts, military and police.

(5) That whenever the propertyless workers cease to be fed, the economic system has broken down for them and the Political State becomes, for them, a tyranny.

And whereas, in the case of the Vancouver Island strike, certain miners are in prison charged with violating property laws of the Political State. That these men were unemployed and unfed, through their unwillingness to continue at work while the Mines Act was unenforced and because those who took measures to have it enforced were dismissed and blacklisted, and also that their attempts to maintain union solidarity were ruthlessly crushed by military and police powers.

Therefore, we, the citizens of Calgary, herewith demand the release of these miners.

JOHN BARTON,
ALF. BUDDEN, Drafting Committee.
W. J. SCOTT,

I was instructed by the Local to forward you a copy of the foregoing.

The paper was drawn up by the above committee, and was approved by Local No. 4 of Calgary, and read in a meeting held in the Empress Theatre and received an almost unanimous vote in its favor from these present. Yours in revolt, W. J. SCOTT.

RESOLUTION BY THE JEWISH WORKINGMEN'S CIRCLE, CALGARY

The Miners' Liberation League, Vancouver, B. C.:

Fellow Workers—We, members of the Jewish Workingmen's Circle, Branch 267, unanimously protest against the action taken by the authorities of B. C. against our fellow workers, the miners of Vancouver Island. Our protest is not only raised in resentment for the present outrageous detention of some of our rebellious fellow workers in prison, but against a society organized on a plane to permit such barbaric acts to occur. A society organized for, and ruled by, the interests of a propertied class in whose interest it was that our striking fellow workers be maltreated in every possible way, either shot down like dogs, or else convicted and stamped as criminals, by our capitalist judiciary.

We wish that our protest be also looked upon as a cry of wrath against the swamplike apathy of the working class of Canada, who bear such treatment calmly, the apathetic glamour that enshrouds their senses, like dense fog, and prevents them from seeing that the wrong done to a portion of their class is a wrong done to all. But already have voices of rebellion and resentment been heard from the revolutionary proletariat throughout the Dominion. Racial differences have lost their importance (as eventually they are doomed to disappear) and as a great conglomerate imbued with one aim, solidarity, Jew, Hindu, Scotch, Irish, English and all other nationalities, have proved their class-consciousness by clamouring for the release of the imprisoned workers on Vancouver Island.

The emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by themselves, but until this can be realised, we must, like one man, stand by those that do the fighting for our class.

THE JEWISH WORKINGMEN'S CIRCLE,
Calgary, Alta. Per J. K. MERGLER of Press Committee.

LOST—EDMONTON MILITIA

Workers in the Prairie Capital Now Understand the Function of the Militia.

No opportunity has been lost by the Edmonton reds that would lend itself to advertising the despicable part played by the militia on Vancouver Island. The L. W. W., the Trade Unions, and the Socialist Party of Canada local have worked shoulder to shoulder and so far the results have been very gratifying. A Miners' Liberation League has been formed, composed of delegates from the above named organizations, for the avowed purpose of carrying on a systematic agitation until those at present incarcerated in the B. C. gaols (for being men enough to fight for better conditions of life) have been freed.

The first mass meeting held on Sunday, Sept. 9, was the largest and most representative gathering of wage-workers ever seen in this city, which bodes ill for the attorney general at any future election in spite of aid received from the labor fakirs of the coast.

In placing the position of the Vancouver Island miners before the audience no quarter was given, and the militia as a weapon of the capitalist class was scathingly denounced. Comrade Webster's vivid pictures of the sufferings endured by the strikers, the dastardly methods of the mine operators, the unjust and prejudiced decisions of the court, and the harsh and inhuman sentences of the judge made a deep impression on the audience. Signs of awakening to class-consciousness were well evidenced by the spontaneous outbursts of applause which drowned the voice of the speaker when he called on those present to resent the indignities their fellow workers on the coast were being subjected to by the capitalist class.

A collection of $90.00 was taken, which, perhaps, more than anything else is an index to the mind of the Edmonton proletariat.

The meeting being quite an event in our little burg, some of the innocent among the workers expected the press to come with front page reports in heavy leaded type, but they have much to learn respecting the methods of capitalist controlled newspapers.

All but "The Journal" maintained a discreet silence, and this sheet, in a short editorial, after shedding a few tears over the decline of patriotism, took upon itself the defence of the gallant militia. The following is a quotation from the same, which, if nothing else, is an index to the real purpose of the militia—"The statement of the speakers at last night's mass meeting that the working class, being propertyless, have therefore nothing to defend is not true, as the majority of the workers of Edmonton have property." Further he states—"The meeting was not truly representative of the working class of the city." Well, there are none so blind as those whom capitalist patronage will not allow to see, but if blind to the record attendance and the splendid collection, it is to be hoped that the startling practical results of the anti-militia propaganda will condone the restoration of their perceptive powers.

Not So in Vancouver.

Two weeks ago, in order to ascertain the number of men available, should the Edmonton militia corps be called on to reinforce those already engaged on Vancouver Island, the officers of this district issued a special muster call, and to their astonishment and dismay, only seventeen (including the band) turned up. The manly reply of the Edmonton Militia so exasperated the officers that they decided to call in their uniforms and accoutrements. May the action of the Edmonton corps inspire others to do likewise!

On Nov. 30 a second mass meeting was held, the collection amounting to $50.00. On this occasion the S. P. of C. was represented by Comrade H. G. Davey (chairman), and Comrade T. D. Pratt. Both rendered splendid service to the cause of the Vancouver miners and this being their first platform effort, Edmonton reds are crowing loudly over the fact that two more well informed, class-conscious propagandists, have graduated from our local school of revolution.

Comrade Pratt, in his address, did not confine himself to any particular strike, but used the Vancouver Island situation to demonstrate the class struggle, and then went on and proved that the workers' economic status was essentially the same, no matter where their geographical position.

E. Webster of the I. W. W. was the last speaker, and although those preceding him had occupied the platform for an hour and a half, he succeeded in holding the attention of the audience for fully an hour. Such eloquent testimony to the excellence of his address it is unnecessary to add to, but I can not close without letting the reader into the secret of his power to hold an audience.

It is that the comrade is inspired by a knowledge which presents to his mind the glorious possibilities of the morrow, and realizing that his own emancipation can only come with the emancipation of his class, his simple words are born of an intense desire to live. When he pictured the miserable 2 by 4 existence of the average wage worker, the expressions on the faces of those present indicated that they felt the galling chafe of their slave shackles, and when he gave them the gospel of united working class effort as the key to freedom, they reflected the earnest hopes and ambitions in his.

J. B. KNIGHT.

SOCIALIST PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM THE B. C. MINERS' LIBERATION LEAGUE

At the regular business meeting of Local Vancouver No. 1, S. P. of C., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, the representatives of the local on the League, reported that they had moved the following motion at the business meeting of the League the previous Sunday.

"Resolved, That the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, realizing the necessity for the adoption of constitutional methods if any measure of success is to be achieved in the liberation of those of our fellow workers sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for trivial offences, repudiates entirely the statements of Robert Gosden in regard to shooting and poisoning the heads of the government, as not being in line with the objects of this League, and as occurring to the public a wrong impression of working class attitude in this province in their attempts to secure the miners' release.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the B. C. Federationist, Cotton's Weekly, The District Ledger, Fernie, The Western Clarion, and the daily press of Vancouver."

After discussion the motion was defeated by 8 to 7, the view being taken that the League was not responsible for the utterances of those who spoke from its platform.

The report was considered, and the attitude of the League being considered unsatisfactory, it was decided by unanimous vote to withdraw.

In Berlin, Germany, there are 25,000 organized workmen out of employment, who, with the unorganized, bring the number up to about 100,000, according to the report of a commission recently appointed.

THE RIGHT OF POWER

By Wilfrid Gribble

It is right that the few should in luxury live
On the work of the many they spoil;
It is right that the workers increasingly give
To the idlers the fruit of their toil;
It is right that the many should get but small wage.
And the few their vast profit and rent;
'Twas right in past ages, 'tis right in this age—
So long as the many consent.

It is right that the many should want more or less,
In a world that holds plenty for all;
That the few should have power to curse or to bless
All the rest on this ever'ling ball.
'Tis but natural (and right) that the idlers should ride
On the workers, with backs meekly bent,
And they'll do so, they'll do so, in arrogant pride,
So long as the workers consent.

Things in general are not done because they are right—
They are right because they are done.
Justice is ever to those who've the might,
And the weak or submissive have none.
The idlers are feeble in muscle and brain—
Their power to them has been lent;
It's been lent by the many, need I explain
Their power?—The workers consent.

But power's not static, and neither is right,
(Some may think that this statement's a crime)
Though change may be slow, though it come in a flight,
It aye comes in the fullness of time.
When the many shall claim the whole World as their own,
With thraldom no longer content,
The few will discover their power has flown,
And their right—with the workers consent.

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Saturday, January 3, 1914

VICARIOUS ATONEMENT

The unbearable conditions under which the miners of Vancouver Island have been working for years past, which have culminated in the refusal of the government to enforce the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, designed to protect the life and limb of the miners, are now common knowledge amongst the working class of Canada. To those more intimately acquainted with the local conditions the only wonder is that the back of their patience was not broken sooner. What they have borne in the past was bad enough: What they are compelled to bear now, at the hands of the dispensers of their masters' brand of justice, in their masters' courts, in the way of gratuitous insult, puts all previous impositions into the shade. We are not here referring to the sentences passed upon the officials and the rank and file of the union, nor to the fact that scores of them were denied the bail to which they were legally entitled, and treated like condemned felons before they had the semblance of a trial which was later accorded them. That treatment, to one who is acquainted with the fact that the courts and all other governmental institutions are but the means used by the ruling class to lay hands on the wealth created by the workers, and to force them to bow the knee, was a foregone conclusion. In that respect the Socialist recognizes that the courts have done their duty to the class that pays them to protect its interests.

