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

WESTERN CLARION

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS IT SELF. KARL MARX.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARIS COMMUNE, 1871

By W. A. Pritchard

France was engaged in a war with Prussia. The bourgeoisie, who had betrayed Louis Bonaparte for captive, were compelled at last to arm the workers to prevent their republic on the 4th September, 1870.

But the armies of the French Empire were either held prisoners in Prussia, or hopelessly isolated in Metz, and the Germans were before the gates.

At this critical moment the people permitted the Politicos deputies of the former parliament to constitute themselves "The Government of National Defense."

This wonderful administration, composed of such men as Gambetta, Jules Favre, John Simon, Crémieux, Jules Ferry, etc., took advantage of their position to have elected for mayors, their own supporters.

The real leaders of the workers were still incarcerated in the Bonapartist prisons, and Paris allowed Gambetta and his colleagues their positions on the condition that their power and energies should be used for the same and only purpose of national defense.

Treachery of the French Bourgeoisie.

Paris could not be properly defended except her workers were fully armed, and these swashbucklers of the bourgeoisie, who held their places by the consent of the Parisian workers, knew, as Mara stated, that "Paris armed was the revolution armed." A victory of Paris over the Prussian aggressor would have been a victory of the French workmen over the French capitalist and his state parasites. **"It this conflict between National Duty and CLASS INTEREST, the Government of National Defense did not hesitate one moment to turn into a Government of National Defection."**

This gallant body of place hunting lawyers, with Thiers for their statesman and Trochu for their general, in spite of their many assurances that "Trochu, the governor of Paris, will never capitulate," and Jules Favre, the foreign minister, will "not cede an inch of our territory, nor a stone of our fortress," nevertheless treacherously arranged for the capitulation of Paris.

Trochu announced to his colleagues that "the attempt of Paris to hold out against a siege by the Prussian army would be a folly." Jules Favre admitted in a letter to Gambetta that **what they were "defending" against was not the Prussian soldiers, but the workers of Paris.** On the first of March 1871, the Prussians entered the Champs Elysee. The galaxy of bourgeois intellectuals, the national assembly, passed a resolution to hold its sittings in Versailles, making it the governmental headquarters.

Several of the working class revolutionists of October 31st were condemned to death. March 17 and 18th [illegible] Mayor of Paris, [illegible] the gunners, put [illegible] National Guard practically [illegible] working class had been overwhelmed [illegible] the glorious 18th of March on the defensive.

Mutiny of the National Guard

The capitulation carefully guarded, were not to Montmartre, for Thiers gave the order on the 18th to seize the pieces [illegible] during the early morning of the 18th. Armed soldiers with [illegible] marched into Montmartre. Leconte's brigade stormed the Rue de Rosiers, where the cannon had been placed. The surprise was completed successfully, but the general, having unpaddled overlooked the fact that horses were necessary to the removal of the cannon, had to wait for hours for the arrival. Meanwhile, "It became daylight, and the fate of the troops abroad was greeted with Thiers's placard, not yet dry, that "tranquil, complete, immediate, unalterable order to be restored, and that the culprits surrend[illegible] justice."

The news spread like wildfire, the capture of the cannon was discovered, and about 300 National Guards, joined by some soldiers of the 88th regiment marched on the Butte Montmartre. Here they met Leconte's troops—some of which shouted greetings to their comrades of the 88th. Leconte's order to have arrested all those who had greeted their fellows was not obeyed, and seeing the National Guard followed by an unarmed crowd of men, women and children, he commanded his troops to fire. Three times came the command, but the soldiers refused. Then the National Guard seized Leconte and placed him under arrest. The women in the crowd fraternized with the soldiers, and the National Guard pushed forward captured the cannon.

Thiers and Co. held a hasty meeting upon receipt of this news, in the Hotel De Ville, and the order was given to the troops to fall back on the Champs de Mars. The gang of cutthroats, debauchees, etc., with the ogre Thiers at their head, left Paris and went to Versailles, leaving behind them much documentary evidence of their treachery, to destroy which, as the Commune declared in its manifesto to the provinces, "those men would not recoil from battering Paris into a heap of ruins washed by a sea of blood."

"The men of order."

The Reactionists of Paris Triumphed at the Victory

of the 18th of March. To them it was the signal of popular retribution at last arriving. The ghosts of the victims assassinated at their hands from the days of June, 1848, down to January 22nd, 1871, arose before their [illegible] was their only pass[illegible] the sergents de ville, instead of being disarmed and locked up, as would have been done, had the cities of Paris flung open for their reception to Versailles.

March The 18th, Saw Paris Arise

to the event of Vive la Commune. The Central Committee, which had previously been elected to take charge of the cannon and the organization of the National Guard, issued its famous manifesto.

