"THE [illegible]UTIVE OF THE MODE[illegible] STATE IS BUT A COM[illegible]EE FOR MANAGING [illegible] COMMON AFFAI[illegible] OF THE WHOLE BO[illegible]OISIE."

Wis. Historical Library MADISON, WIS.

WESTERN CLARION

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

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

NU[illegible]ER 740 — VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914 — $1.00

WAKE UP TO YOUR POSITION

"Could but the workers understand, and would they but heed." This phrase, ofttimes spoken by our Com. E. V. Debs, often comes into my head as I am reading or discussing Socialism with some of my fellow slaves who do not believe in this mad doctrine as they call it—the doctrine that would break up the home—stands for free love—in fact, stands for everything that goes to make the lot of the worker harder to bear. As if it could be any worse than what it is at present.

How simple it seems to anyone who has read a book or two on Scientific Socialism, this class struggle which has been going on for the past hundreds of years, and is still on today. This struggle between the possessed and the dispossessed, the capitalists who produce nothing useful and have every luxury at their command, and the working or slave class, which produces everything useful in society and receives nothing but misery and debts in return for it.

We were told, when at school, that "A fair exchange is no robbery," but what kind of an exchange is this—having a class which rides on the backs of the workers and does nothing useful in production, receiving every luxury, and a class which produces everything and receives a mere pittance?

Oh, you slave! Think, read, try and realize what your position in society is, and it will become to you quite simple, that you will have to help yourself out of this rut, which we are all in today. It is up to you, and all of us. What are you going to do about it? You might say, "I can't do it myself," and quite true. This is where the class struggle comes in. The capitalist class owns the machinery of production, but can they work it? No. It needs your labor power, your energy, your brains, to work it, and without these their machinery is of no use to them. It is not of your hide and mine where they get all this luxury, their automobiles, flunkies to serve them hand and foot, while we who produce all these things live face to face with starvation all our lives, and have nothing to look forward to, but hard work, ragged clothes, cheap food, and cuts in wages, to bring us even lower than what we are.

Are you, of the working class, going to stand idly by and let this thing go on much longer, or are you going to say, with the man whose wife was always after him for talking about Socialism, "I can be a firebrand, lighting here and there, until perhaps I light so many that they will be unable to extinguish them until their whole throne is burned away?"

We can't change this system individually, so we must co-operate among our own class, and that is the aim of the Socialist Party—to educate and bring together the workers, to overthrow this system, where a few get all the best and the great majority get nothing. The only way out is to educate the workers up to the point where they can take over the machinery of production and run it for themselves instead of for a master class.

Come on over, and get wised up, for sooner or later you will be compelled to take sides. The time is ripe, could but the workers understand, and would they but heed.

P. S.

ELEMENTARY SOCIALISM

The First of a Series By Wilfrid Gribble

INTRODUCTION

Socialism is a word that is very loosely used. The Socialist movement is often spoken of a "Socialism," but it is no more Socialism than the Astronomical Society is Astronomy.

Neither is Socialism a future state of Society, for Socialism is and the future state of Society is not.

In this introduction, and in the chapters on the subject of Elementary Socialism which follow, the word Socialism will only be used in one sense, given only one meaning, its real and only true meaning—the Science by which the phenomena of Society are explained.

The Use and Function of Science

At this point it may be well to define Science. The English philosopher, Herbert Spencer, defines Science as "Knowledge of a high order of generality." True enough, but a little obscure to the average individual who is not "up" in the Spencerian terminology. I will try to simplify a little by explaining the function, the use of Science.

The function of Science is to explain, to make simple, to solve the puzzles of Nature.

Let me give a few instances. Take Astronomy; its function is to explain the movements of the heavenly bodies, including this earth we are on.

Just to explain them for the sake of explaining them, just for the fun of it? Oh, no! But for the use that can be made of the knowledge, by producing more competent navigators, etc.

Then let us take that branch of Science known as Geology.

Geology explains the structure of the earth. How the earth is formed in layers called strata, approximately how long it took Nature to form those strata, the process by which Nature did it, or probably did it, how, when we find one mineral we are likely to find a mineral of another kind somewhere near it, and a great many other things about the earth have been explained and are being explained by Geology, and no doubt in the future, by Geology, many things will be explained that have not yet been.

Again, the object of explaining is not just to explain.

The more that is known of Geology, the more competent mining engineers and miners are produced, and greater results can be obtained from their efforts. So with all branches of Science—the main and only real object of their study is to use the knowledge gained to obtain results.

Undoubtedly there are many who find scientific study intensely interesting, and to such the study itself is an end, but this does not affect the fact that students of Science, generally speaking, study with a view to results.

Science Has no Ethics

One point I want to make right here: No scientific student approaches a subject from a point of view of "right or wrong," of what "ought to be."

The true student engages himself in finding out what is or what has been, as a guide to his actions, or as an indication of what is likely to be. This is particularly true of the earnest student of Socialism. He knows that from his, the working-class point of view, there is something the matter with Society now, but he doesn't howl about its being "absolutely wrong." What he knows is that it doesn't suit him as a member of the working class, so he starts to study, to find out about the Society of which he is a member, in order to find where he "comes in." Before he has studied long he begins to find out that the more he knows about past society the more he knows about the present, and the clearer he is as to where he "gets off at."

Then if he is a man of spirit, knowing where the shoe pinches and resenting it, and finding he can't stop the pinch himself, he is out to get as many as he can on the job of stopping—not just easing—the pinch.

He knows what he wants all right—he always knew that—but not until he studied Socialism, the true Sociology, or Science which explains Society—did he know how it could be secured.

Practically everyone knows what he wants. All the working class desire all the good things of life; they have always desired them, but nothing was ever obtained merely by desiring, just by wanting it.

Let me put it this way: This is a world of plenty—now. The workers are going short in the midst of plenty—now. Something is the matter—now. They don't do away with what is the matter now, because they are ignorant of it now, and it is up to us who were also ignorant on this point once, but are not now, to enlighten the ignorance of our fellow-slaves now.

Learn and Then Act

Not until enough members of the working class understand their position in Society will Society be reorganized for the benefit of the workers; the workers will only understand their position by a knowledge of Socialism, hence the imperative need of unremitting propaganda by competent men, and competence can only be secured by study.

But, let me warn students right here against being only students.

No one man, in his little short life, can ever "know it all."

Study with a view to action should be the intention of the student at the start, and after some study, his spare time should be devoted partly to study, and partly to action; how much to each his own judgment, circumstances, or the advice he gets from those more experienced than himself, must decide.

There are some who study a great deal and do nothing—at any rate nothing in the way of real propaganda; there are others who do not study at all, or very little, and try to do a great deal—generally doing more harm than good. The most vicious type of all are those students who become merely critics.

But I will not dwell on these more or less useless types, as the earnest student, for whom alone I write, will "tumble to" them, as I have, by experience.

The Pivotal Point

Something is the matter now, I said before. Well, what? We Socialists say Class Ownership of the Means of Production. We say the fact that a small minority own the means of life is the cause of all social evils. What is more, we prove it—to those who will give us the opportunity. We haven't guessed at this—we have studied it out. We don't believe this—we know it.

I speak particularly to those who are just starting to study and I especially want to draw their attention to one out-

(Continued on page four)

SOME IRISH HISTORY

(Being a continuation of the articles on Home Rule by A. Budden).

"It's the most distressful country that ever yet was seen."

The terrible pathos of this fine old song expresses in a wonderful manner the state of affairs in the Emerald Isle —a condition of things, however, by no means as rare as the composer of the ballad would have us believe, for wherever the iron heel of oppression grinds gory across the neck of a slave class, all the misery that Ireland is heir to has been duplicated.

Perhaps the only reason for ventilating Erin's woes, by others than the slaves themselves, is, as usual, that one band of brigands may "put it over" on the others. The famine-racked plains of India, the bloody shambles of Putomayo, the industrial hells of England, the terrors of Homestead, McKees Rocks or Trinidad, the repression and terrorism rampant on Vancouver Island, find but few publicists, do not even move the capitalist hireling from the turgid path of recording the latest lechery or the insane indecencies of maudlin mendicants or prurient plutocrats.

Ireland's Part in English History

The publicity given to Ireland and her ills is due, in part, to her geographical position, and to the industrial development of Europe. To understand the condition of one country we must examine the states surrounding it. No nation on earth reaches a very marked state of development without influencing its neighbors, and in turn getting something from them. The Emerald Isle could no more be what it is had it not been for the struggle to destroy the hold of Feudalism in Europe, than England's history could be a record of kings enthroned and dethroned without the sinister island across the Irish Channel, for Erin became a base of operations for opposing forces.

Now in the hands of one, now wrested away bloodily by the other, now cringing under the [illegible]patter of Jesuitical sanctity, now shuddering at the shock of charging squadrons or the reek of a burning country-side, now ground beneath the colonization schemes of England's rising "Protestant" capitalist class, the wide fields and lush pastures of Ireland were as often red as green—and with the blood of a myriad trampled slaves, sacrificed to man's great master—Property.

The Decline of the Papacy

By the beginning of the fourteenth century the power of that great Feudal aristocrat, whose name is Rome, had already begun to decline. Fled were the days when the pilgrim's staff "bloomed in the great Pope's sight," departed forever that era of omnipotence when Hildebrand, Pope Gregory the Second, kept Henry and Bertha for three long days and three snow-clad nights outside his palace door, wild with fear and gaunt with supplication —clad only in their smocks. Banished, at last, the day when the Vatican deposed or enthroned monarchs by the direct method of anathema; already was heard throughout Europe that cry for freedom from the Papacy, that whisper of the rising bourgeois, skulking along the narrow, squalid streets, louting low to my lord the Baron, fawning, sycophantic, but rancorously rebellious at heart. The defiant attitude of Luther about the year 1540 gave to the people new courage. Rome moved to destroy in one fell stroke this new economic power, in whom it recognized its arch-enemy, Nebhul, or Be-elzebub.

From the Year 1540 the Story of Europe Is One of Blood

The great Feudal corporation managed from the Vatican put forth its greatest effort, threw all its cards on the table—and lost. Revolt in Germany, next Holland, then the Huguenots, then the Armada as a reply to England's break from Feudalism, drained the resources and broke down, for the time being, resistance to the rising method of production. But Rome, fighting for the life of the system which gave her birth, was not to be so shaken off. That the revolt in Holland ended in disaster for them, that the Armada was so ruthlessly destroyed; that their power in the New World was already on the wane, that the greater or industrial portion of Europe no longer paid them allegiance, disheartened, but did not deter the emissaries of the church from their untiring efforts to regain their erstwhile hold.

England the Greatest Stumbling Block

England was their greatest stumbling block. The hardy men of Devon, the Drakes and Frobishers, "venturing down to the sea in ships," already lay like devouring dragons athwart the route of Spanish plate ships. Nombre de Dios, La Gourza, Lima, were open prey to those "gentlemen adventurers of England," who, in their small ships, fell like a storm of thunderbolts upon the Spanish possessions. Hanging priests and despoiling Rome's property seems to have largely made up their program, to harry the children of the devil their greatest form of religious exercise. Of course, they did not know, when they so vehemently denounced Popery, that they mispronounced it, for properly spelt, it was "Property," in a form adverse to that whose champions they were.