What is here particularly referred to is the insulting language chosen by Justices Howay and Morrison in branding the miners and the witnesses for the defence as liars and perjurers, the latter singling out the women witnesses, the mothers, wives and daughters of the miners themselves, as targets for these epithets.

To have to face the combined assault of the coal owners and their political and judicial hirelings, backed up by their militia and police; to see their fellows assaulted and their women grossly insulted by the hired scum of the mine owners and the government, with redress in the courts denied them, and reprisals on their part savagely punished, are the penalties that the revolting slaves of capital have to expect. To have to stand quietly in the prisoners' dock in a crowded courtroom, and listen to these insults flung in the faces of their daughters, sisters and life-partners, and to see the reporters of the capitalist press present dutifully recording them for the purpose of spreading them broadcast over the continent, is surely the last possible test that vindictiveness can devise.

Who is to blame for this exhibition? If these miners were possessed of the same standard of intelligence as is manifested by the great majority of the working class in B. C. it could be truthfully said that they themselves were to blame. The present government, which appoints these same judges, was elected to office and given its power by the definite action of the majority of the working class voters of the province, expressed at the ballot box. These same miners (or the great majority of them) have as definitely and consistently refused to prostitute their political power to the uses of their masters. The degree of class-consciousness to which they have attained may not be great—taking them in the mass. Their protest and revolt against their slavery has been consistently recorded at every opportunity that presented itself. Blacklisting, bribery and intimidation have not made them swerve, nor is it to be expected that they will flinch from their revolutionary attitude in the face of the tests to which they are now subjected.

In the persons of these men and women of Vancouver Island are the capitalist-minded slaves of B. C. making vicarious atonement for the mistakes they have themselves committed. They have put upon other shoulders the punishment that should be borne by their own. Only by their consent to the rule of capital are such indignities as are being heaped upon the heads of the miners made possible. The blows directed at the political stronghold of the masters in Victoria and Ottawa by the miners have been warded off by the action of the members of their own class, and every attempt directed towards the severing of their chains has but resulted in encouragement being given to the ruling class to impose fresh burdens.

Let the workers generally take the lesson to heart. The revolutionists amongst them will see the vital necessity of spreading the knowledge of the principles of scientific Socialism until the whole mass of the Canadian proletariat is permeated with it. Then, and not until then, will the rulers fear the workers, for their power to bully and oppress will have disappeared with the ignorance of their dupes.

From the point of view of the good of the movement, every Socialist is pleased to see the power of the State used so nakedly and ruthlessly. It will drive home, as no other method could, the truth of their propaganda that the power by which the rulers hold the workers in subjection is political power, and that the only way to freedom lies through depriving them of it—by such means as the times shall dictate.

Dispensers of class justice such as these referred to are doing a useful and necessary work. To use the words of Gustav Herve, "They have sworn to judge without hate and without fear. Instead, they have judged with the hatred of their class and with the fear of the press, their friends, and the public opinion of their class. They have dug deeper the chasm between their class and ours; they have dug deeper the chasm into which we shall hurl them."

Speed the day.

"BLOOD WILL TELL"

A recent press dispatch from London recounts the theft of thirty pairs of opera glasses at a great "picture ball," in the Albert Hall, some weeks ago. It is pointed out by the "radical" press of London that the ball was attended by the representatives of wealth and aristocracy, noble families and historic personages, but the plain inference is carefully side-stepped by the rider that "even high social rank does not prevent the presence, on such occasions, of people who have little regard for the rights of property"—which shows how very "radical" the journals in question can be on occasion.

When any scion of these "noble families" performs some spectacular stunt in public life that gains them the commendation of their class, the daily press and that section of their readers who have delegated what they call their thinking powers refer to the individual's ancestry, and with sage nods and winks assure each other that "blood will tell," inferring that the qualities inherited from his forbears are worthily reproduced in their descendant.

As an acknowledgement of the influence of heredity, no fault can be found with the saying. Why this particular instance should not be used as further evidence of its truth is probably because of the pettiness of the theft. The history of these "noble families," with their "historic personages," is one long record of thieving brigandage on a scale so large and so successful as to command, if not respect, at least admiration. The foundations of their fortunes were, in most instances, laid on the ruins of peasant proprietors forcibly expropriated, and of whole hecatombs of the men, women and children of those so dispossessed, who were driven into the mines and factories, and worked to death in the mad rush for wealth that ushered in the dawn of capitalism. To assume that this theft in question [illegible] the work of less respectable thieves does not coincide with th[illegible] that the price of admission to this "society" function was [illegible] value of the opera glasses annexed being [illegible] No common proletarian would [illegible] ment. [illegible]

THE CORRECT COURSE

The action of Local Vancouver No. 1, in withdrawing its representatives on the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, after consideration of their report as to the attitude adopted by that body in regard to the resolution dealing with the anarchistic utterances of the I. W. W. representative at the meeting on Nov. 8, was the only course left open. That the attitude of the executive committee reflects the attitude of any other than a negligible proportion of the affiliated memberships of the League, outside of the I. W. W., we refuse to believe. Inasmuch as it was the attitude of the executive committee it must, until reversed by the vote of the membership, be taken as the attitude of the League itself.

The contention advanced, and adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, that the League, as such, did not hold itself responsible for the utterances on the public platform of the representatives of affiliated organizations, is untenable and ridiculous. The component parts of any organization are, individually and collectively, responsible for the public utterances of those whom it selects as its mouthpieces. In refusing to shoulder ~~any share of responsibility~~ for the sentiments expressed by R. Gosden, Local Vancouver No. 1 has acted commendably.

Coast locals of the S. P. of C. have taken common action with the I. W. W. on several occasions, and in each instance the result has proved unsatisfactory. It is not likely that the experiment will be repeated.

Withdrawal from the League does not necessarily imply a lack of sympathy for the object which called it into being. The agitation for the release of the miners will still obtain the support of the Socialists, and their support will be rendered more effective by virtue of the fact that they are not harnessed to unequal yokefellows.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

Considerable prominence has been given by the press to the reference by Justice Morrison to an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Fraser of Vancouver, which was a review of the Vancouver Island situation favorable to the miners.

When a case is being tried before an unbiased court it is manifestly improper for an outsider to give utterance to any views calculated to influence the decision or verdict, either for or against either side to the dispute. Such action, if tolerated, would soon result in cases such as those of the miners' being decided by public opinion, regardless of the evidence. If such a condition were allowed to prevail, alibis would be disregarded, witnesses against the side most favored branded as liars and perjurers, and the efforts of an immaculate judiciary in dealing out even-handed justice rendered of no effect.

The reproof administered to Dr. Fraser, and so heartily endorsed by the daily press, will doubtless be taken to heart by all and sundry, and expressions of opinion or criticism of the merits of the cases before the court, and the actions of the court itself, reserved until the prisoners have been sentenced—or acquitted.

The High "Cost" of Living

(By Wilfred Gribble.)

As a matter of fact the COST of living is lower at the present time than ever it has been. Tomorrow it will be lower still, and at the end of the week still lower.

We are rapidly approaching the end of 1913, the year in which the cost of living has been the lowest of any year in history, but in 1914 it will be lower still.

It is the PRICE of living that has gone up, is going up and will go up, so long as the cause for this apparent paradox is in existence.

I am aware that the foregoing will appear very contradictory to most readers, but I ask them to read this article carefully and am confident, if they do so, that they will cease to see any contradiction in the statement I have made.

I need not dwell on the fact that the continually rising prices are adversely affecting nearly the whole of the population of this and other countries at the present time. Even people in "comfortable circumstances" are greatly agitated over the matter, salaried men are worried about it, the multitude of wage-workers, never affluent, have to adopt a still more rigid economy than hitherto, and the very poor are sinking still deeper in the abyss. Whatever the cause—and I claim to know it, and to be able to prove that I know it, though not in this short article—the effect is deep and widespread, and the remedy for such can be no petty scheme such as a boycott on eggs.

Neither will a royal commission or any other kind of commission be able to proclaim the cause, or find and apply a remedy. None but those who, more or less, suffer the effect, can possibly have the incentive to discover the cause and the will to apply the remedy.

Do I know the remedy? I claim to, and I claim to be able to prove I know it, but not in a few hundred words.

However, I shall be saying a good many tens of thousands of words in the next few days of my stay in Ottawa and, as they will be said on the public platform, there will be nothing to stop the readers of The Citizen from hearing them.

Let me say at once that no superficial investigation will be sufficient to make clear what is the matter, that only by a careful study of Society as a whole, past and present, can anyone understand the cause of the evils in Society.

However, as I am limited to space, I must plunge right into my subject. When the average individual speaks of the "cost of living," the thought is always in terms of money—dollars and cents. Now, money—a medium of exchange, a certificate of value—has not always existed. Compared with the history of the human race and of Society, money has but a short history, is but recently come into existence. Man lived in various forms of Society many thousands of years before he found money necessary as a medium of exchange.

But it always cost man something to get his living. What did it cost him in those ancient times? The same, in principle, as it costs him now—the things, a way to get the same result with less work, or greater result with the same work, and so, through fortunate accident and experiment, has been steadily improving the tools and method of production right down the ages, each generation passing its improvements on to the next generation, until we see in this the most wonderfully efficient machinery the world has known, by which it is very simple and easy to produce much wealth by little labor, through which the cost of production is reduced to a minimum.