"The proletarians of Paris, amidst the failures and treasons of the ruling classes, have understood that the hour has struck for them to save the situation by taking into their own hands the direction of public affairs. . . . They have understood that it is their imperious duty, and their absolute right, to render themselves masters of their political destinies, by seizing upon the governmental power.

The 19th of March dawned with the red flag floating over the Hotel De Ville and placards were everywhere posted announcing the election of the Commune to take place in a week's time.

The Central committee, until the elections, was to occupy the Hotel De Ville, directing its attention to the reorganization of the municipal business of the city. Although confusion existed everywhere, arrangements for paying, telegraph, markets, hospitals, gas, water, and the supply of food, were not going quite marvellous rapidity, thanks to the zeal of the committee.

On the afternoon of the 22nd, about 1000 reactionists, of the sort who are incapable of anything beyond playing billiards or cards, guzzling expensive wines in luxurious cafes, or acting the part of gallants to the overdressed dissolute females who then thronged Paris, recently armed with weapons, fell into marching order and crying "Down With the Central Committee! Down With the Assassins! The National Assembly, by a majority of 400 votes, had cashiered the leaders of the National Guard in the Place Vendome. With regard to this event, Mara states:

"In reply to their pistols shots, the regular **sommations** (the French equivalent of the English Riot Act) were made, and, proving ineffective, fire was commanded by the general in command of the National Guard. One volley dispersed into wild flight the silly cockrombs, who expected that the mere show of their 'respectability' would have the same effect upon the revolution as Joshua's trumpets upon the walls of Jericho."

The Commune elections took place on the 26th, in spite of the efforts of certain bourgeois reactionists to have them postponed, and about 230,000 votes were taken. The following day crowds of glad people gathered to instal their representatives at the Hotel De Ville. The sun shone, the red flag floated everywhere freely, the bands played and the people sang—everything point to a new and free era. It was, as the Central Committee announced, the magnificent spectacle of a people recovering their sovereignty."

We are now fully aware of the way in which these bright hopes were to be ruthlessly destroyed, and what an awakening the bourgeoisie was preparing for those who had fown against its profits and tyranny. After the glorious days of the 26th, all the followers of Thiers, from the special police (made up of the fashionable dressed prostitutes frequenting, who had been allowed to take part in the ballot) to swing the result, down to the hangers on to the hair of their chief, Thiers.

When the Commune took the administration of affairs into its own hands, Rico hurry handed somewhat tool for the first time dared to trespass upon the political privileges of their "betters," and which they carefully performed the necessary executive work, in the face of some difficulties, at ridiculous salaries according to the yellow journals, the rest of Europe was convulsed with fury at the symbol of "The International Working Class," the red flag waving over the Hotel De Ville.

Was This the "City of Terror"

[illegible] good, its thousands, and at [illegible] the [illegible] of the world? The municipal cafes, and boulevards were crowded with gay and laughing people, [illegible] of happy and contented men, women and children filled the theatres and concert halls.

All the official departments of the commune were efficiently managed with the exception of the War Office, which made a series of blunders. The Department of Finance was noted for its wise and careful administration, but it would have undoubtedly proved a fatal blunder against the bourgeoisie, [illegible] attacked—the Bank containing gold, billion, and notes to the value of three thousand million francs.

The Commune acknowledged and entertained foreigners devoted to the cause, including a German working man as Minister of Labor, and placing the [illegible] of Poland, the head of the defenders of Praga, defending "the flag of the Commune is that of the Universal Republic."

All rents from October, 1870, to April, 1871, were remitted, such rent as had already been paid was reserved for future needs, and full pawn pledges of exceptional persons were returned gratis. The separation of the Church and State was announced, state pay ments for religious purposes being abolished, and all ecclesiastical wealth was transformed into public property. Consequently, all religious [illegible] were dismissed, [illegible] as being to the individual [illegible] ordered banished.

April the 6th, saw the [illegible] guillotined, constructed since 1789 out of captured [illegible] thrown in the Place Vendôme, [illegible] 16th, as "a monument" [illegible] and international [illegible] work in takeshapes and [illegible] later, pawn shops were also [illegible] away with.

"Wonderful, Indeed, Was the Commune Had Wrought in Paris

No longer was there [illegible] inside Paris of the Second Empire; no longer was Paris the "[illegible] Babylon, Babylon, Babylon, Babylon, Babylon." Reason at last [illegible] the boards. No more [illegible] the Morgue, no notorious [illegible] scandals, no [illegible] at the same time the days of [illegible] 1848, the streets of Paris [illegible] free from beggars. [illegible] "We," said a member of the [illegible] no longer of assassination [illegible] personal assault; it seems as if the police had disappeared [illegible] to Versailles all its [illegible] friends". The Cocottes [illegible] most of their protectors

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THE COMMUNARDS

The lessons involved in the defeat of the efforts of the workers of Paris to escape from the exactions of their ruling class are periodically brought to our minds by the annual recurrence of the date of their failure and the consideration of the reasons which made that failure inevitable. Their heroic fight and glorious defeat will live with honor in the memory of posterity for ages to come, when the mention of their traducers and murderers will be received with obloquy and contempt.