Already Henry the Eighth, of blessed memory," had parcelled [illegible] church lands in England, selling [illegible] tion great tracts of fertile [illegible] hill, thrusting the monks [illegible] "Brides of Christ" out into [illegible] of the proletarians. Already [illegible] had tasted the steel of English [illegible]turers. England must be [illegible] Albion, home of Thomas of Canterbury, of Bede and Cuthbert, must once [illegible] bow to the power that dwelt [illegible] Tiber.

Rome's Strategy

Hounded out of England by [illegible] almost diabolic ingenuity, but [illegible] became possible—to establish, [illegible]ly as possibly, outposts of Rome [illegible] of attack, blockhouses, from [illegible] soldier or priest might issue [illegible] sion demanded. Scotland, Ireland [illegible] Wales were the most adjacent [illegible] and the history of these three countries written with the golden pen of Historical Materialism, betrays hardly anything else.

"Scotland and Wales must be [illegible] for the time being; Ireland must claim our attention from henceforward."

It is like an intricate problem in chess. The moves are not always clear, a great deal is obscured forever. [illegible] from the tangled skein may we unravel enough to show the gamesters and the booty.

In the reign of "Good Queen Bess" the play was already well advanced. Spanish soldiers and priests were even then tramping about the "Isle of Saints." Six hundred of them were driven to bay at Smerwick, and mercilessly butchered in the name of a free religion and of capitalist dominion. In 1588 the Spanish Armada was routed from off the seas by the enterprise of privateersmen, whose crews were rotten with scurvy and disease, owing to the splendid food supply maintained by a patriotic government under the heel of red-headed and frankly brutal Queen Bess. The bourgeois called—"Check!"

The Expropriation of the Irish Peasantry

Two years before the death of Elizabeth, and in answer to the English challenge, (and, one is led to believe, in order to stay, if possible, the inroads of English colonization), the Insurrection of Tyrone burst out in flaming fury, for the English adventurers had already, with the aid of the government, parcelled out great tracts of land into seigniorial estates, driving the Catholic element away, and trying to populate them with tenant farmers from England and Scotland. The potato (the fateful "spud," destined to assist so powerfully in the final expropriation of Irish peasantry) was introduced on Sir Walter Raleigh's domain about this time. The expropriation (one may not say "robbery," for fear of lese majeste) of the church lands in England by the powerful, if much-married, Henry the Eighth, broke down the traditional and religious aspects of land tenure, and opened the way for those new landlords who already had appeared. Driving the peasantry from off the land and replacing them with sheep (for the price of wool was high) they gave the first impetus to that "primitive accumulation" about which the apologists of capital bleat so loudly, and over which Marx is so justly ironic.

Small wonder that Ireland should also "benefit" by the pioneers of modern industry. Ireland! A place accursed! Ireland! Full of Papishers! The backdoor of England—and all but unguarded at that! Ireland! A country of lush pastures and rough moors, destined by Almighty God for sheep pasturage and general agricultural pursuits! Shame upon those "Chosen of the Lord" resident in England, if they drive not out the Amalekites and all the Popish crew!

The continual expropriation of the English peasant, dating from the reign of Henry the Seventh, found its reflection in Ireland in more bloody and ruthless [illegible]. "Colonization" was the scheme decided upon. In the reign of James the First, 1610, for example half a million acres of land in Leitrim, Shannon and North Wexford were granted. This method of plantation, whose details must not detain us here, was, of course, accompanied by horrible suffering upon the part of those unfortunates, who formerly possessed the land. But no matter! The "right" must always prevail. Catholics were tormented now as they had tormented the Protestant. The religions are always cruel, and in these times the out did themselves. The new landed proprietor, enemy of Feudal tenure (and therefor Protestant) joined hands in England with the rising bourgeoisie in an effort to strangle once and for all the half Communal, half Feudal methods of Catholic Ireland. Fines were levied on Catholics for non-attendance at Protestant churches; confiscation and butchery also played a grim part in the tragedy.

But now arose another cloud in the sapphire sky of English lordship—the "colonists" began to develop themselves. It seems to be the misfortune of modern property owners and their fore-bears to be dogged by Nemesis, and know no peace. Sheep in Ireland came into active competition with sheep in England, and Wentworth (afterwards Lord Stafford) was sent post-haste to suppress these flocks and herds, under the herdship of the Papisher as in the flocks of the Lord's Anointed. Indeed, the "Lords of the Pale" had taken the hint from the "colonists."

Abortive Moves by Rome.

Meanwhile, in England, the process of "accumulation" was proceeding apace. Charles the First, married to Rome, dominated by the new landlords, who were even now pressing upon the yeomen (a type of peasant); bowled at by the bourgeois element, interested upon the one hand in freeing land from Feudal tenure, and releasing serf and peasant that they might become "free" laborers; seeking to maintain the absolute monarchy—is himself to be pitied. In the year of grace 1641 the crisis matured and broke. Charles came into violent contact with the Parliament.

(To be concluded next issue.)

O'BRIEN REPORTS

The past few months have been the most encouraging in my experience as a travelling teacher for the Socialist movement. On account of the exceptional fine weather the roads were much better than usual, which is a very important factor in getting meetings in the country; it also made it easier for the farm slaves to deliver to their masters' elevators the large crops, and receive in return their scanty wages, which, so far as most of the supposed owners of farms are concerned, amounted to sufficient being placed to their credit to make their credit good for another year's miserable existence; that is, their steady job would be assured. Some would do better than that. Others have been, and no doubt more will be, sold out by the sheriff.

As yet even a Socialist speaker cannot successfully compete with Santa Claus, so I did not speak from the 22nd to the 28th of December, but I assisted the comrades with twenty-four meetings that month. On Jan. 3 I drove about forty miles north of Lloydminster. The weather was fine. I had promised the weather man it would be the last chance I would take during the winter, so far from the railway.

I spent a week with my sister at Biggar, Sask., expecting a comrade to arrange three or four meetings in that vicinity, but he had left that part. Such a small population scattered over this big Canada requires a great deal of corresponding and careful studying of maps; guides and routes to get the meetings properly advertised so as to collect enough to keep going. Owing to another mishap I was from Sunday to Sunday without a meeting.

As I am going through to the Atlantic and back again, speaking at every place at which I can get a meeting, all who wish to encourage this work should send what they can spare to Comrade J. H. Burrough, Secy. of the Dominion Executive of the Socialist Party of Canada, 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

More again.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

QUIT GROWLING; START THINKING

[illegible]

A C[illegible] Grum[illegible]

[illegible] trade organizations, [illegible] made it [illegible] grumble against the [illegible] attempted, by strikes [illegible] to get better terms. [illegible] always grumble [illegible] grumble because they [illegible] work, and then they [illegible] they have none. To [illegible] seem peculiar, yet when [illegible] to the motive be[illegible] it seems no long[illegible] the reason for it [illegible]

Mad, But Ignorant

[illegible]ough at the present time the [illegible] are not really clamoring for [illegible] they can only get what they [illegible] through that avenue. Although [illegible] they say they want work, yet it is the [illegible] of life that they are after. [illegible] though the ordinary wage [illegible] may be of his true position in society, he must, of necessity, struggle [illegible] capitalist every time, yet [illegible] field of industry he must [illegible] the dispossessed army of exploited [illegible] the best terms from the sale of his labor power from those who are his exploiters. He knows that if he [illegible] a decrease in wages tomorrow he would receive less wages, etc., [illegible] his employer would get the benefit. Consequently he hates the employer and his class. He has got to that position through bitter experience, not knowing [illegible] for the cause of [illegible]. The capitalist is the fiend [illegible] who [illegible] daily [illegible].

Necessity the Moving Force

[illegible] this position to[illegible] knows that he [illegible] his desires. More[illegible] the individual capitalist [illegible]. He calls him an [illegible] leech, and a host of [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] sabotage and [illegible] is often [illegible]. All this is the result of the [illegible] working to " that [illegible] Socialist at the street corner," [illegible] of the fakir element from the [illegible] Politics with a capital "P."

And how would the Socialist alter [illegible]? To answer this question we will first find out what a Socialist is.

To be a Socialist it is essential for a person to understand the law of evolution. The law of Transformism is natural to every organism, whether biological or sociological. Further, this transformism is caused through organisms "internally arranging or adapting themselves to external conditions" (Spencer). The organisms that transform or adapt themselves are the ones to survive—and we all know that the prime motive is Necessity, whether social or animal.

Thus it is that we have a change in the external economic conditions, then we must have a change internally, in the make up of society, to meet these conditions. And it is the working class which must force this change, because it is dire necessity which calls it to action.

How It Works

And now that we have got so far, let us see how internal action can be brought about.

In the present system of wealth production the essential factor is that profits must be realized. This being so, then profits, (or surplus value) or the accumulation of commodities in the hands of the few, and the expropriation of the many, is inherent in the very nature of capitalism. In fact, it is capitalism itself, root and branch, for capital nowadays is neither more nor less than exploiting power.

But what is it that gives to the capitalist class the power to exploit? It is not due to them being numerically

(Continued on page four)

UTOPIAN PHILANTHROPY

Creates a Demonstration of "Identity of Interest"

No theorizing or philosophizing seems to convert the great bulk of our class to a knowledge of their position in the capitalist world. Not all the speechifying of the few class-conscious, or even the oft-repeated explanations in The Clarion, give the desired knowledge so well as their daily experinces with their masters. The strikes and lock-outs, starvation and the militia, and, not least, the club, seem to teach far quicker, but here comes a new experience.

The Ford Auto Manufacturing Co., generously (!) gives back to its workers $10,000,000, with an increase of wages, causing 75,000 unemployed from all parts of the States to assemble, on the chance of getting a job. Other outfits commence to give lower wages to the newcomers as they employ them, and they offer themselves for the steady jobs at lower rates. The unions, in alarm for their standard of wages, meet and protest to the Ford Co., for being so kind as to give abnormal wages to their employees, because of its consequences.

A pretty state of things!

Here is the lesson the Socialists have been harping on for years—the commodity nature of labor power, how it rises and falls in price according to supply and demand like any other commodity, that the supply is ever greater than the demand, and a declining wage the consequence.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Union Man, industrial or otherwise, how are you going to do it? Why don't you hunch in with us, and demand the whole cheese, instead of little bits?

C. McMAHON SMITH.

New York.

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.

COPY OF A LETTER TO F. HYATT

Secretary St. John Trades and Labor Council, St. John, N. B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Jan. 30, 1914.

126 Remission Register:

Sir—With reference to your letter of the 23rd inst. to the Minister of Justice, enclosing resolution passed by the Trades and Labor Council, praying for the release of the Vancouver Island Miners, I am commanded to inform you that His Royal Highness, the Governor General, does not consider the case of these men to be one of interference.

SIR THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Of German invention for war purposes is a mine which may be planted in a field until discharged from a distance by electricity, when it projects a few feet into the air a grenade which fires 400 bullets in all directions horizontally.

The few who own the earth are the masters of those who produce wealth.

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516 Main St. Vancouver, B. C.