Now the cost of production is the cost of living, for we live on what we produce, that is, the part of it that we get. A few—the idle rich—live on what they do not produce—that is the part we do not get.

Yes, the real cost of living is very low today.

"But how is it we have to pay such big prices?" Ah! there's the rub.

Let me frankly tell the reader that I cannot spoonfeed him, or her, on this matter. You have to do a little study yourselves. This article is only by way of a little assistance in your own study. The same with the addresses I am delivering in Ottawa.

There are the laws of the market to be understood, among which is the law of supply and demand. Decreased supply or greater demand, prices go up. Increased supply or less demand, prices go down.

Now gold is that part of wealth generally adopted as money—as a medium for exchanging other forms of wealth—but that does not prevent it from being subject to the same laws.

The supply of gold that has been thrown upon the market for a number of years past has been increasing, through the discovery of gold deposits and improved methods of extracting.

This has cheapened gold, when compared with its former rates of exchange with all other commodities on an average, the natural consequence being that we have to pay more money—gold—than formerly for the same commodities. But that doesn't settle the matter.

What is really the matter is that while gold has been cheapening rapidly, labor-power has been cheapening still more rapidly because of a still greater over-supply than gold, the result being that while the workers' wages have been rising steadily in dollars and cents, they have been falling in what those dollars and cents will buy. They have to pay higher prices. Let it be clearly understood right here, that when I speak of "workers," I make no narrow interpretation, but mean every useful individual in Society.

The undeniable fact is that the position of most of us is becoming steadily worse, that while greater wealth than ever is being produced and must be going somewhere, it is not coming in our direction.

I claim to know the remedy and to be able to prove I know it, as I have said before, but have no hope of application in the near future.

As far as that near future is concerned the only message I have is, to put it somewhat slangily, "Cheer up, the worst is yet to come." [illegible]

POLITICAL ACTION

Political action is any action taken by a class to overthrow the power of another class, or to prevent such overthrow. This is a phrase which almost anyone can learn to repeat, and although it is correct it does not explain how political action manifests itself.

Why and How It Appeared.

The first expression of political action amongst the Aryan tribes is mentioned by Lewis Morgan in his "Ancient Society." When Grecian society came for the first time under historical observation (about the first Olympiad, 76 B. C.) and down to the legislation of Cleisthenes (509 B. C.) it was engaged upon the solution of a great problem. That was no less than a fundamental change in the plan of government, involving a great modification of institutions. The people were seeking to transfer themselves from gentile society, in which they had lived from time immemorial, into a political society based upon territory and property, which had become essential to further progress in civilization. The term "political" society came into existence to indicate the difference between the gentile, or tribal, form, and what is now known as civilization.

Human society lived in a state of Tribal Communism for thousands of years, and the establishment of political society was a slow process. It took centuries to accomplish. We can see, that as the tribes developed their economic demands became greater, calling for an expansion of territory, but not until one tribe came into conflict with another was there any necessity for boundary lines. It was with the fixing of boundary lines that the idea of property came into existence. That portion of society which had the power to say—"This is my property"—had to demonstrate to the others their right to own it. They did demonstrate their right—with the club.

Before the inception of the institution of property, the economic interests of the tribal societies did not conflict, but when in their search for a living they began to cover more territory, the more powerful tribes would naturally lay down a boundary line, and would have to use force to compel the others to observe it. This is where political society begins—when man, by brute force, compels his fellow to recognize his right to own something to the exclusion of all others. All advantages go to he who owns.

The Trump Card

Political power is the power to own. Some people get juggling with such terms as "economic power," "industrial action," "political action," and so forth. I hope I have made clear what political action came into existence for. Economic power is the power to produce wealth. Mankind has always had that power, but those who had political power were able to control the means of life, so that all that the workers produced belonged to they who had the political power.

The high priests of "direct action," who get a lot of steam off their chests about "industrial action," should remember that since the inception of classes the slave has always been taking industrial action, which is producing wealth. When they come out on strike today and remain passive, there is no action, and when pressure is brought to bear on them through the medium of their stomachs, causing them to get out and threaten the rights of property, they come into contact with the political State. The club is then used on them just as unmercifully as it was on the chattel slave or the feudal serf, or when the barbarians used it for the first time to enforce submission and recognition of their right to property.

The working class is subject to those who control the political power. All the advantages gained from improvements in the process of production go to those who have that power, for they are in a position to say—"We own the means of life"—and the modern State, which is the development of the barbarian's club, will be used to convince those who would dispute it.

The Thing to Do

There is only one thing for the workers to do. Study the capitalist system for yourselves, and never mind what the other fellow says. Read working-class literature and analyze it. When sufficient of us have become class-conscious we will cease to recognize the capitalists as owners, but will get down and proceed to enjoy individually what we have collectively produced.

T. CONNOR.

THE TAYLOR SYSTEM

An engineer writing in the "New York Sun" recomends a further extension of this system. His suggestion is that a ring with an electric attachment be placed on one or more of the fingers of the victim, that is to say of the worker, whose method of work is to be improved and who is being used for this purpose. This electric apparatus produces a light at short intervals which can be arranged as one desires. The man works in front of an open photographic apparatus, on the plate of which the electric flash is recorded by a line of points. The time required for every separate movement is exactly recorded by the number of points. The result would be better recorded by a stereoscopic photograph. The worker, who has been drilled, with the assistance of such means, for some months, naturally performs more work and he is for the time being paid a higher wage. This tempts many workers to allow themselves to be used for the purposes of these methods.

The value of the results is to be seen in the report of General Crozier, the technical director of the State Arsenal, in which he sought to influence the War Minister to firmly refuse all suggestions for the abolition of the Taylor System which had been introduced. He stated that in consequence of these methods the workers received 20-25 per cent more wages in the form of premiums whilst at the same time the gain to the State from the work of the employees had increased 60 per cent. But he makes no report as to the length of time the worker can stand this system without injury to his health.

Alfred Russell Wallace, co-discoverer with Darwin of the theory of evolution and one of the greatest scientists in the world, is dead. He was 91 years old.

In addition to being a pioneer in the scientific world, Wallace was also a pioneer Socialist. He worked with Walter Crane, William Morris and H. M. Hyndman in the early days of the English Socialist movement.

One of his latest works was "The Wonderful Nineteenth Century," which caused much comment throughout the scientific world because it showed how this century was laying the foundation for Socialism.

There are 200,000 coal miners in France. Out of this number 40,000 are on strike.

ON SOME FORMS OF ACTION

As was expected by those understanding the driving force underlying the actions of mankind, the Solons who guide the destinies of some of the local (Vancouver) newspapers became quite hysterical because one of the speakers at the mass meeting held by the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, in the Horse Show building, said that if the miners were not free by the end of the year he would advise the Premier and his colleagues not to go hunting lest they be shot, and also to employ some one to taste their coffee of a morning.

Methinks the aforesaid editors took the statement much more seriously than did either the audience or the speaker thereof. However, in case some member of the working class has taken the statement seriously, we will analyse it.

Presuming that it was necessary to obtain some slave to taste their coffee, (and it would not be difficult at the present time to obtain slaves to taste every particle of food) or that there was a danger of being killed should they go hunting. What problem would have been solved? And how many miners would have been set free? The same answer applies to both. None!

If the executive of every State in the world was swept out of existence tonight, the same condition would prevail tomorrow as prevails today. There would still be a master class and a slave class. It is not that I am concerned as to whether the State executive lives or dies, but I am concerned that the working class should not waste its energy in futile action, which in the last analysis is only destructive to the working class itself.

The deposing of the figurehead of a [illegible] has never transferred the [illegible] seeking to obtain control. Throughout history we find that the deposing or removing of the executive of any previous ruling class was always the last act in the struggle, the class doing so having previously obtained political power.

The execution of Louis of France and his consort did not mark the beginning of the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the aristocrats of France, but the end of it.

The deposition of James II of England marked the close of the struggle for political power between the rising capitalist class and the landed aristocracy, not the commencement.

So it is with the struggle between an intelligent working class and the master class. The struggle is at present an intellectual one, a battle of ideas, the displacing of the individual idea by the social idea. An educated working class possesses and knows how to use political power, and the removal of the executive of the master class will then mark the beginning of the end, and not, as now would be the case, an abortive measure.

J. KAVANAGH.

Propaganda Meeting

HELD EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

IN THE

EMPRESS THEATRE

Hastings St. East

In the Interests of the Working Class Alone.

Doors open 7.30.

QUESTIONS — DISCUSSION

STRIKE ON

STAY AWAY

[illegible] B. C. [illegible]

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 429 Eighth Ave. East. Burt E. Anderson, Secretary, Box 1188, Calgary.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. P. OF C. Invites all comrades residing in this province to communicate with them on organization matters. Address, D. McMillan, 66 Willow Ave. 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, H. C. McCutcheon, Room 4, 530 Main St., Winnipeg.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC PROVINCIAL Secretary, W. A. F. 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, 104 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 7.00 Business meeting third Sunday in each month, 7.30 p.m. Economic class every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. W. L. Phillips, Secretary, Box 564.