That their attempt to establish their conception of the Co-operative Commonwealth was Utopian and impossible of realization, owing to the fact that the economic conditions then prevailing had not yet produced the necessary development of the productive forces and class-consciousness of the workers, is now generally understood by their descendants in the revolutionary movement the world over. That the coming revolution must of necessity be international and not merely national was a fact that was hidden from them. That no faith is to be reposed in the pledged word of the exploiting class or their political representatives was not then, and is not sufficiently now, realized. Generous to a fault, the class which does all the useful and necessary work for society has always been the easy dupe of the scheming ruffians who, while mouthing platitudes of fair-play and square-dealing between man and man, and sympathy for the poor and destitute, are always ready to go to the limit of bestial ferocity in order that the profits of the unpaid toil of the workers shall continue to fill their coffers. No human sentiment will be allowed to stay their hand. Men, women and children of the producing class will be shot down in hordes, as they have been in countless instances in previous slave systems of society. All the veneer of civilization is but skin-deep, and the scratching of it brings to the surface the pristine elements of the half-savage, half-human origin of the race. All this will inevitably happen over again if the intelligence of the workers does not exceed the mass of ignorance that at present weighs them down, and acts as a drag on the efforts of that section of their class which has realized its function and mission in society, and the forces which are arrayed against it, which must be captured before the final objective is successfully reached.

Education is still the function of the revolutionary movement. Fearless inculcation of economic truths, regardless of whom they offend in the ranks of our own class or of our opponents; determined resistance to all efforts on the part of the petty bourgeois to gain control of our organization for the purpose of serving their own personal political ambitions; avoidance of all vote-catching tactics or compromise of principles for the sake of a superficial "unity" with other organizations (working-class or reactionary though their membership may be) which, while posing as revolutionary, by their tactics and propaganda reveal their ignorance of their own position and that of the common enemy, and are consequently the easy prey of the skilled politicians of the master class; and an insistence upon the absolute necessity of the workers seizing the political power of the capitalist State, and using it unflinchingly to fortify themselves in the ownership of the machinery of production, in order that the product of their labor may accrue to none but themselves — all these vital lessons are to be deduced from the failure of our comrades in Paris in '71. Let the lessons be inculcated in season and out of season.

The class struggle of today has assumed the character of a struggle for possession of the mind of the working class, a struggle waged between the capitalist class on the one hand, and the revolutionary movement on the other. That we are fighting a winning battle is patent to all. The revolutionary movement grows apace in all lands, and the capitalist class, seeing the inevitable climax looming up which will sweep them into oblivion with the system of slavery which gave them birth, are in desperation resorting to the assistance of "agents provocateurs" in both the political and economic organizations of the workers, in the effort to provoke a premature outburst of desperation and resentment which may be incited to break out into open revolt at the time of their own choosing, when all the machinery will be ready for another, but more dreadful massacre.

"You may dress a wolf in lamb's clothing, but it remains the same wolf, and a cannibal may be dressed in all the trappings of capitalist civilization, but he will return to his cannibalistic practices on the first opportunity. The profit-mongering tribe of parasites who batten on the flesh of Labor may prattle their sweet nothings of culture, justice, humanitarianism, etc., but threaten seriously to deprive them of their economic and political power over their victims, by which they are enabled to extract from them all that goes to make life worth living, and they manifest all the characteristics of the cannibal who makes a feast of the liberal flesh and blood of his victim. To the "Bourgeois Trinity" of Rent, Profit and Interest all praise and service is due, and those who would deny homage to this modern Moloch must be prepared to play the part of a living sacrifice on the jails and on the scaffolds which fashion as its altars.

SECRETARIAL

Note our new address. The business of the party outgrew the cramped quarters of the old office months ago, and the lack of space hampered efficient handling of the work. The new offices are much more suitable, in location and space, than the old, and are large enough to take care of the anticipated increased volume of work in the near future.

This unavoidable step entails an increased expenditure per month of $9.00 (including light and janitor charges) and in addition, the arrangement entered into by the D. E. C. & Local Vancouver for the joint utilization of the services of Comrade W. A. Pritchard will bring the increased expenditure up to $40 per month.

To meet this increased charge on the funds, it is urged upon every local in the Dominion to have every member of the Party Directory, at the minimal charge of $1 per month. The burden on the individual local is negligible, but the revenue to be derived from the general adoption of this method of assisting the party press would amply. The Clarion expands on a self-supporting basis, and leave a margin which will be used to obtain a circulation more in keeping with its merits.