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Saturday, February 28..............................1914

REDISTRIBUTION

According to press reports, the Redistribution Bill, now before the Dominion parliament, provides for thirteen members for B. C. (seven previously) Ontario will lose four (dropping from eighty-six to eight-two), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will each lose two (the former getting sixteen instead of eighteen, as at present, the latter dropping from thirteen to eleven), Alberta will get an increased representation of twelve members in all (seven at present). Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which now have ten members each, will have fifteen and sixteen respectively. Prince Edward Island's apportionment is undecided.

Reports continue to come in to this office bearing witness to the fact that our party is in a condition of healthy activity from coast to coast—more generally active than it has been, probably, since its formation. With the opening of spring the circulation of The Clarion, now stationary, or nearly so, (but paying for itself), is expected to increase with the opportunities of getting subs, and it is up to the comrades everywhere to do their best to take advantage of the conditions. The election will no doubt be sprung as soon after the dissolution of parliament as possible, and no time should be lost in taking advantage of the general interest in our movement on the part of the workers by activity in this direction. The paper can, in one issue, talk to more slaves than all the organizers we have on the road (which, at present, is about a dozen) can reach in a week.

It is time to get down to actual organization work in preparation for the elections. Every local ought to have a copy of the Dominion and Provincial elections acts, and make its members thoroughly acquainted with the provisions and procedure to be followed in the polling booths.

Alberta and B. C. ought to capture representation in the Dominion parliament this time, if no more than the usual corruption is utilized by the capitalist parties to prevent it. A working knowledge of the act will help largely to prevent the successful utilization of these time-honored methods if the party's scrutineers are of the requisite determined and "unbluffable" character.

With two or three members of our class paid by the State to carry the revolutionary principles of our party from coast to coast, the present favorable attention we are getting from the workers will be crystallized into active and lasting support. It will mean a lot of hard work before that result is achieved, but it is now more within the range of possibility than ever before. In one or two instances the capitalist press concedes, if jocularly, the possibility of the Socialists electing representatives. It is within our power to turn the smile into a howl—if we go to it in real earnest.

B. C. comrades will note that according to an amendment to the Provincial Elections Act introduced by the Attorney General the custom of advertising the names of those persons who are objected to is to be discontinued; the only provision being that the person so objected to shall be notified by post to his last known address, and the posting of a list at the registrar's office.

GOVERNMENT BLUFF

The B. C. Government organs, for the last few weeks, have been endeavoring to impress upon their readers that the government would entertain no question of compromise in the cases of the miners now being dealt with by the courts. The last two weeks have seen a remarkable change of front. On the 11th inst. fourteen of the Nanaimo strikers were liberated on suspended sentence, (amongst them Louis Nuenthal, whose condition was referred to in this column last week) after being compelled to listen to a hypocritical tirade from the now notorious Judge Morrison against "foreign" agitators. In the News-Advertiser of the 12th inst. appeared the following item: "Victoria, Feb. 11.—The Attorney-General, Hon. W. J. Bowser, tonight denied a rumor to the effect that an understanding had been arrived at with the government whereby the remainder of the miners to be placed on trial in connection with the Vancouver Island strike disturbances, would plead guilty, receive suspended sentences, and, with their fellow unionists, abandon the strike. 'The government,' said Mr. Bowser, 'has no intention of tampering with the course of justice, and there is no truth whatever in the rumor.'"

Now comes the Vancouver Daily Province of the 16th inst. with the following Victoria despatch: "Counsel for the miners in connection with the Nanaimo riot cases last week conferred with the Attorney-General at Victoria considering a plan whereby the assize now sitting at Westminster might be shortened to the advantage of everybody concerned. It was stated today on behalf of officials of the miners' union that they would contest every case as they have hitherto done unless assurances could be given that all the miners now under sentence would be liberated. The trials are scheduled to resume at New Westminster tomorrow."

So, probably at the very time the denial was published, the Attorney-General was in conference with the union officials for the very object which he characterized as "tampering with the course of justice." The undaunted attitude of the miners, and the agitation conducted on their behalf throughout the Dominion, with the undesirable attention it has directed to the process of law enforcement (or non-enforcement) in this issue, has called the bluff, and the immaculate purity (?) of capitalist courts of justice is besmirched with the foul hand of political expediency.

The instant response of the court to the requirements of the master class is but one more instance of the truth that "the blind goddess" is but an old hag who never had any virginity, but has always been the willing prostitute to ruling class desires.

CONCENTRATION GOING ON APACE

There were 14,553 failures or suspensions reported to Bradstreet's during the year 1913, with liabilities of $291,781,075 and assets of $159,368,160. As regards the number, there was shown an increase of 5.3 per cent over 1912, 15 per cent over 1911, 25.7 per cent over 1910 and 3.6 per cent over 1908, the year of depression following the panic year 1907.

As regards liabilities, it may be noted that 1913 showed an increase of 45 per cent over 1912, of 58 per cent over 1910 and 1911, and of 108 per cent over 1909, but marked a decrease of 1.3 per cent from 1908.—Daily People.

And now it is the Saskatchewan comrades that want a motorcycle. In a year or two we will be in possession of a flying squadron—not for the convenience of "cub" organizers in their hurry to get away from irate audiences, as insinuated by "Alberta," but as a more efficient means of meeting all the demands for speakers. "Everything in the garden is lovely"—in fact, absolutely grand—but our cultivating machine (this paper) is too restricted in circulation to render adequate returns for energy expended. Rush in the subs.

ANOTHER PARADISE GONE TO HELL

If there be those among you who have dreamed of going to the Hawaiian Islands to live an easy sort of an existence reclining under shade trees and having bananas and oranges drop into your outstretched hands while listening to the tinkling of the mandolin and watching the dark-eyed and olive-skinned maidens dance the Honolulu hornpipe, forget it. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has sent us a circular letter warning working people to keep away from "our possessions," as the new tariff law is said to have depressed trade in sugar, there are no factories or mills to furnish jobs, and many workers are in a destitute condition. Therefore, it will be more snowballs for us instead of the dreamy island in the Pacific with its sunny clime, balmy breezes, X-ray clothes and hardly any work to get the oats.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Winnipeg comrades have sent for Alf Budden to take charge of the campaign.

A social worker of Toronto found eighty men sleeping on the floor in one shop of that city. Socialism will destroy the home!

SECRETARIAL

It will be noticed that we are publishing a column of Alberta notes this issue. This will be a constant feature from now on, and the other provinces would do well to follow the example set by the Alberta movement. It can be done more efficiently in this manner than by compiling it from correspondence in this office.

The appeal for subscribers in the last issue to renew their subscriptions for the object of helping the Executive to replenish the stock of party literature has not elicited, up to the time of writing, any response worth mentioning. The spurt of activity in sub-getting in the last few months, which resulted in the disappearance of the recurrent deficit in the Publishing Account, seems to have subsided, and there is danger of that undesirable feature of party news being repeated again. If party members and readers do not rustle subs for their paper they are to that extent acquiescing in their own enslavement. To get two new readers for every month ought not to be beyond the capacity of the most sleepy member of the party, and it would make the paper self supporting.

The Clarion is breaking into new territory, and conditions all over the Dominion are such that a harvest of revolutionary converts awaits us if we bend our backs to the work of getting the message of emancipation before them. For years past the war-cries of the capitalist parties have failed to arouse enthusiasm in an increasing number of workers, who are forced to compare their actual condition with the hot air dispensed by the spell-binders.

Each issue of The Clarion is probably read by four individuals, and even that only means that we reach about 20,000 workers, out of a total of at least 7,000,000.

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, the stock of party literature will shortly be replenished. By combining the small five pamphlets into 10 cent ones, a larger revenue is obtainable. Each pamphlet has been arranged so its contents form a connected whole. Also, experience has shown that it is easier to sell a 10 cent pamphlet than a 5 cent one, and these are put up in an attractive and durable cover that is calculated to assist sales. The bill for this totals over $900, and locals are requested to send in their advance orders as soon as possible. All the pamphlets will be off the press in the course of a week or two.

Comrade W. A. Pritchard has sent in a report of his first meeting in the Okanagan, and if the rest of his meetings are as successful as this one in increasing the circulation The Clarion, the movement in the valley will show tangible results of the hard licks put in by a handful of indomitable comrades for years past. All subs received are to be credited to Local Enderby in their effort to be the first to obtain the literature prize offered for $50 worth of subs. Is anyone else working at it?

It would be a considerable help to The Clarion if all locals in the party would carry a card in the Directory. The smallest local can surely afford $1 per month for the upkeep of the party press. Receipts from this source have more than once turned what would have been a deficit into a surplus. If this help was accorded it would increase the receipts by more than $200 per month, and make possible a bigger paper and the routing of organizers into the Eastern Provinces more often. Bring this up before your local.

Comrades Geo. Armstrong and R. C. McCutcheon have been nominated to contest two Winnipeg seats for the provincial election.

Comrade H. M. Fitzgerald will speak at the Empress Theatre, Vancouver, Sunday.

Property that the owner thinks is not worth while for him to fight for personally is scarcely worth while for the poor man who owns no property to fight for. Can you get this idea into your heads? If so, then there would be no more wars.—Ex.

A BOOK OF CLARION EDITORIALS

Comrade O'Brien writes, at the request of some Winnipeg comrades, that if the Dominion Executive Committee will take in hand the work of compiling, for publication in book form, some of the most notable editorials from The Western Clarion, they will undertake to contribute towards the expense of production an amount sufficient to induce others to come forward and push the project to a successful issue.

The Executive have endorsed the proposal, and the work of compiling the material will be undertaken immediately. In anticipation of the further support needed being forthcoming. For a cloth-bound book of 100 pages, of the same size as "The Way to Power," and in this type, the cost will be (approximately) $600.

Comrades or locals who wish to assist are requested to send in their names and addresses, with amount they are able to give, to this office. They will be notified when the money is needed.

THE VALUE OF A SLAVE

C. M. CHRISTIANSEN.

Champ Clark Puts It at $1,000.

The other day I picked up an old newspaper with the intention of destroying it, when my eye caught sight of an article in which I became interested, and which proved to contain some valuable information. Valuable not because it dealt with a new or hitherto unobserved fact—for, truth to say, it contained nothing more than what Socialists have preached for years and years—but valuable, because the facts and figures come from a man of authority in the capitalist circles.

Let me explain further what I mean. There are workingmen, I have met them time and time again, who will not accept a fact or argument from a common workingmen like themselves. They seem to think that a workingman has not sufficient intelligence, or information, or learning, or authority to expose the rottenness of the capitalist system, or to analyse it on its basic principles. This must be done either by the capitalists themselves, or by their learned apologists.

It is to be hoped that this attitude on the part of the workers is passing away. I think it is. The results of the last year's experience will have great influence in this direction. But, still, there are many who deny that the capitalists carry on the production of surplus value after a definite, conscious plan, and further, that the capitalists look upon workingmen as so many living organisms having capacity to produce surplus value, the amount of which is pretty well determined both for the collective body and the individual.

One Farm-Slave-Price, $1,000.

It is for the benefit of such that I quote the following from an utterance of Champ Clark, made on the occasion of 1850 American farmers crossing into Canada. He says: "Some statistician of an alluring type of mind has figured out that the average adult citizen is of a money value of $1,000, considered solely as an asset to the republic. If that is true, then when 1,850 American farmers crossed the border they depleted the assets of the republic by $1,850,000, financial value of themselves, plus $388,500 in cash, plus $140,000 in personal effects, a total of $2,378,000—a considerable financial strain on even such a rich country as this."