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 125. 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 10.30 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 604 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. 61, 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 7 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, 212 Hastings St. East. H. Rahim, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL No. 58, S. P. of C.—Business meeting every second Sunday of the month and propaganda meeting every fourth Sunday at 8 p. m. Open to everybody at Fire Hall, 2215 Pender E. Secretary, R. Amat, Box 1616.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 45, Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays in the month at 2216 Pender St. East. Ovia Lind, Secretary.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C., No. 69, S. P. C. Meets first and third Sundays of each month in Socialist Hall. J. N. Hintsa, Secretary, Gibson Heights, B.C.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., No. 4, S. P. of C.—Business meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the headquarters, 218-A, 8th Ave. East. H. Barge, Secretary, Box 647.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., No. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters, 10218 Jasper Ave. E., next to Lyceum Theatre. 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, Arthur Stedman; Literature Agent, T. D. Pratt.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 9. 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 61, Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall. Secretary, Wm. Graham, Box 21, 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. R. Bird, 1941 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, 210 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, Alex F. 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, 82 Main St., No. Hill. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 8 p. m., at the Moose Theatre. Secretary, Wm. Harrison, 106 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. Breese, Secretary, 122 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 8 p.m. Secretary, A. Benenson, 281 Laurier Ave. Organizer, A. G. McCallum. Recording secretary, Wm. McCallum.

LOCAL MONTREAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C. 122 St. Catherine St. E. Business meetings, Mondays, 8 p. m. sharp. Propaganda meetings, Sundays, 8 p. m., in large hall. Headquarters open every night. [illegible] all communications to Secretary, [illegible] Box 145, Station B, Montreal.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, No. 1, OF MARITIME—Headquarters in Hukavin [illegible], Commercial St. Open every evening. Business and Propaganda meeting at headquarters every Thursday at 8 p.m. Harold G. Ross, Secretary, Box 551.

LOCAL SANDON, B. C., NO. 36, S. P. OF C.—Meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in the Sandon Miners' Union Hall. Communications to be addressed to [illegible] Sandon, B. C.

[illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

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.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, Dec. 12, 1913.

Convened as above, Sidaway in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Canada Varia Co., Calgary; N. B. Pov. Sec.; H. H. Stuart, Newcastle, N. B.; Alf. Budden, Calgary; Local Cobalt No. 9, S. D. P.; Alex. Paterson, Winnipeg; M. Gribble, Ottawa; Alta. Prov. Exec., (7); Woman's Socialist League, Oakland, Cal; Sask. Prov. Exec.; L. R. Larson, Oxville, Alta.; T. Grogan, Nelson, B. C.; J. S. Robertson, Nanaimo, B. C.; Local Regina No. 6; Local Calgary No. 4; Moses Baritz, Winnipeg, (2); Prov. Exec., P. Q. (9); Local Edmonton No. 1; Local Red Deer No. 13; Local Barons, Alta. No. 47; A. J. Amy, Winnipeg. Advertisement from Canada Varia Co. accepted.

Unfinished business. The question of increasing the circulation of the Clarion in the coming year was again considered, and a system calculated to induce concerted effort on the part of party members and readers generally formulated, to come into operation from the first day of January, 1914.

Bills—Printing and mailing Clarion No. 735, $92.25; secretary, wages to Dec. 12, $10.00; office rent, $2.50; sundries, $2.20. Warrants ordered drawn.

Financial Report.

Receipts—

Clarion subs	$32.00
Clarion sales	1.05
Local St. John, N. B., No. 1, bundles	1.00
Local Cumberland No. 70, bundles	2.00
Local Regina No. 6, directory	2.00
J. S. Robertson, bundles	2.00
Local Calgary No. 4, bundles	9.00
Local Calgary No. 4, directory	1.00
L. R. Larson, literature	.25
Alta. Prov. Exec., charter fee	1.00
Alta. Prov. Exec., supplies	2.00
C. Lester, bundle	2.50
Total	$55.80

Expenses—

As per warrants	$106.95

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Secretary.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, Dec. 12, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St. at 8 p. m.

Present, Pritchard, Sidaway, Rahim, Cook, (Vancouver Lettish) and Secretary. Sidaway in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as corrected.

Correspondence from W. L. Phillips, Organizer Local Fernie; Local Victoria No. 2; Local Fernie No. 17; J. Pilkington, Enderby; P. Shearer, Cumberland; Local Nakusp No. 74; H. F. Stanton, Rhondel; Local Cumberland No. 70.

Question of permanent organizer for the Crows Nest Pass and boundary districts considered, and secretary instructed. All correspondence filed.

Com. W. A. Pritchard to tour the mining camps on the Island, starting Dec. 20.

Financial Report.

Receipts—

Local Nakusp No. 74, due stamps	$ 3.00
Local Nakusp No. 74, buttons	1.75
Local Cumberland No. 70, due stamps	5.00
Local Cumberland No. 70, supplies	1.00
Local Fernie No. 17, due stamps	5.00
Local Van. Lettish No. 58, due stamps	2.00
Local Van. Lettish No. 58, directory	1.00
Literature sales	.65
Total	$19.40

Expenses—

Dom. Exp. Co.	$ .20

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Secretary.

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.
T. Grogan, Nelson, B. C.	5	19	9
Wm. Erwin, Winnborne, Alta.	10	0	0
R. Walker, Boundary, etc.	6	1	0
Local Barons No. 47, Alta.	0	7	0
Local Whonnock No. 81, B. C.	0	6	0
W. B. Bird, Regina	1	2	2
H. Burge, Calgary	1	3	0
M. L., Ottawa	0	2	5
J. A. S. Smith, Edmonton	1	2	0
Geo. Paton, Delburne, Alta.	2	0	0
H. Maxwell, Edmonton	1	1	0
C. M. O'Brien, Med. Hat	0	2	0

Singles

12 mos.—Local Vancouver No. 1, T. Mellalieu, W. K. Bryce, Finnish Publishing Co., Port Arthur; O. W. Bauer, Wm. Thomas, B. L. J.

6 mos.—T. E. Moore, F. Collindridge, Local Victoria No. 2, D. Thomson, N. MacCauley.

3 mos.—Frank Fillmore, Wm. Child, W. Black, J. Harrington.

The P. O. cannot deliver the paper to the following names for the reasons stated: Jas. Dell, 16 Wall St., Toronto, no such street; Alonzo De Bar, Moose Jaw, not called for; Emil Nyykooli, Newport P. O., Squamish, B. C., not called for, not known; Thos. Lea, Welwynd Rd., Cedar Cottage; not found as addressed; W. Gilian, Box 517, Cedar Cottage, not called for; Bamerman, 1363 Granby St., city, no such address.

One hundred and eight new readers this week. Not so bad, considering that it is the holiday season, and everybodies' spare dimes are going to buy presents for people they don't like and who don't want them anyhow. If you must do it, why did you not think of sending them the Clarion for twelve months?

The last write-up in this column put 10,000 by Dec. 31, 1914, as the point to be aimed at by the circulation boosters. Now that the Executive have formulated this scheme for the benefit of the sub hustlers, why not aim at 10,000 by June 30? Every local in the country almost can take up the running with as good a chance as the rest if they put their minds to it. It is a good opportunity to get a local library together for nothing, and if you keep on sending in the subs in sufficient quantity you can raise funds for campaign purposes, organizers' expenses, etc., by selling the books. Local Enderby, B. C., with only five members, is taking a bundle of 50 Clarions every issue, and the comrades are going to distribute them amongst the farmers for a week or two, and then go after subs. Local Barons, Alta., has bought $23 worth of cards, and has already taken advantage of the present premium. This is a local not much larger than Enderby, and also in a farming community. If you don't hit the mark the first try, you will get a dollar book for every $10 worth of subs you send in, so now, so you stand to gain something if you are not fortunate enough to get the larger prize.

This edition is 4,500.

Everybody get busy! 10,000 by June 30!

BARONS, ALTA.

At a meeting held in the District of Barons Nov. 30, under the auspices of Local Barons No. 47, S. P. of C., by unanimous vote the following resolutions were carried:

Whereas, A number of the working class on Vancouver Island have been sentenced, with fines, etc., etc.

Whereas, We believe, most, at least, are innocent, while others were tried on trivial and trumped up charges, and

Whereas, We know their crime is one of championing the cause of the workers, and

Whereas, We believe they are but victims of a political conflict;

Be it therefore resolved, That the Socialists and other members of the working class of the District of Barons, in mass meeting assembled, vigorously protest against what seems to us unjust and inhuman treatment meted out to members of our class, and that we demand their immediate and unconditional release.

Be it further resolved, That we cooperate in every way possible with the Miners' Liberation League in order that our demands may be granted.

Resolutions to be sent to Premier McBride, Attorney-General Bowser, Minister of Mines Taylor, R. L. Borden, Acting Premier of Canada; W. Bowser, W. B. Ross, Parker Williams, Jack Place, M.P.P.'s of B. C.; Miners' Liberation League, the Western Clarion, Dutton's Weekly, B. C. Federationist and the District Ledger (Fernie).

H. E. WILSON,
Secretary.

SECRETARIAL NOTES

The alteration in the size of the paper seems to have been appreciated by readers generally, and the subs to be coming in faster. If they maintain the present rate of increase we will be able to add an extra page, and later have the four-page weekly back, if thought advisable. A six-page paper, this size sheet, issued every two weeks, ought to contain enough educational matter to afford the ordinary reader food for thought for two weeks. It would cost 50 per cent more than four pages, but more room could be afforded for advertising without prejudice to its function as an organ of agitation and education. Increased circulation will get advertising, and that will cut down expenses considerably. With a circulation of 10,000 per issue, spread all over the Dominion, the proposition can be put up to advertising commission agents. If the advertising matter occupies too much space in proportion to the reading matter, the paper can be enlarged again to restore the balance. When we reach that stage there will be something doing, in agitation and organization all the year round.