This method of support was requested of the locals in the previous number, but the response has been so meagre, that the party must shoulder the burden for again alluding to it. Secretaries will please bring this matter before their locals at the earliest opportunity.

The Dominion elections will find the S. P. of C. in a better fighting mood than it has been in for four or five years. The point in which we have always been lacking as a political party is **actual political organization.**

Our educational propaganda is Marxian and clear-cut, and our policy and tactics free from any tinge of compromise, or political opportunism. As a result we have, in the two provinces of B. C. and Alberta, (where we have been established the longest), gained the respect of friend and foe alike. Labor, organized and unorganized, is giving ever increasing support to our efforts to carry our propaganda further afield.

As far as these considerations go everything is eminently satisfactory. Any organization which has undertaken the task of educating the workers of the Dominion to a realization of their position in capitalist society, and to their historical mission to accomplish the revolution that will put an end to all forms of human slavery, we can, truthfully and without presumption, claim that we have risen to the opportunities accorded us.

The opportunity and the imperative duty that now presents itself to us is to organize the revolutionary knowledge we have so effectively spread abroad for the capture of political vantage posts, from which further progress can be made.

The opportunity lies in the political situation in the two views mentioned above. In B. C. the section of the political forces of capital, the Liberal party has ceased to be a serious consideration. It is doubtful, however, if the consciousness of the fact, and its consequents, impotent. In Alberta there is a parallel condition, the difference being merely a nominal one, the Conservative party there occupying the same political position as the Liberal party in B. C.

The re-distribution juggling now going on at Ottawa is over the demarkation of the new electoral boundries. It is a foregone conclusion that the dang-er of losing seats to the revolutionary movement in these two provinces is being seriously considered, and that the boundaries will be adjusted, as far as the force sight and chicanery of capitalist politicians can effect, to prevent it.

To offset these tactics actual political organization is necessary. The literature of the movement should be placed in the hands of every working class voter within reach of each local organization. Voters' lists should be carefully scanned, and absentees noted in order to prevent impersonation at the polling booths. The provisions of the Dominion Elections Act should be carefully studied, with special attention to those affecting qualifications of voters and procedure in the polling booths. It would be advisable for each local to give one night a week to a general discussion and study of the act. It is being "revised," it is true, and for that very reason it is necessary to become acquainted with it as it stands, in order to appreciate the significance and importance of the alterations that will be made later.

So far as it is able to do so, the Dominion Executive Committee will assist in the distribution of literature by supplying appropriate educational leaflets at cost. If sufficient orders are sent in to warrant doing so without entailing a serious deficit, the price of Clarion bundles will be cut to one cent per copy. (Here again the value of the assistance asked for above in regard to the directory is emphasized the receipts from that source offsetting the cost of producing the larger edition.)

Comrades in the other provinces should not consider themselves slighted by the emphasis laid upon the opportunities now open in B. C. and Alberta. It is an indisputable fact that the movement there has had a longer and sturdier growth, and is more deeply rooted than to the eastward. The possibilities have taken on the character of probabilities, and if enough energy and determination is put into the work from now on the probabilities will evolve into certainties. Although the other provinces have not yet reached that stage, every indication, points to the conclusion that they will attain the same position more rapidly than have the two Western Provinces.

Hard, systematic work, intelligently exerted, will "bring home the goods." "We camp on the ground we have won in the day,
And are ready to march in the morning."

ALBERTA NOTES

By "Altaser"

Miss Sophia Mushkat will start on a tour through Northern and Central Alberta after March 20. Comrade Mushkat expects to be gone about six weeks, and her itinerary will take her into the Sullivan Lake district, where there are a large number of Russian Socialists.

A local of the S. P. of C. has been organized at Nevis, with five members as a start. Comrade C. E. Gaines is secretary of the new local.

Wm. McQuoid of Edmonton has un-dertaken an organizing trip southeast of Edmonton. He has dates at Camrose and at several other points. Comrade McQuoid is one of our future Alberta organizers.

At the miners' convention recently held in Lethbridge, the platform of the S. P. of C. was endorsed at the political expression of the miners' organization. The preamble of their constitution now reads: "Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to political action as laid down by the Socialist Party of Canada."

The Socialists of Pleasington are anxious to have an organizer of the party west into that district for a week or so.

There are now seven S. P. of C. or-ganizers working in the province of Alberta, and two more are scheduled to go out on the road in a short time. The work of this little band, together with the systematic Clarion distribution, is rapidly making red streaks all over the map of "Sunny Alberta."

The demand for our speakers in this province continues without abatement. Comrade Zimmer writes to the Alberta Executive from Claresholm, stating that they want an S. P. of C. speaker in the farming districts there, and that two or three locals can be formed, as the oppression to which the soil slaves are being subjected has convinced them that their interests lie with the whole of the working class.