The two phrases, "of a money value of $1,000, considered solely as an asset to the country," and "financial value of themselves" especially interested me as I read the passage. If one reads the passage carefully it is apparent that the thought of the loss of the abstract attribute, "financial value of themselves," caused menacing hobgoblins to appear before the eminent speaker's fancy. The cash and personal effects, large as the amounts appear to the ordinary man, sink into comparative insignificance before the all-pervading presence of the "financial value of themselves."

The question is what does this rather elusive phrase refer to? It cannot refer to the cash and personal effects which these farmers took with them, because it is mentioned specially and apart from them. Moreover they are their own property, results of years of hard toil and saving. It is something these farmers have given, either directly or indirectly, as an asset to the republic, i. e., the capitalist class—over and above their cash and personal effects. What can this phrase "financial value of themselves" refer to then, but the surplus value annually created by these American farmers? The capitalist class of the United States saw to it that the 1,850 farmers delivered approximately $1,850,000 of surplus value to it every year they were in that country. Need it be mentioned that the capitalist class of the United States is no different from the same class of any other country? What happened to the 1,850 farmers in the United States will happen to them in Canada. The same is true of all other classes of workers.

But There Is the Other Point Brought Out

by this quotation. The workers do not alone produce surplus value collectively, but each one produces a certain amount, viz., $1,000. Or, to use Clark's phraseology, each worker "is of a financial value of $1,000." This is, the value of a worker is $1,000, in terms of surplus value. This brings out the fact, so often strenuously objected to, that the wage-slave has a definite money value on his head, just as the chattel slave had.

The capitalist class reckons the value of the wage slave in terms of surplus value because it is simple and convenient. For the value of a slave to his master depends upon the amount of wealth the slave can produce for him. The capitalist class lives altogether from the surplus value produced by the workers. It means to them what a wage does to a working plug. The aggregate amount of surplus value gives the sum on which the capitalist class has to live.

So it is easily seen that if there were no surplus value, other things being equal, the capitalist class would starve. Although one can hardly imagine the capitalist class starving, nevertheless it doesn't take much mental effort to see that its source of revenue can be diminished considerably. This is what Champ Clark saw. It is not without reason that he makes a howl when 1,850 strong and husky American farmers emigrate.

Let every workingman understand that Clark does not speak for the sake of speaking. He is serious. What he says is grounded on facts with which he is well acquainted.

Forget what I have written, but remember that he says that every adult is of a financial value to the capitalist class.

LABOR REFORM GERM ACTIVE CENTURY AGO

"A Utopian, but nevertheless a man who has had a wider influence on posterity than many another whose name is more widely known," was the manner in which Prof. Eastman summed up the remarkable career of Robert Owen, in a lecture delivered before a large body of unionists in the labor temple Sunday afternoon.

"Among the principal ideas that he enunciated," continued Prof. Eastman, "were those relative to industrial unionism, anti-militarism and co-operation, ideas that are even now recognized as more or less advanced. His work, however, in developing these theories was marred and, to a large extent, rendered abortive by his Utopianism—that is, his inability to recognize things as they are. For example, he thought that by merely pointing out the wrong and the error, people would do what was right or correct. He was surprised when the government and the employing class opposed his advocacy of the cause of the ill-paid and exploited workers. This is well shown when in 1818 he approached the secretary, Gentz, at a meeting of the sovereigns of Europe and explained his theories. 'There is now being produced sufficient wealth to allow all to live in comfort,' he said, 'there is no need for the degrading poverty of the workers.' Gentz reply was to the effect that the sovereigns did not want the masses to become well-to-do, for it was only the poverty of the workers that allowed of the wealth of the aristocracy.

"That Owen was in other respects a man of clear vision and keen mind is apparent," continued the professor, "from his recognition of the now generally accepted view that the individual is the creature of his environment. Owen early recognized that men's surrounding and their early environment largely determine their ideas, their morals and their intellectual ability."

Prof. Eastman then compared briefly the modern view of Marx, viz: that the regeneration of society would proceed from the bottom upward, in other words, that the betterment of society would be brought about by those suffering from its injustices, with the idea of Owen that the regeneration of society would be best forwarded by appealing to the powerful, and that if he pointed out a way to improve the lot of the workers, the employers, even though it were in opposition to their own interests, would straight away begin the improvement.

"He was probably the first man in England to understand the industrial revolution," said Prof. Eastman. "In 1816 a conference of statesmen met to consider why it was that, despite the end of the Napoleonic wars, there was so much distress and poverty in the land as compared with the years when war was on. Owen pointed out that the war was on. Owen pointed out that the demand for which had now ceased. It had also, he pointed out, drawn away large numbers of workers with the result that competition for jobs was less keen then and at the same time there was a greater demand for wealth. If you would burn half the products on hand now,' he said, 'and kill half the men, you would have a return to the prosperity you had during the war. It is now simply a question of the workers producing more than is demanded for lesser wages than before."

Prof. Eastman then recounted Owen's rise to the position of part owner of a large factory, where he introduced many reform and in a few years changed the workers from a horde of mere animals into a large body of cheerful men and women. This was achieved largely by giving them more leisure and more pay, and at the same time encouraging them by his personality, to mentally improve themselves.

These reforms, however, according to Prof. Eastman, were finally crippled by his partners, who not content with the large profits he secured for them, wanted the 25 per cent that other factory owners were getting. His honesty and frankness in avowing his atheism also made him bitter enemies, while the government at first interested in his work, opposed him bitterly as soon as it was understood that he was aiming to secure for the workers a larger portion of their product.—Calgary News Telegram, Feb. 2, 1914.

is a basis of agreement among some of them, and the British capitalist who for the sake of his country is willing to take 10 per cent out of his investments in British concerns does not hesitate to take the same amount out of investment in American, Russian or French concerns. And to even up things, the French and American investors have just as little hesitation.

It naturally follows that the agreement between the Russians and the French has angered the Germans. And to show their resentment the German Government will be spurred on to patronize home manufacturers, help the infant industry of the Krupps, and through the German Commercial and export organization enable the Krupps to export more arms to the people of other countries and on other continents.—N. Y. Call.

GUSTAVUS MYERS' HISTORY OF CANADIAN WEALTH tells for the first time the true story of how a little clique of financiers have made themselves masters of the natural resources of Canada, so that they take the greater part of the wealth the workers produce. Every charge backed with proof. The book that makes rebels. Extra cloth, 347 pages, $1.50

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

FOR SALE

A complete new set of Ridpath's History of the World, De Luxe edition, nine volumes; regular price $54, will sell for $40.

You Save $14.00.

MUST HAVE THE MONEY.
Apply "W." Box 122, Dauphin, Man. or Editor of The Western Clarion.

WHAT TO DO WITH UNEMPLOYED

By Sam Atkinson.

Get all the unemployed together. Then start a parade through the business sections of the town—their appalling numbers will strike terror into the hearts of the powers that be. Establish themselves in one of the numerous churches that are empty from week-end, and make this their headquarters. From this center send collecting parties, to collect all the old clothes, old furniture, etc., etc. All unemployed tailors will mend and clean the old clothes, and another section of the unemployed will go out and sell them. Same with the old furniture, etc., etc. Others to stay at headquarters to cook, clean up, go out to odd jobs, and so forth.

Collection.

Soft music. Enter Dr. Fraser.

Atkinson introduces him as "A Hot-air Merchant," and says that he has just arrived from one place where he has been peddling hot air, and outlines his own speech for the Doctor's benefit.

Doc. begins by remarking about the theatre being close and hot, but says that this is no doubt the effect of the hot air that Atkinson has been letting out. Remarks that if there is any solution under the present system which would relieve the unemployed he would like to hear it. Refers to a talk with a business man of the city, who says that if a man really wants work he can find it. Doc. told him that if he could find one or twenty men work, he would find that number of respectable men to fill the positions in half an hour. Doc. says that at the present time there is a professor working in the ditches of Vancouver at $2 a day who was a graduate of Yale University. Mentions the fact that a respectable young man—a British subject—(a voice—"You mean a British object") "Yes, a British object, if you like, for his stomach was as empty as some people's heads"—with a side glance at Atkinson. This man and his wife had been cleaning out one of the picture shows in the town for $12 a week. Two Chinamen applied to do the job for $10 a week, and got it. Doc. reads pamphlet issued by the C. P. R. in Russia, guaranteeing all immigrants work—(15,000 wanted). A certificate will be given saying that they will be given work by the C. P. R., and this will exempt them from having to produce $50, which sum all immigrants are supposed to produce on arrival in this country. The Doc. advocated the deportation of all Orientals and cheap foreign labor, grilling the C. P. R. for employing such, and declaring that the initials "C. P. R." stood for "Chinamen Permanently Required." ("Cannot the Chinamen compete with the white men if they stay in their own country?") Doc. said that he thought that they could not. ("Do you tend toward Socialism and Communism?") Doc. "I am an advocate of Communism." "Does not the church always defend the master class, and not the workers?") Doc., "No, I find among my congregation only about one-tenth of the rich." ("Was not the church the bitterest enemy of the trade unions?") Qestion ruled out of order by Atkinson, who said that they were there to talk about the unemployed problem, and not religion. More soft music ("The Rosary"), and meeting closed, someone calling for a vote of thanks for the Doc., which was feebly applauded.

G. MORGAN.

BROTHERS IN ARMS

The cannon kings do not much care who wins the battles so long as they can furnish the arms. Among themselves there is just now a merry war on, for the great Russian firm of Putilof has signed a contract with Schneider & Co., of Creusot, whereby the French firm advances additional capital to enable the Russian plant to increase in size. Under this agreement the Krupp Arms Company of Germany is excluded, whereas certain English and American capitalists are believed to be in on the deal.

The business of war today is based upon a race between the manufacturers to improve their product. The old arms become antiquated, even though made yesterday, or go to the junk dealers. New arms of greater penetrating power, new armor plate of greater resisting power, must be constantly placed on the market. Of course, in actual warfare the old arms would be used up more rapidly. But the battle to introduce new types is a prosperous thing for the makers. The inventive genius of hundreds of men and the great mechanical skill of thousands are employed in this fiendish business. The manufacturers, to a certain extent, compete among themselves. But there

Socialist Party Directory

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

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

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Socialist Party of Canada, meets every alternate Tuesday, at 429 Eighth Ave. East. Burt E. Anderson, Secretary, Box 1196, 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, 36 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, R. C. McCutcheon, Room 4, 520 Main St., Winnipeg.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC PROVINCIAL Secretary, W. A. F. Kent, 2052 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, 194 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, 7.20 p.m. Economic class every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Oscar Erickson, Secretary, Box 70. W. L. Phillips, Organizer, Box 504.

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 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, B. C., NO. 70. Business meetings every first and third Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.m. in Socialist Hall, opposite P. O. Regular economic classes every Monday and Friday at 7 p.m. in the Socialist Hall. Propaganda meetings at every opportunity. Secretary, Wm. Brass, Box 171.