At the time of writing, a scheme is under consideration for offering inducements to prospective sub rustlers to get busy, both individually and collectively, in order to put the circulation up to the 10,000 mark as soon as possible. The untiring efforts of a comparatively few comrades seem at last to have put the paper on a solid basis, from which advances can be made. Every sub counts. Don't despise the humble quarter if it comes your way. It may send the paper to a future organizer.

Organizer Walker is now on his return trip, and visiting the Boundary quartz mining centers. He reports good meetings all along the line, and an awakening of interest, with defunct locals to get into the harness again. It is his first trip as organizer, and he is more than making good. He has the proper conception of the actual function of an organizer, which does not consist of promoting a mushroom growth of locals, but in solidifying and energizing those that already exist, and forming new ones only where the material at hand seems to be of the requisite "stay-with-it" quality. His efforts in the Pass have resulted in starting economic and speakers' classes in places where there are plenty of reds of the right quality to keep them going, and the whole party will be looking for results of his work to show in the coming Dominion elections. It is up to the comrades in the Pass now.

New Brunswick seems to be on the eve of development from an industrial point of view, and the party has an efficient worker there in the person of Provincial Secretary F. Hyatt, who is actively engaged in galvanizing the old locals into life, they having relapsed into a moribund condition during the last four or five years. The new conditions will make his task easier. Immigration into the province has been large this year, and from press reports the coming year will see largely increased numbers of slaves from the old land jumping off there in search of the elusive "steady and well-paid" job. The capitalist press, of course, says that they are coming to work "on the land." That is undoubtedly true. They do not come to Canada in search of a sea-faring job, or as aviators. There are lots of these "agriculturists" pursuing their vocation in the coal mines of the Crows Nest Pass and the Pacific Coast.

The comrades in Montreal have requested the Dominion Secretary to compile a list of speakers that can be recommended to handle the right kind of goods, and the reply has been made that, outside of the generally known and accredited mouthpieces of the party, there are very few of whom he or the Executive have any knowledge, especially of those on the other side of the line. The best plan for them and for every local is to evolve their own propagandists. There are none better than those produced by the S. P. C.

Comrade Alf. Budden is revising his pamphlet, "The Slave of the Farm," and the new edition will be printed as soon as finances warrant the Executive giving the order to the printer. Another pamphlet by Com. Pilkington, dealing especially with the B. C. working farmer's problems, will also be handled, and a new edition of "Socialism and Unionism" should also be produced. If we can get these out and pay for them it will be a good year's work. It will be easy if the Clarion circulation keeps on climbing up.

Alf. Budden, Provincial Organizer for the Socialist Party of Canada, and Socialist candidate in Little Bow at the last provincial elections, is preparing to undertake a comprehensive organizing tour of Southern Alberta in the near future.

THE EXECUTIVE FOR 1914.

On Tuesday, Dec. 9, Local Vancouver No. 1 re-elected all of its representatives on the Dominion Executive Committee, which also acts for the province of B. C. No intimation has also been received that Local Vancouver No. 23 (Lettish) has re-elected Com. H. Gon Local 58 (Lettish) has not yet reported.

The Executive for 1914 will therefore consist, as now, of Comrades W. A. Pritchard, J. Sidaway, H. Cook, J. Rahim, E. Cook, J. H. Burrough, and a representative from the Finnish local

CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

The Dominion Executive Committee have formulated a method of increasing the circulation of the Clarion which, they hope, will get every reader interested. It is this: Three prizes, each consisting of $50 worth of books from Kerr's list (retail prices), will be awarded to the first three Locals, Clubs, or Individuals who send in $50 worth of subs each in each calendar month, starting from Jan. 1, 1914.

The present offer of $1 worth of books for $10 worth of subs will be continued, and the competitors who fail to reach a position in the lucky three each month will be recompensed on that basis.

Sub-cards or lists of subs sent in must bear the name of the Local, Club or Individual competing, with address, and the word "Competition." Cash must accompany the order.

Cards or envelopes bearing the date of the last day of the month will be eligible for that month's competition.

This offer comes into effect on Jan. 1, 1914.

CUMBERLAND

Editor Clarion—A new scheme is being attempted by our economic and political enemies to defeat and discredit the workers of Cumberland in the coming municipal election. The assessors' court of revision was held last week, and there some very crooked work was exposed. The Coal Co. has held several lots in the city limits for a number of years. A few months ago a party unaffected by the strike offered to buy one of these lots, but was refused. However at the court of revision we discovered that the company had suddenly decided to sell. About 80 declarations were produced with the names of strike-breakers and their wives, etc., attached as being the last assignees of certain property, that means that they hold an agreement of sale. The names are mostly of people recently imported. One declaration read thus: "I am one of 23 holding certain property in the city of Cumberland," and then followed the other 22 names. The property which they claim to hold is four vacant lots assessed at $2,300. Another is a case of nine people claiming a vote each on two lots. The names indicate that it is no family speculation. The funny thing about this boom in real estate is that it practically all happened on Nov. 28.

Mostly all of the strikers have been protested against, so it is just possible that on some pretext or other they may be debarred from voting. The result of the election does not worry us so very much, but we don't want the comrades throughout Canada to think that we were lying down in the fight. We are up against capitalism in its most powerful and vicious form. The whole strength of the Conservative machine is being directed against us and not the least interested is Mr. Bowser. At the license commissioners' court last week a little bit of information leaked out. Two clergymen protested against one of five licenses, asserting that the population only called for four. The preachers had absolutely no backing. The friends of the preachers were all Conservatives, but had nothing to say. The reason we found out, through one of last year's commissioners volunteering the evidence, was because of a letter received from Mr. Bowser, he voted for an extra license.

W. B.

In the first seven months of this year 263,390 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom for permanent residence outside of Europe.

WINNIPEG

Below is the program of lectures to be given in the Colonial Theatre, Main St., by Moses Baritz, with the assistance of local speakers, under the auspices of Local No. 1, S. P. of C.

Dec. 21.—"Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest."

Dec. 28.—"The French Revolution."

Jan. 4.—"Prostitution, Its Economic Basis."

Jan. 11.—"The Wage System."

Jan. 18.—"The Development of the Machine."

Jan. 25.—"Socialism and Women's Suffrage."

Feb. 1.—"Gold and the High Cost of Living."

Feb. 8.—"Who Pays the Taxes."

Feb. 15.—"Reform and Revolution."

Feb. 22.—"Socialism, Syndicalism and Anarchism."

March 1.—"How to Become a Millionaire."

March 8.—"What Is Socialism?"

March 15.—"Socialism and Tariff Reform."

March 22.—"Socialism and Religion."

March 29.—"Economic Determinism."

RED DEER, ALTA.

At a meeting of workers held in this city on Dec. 3, the following resolution was adopted by standing vote:

"Resolved, That we, the workers of Red Deer, Alta., in meeting assembled, do hereby most vigorously and emphatically protest against the inhuman and unjust treatment meted out to our fellow workers in Nanaimo and Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.

"Also, That we do all in our power to assist the B. C. Miners' Liberation League in their worthy efforts to have rescinded, the unfair sentences already passed, and obtain, if possible, the semblance of justice for those awaiting sentence at the behest of their economic masters.

Also, That copies of this protest be sent to the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, the Western Clarion, and the Hon. W. Bowser, Acting Premier of B. C., also Parker Williams and Jack Place, M.P.P.s.

H. C. BESANT, Chairman.

Local No 11, S. P. of C.

The next International Socialist Congress will be held in Vienna in August or September next.

ACTIVITY IN ALBERTA

Charles O'Brien, Ex-M. L. A., Urges Socialism in Sunday Talk at Labor Hall

Mine Workers' Resolution Will Be Deeply Studied by Calgary Union Men

"Whereas the working class is held in bondage to capital by the political power of the master class; whereas, said power lies in the ignorance of the working class, of their social position in society and their material interest in general; and whereas, the only real hope of the working class of ever breaking the power of their oppressors, lies in the workers' realization of their own material interests and their relation to their masters; therefore, be it resolved, that all officials and members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, be requested to inform themselves of the commodity nature of labor power and of the labor theory of value and of the Marxian theory of the process of surplus value."

Urges Workers to Study Problem

The above resolution introduced by the United Mine Workers at Cumberland, B. C., at the twentieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at Montreal in September and unanimously carried, was spoken to at the labor hall, 229 Eleventh avenue east, on Sunday afternoon by C. M. O'Brien, ex-M. L. A. for Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

The resolution was adopted locally at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor council and although it is pronouncedly Socialistic in its tendencies and was regarded as rather daring by some members of the council, it was carried by a substantial vote. As Mr. O'Brien is thoroughly Socialistic in his views, he dealt with the subject vigorously and intimately and stated that the council and the union men in general throughout Canada had taken a step in the right direction.

Speaking in sympathy with the meaning of the resolution, Mr. O'Brien urged the workers to make a close study of the question of the relation of labor to capital, to acquire a knowledge of the theory of value and of the Marxian theory of the process of surplus value.

"The workman of today," he said, "earns the wage given him by his employer by two hours' work a day, and the remaining eight hours of labor are given to the employer gratis."

At the conclusion of his address he introduced the following resolution, which was passed by a substantial majority:

"Whereas, the working class is held in bondage to capital by the political power of the master class;

"Whereas, said power lies in the ignorance of the working class of their social position in society and their material interest in general;

"And, whereas, the only real hope of the working class of ever breaking the power of their oppressors lies in the workers' realization of their own material interests and their relation to their masters;

"Be it resolved, That all officials and members of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be requested to inform themselves of the commodity nature of labor power, and of the labor theory of value, and of the Marxian theory of the process of surplus value."