District Organizer George Paton re-ports having held fine meetings in and around Stettler recently. Comrade Pat-

NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS

16 Hartney Chambers, Pender St., W., Vancouver, B. C.

on is doing splendid service for the party in his home district, devoting all his spare time to holding meetings and propagating Socialism.

Otto Paske, a Chinook comrade, and a member of that local, is spending a few weeks in Calgary. Comrade Paske states that the meetings of C. M. O'Brien in that district last December have been productive of tangible results. Since Comrade O'Brien's visit there have been nuclei formed for discussion of Socialism. The subject is argued in pool halls, hotels, on street corners, at sales, and at farmers' meetings. Chinook local boasts of twenty-four members, and more coming in every meeting.

(They want you to call again, Charley!)

Joe Knight, S. P. of C. candidate election, has decided that he is better fitted for sowing the seeds of Socialism, than for the job of planting spuds." He leaves the homestead in March for a two or three months tour of the province. Comrade Knight has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the movement, and his advent into the arena again will be hailed with delight by his many friends and comrades in Alberta. (Come on in, Joe, "the waters fine!")

The fund for the Alberta P. E. C. motor cycle is growing very slowly. The committee is convinced that the value of the machine for organizing the work in the summer months can scarcely be over-estimated. With it a lot of really valuable work can be accomplished that could not otherwise be done. It will serve the double purpose of reconnoitering new territory, and at the same time reducing the corpulent dividends of the railway companies, by persons desirous of helping the Alberta executive to secure a motor-cycle for use this summer, will please communicate with the Provincial Secretary, Box 1196, Calgary.

A university extension course in "Industrial History" has been inaugurated in Calgary for the benefit of working men. On Wednesday, February 25th, Prof. Eastman, who is conducting the course, delivered the initial lecture. His subject was "The Commercial Revolution in Europe," and in tracing the causes of the breaking down of feudalism, and the growth of the embryo, capitalism, within the shell of the old order, Prof. Eastman emphasized the importance of the enrollments on the first night, which evidences the keen interest being taken in this subject by Calgary workers.

That the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League is becoming a temperance party with a definite political policy, was apparent at the convention of the "League," which was recently held in Calgary, when a prohibition platform was adopted. One of the "planks" provides for the formation of a "committee of 100 in every electoral district throughout the province." The purpose of these committees is indicated best by the words of one of the chief speakers at the convention, who said in part: "We must do something besides sitting around and waiting until all the candidates are nominated, and then try to get them to endorse our platform. We must get in the game early, and be there when the parties hold their councils. Then we must insist upon the man nominated being of our belief, under threat of defeating him." The speakers advocated "a strong organization to marshall the voters," and pointed out the advantage of "influence and money" in their campaign. So we may consider this "reform" party a factor to be reckoned with in future elections in Alberta.

LINES ON LITERATURE.

By W. A. P.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found a very brief, and possibly, a very crude, outline of the Workingmen's Commune in Paris, in 1871.

All Socialists and students of history become thoroughly acquainted with the details of this epoch-making event.

"History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagaray, who was an eye-witness of the whole affair, gives an account of it in a detailed and thorough manner. The price is One Dollar ($1.00).

"The Civil War in France," is an address by Karl Marx delivered before the Council of the International Workingmen's Association, two days after the last stand of the Communards was overcome on the Heights of Belle Vue, May 26th, 1871. It is written in Marx's own inimical style, laying bare with cutting sarcasm, the treachery and intrigue of the 'bourgeois intellectuals.'

A fine introduction by Engels, dealing briefly with the insurrection of '48, and the coup de etat of Louis Bonaparte, of 1851, makes it just the more interesting. Two-bits (25c.) will buy this for you. Five in your M. O. is immediately, as the stock is not very great, to

W. A. Pritchard, Room 16 Hartney Chambers, cor. Pender and Homer Streets, Vancouver, B. C.

HAMBURG

The Socialist organizations of Hamburg have just made an annual report, showing a party membership of 71,051, a circulation for the daily paper of 76,340 and a vote at the latest municipal election of 70,192.

The significance of these figures gives a vivid idea of the completeness of the German Socialist organization and propaganda. They are not quite so complete in this direction as the figures might indicate, since the municipal suffrage is much restricted.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION And Other Things

A very favorable opportunity presented itself to the B. C. delegates who went to Indianapolis to represent the miners and Vancouver to bring the labor conditions of the Northern States. Having practical knowledge of the unemployed problem existing in Vancouver, we thought that when we crossed the line of governmental demarkation things might be a little better, but Seattle and Vancouver seem to be identical in this particular. Everywhere there seems to be far more workers than work, and as we have had a long strike we were naturally curious to study labor conditions along our route of travel.