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 first Sunday of the month and propaganda meeting every third Sunday at 2 p.m. Open to everybody at Finn 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 2215 Pender St. East. Otto Lind, Secretary.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C., No. 49, S. P. of C. Meets first and third Sundays of each month in Socialist Hall. J. N. Hinton, 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. Burge, Secretary, Box 647.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., No. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters, 10318 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 Steadman; 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 evening following propaganda meetings at 8. Organizer, T. Steele, Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall. Secretary, Wm. Fraser, Box 161, 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 2.30 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, 2nd St. Visiting Comrades welcome. Secretary, Alice E. 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, 32 Main St., So. 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 8 p.m., Colonial Theatre. W. Breeze, 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 3 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday evening in Empire Theatre, Bank St. Doors open at 7:30. Open discussion and questions. Secretary, A. G. Glennie, 355 Nepean St. Organizer, A. Bonenfant, 281 Laurier Ave. E. Recording Secretary, Wm. McCallum.

LOCAL MONTREAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C. 182 St. Catherine St. E. Business meetings, Mondays, 8 p.m. sharp. Propaganda meetings, Sundays, 8 p.m., in large hall. Headquarters open every night. Address all communications to Secretary, S. P. of C., Box 146, Station B., Montreal.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, No. 1, OF MARITIME—Headquarters in Ruksaln Blk. Commercial St. Open every evening. Business and Propaganda meeting at headquarters every Thursday at 8 p.m. Harold G. Ross, Secretary, Box 505.

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 Drawer K, Sandon, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. of C., MEETS every Friday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Nelson, B. C. I. A. Austin, Secretary.

FOR RENT—At 532 Prior Street, 2 room cabin apartments, furnished for housekeeping. Sinks, free electric light, rent 8 and 9 dollars per month.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This page is devoted to reports of General Party Matters. Address all communications to J. H. Burrough, Secretary, 516 Main street, Vancouver, B.C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Special Meeting, Feb. 4, 1914.

Convened at 516 Main st., at 8 p. m. Present—Pritchard, Rahim, Sidway, Karme and Secretary. Karme in the chair.

Application for charter from seven comrades at Trenville, Alta., received and granted. Local to be known as Local Trenville, Alta., No. 68. J. B. McKay, secretary.

Communication from Com. F. Hyatt, Prov. Sec. of New Brunswick, re formation of Provincial Executive Committee, considered, and secretary instructed to reply that if the comrades thought that the interests of the movement would be enhanced by so doing, to form one. When notified of the approval of the other locals outside of St. John the D. E. C. would recognize it.

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 6, 1914.

Convened at above, Reid in the chair. Minutes of previous regular and special meetings adopted as read, with minor correction.

Correspondence from C. M. O'Brien, Winnipeg; (2); F. Hyatt, St. John; D. Burge, Calgary; Ray Godsell, Victoria; T. Grogan, Nelson; B. E. Polinkas, Alta; Local Veteran, Alta., No. 61; J. S. Robertson, Nanaimo; Cobalt M. C., Cobalt, Ont.; M. L. Montague, P. J. Hall, Sask.; L. L. Thornley, Local Calgary No. 2; A. G. McCallum, Ottawa; Dom. Frame, Sask.; Sqnard, Baker & Co., London.

Secretary instructed to communication from Coms. D. Burge and F. Hyatt. Action taken on other correspondence endorsed.

Proposition submitted by Com. O'Brien concerning publication of editorials in book form, on behalf of Winnipeg comrades, considered. Secretary submitted approximate figures on cost of same, and instructed to submit the proposal to the party through the columns of The Clarion.

Secretary reported that arrangements had been made for replenishing stock of party literature, which was nearly sold out. Action endorsed, and literature to be republished discussed, also new pamphlets. Wage-slave and Farm-slave to be run first, Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest, combined with the Struggle for Existence, next. Manifesto and others to follow.

Financial Report

Receipts—

Clarion subs	$38.45
Clarion ads	2.00
Clarion Maintenance Fund	13.00
Local Red Deer, Alta., No. 11, bundles	.80
Local Victoria No. 2, bundles and directory	2.00
J. S. Robertson, bundles	2.00
Local Gibsons Landing, B. C., No. 49, bundles and directory	1.40
F. J. McNey, bundles	1.25
Local Van. No. 45 (Finnish), directory	4.00
Literature sales	.25
Total	$65.15

Expenses—

Clarion No. 739, printing and mailing	$ 96.75
Posters	2.00
Editing	10.00
Supplies printed	13.50
Office rent	2.50
Sundries	4.10
Total	$128.85

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 6, 1914.

Convened at 516 Main St., at 8 p. m. Present—Pritchard, Rahim, Karme, Sidway, Reid and Secretary. Reid in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from E. W. Blackstone, Local Whonnock No. 81, Local Ainsworth No. 82, Victoria N. 2, J. Pilkington, Enderby, H. F. Stanton, A. Lindley.

Letter from Local No. 81 concerning possibilities of organization in neighboring districts laid over for further consideration. All correspondence filed.

Bills—Job printing, $3.60; Dom. Exp. Co., 30c; P. O. stamps, 50c; W. A. Pritchard, for organizing expenses, Okanagan tour, $40.00. Total, $44.40. Warrants ordered drawn.

Financial Report

Receipts—

Local Fernie No. 17, supplies	$ 2.50
Local Victoria No. 2, due stamps	10.00
Local Victoria No. 2, supplies	.30
Organizing fund	5.00
Local Ainsworth No. 82, due stamps	2.90
Local Ainsworth No. 82, supplies	.10
Total	$20.80

Expenses—

As per warrants	$44.40

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 13, 1914.

Convened at 516 Main St., at 8 p. m. Present—Rahim, Sidway, Cooke, Karme and Secretary. Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from D. G. McKenzie, Revelstoke; Mrs. Hattie Rose, Cobalt; W. A. Pritchard, Enderby; Local Combined No. 70; Jos. T. Short, Vancouver; F. M. Stevenson, Nelson; Local Victoria No. 2; Local Enderby No. 65; Local Whonnock No. 81; W. S. McDougall; Editor, R. Walker, Chamberlain Road. Filed.

Bills—Dom. Exp. Co., $1.25; Organizer Pritchard, $12.50. Warrants ordered drawn.

Prospects of organizing in the Upper mainland discussed, and laid over.

Financial Report

Receipts—

W. S. McDougall, "From Here"	$ 1.25
Local Van. No. 45, due stamps	5.00
Local Whonnock No. 81, due stamps	.70
Local Van. No. 45, dance fund	22.40
Total	$29.55

Expenses—

As per warrants	$13.75

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 13, 1914.

Convened as above, with the addition of Com. Reid. Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous regular and special meetings adopted as read.

Correspondence from V. I. Miners' Defense Committee; Alta. P. E. C. (3); N. B. P. E. C.; L. R. Larson, Alta.; E. W. Blackstone, B. C.; Jas. L. Morris, city; Ray Godsell, Victoria; Local Calgary No. 2; Local St. John No. 1; Local Edmonton No. 1; Hemsley & Co., Montreal; Winship & Co., Chicago.

Bills—Secretary, wages to Feb. 20, $10.00; rent, $2.50; P. O. Dept., $1.00; sundries, $3.25. Warrants ordered drawn.

Samples of party buttons were submitted, and decision laid over for one week to permit of other offers.

Publication of pamphlets discussed, and action of secretary, with minor alteration, endorsed.

Financial Report

Receipts—

Clarion subs	$28.75
Ads	12.00
Maintenance fund	3.00
Job printing	4.65
V. I. Miners' Defense Committee, bubdles	2.00
Alta. P. E. C., supplies	1.00
C. Lester, bundles	5.00
Local Whonnock, B. C., No. 81, bundles	.75
Local Enderby No. 65, bundles	2.00
Local Calgary No. 4, bundles and directory	7.00
Local Calgary No. 4, literature	1.00
Local St. John No. 1, literature	6.70
Local Edmonton No. 1, bundles	6.00
N. B. P. E. C., directory	3.00
L. R. Larson, Alta., literature	1.50
Total	$88.35

Expenses—

As per warrants	$18.75

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Jan. 19, 1914.

Editor Clarion—I had the pleasure of meeting the writer of the enclosed letter a few days ago, and on him mentioning that he had attended the S. D. P. meeting at the Colonial Theatre, I requested him to write his impressions of same for publication.

As will be noted, he but gives a synopsis of the proceedings, but no doubt even that will be of interest (or at least amusement) to many readers of The Clarion.

I might state that he is not a member of any Socialist party, either. However, I do not state this with any intention of subterfuge. As Atkinson well knows, as well as those who pay so much of his salary, any time he wants to show how little he knows about Scientific Socialism I will gladly oblige him by being on the platform and participating in the sport.

No one can rank very high in my estimation who would stand up as the representative of a (supposed to be) working class party, and when a challenge is thrown to him, that the S. D. P. is unworthy of the support of the working class, refuse to debate the question. And this happened too, didn't it "Sam?"—and right in an S. D. P. meeting at that, after you had been telling them what a mighty man you were and how many strikes you had led in Buffalo, (in your dreams)!

Forgive me, Comrade Editor, for taking up so much space, I know I am breaking all rules in doing so, as it is self-evident that if as much space was given to commenting on the rest of the labor fakirs The Clarion would have to be greatly enlarged.

Yours, patiently waiting the coming festivity of conflict with the above mentioned fakirs I subscribe myself still as

"THE UNPATRIOTIC IRISHMAN."

OTTAWA

In reviewing the last two months' propaganda, I must say that Gribble certainly gave an impetus to the movement by his visit here last December. Since his departure we have also had lectures by Comrades Barclay and Machin of Montreal. Both are clear exponents of what we stand for and how we are going to get it.

A. G. McCALLUM.

CHINOOK, ALTA.

Editor Clarion:—This brick new town on the C. N. R. is growing some, and is here and there an exception of Socialism as reflected by the S. P. C. Before he came in spite of all that I ventured to say in the mention of the word "Socialism" the scared home steaders wanted to comfort their guns, in fear that I would bring on a surveyor and divide up and distribute their little patches of prairie and buffalo bones among dagged laborers; when, in fact, we are all railroad serfs, and some of us have to borrow money to pay our land taxes.

JOHN P. GUILD.

NORTHERN ALBERTA DATES OF JOHN BARTON

Jan. 30, White Creek Schoolhouse; Jan. 31, Eagle Valley; Feb. 1, Derby; Feb. 2, Red Rasel Schoolhouse; Feb. 3, Caroline; Feb. 4, Raven; Feb. 5, Dickson; Feb. 6, Markerville; Feb. 7, Red Deer; Feb. 9, Sylvan Lake; Feb. 10, Burnt Lake; Feb. 11, Eckville; Feb. 12, Leslieville; Feb. 13, Horsequards; Feb. 15, Gulley; Feb. 16, Wittenburg; Feb. 18, Bockhart; Feb. 19, Rimbey; Feb. 20, Bentley; Feb. 21, Spring Valley School house; Feb. 22, Lacombe; Feb. 23, Wetaskewin; Feb. 24, Millet; Feb. 25, Calmar and Conjuring Creek; Feb. 26, Bloodheim and Pipestone Schoolhouses; March 1, Edmonton (further dates being arranged).