This resolution, although debatable on the floor, was adopted at the last general meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in Montreal in September, as well as by the local council.

The local labor council has decided to hold meetings in the near future in the interests of the resolution, and the Socialist party of Calgary is making preparations to hold a meeting in the interests of the resolution on the first Sunday of every month, at which they will consider this question at its many angles and promote plans for the betterment of the position of the working class and the nation-wide recognition of wage earners by the employers of labor—Morning Albertan, Dec. 8.

O'BRIEN IN CALGARY.

Chas. O'Brien, ex-M.L.A. for Rocky Mountain, and well-known Socialist, addressed a large crowd of labor men Sunday afternoon at the Labor temple, taking for his subject, "The Tool Chest."

He went minutely into the matter of capital and labor, urging his hearers to make a closer study of the question. He explained the commodity nature of labor power, the labor theory of value, and the Marxian theory of the process of surplus value.

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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—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPELLED FOR TREASON.

The Socialists of Turtle Creek, Pa., elected an official two years ago who signed the regular party resignation blank, to be filled in and dated whenever the local deemed it advisable.

He joined the Republicans and his resignation was presented to the proper authorities.

A charge of forgery was made by him against the clerk who filled out the resignation.

The Socialists were strong enough, however, to have the resignation accepted and he is not likely to ever hold public office again.

AID FOR COMRADE J. B. OSBORNE.

The Woman's Socialist League of East Oakland, Cal., informs this office that they are holding a grand masquerade benefit ball in Rice's Institute, Oakland, on Jan. 13 next for the object of raising the money necessary to send Com. J. B. Osborne, known on this coast as "The Blind Orator," to Europe for an operation on his eye. They have requested that the comrades of Local Victoria and Vancouver, S. P. C., arrange something along similar lines to assist. Local Vancouver, to whom Com. Osborne is well known and appreciated, has decided to turn over all the surplus derived from the smoking concert to be given on Jan. 10 next to this fund. What Local Victoria will do has not been ascertained.

This comrade is the author of the pamphlet recently published by this party "The Way to Power") and is a clear exponent of Marxian Socialism. Handicapped as he is by the loss of his sight, he has performed valuable work for the movement in B. C., and anything that any locals of comrades can do to help in this matter can be counted as so much service rendered to the revolutionary movement.

As to prospects of him regaining his sight, one eye is hopelessly ruined, but there is a possibility that if he can get to see a specialist in Vienna, Austria, the other may yet be rendered of service. If the experiment is successful his sphere of usefulness will be widely extended, and all locals and comrades who are able to assist are urged to do so. Send all monies to Mrs. Alice Grummett, 700 Park Ave., East Oakland, Cal.

Capitalism has taken from you your hope, your opportunity, and now demands that you defend it. It has calloused your hands and bowed your back, made you a slave and an outcast. And it asks you as a patriotic duty to shout down all who oppose its course of destruction.—Appeal.

DEATH

In Vancouver, B. C., on Dec. 13, Margaret, wife of Wm. Talbot, late of Mickley, B. C., and daughter of Jas. Harrison, Bellingham, Northumberland, England. In clans had. Fernie Ledger, please copy.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, Nov. 16, and was attended by friends and sisters and members of Local Vancouver No. 1, S. P. of C.

THE REFERENDUM

Below is the total vote received to date (Dec. 21), on the proposition to enlarge the powers of the D. E. C. to allow for the imposition of 10 cents per month on the party membership for the maintenance of the party press, whenever such action becomes necessary:

Locals	Ayes.	Nayes
Ottawa No. 8, Ont.	9	0
Gibson Heights No. 49, B. C. (Finnish)	4	0
Calgary No. 4, Alta.	14	1
Markerville No. 31, Alta.	3	3
Enderby No. 65, B. C.	3	0
Winnipeg No. 1, Man.	25	0
Cumberland No. 70, B. C.	47	0
So. Ft. George No. 61, B. C.	6	1
Red Deer No. 11, Alta.	0	11
St. Catherines No. 30, Ont.	8	0
Moose Jaw No. 1, Sask.	10	0
Langley No. 73, B. C.	2	4
St. John No. 6, N. B.	12	0
Vancouver No. 1, B. C.	26	0
Nakusp No. 74, B. C.	5	0
Delburne No. 40, Alta.	2	0
Edmonton No. 1, Alta.	Unanimous	
Fernie No. 17, B. C.	28	0
Victoria No. 2, B. C.	21	0
Crawford Bay No. 72, B. C.	7	0
Erskine No. 32, Alta.	7	0
Total to date	239	20

The request that the result of the voting on the referendum should be forwarded within ten days after receipt of the notice is probably responsible for the majority of the locals not taking action, as many of the prairie locals are composed of widely scattered membership, making it a difficult matter to get in touch with each other on such short notice. Those locals which have not yet replied are requested to do so by Jan. 31, in order that the matter may be settled. There is no probability, at present, of the clause being enforced, if carried, but it is as well to have such a provision in the constitution for use in emergencies.

LITERATURE

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

	To Locals per 100	To individuals, each a copy
Manifesto S. P. of C.	$2.00	10c
What Is Socialism?	5.00	10c
Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest (J. Connell)	$2.75	5c
The Way to Power (J. B. Osborne)	2.75	5c
Socialism and Unionism*..... 1.00 lb. per dozen.	1.00	4c
Struggle for Existence*..... 1.00 25c per dozen.	1.00	4c
Strike and Government*..... 1.00 10c per dozen.	1.00	4c
Value, Price and Profit*..... 2.00 50c per dozen	2.00	8c

*Express charges added.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

	To Locals	To Executive Committees
Due Stamps	$0.10	$0.35
Platforms, English	.25	.20
Platforms, Foreign	.40	.40
Dues Cards	1.00	.80
Constitutions	15c each	1.00
(Above prices per 100)		
Receipt Books	.10 each	$1.00 doz.
Warrant Books	15c each	1.50 doz.
Organizers' Report Sheets	$2.50 per 100	
Party Buttons	5.00 doz.	5.00 doz.
Warrant Books	.25 each	1.50 doz.
Buttons (party)	6.60 doz.	8.00 doz.
50c. 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, 516 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

	Each
The Iron Heel (London)	1.35
History of the Commune of 1871 (Lissagaray)	1.00
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Labriola)	1.00
Industrial History of England (Gibbon)	1.50
Capital, vols. 1, 2 and 3	$3.00
The Eastern Question (Marx)	2.00
Critique of Political Economy (Marx)	1.00
Ancient Lowly, vol. 1 and 2 (Ward)	2.00
Ancient Society (Morgan)	1.00
Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	1.00
Philosophy of Misery (Proudhon)	1.00
Industrial History of England (Gibbons)	1.50
Students' Marx (Aveling)	1.00

50-cent Books

Science and Revolution (Untermann.)
The World's Revolutions (Untermann.)
Class Struggles (Lewis and Untermann)
Socialism for Students (Work)
Essentials of Economic Theory (Walling)
Right to Be Lazy (Lafargue)
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome (Morris and Bax)
Evolution, Social and Organic (Lewis)
Critique of Political Economy (Marx)
Germs of Mind in Plants (Prices include express charges)

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SOCIALISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
By J. Connell, Author of "The Gospel According to Darwin"
THE WESTERN CLARION
(By J. H. Burrough)

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 his 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 to be at the time of this second suppression of the workers that 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 home in the year 1912, when he is invited to a dinner at which the majority of those present are clerics. During the repast, Ernest is drawn into the conversation of the parsons, who rather look upon him with disdain. 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 willingness 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 expose 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 clothes she wears 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 lost his arm in the machinery, and, owing to the smart legal talent at the disposal of the mill-owners, 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 the 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.

"The Iron Heel" of the oligarchy is used to enforce the resignation of Avis' father from his chair in the university for writing a book on "The Economics of Education," which they completely exclude from circulation. The militia are used ruthlessly against strikers in different parts of the country, and Everhard warns his friends that worse is to follow.

Chapter X (Continued)

And so perished father's book. We were to see much of the Black Hundreds as the days went by. Week by week more of the Socialist papers were barred from the mails, and in a number of instances the Black Hundreds destroyed the Socialist presses. Of course, the newspapers of the land lived up to the reactionary policy of the ruling class, and the destroyed Socialist press was misrepresented and vilified, while the Black Hundreds were represented as true patriots and saviours of society. So convincing was all this misrepresentation that even sincere ministers in the pulpit praised the Black Hundreds while regretting the necessity of violence.

History was making fast. The fall elections were soon to occur, and Ernest was nominated by the Socialist party to run for Congress. His chance for election was most favorable. The street-car strike in San Francisco had been broken. And following upon it the teamsters' strike had been broken. These two defeats had been very disastrous to organized labor. The whole Water Front Federation, along with its allies in the structural trades, had backed up the teamsters, and all had smashed down ingloriously. It had been a bloody strike. The police had broken countless heads with their riot clubs; and the death list had been augmented by the turning loose of a machine-gun on the strikers from the barns of the Marsden Special Delivery Company.

In consequence, the men were sullen and vindictive. They wanted blood, and revenge. Beaten on their chosen field, they were ripe to seek revenge by means of political action. They still maintained their labor organization, and this gave them strength in the political struggle that was on. Ernest's chance for election grew stronger and stronger. Day by day unions and more unions voted their support to the Socialists, until even Ernest laughed when the Undertakers' Assistants and the Chicken Pickers fell into line. Labor became mulish. While it packed the Socialist meetings with mad enthusiasm it was impervious to the wiles of the old-party politicians. The old-party orators were usually greeted with empty halls, though occasionally they encountered full halls where they were so roughly handled that more than once it was necessary to call out the police reserves.