Going through the fruit belt of Montana we found that the growers had a bad year—not because of a bad crop, but because they have grown too much and cannot sell it. Yet we found the unemployed in the two sister states unable to get that which is left to rot, because they have not the means to buy it with.

In Michigan

Going through the copper mining region of Calumet, we found the miners were being degraded, starved and humiliated because they have produced too much copper, and given the owners, by virtue of the constitution of the state, the power to live in luxury and to murder those who have made them kings of finance. Besides the atrocities which they have legally perpetrated up on the miners, the sad catastrophe of Christmas Eve is still fresh in the minds of most people.

If I were to go into figures as to the profits of this company it would stagger the average man. Suffice it to say that, after paying salaries to the directors on the most lavish scale imaginable, they have made about $1,500,000,000 profits in the last thirty years, and sent to untimely deaths hundreds of their workers.

Conditions in Chicago

Chicago is reeling under a labor depression more intensified than the rest of the cities, yet the railroad companies are contemplating electrifying their roads (suburban and ultra-suburban) at a cost of $1,500,000,000—"taken out of the earnings of the roads," as the papers say. The wretched unemployed are looking forward to the execution of this scheme because it will give them (so they realize) that the sole motive of the whole business is to reduce the labor employed, and that at completion there will be more unemployed than now. Yet this progress is inevitable, and quite a few points can be learnt through this object lesson in economics.

The Row at the Convention

Probably the reader is aware of the Macdonald-Gompers controversy, as the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. of A., in which the former accused Gompers and the executive council of being "reactionary, fossilized, worn-eaten and dead." It appears that the council have impeded the industrialization of the oilfield workers, because, as they say, it would tend to force the electrification of the various systems, and thus reduce the higher grades of engineers, and fetch all the labor employed to a uniform level. Then, if they and this fear, why they should wait until the time of the change of the systems before organizing, was what Macdonald could not understand. I think that if this controversy comes out in print, in full, it will be worth the while of any revolutionary student to read it.

The convention endorsed the idea of a working class political party, and turned down flat a resolution proposing a Labor party. There is no doubting the fact that the revolutionary spirit is beginning to make itself felt very forcibly in the U. M. W. of A.

Unhappy Colorado

In Denver I visited the headquarters of the W. F. M., and was much impressed with the businesslike manner in which the strike in that district is being conducted.

The atrocities that the military authorities are forcing upon the women and children reached a climax when Col. Chase ordered his butchers to mow down women and children who were marching in procession as a protest against the imprisonment of Mother Jones. Several of these men (?) cut and salved the women, and one soldier thrust his bayonet through the foot of a woman and pinned it to the ground. The S. P. of A. has materially assisted the strikers by consignments of food and clothing. The workers in the neighboring states are standing behind the strikers solidly.

W. F. M. Socialist Library.

At Cheyenne I was shown over their headquarters, which contains their printing plant. The most conspicuous feature, to my eyes, was the fine library of entirely Socialist works, in itself a fine evidence of the growth of Social ideas.

On the whole, a very fair analysis could be made of conditions existing in the north and middle west. Everywhere there were labor revolts and strikes, and an unemployed army. This is not a pleasant view, but reality. The political boundary lines are no remedy, both sides of the line showing the same conditions. The whole problem can only be solved by the solution as laid down by Marx, which is the social ownership of the means of wealth-production by the people, for themselves. In the face of these conditions anti-trust legislation or immigration laws are as useless as the attempt to stop the tide with a broom. All countries are now in a state of labor revolt, and in order to obtain relief from oppression the workers must seize the power of the State to upset the constitution of property rights, and install their own conception of human rights.

C. NEL.

THE BOOK OF "EDITORIALS"

One comrade has come forward with a promise of $5 towards the fund for producing a book of Clarion editorials. He makes the suggestion that there ought to be 60 comrades who can afford to give $10 each, or $120 at $5, which would immediately make the project practicable.

The ordinary slave, both whether in side of outside of the organization, is broke, and cannot possibly do it. This proposition is up to those comrades who are in more fortunate circumstances.

FEWER BUYERS AND MORE SELLERS IN THE LABOR MARKET.

Much has been said about unemployment during the past few months, some attempts have been made at exaggeration of the evil, and many attempts, by interested parties, to minimise its extent.

Recently Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the statement that "There are today, in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, not fewer than 100,000 men asking for work." To verify this the Conservatives have made an estimate and conclude that the number asking for and unable to obtain work numbers 17,449. One feels relieved to think that it is not 17,500!

However, according to the Winnipeg Free Press, in the twenty largest cities and towns of Western Canada the building permits in 1912 totalled $127,000,364, and in 1913 the permits for the same cities totalled $78,182,990. A difference of $48,883,366 in favor of 1912.

My experience is that it would take approximately to erect buildings totalling $48,000,000, so if 1913 is that amount shy of 1912 total a considerable number of men must be out of work.