SOUTHERN ALBERTA DATES OF ALFRED BUDDEN

Feb. 16, Commerce; Feb. 17, Diamond City; Feb. 19, Macleod; Feb. 20, Aldersville; Feb. 20 to 26, subject to arrangement by C. A. Barr, Ardenville; Feb. 27 March 5, North Fork; March 6, Lundbreck; March 7, Passburg; March 8, Bellevue and Hillcrest; March 9, Frank; March 10, Blairmore; March 11, Mitchell, B. C.; March 12, Hosmer, B. C.; March 15, Fernie, B. C.; March 16 17, Coal Creek, B. C.; March 22, Coleman, Alta.; March 23, Macleod. Further dates being arranged.

These tours are under the direction of the Alberta Provincial Executive committee, Socialist Party of Canada.

For dates or information, communicate at once with the secretary, Burt E. Anderson, Box 1196, Calgary.

EDMONTON UNEMPLOYED

Ed. Clarion—It may be worthy of mention that the Unemployed League of Edmonton having no shelter for the night, tonight marched in a body to the McDougal Methodist Church and took seats at the opening of the service, and at completion same refused to leave the church unless shelter was provided them for the night.

I understand one or more speakers addressed the remaining audience and finally the city agreed to provide each with a bed elsewhere for the night. It will be worth keeping a tab on the unemployed league here, as I expect something doing before long. The city has provided meals and work up to tomorrow, but refuses to go any further with doling out charity, so I expect a little direct action will be used in the near future.

A. STEDMAN.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Feb. 10, 1914.

Editor Clarion—Perhaps it would be of some interest to Socialist throughout Canada to know something of the progress of Socialist sentiment in the Eastern provinces.

The Maritime Provinces are undoubtedly backward industrially, consequently the prevailing opinions are dominated largely by the influence of the churches. The almost hopelessly conservative or reactionary disposition of the masses minimises, and seems to nullify the impotent little cry of the Socialist. But slowly the closely observant can see the attitude of the working class changing and becoming less hostile to Socialism.

The new local at White's Mills is doing very well. St. John comrades are forming a Provincial Executive, and will undertake, in the near future, the task of forming new locals and doing propaganda on a larger and more extensive basis.

We in St. John have been unusually fortunate this winter in having with us John Franklin of Vancouver city. His clear, clean-cut breezy humor and biting sarcasm appeals strongly to those who, beginning to chafe under their chains, find the truths of Scientific Socialism more inviting than the conventional piffle and dub-dub platitudes of old party politicians and hide-bound clergymen.

Comrade Livingston of Vancouver Island fortunately drifted into St. John last Sunday, and spoke to a large crowd. Comrade W. A. Taylor of Gardner, Me., spoke also. We have little trouble in getting a full hall, and all meetings are very interesting.

Some few weeks ago, a travelling evangelist and fleck descended upon us. He dwelt at length on the inordinate selfishness of man, assailed furiously the poor old drink traffic, looked with benevolent contempt on the immoral facts of Socialism, and, after making what he no doubt thought to be a strong appeal, would interject in all solemnity "Now brothers, slap! Say 'Amen' to that. 'Amen' means 'so be it.'" After finishing he was taken in hand by a woman comrade, who took the wind out of his sails. He would not stay, however, to face the music, so tucking his Bible under his arm, and followed by his flock, left the hall.

Comrade A. Taylor addressed a Sunday afternoon meeting of the Centenary Brotherhood, (a religious body composed chiefly of the middle class), in one of the largest churches in St. John. A decidedly favorable impression was made, and while in all probability not one will become an active worker for the cause of Socialism, it did much to remove false prejudices, and the old maxim still holds true, "Better an in different friend than an active foe."

The Socialist outlook is brightening. We are all alive here, and will continue to put out the right dope. The local is growing and our hopes are big for the future.

WILLIAM C. CURREY,
Organizer.

St. John, N. B.

TORONTO

Editor Clarion—Enclosed find $1 for a year's sub. to The Clarion. (Address enclosed.)

Last night we had Comrade Gribble speak for us in the Musicians' Hall on University Avenue. We had a fairly good meeting, considering that the night was bitter cold, and the hall not well heated.

However, Comrades Rossiter and Atkinson worked hard to make things go with some vim, and Comrade Gribble backed up their endeavors by giving us a good spiel on the "White Slave Traffic," which is just the same as any other slave traffic at its base.

We are running another meeting on the 22nd of February, with Comrade Gribble as the speaker. We also hope to have Comrade O'Brien along shortly. Wishing all the comrades a successful year's propaganda, yours in revolt,

W. GREEN.

TO SECRETARIES OF LOCALS IN B. C.—IMPORTANT!

All B. C. secretaries are requested to send in immediately to this office the names of comrades who are willing to act as commissioners under the provisions of the Provincial Elections Act. Give full names and addresses, not initials.

HERE AND NOW.

Subs Received

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

	Y.	H.	Q.
Local Enderby No. 63, B. C.	32	7	4
John Barton, Alta.	4	2	4
F. J. McNey, city	3	0	0
Local Edmonton No. 1	0	4	2
J. Jenkins, city	2	0	1
G. & S., Nelson	1	2	1
T. S. C., city	2	0	0
M. L., Toronto	1	1	2
Jas. Fisher, Alta.	0	3	0
J. S., city	0	2	0
C. E. S., Millett, Alta.	0	0	3

Singles

12 mos.—C. B., Victoria; A. Goodwin, N. McA., V. P. M.; R. H.; J. K.; T. F.; J. H.; C. M. O'B.; C. A. S.; B. B.; J. N.; G. W.; J. F.

6 mos.—P. S.; G. W.; A. P.; J. D.; S. S. H. B.; R. I. M.; Local Barons, Alta. No. 47.

3 mos.—G. R.; R. C. Mc.

The P. O. cannot deliver the paper to the following names for the reasons stated: M. Gill, Mt. Lehman, B. C., refused; A. Way, 233 9th St., New Westminster, not at address; H. Webb, Rossland, not called for; S. Allen, 422 Cordova E., city, removed; J. S. Morrison, city, removed; Walter Seeley, Moose Jaw, not called for; Chas. Underwood, Regina, removed; W. Neville, Calgary, removed; Harry Johnson, 57 Manee St., Montreal, no such number; G. L. Arbuckle, 302 King E., Toronto, not at number.

One hundred and seven new readers. That is not so bad, considering the time, and it is to be hoped that in the near future you will be able to double it. With the Dominion elections coming on we will have to give the circulation such a boost as it has never had before.

CLARION FUND

(Maintenance)

Previously acknowledged	$138.80
Local Calgary No. 2	6.00
Local Calgary No. 4	5.00
D. Burge, Calgary	1.00
A Vancouver Red, Calgary	1.00
E. Smart	1.00
Total	$152.80

B. C. ORGANIZING FUND

Local Vancouver No. 1	$27.60
W. W. L.	3.30
Total	$30.90

To Organizer Pritchard (return fare and expenses in part) ... $30.90

SUBSCRIBE FOR CLARION NOW.

CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT

No. 740

Receipts

Subs
Bundles
Directory
Ads
Job Printing
Total

Expenses

Printing and Mailing
Editing
Posters
Job Printing
Total

ALBERTA NOTES

By "Altacc"

Local Calgary held a highly successful dance in Robinson's Hall on Jan. 30. The delightful music, their ability to "trip the light fantastic," and a good lunch made it all, the orchestra rendering the Marseillaise as the final selection.

A dance and social in connection with the Paris Commune, will be held March 18, jointly by Local Calgary and the Jewish Workmen's Club. It is predicted that the affair will be a big success.

Miss Mushkat, our energetic Russian comrade, spoke to 2 large audiences on appearance in the Empress in Calgary, on Sunday night. [illegible]

Fred Paya, former secretary of Local Diamond, and now stationed in Lacombe, Alta., has received a letter from the Executive that he proceed to that town and form a local of the S. P. of C. [illegible] place.

Alfred Budden, now on a speaking tour in Southern Alberta, will pay a flying visit on Feb. 6-7, on which visit he will deliver a lecture in the Empress Theatre, Calgary, on "Extension of Socialism, Economics and Political Action." Budden will speak on "The Materialist Conception and Unemployment," after which he will return to the field.

The Alberta P. E. C. for 1914 were elected at a meeting of Local Calgary No. 4, on Jan. 31. The new Provincial Executive is as follows: Burt Anderson, Wm. M. Scott, Hunter Allen, M. Christianson, John Erickson, Fred Barge and Jack Stuart.

Local Chinook appreciates the value of a well stocked local library. They have just ordered a lot of Socialist books from the P. E. C. as a starter.

A Lacombe, Alta., comrade recently donated to Local Calgary the sum of $5 for the propagation of Socialism.

A communication has been received by the Provincial office, from Comrade Reighard of Sullivan Lake pyp., that as S. P. of C. organizer he will go into his district.

Glowing reports of the work of Organizer John Barton in Central Alberta are reaching the Provincial office. Says Comrade C. Wood of Edmonton: "Have just a letter to the Alberta Executive: "This speaker has left the best impression possible. One man, who had never heard a Socialist speaker before, bought some literature. Our only regret is that he did not have more dates in this district." Comrade Barton started on his tour Jan. 31, and will finish about March 20.

Born, to the Alberta P. E. C., on Jan. 16, a bouncing local of seven members, at Trenville, Alta. Dr. Parks, district organizer, officiated, and he states that the infant is strong and lusty. This is the first Alberta local of the S. P. C. formed in 1914. A long and active life to the youngster.

The Calgary Socialists have set themselves the task of securing by private subscription, a motorcycle for organizing work in the province. The machine could be used to advantage by enthusiastic and aspiring speakers in

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Comrades with money to invest—buy shares in the building owned by Local Vancouver, B. C., No. 45 (Finnish), Vancouver, B. C.

Shares, $100 each, payable at $10 per month. Loan money, up to six month, at 6 per cent. Longer terms, 8 per cent (per annum.)

All moneys guaranteed by

FINNISH BUILDING CO.
2215 Fender St. E.
Vancouver, B. C.

RECORD MOTOR BUILDING

Car Put Together in 19 Minutes at Ford Works

A record was made Saturday at the Ford Motor Works, Trafford Park, in point of time.

It was stated that the record for putting up 25 minutes, and the test was made by Mr. Machester vs. Detroit. The actual time taken yesterday was 19 minutes.

The parts of the motor car were all laid ready on the floor, and about a dozen workmen at a time engaged upon the task of building them into the finished product. The car was afterwards driven round the works.

F. J. Dixon, the Winnipeg single taxer and progressive Liberal Labor candidate for the Center Winnipeg seat, and one who was nominated in 1908, to oppose Dixon and the Conservative nominees, is again in the field to oppose the same ticket.

LITERATURE

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C.

Several Books

SUBSCRIBE FOR CLARION NOW.

"The Iron Heel"

By Jack London

Cloth bound copies of this, London's greatest work, can now be obtained from this office in native of appearance it compares favorably with any book on the market.