History was making fast. The air was vibrant with things happening and impending. The country was on the verge of hard times, caused by a series of prosperous years wherein the difficulty of disposing abroad of the unconsumed surplus had become increasingly difficult. Industries were working short time; many great factories were standing idle against the time when the surplus should be gone; and wages were being cut right and left.

Also, the great machinist strike had been broken. Two hundred thousand machinists, along with their five hundred thousand allies in the metal-working trades, had been defeated in as bloody a strike as had ever marred the United States. Pitched battles had been fought with the small armies of armed strike-breakers put in the field by the employers' associations; the Black Hundred, appearing in scores of wide-scattered places, had destroyed property; and, in consequence, a hundred thousand regular soldiers of the United States had been called out to put a frightful end to the whole affair. A number of the labor leaders had been executed; many others had been sentenced to prison, while thousands of the rank and file of the strikers had been herded into bull-pens and abominably treated by the soldiers.

The years of prosperity were now to be paid for. All markets were glutted; all markets were falling; and amidst the general crumble of prices the price of labor crumbled fastest of all. The land was convulsed with industrial dissensions. Labor was striking here, [illegible]

wanton destruction of property was their function, and well they performed it. The whole regular army was in the field, called there by the actions of the Black Hundreds. All cities and towns were like armed camps, and laborers were shot down like dogs. Out of the vast army of the unemployed the strike-breakers were recruited; and when the strike-breakers were worsted by the labor unions, the troops always appeared and crushed the unions. Then there was the militia. As yet, it was not necessary to have recourse to the secret militia law. Only the regularly organized militia was out, and it was out everywhere. And in this time of terror, the regular army was increased an additional hundred thousand by the government.

Never had labor received such an all-around beating. The great captains of industry, the oligarchs, had for the first time thrown their full weight into the breach the struggling employers' associations had made. These associations were practically middle-class affairs, and now, compelled by hard times and great captains of industry, they gave organized labor an awful and decisive defeat. It was an all-powerful alliance, but it was an alliance of the lion and the lamb, as the middle class was soon to learn.

Labor was bloody and sullen, but crushed. Yet its defeat did not put an end to the hard times. The banks, themselves constituting one of the most important forces of the Oligarchy, continued to call in credits. The Wall Street group turned the stock market into a maelstrom where the values of all the land crumbled away almost to nothingness. And out of all the rack and ruin rose the form of the nascent Oligarchy, imperturbable, indifferent, and sure. Its serenity and certitude was terrifying. Not only did it use its own vast power, but it used all the power of the United States Treasury to carry out its plans.

The captains of industry had turned upon the middle class. The employers' associations, that had helped the captains of industry to tear and rend labor, were now torn and rent by their quondam allies. Amidst the crashing of the middle men, the small business men and manufacturers, the trust stood firm. Nay, the trusts did more than stand firm. They were active. They sowed wind, and wind, and ever more wind; for they alone knew how to reap the whirlwind and make a profit out of it. And such profits! Colossal profits! Strong enough themselves to weather the storm that was largely their own brewing, they turned loose and plundered the wrecks that floated about them. Values were pitifully and inconceivably shrunken, and the trusts added hugely to their holdings, even extending their enterprises into many new fields—and always at the expense of the middle class.

Thus the summer of 1912 witnessed the virtual death-thrust to the middle class. Even Ernest was astounded at the quickness with which it had been done. He shook his head ominously and looked forward without hope to the fall elections.

"It's no use," he said. "We are beaten. The Iron Heel is here. I had hoped for a peaceable victory at the ballot-box. I was wrong. Wickson was right. We shall be robbed of our few remaining liberties; the Iron Heel will walk upon our faces; nothing remains but a bloody revolution of the working class. Of course we will win, but I shudder to think of it."

And from then on Ernest pinned his faith in revolution. In this he was in advance of his party. His fellow Socialists could not agree with him. They still insisted that victory could be gained through the elections. It was not that they were stunned. They were too cool-headed and courageous for that. They were merely incredulous, that was all. Ernest could not get them seriously to fear the coming of the Oligarchy. [illegible]

"And when they take me out of Congress," Ernest replied coldly, "and put me against a wall, and blow my brains out—what then?"

"Then we'll rise in our might," a dozen voices answered at once.

"Then you'll welter in your gore," was his retort. "I've heard that song sung by the middle class, and where is it now in its might?"

CHAPTER XI

The Great Adventure

Mr. Wickson did not send for father. They met by chance on the ferry-boat to San Francisco, so that the warning he gave father was not premeditated. Had they not met accidentally, there would not have been any warning. Not that the outcome would have been different, however. Father came of stout old Mayflower stock, and the blood was imperative in him.

"Ernest was right," he told me, as soon as he had returned home. "Ernest is a very remarkable young man, and I'd rather see you his wife than the wife of Rockefeller himself or the King of England."

"What's the matter?" I asked in alarm.

"The Oligarchy is about to tread upon our faces—yours and mine. Wickson as much as told me so. He was very kind—for an oligarch. He offered to reinstate me in the university. What do you think of that? He, Wickson, a sordid money-grabber, has the power to determine whether I shall or shall not teach in the university of the state. But he offered me even better than that—offered to make me president of some great college of physical sciences that is being planned—the Oligarchy must get rid of its surplus somehow, you see.

"'Do you remember what I told that Socialist lover of your daughter's?' he said. 'I told him that we would walk upon the faces of the working class. And so we shall. As for you, I have for you a deep respect as a scientist; but if you threw your fortunes in with the working class—well, watch out for your face, that is all.' And then he turned and left me."

"It means we'll have to marry earlier than you planned," was Ernest's comment when we told him.

I could not follow his reasoning, but I was soon to learn it. It was at this time that the quarterly dividend of the Sierra Mills was paid—or, rather, should have been paid, for father did not receive his. After waiting several days, father wrote to the secretary. Promptly came the reply that there was no record on the books of father's owning any stock, and a polite request for more explicit information.

"I'll make it explicit enough, confound him," father declared, and departed for the bank to get the stock in question from his safe-deposit box.

"Ernest is a very remarkable man," he said when he got back and while I was helping him off with his overcoat. "I repeat, my daughter, that young man of yours is a very remarkable young man."

I had learned, whenever he praised Ernest in such fashion, to expect disaster.

"They have already walked upon my face," father explained. "There was no stock. The box was empty. You and Ernest will have to get married pretty quickly."

Father insisted on laboratory methods. He brought the Sierra Mills into court, but he could not bring the books of the Sierra Mills into court. He did not control the courts, and the Sierra Mills did. That explained it all. He was thoroughly beaten by the law, and the bare-faced robbery held good.

It is almost laughable now, when I look back on it, the way father was beaten. He met Wickson accidentally on the street in San Francisco, and he told Wickson that he was a damned scoundrel. And then father was arrested for attempted assault, fined in the police court, and bound over to keep the peace. It was all so ridiculous that when he got home he had to laugh himself. But what a furor was raised in the local papers! There was grave talk about the bacillus of violence that infected all men who embraced Socialism; and father, with his long and peaceful life, was instanced as a shining example of how the bacillus of violence worked. Also, it was asserted by more than one paper that father's mind had weakened under the strain of scientific study, and confinement in a state asylum for the insane was suggested. Nor was this merely talk. It was an imminent peril. But father was wise enough to see it. He had the Bishop's experience to lesson from, and he lessoned well. He kept quiet no matter what injustice was perpetrated on him, and really, I think, surprised his enemies.

There was the matter of the house—our home. A mortgage was foreclosed on it, and we had to give up possession. Of course there wasn't any mortgage, and never had been any mortgage. The ground had been bought outright, and the house had been paid for when it was built. And house and lot had always been free and unencumbered. Nevertheless there was the mortgage, properly and legally drawn up and signed, with a record of the payments of interest through a number of years. Father made no outcry. As he had been robbed of his money, so was he now robbed of his home. And he had no recourse. The machinery of society was in the hands of those who were [illegible]

spend my last days in an insane asylum."

Which reminds me of Bishop Morehouse, whom I have neglected for many pages. But first let me tell of my marriage. In the play of events, my marriage sinks into insignificance, I know, so I shall barely mention it.

"Now we shall become real proletarians," father said, when we were driven from our home. "I have often envied that young man of yours for his actual knowledge of the proletariat. Now I shall see and learn for myself."

Father must have had strong in him the blood of adventure. He looked upon our catastrophe in the light of an adventure. No anger nor bitterness possessed him. He was too philosophic and simple to be vindictive and he lived too much in the world of mind to miss the creature comforts we were giving up. So it was, when we moved to San Francisco into four wretched rooms in the slum south of Market Street, that he embarked upon the adventure with the joy and enthusiasm of a child—combined with the clear sight and mental grasp of an extraordinary intellect. He really never crystallized mentally. He had no false sense of values. Conventional or habitual values meant nothing to him. The only values he recognized were mathematical and scientific facts. My father was a great man. He had the mind and the soul that only great men have. In ways he was even greater than Ernest, than whom I have known none greater.

Even I found some relief in our change of living. If nothing else, I was escaping from the organized ostracism that had been our increasing portion in the university town ever since the enmity of the ascent Oligarchy had been incurred. And the change was to me likewise adventure, and the greatest of all, for it was love-adventure. The change in our fortunes had hastened my marriage, and it was as a wife that I came to live in the four rooms on Pell Street, in the San Francisco slum.

(To be continued.)