To make an estimate of the number of men this would throw out of employment I have taken the amount of permits issued in 1912, which is 1912 $1,166,214. A conservative estimate of those employed in the building trades in Brandon would be, I think, 630 men. That is one man to about $1,900 worth of building.

Allowing $2,000 worth of building to each man employed, to erect $48,883,366 worth of buildings would take 24,441 men. This then would approximately be the number of men in building trades unemployed in 1913.

This, of course, is only those directly engaged on buildings, and takes no account of those working in factories producing millwork, such as sashes, doors, etc. Or those in lumber camps getting out the lumber. Or those employed on railroads transporting building materials. Or those making bricks, or hardware, or furnaces, or plumbing supplies, etc. Nor does that amount include those that would be laid off because of dullness in trade, owing to curtailment of spending powers of those men.

The amount of building in 1913 was one third lower than 4a 1912, consequently there must be about one third less men employed in building trades and all kindred and dependent trades. If that is so then the present panic can not be an imaginary one, but very real to the wage slave.

However, be voted for it, or at least he did not register a kick against it.

ED. FULCHER.

WORK! WORK! WORK!

In capitalist publications we are told that **WORK** is great and noble. They do their best to praise **WORK**.

We **WORKERS** read these papers, and wonder how in the world can they praise **WORK?**

Every one of us knows that work is dirty; every one of us knows that work is hard. **WORK** to us means slavery to another class.

Why do capitalists praise **WORK?** Because they never did a hard day's work in their useless lives. They will do any dirty trick to avoid **WORK!**

To work is necessary, for without it we could cease to exist—but to work hard to keep an idle class of thieves in luxury is not necessary to our well being. We could and will do without them.

Under the present system **WORK** is slavery. That is why the **WORKERS** are poor and live in misery. The capitalists accordingly will not **WORK** until we make them.

The press organs of the capitalist class tell us that to "make a man of yourself" you must **WORK**.

We Socialists tell you that to become **MEN** you must **FIGHT** your way out of slavery into **freedom.**

Read the Socialist press. The Western Clarion is about the best. Find a dollar, and get it for twelve months. At the end of the year you will know more about **WORK** and the reason for it than you do now.

D. A.

FOR SALE

A complete new set of **Ridpath's History of the World.** In large silk cloth volumes; regular price $24, will sell for $10.

MUST HAVE THE MONEY.

Apply "W," Box 122, Dunphie, Man., or Editor of The Western Clarion.

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 toll of everything that the other workers produce. Every charge backed with a mass of facts that cannot be refuted. Extra cloth, 347 pages, $1.50.

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

Socialist Party Directory

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second Friday in each month at 8 p. m. at 16 Hartney Chambers, Pender St., Vancouver. R. C. Johnston, Dominion Secretary, Box 674, Vancouver.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Provincial Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second Sunday at 11 a.m. at 16 Hartney Chambers, Pender St., Vancouver. Ernest Burgess, Provincial Secretary, Box 645, Vancouver.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Provincial Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second Sunday at 11 a.m. at 1 Ave. East, Hart Block, Calgary. Secretary, Box 1196, Calgary.

EAST KOOTENAY PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. P. OF C. Meets every second Sunday in the month at 2 p.m. Secretary-Organizer, Ernest Jones, Box 172, Fernie. Financial Secretary, J. McMillan, 36 Willow Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Meets Notice This card is inserted free of charge for the Socialist organizations of Alberta. Secretaries are requested to keep the Secretary-Treasurer, Box 1196, Calgary, advised of any change of address or meeting place. Secretary, P. E. Westerlund, Room 1, Hart Block, Calgary.

ONTARIO & QUEBEC PROVINCIAL Secretary, W. A. Kent, 2052 Wareham St., Montreal, P. Q. All Socialists willing to organize an organization matters to the Provincial Secretary, Kent's address, and will receive prompt attention.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second and fourth Sunday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Glace Bay. Secretary, Thos. Cavanagh, Glace Bay, N. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL SEC. Secretary, J. Hyatt, 184 Moore St., St. John, N. B. For party literature and information re organization matters, address the above address.

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. of C., HOLD educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Business meeting third Sunday in each month, 7.30 p.m. Discussion Class every Sunday afternoon at 2.30; that Sunday night the regular meeting takes place. Secretary, Box 79. W. L. Hall, Bus. Organizer, Box 504.

LOCAL ROSSLAND, B. C. S. P. of C. Meets in Miners' Union Hall every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. E. Campbell, Organizer. Will address meetings. Box 172. Joint union branch meets in Finlandia Hall, Rossland, every alternate Saturday. Sec., Box 54, Rossland, B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 1, S. P. of C., Headquarters, 1316 Douglas St. Every Valentine St. business meeting every Tuesday, 8 p.m. Propaganda meeting Sunday, 8 p.m., Empress Theatre. J. Hutchison, Secretary.