PRICE:
To Locals, 85c.
To individuals, $1.25
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Rhymes of Revolt

BY WILFRID GRIBBLE

A neat little volume of virile verse

25c. special price per quantities

For Sale at the "Clarion" Office

A World Review of Socialism

By the best writers in Europe and America. It will be found in THE NEW REVIEW which deals in an authoritative way with all phases of Socialism—not for agitation, but education. Published monthly. $1 per year; Canadian subscriptions 25c extra. Send 10c for a sample copy.

NEW REVIEW
150 Nassau St. New York City

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

Propaganda Meeting

HELD EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

IN THE
EMPRESS THEATRE
Hastings St. East
In the Interests of the Working Class Alone.
Hours open, 7.30.
QUESTIONS—DISCUSSION

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 it is fleeced the robbery of the working class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interest between the capitalist and the worker 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 into that 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.

CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

The Dominion Executive Commitee has formulated a method of increasing the circulation of the Clarion which, it hopes, 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.

THE IRON HEEL

BY JACK LONDON

CHAPTER XV (Continued)

This foreshadowing of a slow social evolution was made when Ernest was first depressed by the defection of the great unions. I never agreed with him in it, and I disagree now, as I write these lines, more heartily than ever; for even now, though Ernest is gone, we are on the verge of the revolt that will sweep all oligarchies away. Yet I have here given Ernest's prophecy because it was his prophecy. In spite of his belief in it, he worked like a giant against it, and he, more than any man, has made possible the revolt that even now waits the signal to burst forth.

"But if the Oligarchy persists," I asked him that evening, "what will become of the great surpluses that will fall to its share every year?"

"The surpluses will have to be expended somehow," he answered; "and trust the oligarchs to find a way. Magnificent roads will be built. There will be great achievements in science, and especially in art. When the oligarchs have completely mastered the people, they will have time to spare for other things. They will become worshippers of beauty. They will become art-lovers. And under their direction, and generously rewarded, will toil the artists. The result will be great art; for no longer, as up to yesterday, will the artists pander to the bourgeois taste of the middle class. It will be great art, I tell you, and wonder cities will arise that will make tawdry and cheap the cities of old time. And in these cities will the oligarchs dwell and worship beauty.

"Thus will the surplus be constantly expended while labor does the work. The building of these great works and cities will give a starvation ration to millions of common laborers, for the enormous bulk of the surplus will compel an equally enormous expenditure, and the oligarchs will build for a thousand years—ay, for ten thousand years. They will build as the Egyptians and the Babylonians never dreamed of building; and when the oligarchs have passed away, their great roads and their wonder cities will remain for the brotherhood of labor to tread upon and dwell within.

"These things the oligarchs will do because they cannot help doing them. These great works will be the form their expenditure of the surplus will take, and in the same way that the ruling classes of Egypt of long ago expended the surplus they robbed from the people by the building of temples and pyramids. Under the oligarchs will flourish, not a priest class, but an artist class. And in place of the merchant class of bourgeoisie will be the labor castes. And beneath will be the abyss, wherein will fester and starve and rot, and ever renew itself, the common people, the great bulk of the population. And in the end, whom knows in what day, the common people will rise up out of the abyss; the labor castes and the Oligarchy will crumble away; and then, at last, after the travail of the centuries, will it be the day of the common man. I had thought to see that day; but now I know that I shall never see it."

He paused and looked at me, and added:

"Social evolution is exasperatingly slow, isn't it, sweetheart?"

My arms were about him, and his head was on my breast.

"Sing me to sleep," he murmured whimsically. "I have had a visioning, and I wish to forget."

CHAPTER XV

Last Days

It was near the end of January, 1913, that the changed attitude of the Oligarchy toward the favored unions was made public. The newspapers published information of an unprecedented rise in wages and shortening of hours for the railroad employees, the iron and steel workers, and the engineers and machinists. But the whole truth was not told. The oligarchs did not dare permit the telling of the whole truth. In reality, the wages had been raised much higher, and the privileges were correspondingly greater. All this was secret, but secrets will out. Members of the favored unions told their wives, and the wives gossiped, and soon all the labor world knew what had happened.

It was merely the logical development of what in the nineteenth century had been known as grab-sharing. In the industrial warfare of that time, profit sharing had been tried. That is, the capitalists had striven to placate the workers by interesting them financially in their work. But profit sharing, as a system, was ridiculous and impossible. Profit sharing could be successful only in isolated cases in the midst of a system of industrial strife; for if all labor and all capital shared profits, the same conditions would obtain as did obtain when there was no profit-sharing.

So, out of the unpractical idea of profit-sharing, arose the practical idea of grab-sharing. "Give us more pay and charge it to the public," was the slogan of the strong unions. And here and there this selfish policy worked successfully. In charging it to the public, it was charged to the great mass of unorganized labor and of weakly organized labor. These workers actually paid the increased wages of their stronger brothers who were members of unions that were labor monopolies. This idea, as I say, was merely carried to its logical conclusion, on a large scale, by the combination of the oligarchs and the favored unions.

As soon as the secret of the defection of the favored unions leaked out, there were rumblings and mutterings in the labor world. Next, the favored unions withdrew from the international organizations and broke off all affiliations. Then came trouble and violence. The members of the favored unions were branded as traitors, and in saloons and brothels, on the streets and at work, and, in fact, everywhere, they were assaulted by the comrades they had so treacherously deserted.

Countless heads were broken, and there were many killed. No member of the favored unions was safe. They gathered together in bands in order to go to work or to return from work. They walked always in the middle of the street. On the sidewalk they were liable to have their skulls crushed by bricks and cobblestones thrown from windows and house-tops. They were permitted to carry weapons, and the authorities aided them in every way. Their persecutors were sentenced to long terms in prison, where they were harshly treated; while no man, not a member of the favored unions, was permitted to carry weapons. Violation of this law was made a high misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

Outraged labor continued to wreak vengeance on the traitors. Caste lines formed automatically. The children of the traitors were persecuted by the children of the workers who had been betrayed, until it was impossible for the former to play on the streets or to attend the public schools. Also, the wives and families of the traitors were ostracized, while the corner grocery man who sold provisions to them was boycotted.

As a result, driven back upon themselves from every side, the traitors and their families became clannish. Finding it impossible to dwell in safety in the midst of the betrayed proletariat, they moved into new localities inhabited by themselves alone. In this they were favored by the oligarchs. Good dwellings, modern and sanitary, were built for them, surrounded by spacious yards, and separated here and there by parks and playgrounds. Their children attended schools especially built for them, and in these schools manual training and applied science were specialized upon. Thus, and unavoidably, at the very beginning, out of this segregation arose caste. The members of the favored unions became the aristocracy of labor. They were set apart from the rest of labor. They were better housed, better clothed, better fed, better treated. They were grab-sharing with a vengeance.

In the meantime, the rest of the working class was more harshly treated. Many little privileges were taken away from it, while its wages and its standard of living steadily sank down. Incidentally, its public schools deteriorated, and education slowly ceased to be compulsory. The increase in the younger generation of children who could not read nor write was perilous.

The capture of the world-market by the United States had disrupted the rest of the world. Institutions and governments were everywhere crashing or transforming. Germany, Italy, France, Australia, and New Zealand were busy forming co-operative commonwealths. The British Empire was falling apart. England's hands were full. In India revolt was in full swing. The cry in all Asia was, "Asia for the Asiatics!" And behind this cry was Japan, ever urging and aiding the yellow and brown races against the white. And while Japan dreamed of continental empire and strove to realize the dream, she suppressed her own proletarian revolution. It was a simple war of the castes, Coolie versus Samuria, and the coolie Socialists were executed by tens of thousands. Forty thousand were killed in the street-fighting of Tokio and in the futile assault on the Mikado's palace. Kobe was a shambles; the slaughter of the cotton operatives by machine-guns became classic as the most terrific execution ever achieved by modern war machines. Most savage of all was the Japanese Oligarchy that arose. Japan dominated the East, and took to herself the whole Asiatic portion of the world market, with the exception of India.

England managed to crush her own proletarian revolution and to hold on to India, though she was brought to the verge of exhaustion. Also, she was compelled to let her great colonies slip away from her. So it was that the Socialists succeeded in making Australia and New Zealand into co-operative commonwealths. And it was for the same reason that Canada was lost to the mother country. But Canada crushed her own Socialist revolution, being aided in this by the Iron Heel. At the same time, the Iron Heel helped Mexico and Cuba to put down revolt. The result was that the Iron Heel was firmly established in the New World. It had welded into one compact political mass the whole of North America from the Panama Canal to the Arctic Ocean.

And England, at the sacrifice of her great colonies, had succeeded only in retaining India. But this was no more than temporary. The struggle with Japan and the rest of Asia for India was merely delayed. England was destined shortly to lose India, while behind that event loomed the struggle between a united Asia and the world.

And while all the world was torn with conflict, we of the United States were not placid and peaceful. The defection of the great unions had prevented our proletarian revolt, but violence was everywhere. In addition to the labor troubles, and the discontent of the farmers and of the remnant of the middle class, a religious revival had blazed up. An offshoot of the Seventh Day Adventists sprang into sudden prominence, proclaiming the end of the world.

"Confusion thrice confounded!" Ernest cried. "How can we hope for solidarity with all these cross purposes and conflicts?"

And truly the religious revival assumed formidable proportions. The people, what of their wretchedness, and of their disappointment in all things earthly, were ripe and eager for heaven where industrial tyrants entered no more than camels passed through needle-eyes. Wild-eyed itinerant preachers swarmed over the land; and despite the prohibition of the civil authorities, and the persecution of disobedience, the flames of religious frenzy were fanned by countless camp-meetings.

It was the last days, they claimed, the beginning of the end of the world. The four winds had been loosed. God had stirred the nations to strife. It was a time of visions and miracles, while seers and prophetesses were legion. The people ceased work by hundreds of thousands and fled to the mountains, there to await the imminent coming of God and the rising of the hundred and forty and four thousand to heaven. But in the meantime God did not come, and they starved to death in great numbers. In their desperation they ravaged the farms for food, and the consequent tumult and anarchy in the country districts but increased the woes of the poor expropriated farmers.

Also, the farms and warehouses were the property of the Iron Heel. Armies of troops were put into the field, and the fanatics were herded back at the bayonet point to their tasks in the cities. There they broke out in ever recurring mobs and riots. Their leaders were executed for sedition or confined in madhouses. Those who were executed went to their deaths with all the gladness of martyrs. It was a time of madness. The unrest spread. In the swamps and deserts and waste places, from Florida to Alaska, the small groups of Indians that survived were dancing ghost dances and waiting the coming of a Messiah of their own.

And through it all, with a serenity and certitude that was terrifying, continued to rise the form of that monster of the ages, the Oligarchy. With iron hand and iron heel it mastered the surging millions, out of confusion brought order, out of the very chaos wrought its own foundation and structure.

"Just wait till we get in," the Grangers said—Calvin said it to us in our Pell Street quarters. "Look at the states we've captured. With you Socialists to back us, we'll make them sing another song when we take office."

"The millions of the discontented and the impoverished are ours," the Socialists said. "The Grangers have come over to us, the farmers, the middle class, and the laborers. The capitalist system will fall to pieces. In another month we send fifty men to Congress. Two years hence every office will be ours, from the President down to the local dog-catcher."