VANCOUVER ISLAND DEFENCE FUND

Previously acknowledged	$2635.60
S. D. P. Local, Assinaboia, Sask.	3.00
Local 138, Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, Van. B. C.	8.00
Finnish Socialist Ex. Com. Tor.	22.75
Bowen Island, B. C., P. Wood	1.00
Whiteman's Creek, B. C., T. B. Miles	1.00
Blind River, Ont., M. Buckea	1.00
Finnish Local, Cream Hill, Ont	26.00
Nat. Finnish Socialist Organization, Chicago	9.60
Locals 59 and 88, S. D. P., Toronto, Ont.	2.00
J. Karrgos	6.00
Finnish Local No. 20, S. D. P. C., Websters Corners, B. C.	23.60
Finnish Local, Keewatin, Minn. U. S. A.	11.65
Frank McKee and Axel T. Johnson, Main, Sask.	2.00
Green Valley Socialist Party, Rocky Mountain House, Alta	3.20
Finnish Socialist Local, Port Arthur, Ont.	23.40
Local No. 9, S. D. P., Victoria	30.00
Finnish Socialist Local, Mullan, Idaho, U. S. A.	3.60
C. G. Johnson, Carmi, B. C.	1.00
S. S. Osasto Uo. 1, Cook Co., Chicago, Ill.	10.90
Local No. 21, S. D. P., Edmonton, Alta.	6.50
Finnish Ex. Com., S. D. P. of C.	32.50
Trades and Labor Council, Regina, Sask.	10.00
Com's Cronk and McCombs, Sillico, Alta.	3.00
John Heaton, S. P. C. Local, Kenora	6.50
Millwaukee, Wis., Finnish Local, per Arvo Saro	3.00
Vancouver, B. C., Pattern-makers Association	7.50
Finnish Local, Port Arthur, Erick Korkala	2.40
Per A. G. Godfrey, South Wellington, B. C.	22.00
Finnish Local, Mond, Ont.	12.65
T. C. Wood, per Western Clarion	2.00
Finnish Socialist Local, Toimi, Lake Co., Minn.	8.00
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Nelson, B. C.	10.00
S. S. Osasto, Garson Mine, Sudbury, Ont.	7.65
Local 134, Sheet Metal Workers, Victoria, B. C.	10.00
S. S. Osasto, Cobalt, Ont.	33.00
Greenwood Union, W. F. M.	5.00
Int. Union No. 510, Steam Engineers, Prince Rupert	5.00
Miners, Cardiff, Alta., per A. Fleming	57.80
Finnish Local, Eckville, Alta., O. S. Bandell	11.00
Local 495, Journeyman Plumbers, New Westminster	10.00
Local Union 138, Vancouver, Painters, Dec. and Paper.	5.00
L. Civitanovitch, per L. Rondeau, Local 322, I. W. W.	1.00
Total, Dec. 16	$3093.55

O. M. O'Brien, late Socialist member for Rocky Mountain, will leave early in January for an extended lecture tour of the Eastern provinces. He is at present delivering a series of lectures in Alberta.

The miners of the Kicking Horse Pass are arranging to hold big protest meetings in behalf of the arrested Nanaimo strikers. A meeting will be held at Field on Dec. 28, and at Bank…

BERLIN'S UNEMPLOYED

Eight Per Cent of Members of Unions Are Without Work.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The Socialist Vorwarts publishes exact statistics with regard to the number of unemployed in Berlin as registered by the General Federation of Trade Unions, after a complete census between Nov. 10 and 15. Of 306,000 organized members in forty-six unions, 25,038, or over 8 per cent, were unemployed. Since the organized constitute almost exactly three-tenths of the total number of workers registered by the state insurance bureau, and since unemployment is unlikely to be proportionately much less amongst the unorganized, the total number of unemployed in Berlin at the present time must be about 85,000.

On its part, the municipal statistics office of the City of Berlin shows that the number of unemployed in September was 8,000 more than last year, more than double in comparison with 1909.

STRIKE AGAINST CHURCH

Movement of Secession in Germany Is Causing Serious Concern.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The growth of the agitation for a "universal strike" against the church is causing serious concern among German religious dignitaries.

The immediate aim of the movement is to encourage secessions, which have already reached very considerable proportions from the established state church. Seeing that persons who renounce their religious affiliations escape paying the church tax, it can easily be imagined that the German economic soul jumps, not unreadily, at the opportunity and that the number of withdrawals is increasing with quite alarming regularity.

How seriously the situation is regarded is shown by the authorities proposing to raise the fee for registering withdrawals of church membership to $5. The present fee is 85 cents.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Dec. 20, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St. at 8 p. m. Present—Karme, Pritchard, Sidaway and secretary. Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from L. E. Bartlett, Whonnock; Local Enderby No. 65, So. Ft. George No. 61, Organizer Walker (2), W. L. Phillips, Fernie. Routine. Filed.

Financial Report

Receipts—	
Sundries	$ 6.00
C. Lestor, literature	1.00
Total	$ 7.00
Expenses—	
Sundries	$ 1.00
A. Karme, on acc. loan	15.00
Total	$16.000

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Dec. 29, 1913.

Convened as above, Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from F. S. Faulkner, N. Vancouver; Local Erskine No. 32, Alta.; C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago; Local Toronto No. 1, A. W. Murphy, Regina; B. McCutcheon, Winnipeg; Womans' Socialist League, Oakland, Cal.; Royal Tailors, Ottawa; Local Montreal No. 1, Local Barons No. 47, Alta.; T. Grogan, Nelson, B. C. (2); G. A. Moore, Nanaimo; Wm. Erwin, Wimborne, Alta.; M. L., Ottawa; Postmaster, Saskatoon; J. Pilkington, Enderby, B. C.; T. Mellalieu, Port Arthur; Organizer Gribble, Montreal; Moses Baritz, Winnipeg.

Bills—Editing Clarion No. 736, $10; office rent, $2.50; sundries, $1.30. Warrants ordered drawn.

The circulation competition was reconsidered and finally passed in amended form.

Financial Report

Receipts—	
Clarion fund	$ 2.60
Clarion subs	40.75
Clarion ads	1.50
Local Sandon, B. C., No. 36, directory	2.00
Local Montreal No. 1, duplicate charter	1.00
Local Montreal No. 1, literature	5.50
Local Montreal No. 1, directory	3.00
Local Montreal No. 1, bundles	4.00
Local Enderby, B. C., No. 65, bundles	1.50
J. P. Johnson, Enderby, bundles	1.05
Local Winnipeg No. 1, bundles	2.00
Local Winnipeg No. 1, directory	1.00
Man. P. E. C., directory	3.00
Total	$69.10
Expenses—	
As per warrants	$13.60

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Secretary.

CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT

No. 736

Receipts—	
Subs	$ 75.55
Bundles	25.10
Directory	12.00
Ads	1.50
Job work	1.35
Total	$115.50
Expenses—	
Editing	$ 10.00
Printing and mailing	94.00
Total	$104.00

CLARION FUND

(Maintenance)

Dec. 9, brought forward	$163.65
Local Montreal No. 1, ass't	2.50
B. L. J., city	1.00
Total receipts to Dec. 21	$167.45

B. C. MINERS' LIBERATION LEAGUE

Report of Past Secretary-Treasurer C. V. Cook, 74 Hastings Street, West.

Vancouver, B. C. Nov. 30, 1913.

Receipts—		
Balance on hand, report of Nov. 15	$ 20.85	
Collections and donations	55.95	
Received from cards	219.45	
Received from buttons	142.25	
Received from books	6.75	
		$475.35
Disbursements—		
Printing	$147.40	
Advertising	67.05	
Deposit Horse Show Building	50.00	
Wages	122.50	
Miscellaneous expense	46.30	
Postage, express, stationary, etc., etc., Rev. Hedley books	21.50	
		$454.75
Balance on hand Nov. 30		$20.60
Total		$475.35

The above financial statement is approved and found correct by the Executive Board of the B. C. Miners' Liberation League.

HUGH J. McEWAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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Education, Spencer..25c
Ingersolls 24 Lectures..75c
Riddle of the Universe, Haeckel..25c
God and My Neighbor, Blatchford..25c
Not Guilty, Blatchford..25c
Evolution of Man, Haeckel..75c

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Can she do this with a poor growth of hair?
Can she do this with undeveloped bust, pallid and feeble?
Can she do this with a rough skin, yellow, wrinkled, or dotted with pimples and black-heads?
Do you suffer having a double chin?

No matter what your other attainments are, you owe it to yourself to attain symmetry of grace and a CLEAR SKIN. When at the theatre or at the ballroom did you ever compare your complexion, and your physical development, to that of others? Our appliance will gain you the clear skin you desire. If you are at all interested, read what prominent authorities say.

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Shaving at home with the advent of the safety razor is becoming more and more universal, and with the new Vacuum Massager in his home every man can thoroughly massage his face, neck and scalp in just a few moments in a clean, sanitary, delightful manner, adding strength and vigor, which is a considerable asset in beginning a day's business, or at the evening dinner or theatre party.

Our Massage Machine is a new invention, guaranteed, and massages as it were mechanically by water power, creating a suction. The Vacuum or Pneumatic process, when applied to any part of the body, causes an increased stimulation of the blood circulation in a very natural manner, beautifying and strengthening the tissues. When applied to the BUST, the most responsive part of the body to the vacuo-vascular treatment, immediate improvement is noticeable. The nourishment fed into the tissues by the blood builds and rounds the BREASTS INTO WHITE DOMES of firm, youthful flesh—a permanent and natural formation with grace and life, and health, portrayed through the beautiful complexion of the skin, in a speedy, natural way and in the privacy of your home.

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[illegible] for which send me [illegible] Address [illegible]