To all of which Ernest would shake his head and say:

"How many rifles have you got? Do you know where you can get plenty of lead? When it comes to powder, chemical mixtures are better than mechanical mixtures, you take my word."

(Continued)

THE OLD STANDBY

A Winnipeg Professor Tries His Hand at the "High Cost of Living" Lecture.

"When in doubt ask a policeman," used to be a common saying years ago in the little old village on the Thames, and the saying comes back to my mind as I read in the Winnipeg Saturday Post of Jan. 10, the following editorial:

"I desire to direct attention to a lecture on the high cost of living, which was delivered by Prof. W. F. Osborne, of Manitoba University, in this city on Sunday last, and which is reproduced on another page of this issue. Prof. Osborne very properly lays stress upon the vital importance of this great problem of Canadian political economy. Within my experience in journalism I have never known the general public, without distinction of class, being so deeply aroused over any other question. We have slumbered peacefully while our expenses have been mounting at a most dangerous rate to an alarming height. Then, suddenly, we have all awakened together and started to find out what we are going to do in order to get ourselves back to a basis where a sane man can live sanely at a reasonable cost. Every one has his own views concerning the causes that have made Canada the most expensive spot on earth in which to live—and it is difficult to find two persons who agree on all points. But taking it in general, I think few readers of The Post there will be who will not agree that Prof. Osborne has sized up the most important causes pretty accurately—and in doing so and placing his opinions before the public so lucidly and dispassionately he has made a valuable contribution to a vastly important controversy."

I eagerly turned to the lecture referred to expecting to read something new and useful which had dropped from the professorial lips. The old saying, already mentioned, rang insistently through my head, and with a little change in the wording, I think it fits.

"When in doubt as to the subject of a lecture, take the 'High Cost of Living' (!)"

If, like the writer, you are a bum lecturer, you will have the consolation of knowing that on the same subject someone even worse than you has tried before.

Prof. W. F. Osborne of Manitoba University, starts out by saying, "That the cost of living in Canada today is exorbitant, there can be no doubt." He then goes on to enumerate the causes, or some of them at least, that are at the bottom of this evil.

(1) The producing class in Canada is not as large as it should be. (The unemployed would like to make it larger.)

(2) The toll levied by the middle man is far greater than it should be, and by the middleman I mean, in the main, the retailer.

(3) The prevailing inefficiency of many kinds of work done in the country. (This is so rich I have to quote further—A. P.). The old apprentice system is gone, and I suppose gone with it. We are not in Canada getting a dollar's worth of work for a dollar's worth of pay. It is the hardest thing imaginable in Winnipeg to get a carpenter who knows his business; a furnace man who knows his business; a baker who knows his business; a barker who knows his business, or a domestic servant who knows her business. (Note—He does not mention professors.)

(4) The existence and operation of trusts and combines.

(5) The cost of transportation and distribution of commodities.

(6) The enormous drafts on the world's capital that have been made during the last few years; (a) in the up-keep of armaments; (b) in the rapid development of new countries like Canada, Mexico, the Argentine, and the astonishing development of industries possible under modern conditions.

Who amongst the readers of this paper has not listened with bated breath and open mouth to one of these great men in our midst deliver a lecture like unto this; and who amongst the Socialists of the world does not feel like sending the learned expounder of this a big hat pin to stick into himself so that he will wake up?

One would imagine that out of six reasons he would, if only by accident, drop in the right one—but no—the gold question is never touched on, and I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the professor does not have very much idea of what he is talking about.

If he had carefully considered the statistics on the cost of living during the last hundred years, he would have noted the first noticeable increase was with the discovery of the gold fields of California in 1849, and another increase in the 60's when the Australian discoveries were made, but the greatest increase of all is noticed when the South African Rand began to export its wealth of gold.

Gold Production

During the years of the Boer war the figures remained practically stationary, and since the resumption of mining with its yearly increase of production we note the upward leap of the percentage figures.

In short, since the signing of peace at Verenigen, the cost of living has increased 51 per cent in Canada and 39 per cent in England. (It's too bad De Wet didn't keep it up!)

The gold production in Africa and the discovery of the cyanide process for extracting gold has had a greater effect on the increase in the cost of living than all of the professor's reasons put together.

The price of a commodity is the monetary expression of its value, and profit is made by selling a commodity at its value, so how can No. 2 of the professor's "causes" have anything to do with the matter? Besides, he thinks that the retailer is making too much, how is it that the Canadian Credit Men's Association, and all the assignees in the West, are so busy at the present time handling bankrupt stores?

No, my dear professor! Your well-known antipathy to Socialism cannot get you away from the facts of the case.

Commodities exchange on the market at their value, on an average, and gold is the standard used for measuring their value. For instance, if an ounce of gold is worth $5.00, and it takes two hours of socially necessary labor to produce it; and at the same time it takes two hours to produce a pair of shoes, five bushels of wheat or a revolver for our friend Krafchenko, the pair of boots, the five bushels of wheat and the revolver will each be worth $5.00, and on an average that is what the consumer will pay for them.

If a new process is invented whereby gold can be produced cheaper, and say, an ounce can be produced in one hour instead of two, it will still be $5.00, but the boots, the five bushels of wheat and the revolver still take two hours, therefore they will be worth $10.00 instead of $5.00.

This is what has happened, only instead of 100 per cent increase the increase is only 51 per cent.

Study this matter more carefully, professor, and the day may come when, instead of an exhibition in the way of a lecture, you may be able to use your great oratorical powers for the benefit of the working class and for the abolition of this system of cheap living and exploitation.

—A. P.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Local St. John has done a great deal and has held propaganda meetings every Sunday, to my knowledge, for the last three years.

Local St. John, N. B., has been making good in spite of adverse circumstances. Early in December a fair was arranged to pay off the debt of the local and the comrades had the satisfaction of clearing close on to $80, and putting the local on 'easy street' for a little while. Rent is our big item and it is difficult to secure a decent hall in a good location.

On Jan. 2, 1914, a social time was indulged in by the members and their families and a few friends, and, (tell it not in Gath!) turkey was a part of the menu, being almost as cheap as porter-house steak. An enjoyable time was spent and it was 1 a. m. before the party broke up.

Propaganda meetings are the order of the day, and subjects such as Reform or Revolution, The High Cost of Living, Science and Evolution, Socialism, What Is it? The speakers being Comrades C. McKay, F. Hyatt, A. Taylor, J. Franklin, J. Eastwood, and H. H. Stuart of Newcastle, N. B. Several of our younger comrades are coming along and new speakers are being developed.

At the election of officers for 1914 the personnel of the Executive has been changed, and all local comrades have been elected to office as follows:

Organizer, W. C. Currie; Secretary, Mrs. M. C. Currie; Treasurer, G. McCormick.

A Literature committee has been elected and a new stock of Kerr's books are now on sale. F. HYATT.

QUIT GROWLING

(Continued from page one).

stronger, for the workers outnumber them four to one. No. It is not that. **The power of the capitalists lies in the ownership of the earth and all that is in it.** They own the machines, mines, factories, railways, grain, and food—all of which was produced by the workers. The workers produced them, and are doing so all the time, but are dispossessed, whilst the capitalists possess but do not produce.

These necessary things for wealth production have grown in magnitude and value as time went on. The machine made the worker more productive, until at the present time the system is at the choking point with too many goods produced. Demand for goods has decreased all along the line, due to the interwoven nature of the exchange system. Consequently the workers are unemployed.

The Class Struggle the Outcome

The sum-total of the whole matter is that the workers have produced too much. The capitalist class, being numerically weak, cannot consume all the surplus wealth produced, and consequently the struggle between the two classes must, of necessity, be for the capture of all the means of life on the part of the workers, and the holding of the same by the capitalists as long as they can. **This is the class struggle,** and the manifestation is political, as all class struggles have been.

The Point of Attack

The political State of the present day is where the power is vested. The economic interests are dependent on political control. Having political control, the capitalists can appoint their judges to mete out their justice, the police to arrest the men who advocate sabotage, and can use the armies and navies to protect their property. When the wage-slave gets restless and a strike ensues, the army is used to drive him to his post. (See the South African affair, Vancouver Island, Belfast, Tonypandy, Featherstone, Manchester, Michigan and many other cases.)

Now! Fellow Workers!

These facts prove to you that political action is necessary. By this is not meant the sending to parliament of "pure and simple" parliamentarians, but class-conscious men from your own ranks, who will be content with nothing less than the abolition of wage-servitude.

Sabotage is anarchy, and is the fruit of a confused brain. It strikes at an individual for something he cannot help. Such action is as logical as an attempt to alter the nature of any living organism by a mutilation. The only way out is by a development of that class-consciousness that the Socialist only knows.

Then, and only then, will the slaves solve and overcome the cause of their poverty, anxiety and slavery.

T. MELLALIEU.

ELEMENTARY SOCIALISM

(Continued from page one)

standing historical fact, which is this: The **owners** have always been the **Enjoyers** and the **dispossessed** have always been the **Sufferers.** Never forget that, always remember that Capitalist Class Ownership is the evil we fight, and that Common Ownership, **real** Common Ownership, is our goal, and you will not go **very far wrong.**

I will conclude this introduction by giving a simple illustration.

The reason we study the past is, because we understand the present better by doing so, just as the surgeon dissects a dead body because it enables him to understand a living one better.

The Past is the parent of the Present, so not only must we study the present in itself, but to understand it as thoroughly as possible, study its ancestry also.

If you ever got a life insurance policy you will remember the doctor you saw gave you a thorough personal examination. But he didn't stop at that; he asked about your habits, whether you smoked or drank, whether you ever had any serious illness, etc. Even then he didn't stop, but went on to ask if your father and mother were living. If dead, what did they die of? Consumption in the family?—and many other queries.

Now, he was not examining your parents, but yourself, and yet he asked questions about them. Why?

Because you came from your parents, and were likely to inherit any good or bad physical tendencies from them, and the more he knew about your parents, the more he knew about you, and the **more intelligent his action would be.**

Just so, the more we know about the past, (not about the actions of isolated individuals in the past, but about the industries of the past, the changes in and development of the past and the reasons for such) the more we will know about the present, and the more intelligent will be **our** action.

Let me emphasize again: Study not just to know, or in order to show how much you know, or how little others know, but study in order to be equipped to **do.**

Don't be appalled at the immensity of the subject of Socialism. A little earnest study will equip you to do useful personal propaganda, and more good is done that way than by all the "speeches." A few simple essentials **clearly** understood and simply presented will be enough to start a slave who is ready for the message, and those who are not ready don't count as far as we are concerned, **yet.**

Another thing: **Don't join the Socialist Party** in a hurry, on impulse. Think well over it, and if you do join, then you will not leave it on impulse. You have ambition, I hope; well, let your ambition be to be known as a good, hard, consistent fighter, who never "lets up;" that's a safe, it's the **only** safe ambition for a Socialist.

The next installment will deal with the basic principle of Socialism, **"The Materialist Interpretation of History."**

The unemployed army is still increasing. Here are some figures: New York, 325,000; Philadelphia, 75,000; Boston, 60,000; Chicago, 100,000; Los Angeles, 35,000; Milwaukee, 20,000; Vancouver, 5,000; Winnipeg, 4,000; Toronto, 13,000. There are reported to be 1,250,000 iron workers idle.

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