LOCAL SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B. C., No. 61, meets every Sunday night at 8 o'clock in Public Library room. Joseph McBride, Secretary; Andrew Allen, Organizer.

LOCAL CUMBERLAND, B. C., NO. 76, Business meetings every first and third Sunday at 10.30 a. m., in Socialist Hall, opposite Post Office. Propaganda meetings every Sunday and Friday at 7 p. m., in the Socialist Hall. Propaganda meeting at every opportunity. Secretary, Wm. Bruce, Box 474.

LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 1, S. P. of C. Business meeting every Tuesday evening at Headquarters, 16 Hartney Chambers, Pender St. Jas. Campbell, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL No. 56, S. P. of C., meets every second and first Sunday of the month and propaganda meeting every third Sunday at 7 p. m. Open to everybody at Finn Hall, 1215 Pender E. Secretary, B. Anna, Box 1616.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 45, Finnish Local, meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at 1215 Pender St. East. Martha Lind, Secretary.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C. No. 49 S. P. of C. Meets first and third Sunday in the month at the Socialist Hall. J. N. Hanlon, Secretary, Gibson Heights, B.C.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., No. 4, S. P. of C. Business meeting every Saturday evening at 8 p.m. Propaganda meeting Sunday, 8 p.m. Socialist Hall, 215½ 8th Ave. East; H. Burge, Secretary, Box 645.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., No. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters, 10319 Jasper Ave. Business meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m. sharp (by reading room is open to the public). Secretary, A. S. Smith, Organizer, Arthur Stedman; Literature Agent, T. D. Pratt.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 9, Miners' Hall, Opera House. Propaganda meetings every second and first and third Sundays of the month. Business meeting every second and fourth following Sunday. Discussion meetings at 8 o'clock. Alta. District Officers: Organizer, Alex. Dick; Secretary, Thos. Lewis, Box 161, Coleman, Alta.

LOCAL REGINA No. 4, S. P. OF C., meets every Sunday in Trades Hall, 11th Ave. at 7.30 p.m. Secretary, W. Wheeler, Box 174, Winnipeg St.

LOCAL LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., NO. 13, S. P. of C., meets every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Staley Block. W. Stokes, 270 10th St. N. Wm. Davey, Secretary, Box 1196.

LOCAL RED DEER, ALTA., NO. 11, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Gem Mercantile Store, Red Deer. Visiting Comrades welcome. Secretary, Alex. J. Carr, Box 249.

LOCAL MOOSE JAW, NO. 1, S. P. of C. Business meeting and economic class every Sunday at 3 p.m. in Trades Hall. H. McMillan, 32 Main St. So. Hill Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 8 p.m. at the Market Square. Secretary, Wm. Harrison, 166 Maple St. Organizer, A. Lewis.

LOCAL NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK., No. 1, meets Gollingwood, Secretary, general delivery.

LOCAL NO. 1, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, S. P. of C., meets in Trades and Labor Temple. Business meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. Secretary, Jas. Bowser, Secretary, 122 Bannerman St.

LOCAL OTTAWA NO. 5, S. P. of C.—Hall for meetings in the Hull Sundays in month in the Ottawa—Hull, 11 Dalhousie Street, at 7 p. m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m. Business meeting Back St. Doors open at 7.30. Open discussion and Propaganda meeting at Glenny, 355 Nepean St. Organizer, A. Benesch, 211 Lauriere St. Recording Secretary, Wm. Cotsham.

LOCAL MONTREAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C., 122 St. Lawrence St. Business meetings, Mondays, 8 p.m. sharp. Propaganda meetings, Sundays, 8 p.m., in large hall. Headquarters open every night. Address all communications to the Secretary, S. P. of C., Box 149, Station B, Montreal.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, No. 1, OF MERIT time—Meets every Sunday at 7 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Reserve St., Glace Bay. Business meeting every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Open to everybody at Fire Hall, 1215 Pender E. Secretary, B. Anna, Box 1616.

LOCAL SANDON, B. C. NO. M. S. P. OF C.—Meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in the Miners' Union Hall. Visiting Communications to be addressed Drawer 1, Sandon, B. C. Secretary, Jas. Cowan.

LOCAL NELSON, B. C. P. of C., MEETS in Miners' Hall, Kootenay St., every Sunday at 8 p.m. Secretary, Thos. Nelson, B. C. L. C. Austin, Secretary.

FOR RENT—At 522 Prior Street, 2 room cabin apartments, furnished for housekeeping. Sinks, free electric light, rent $ and 5 dollars per month.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This page is devoted to the interests of the Socialist Party of Canada. Locals, Local and General Party Matters. Business Communications, Lectures, Lists and Notices of Meetings, Resolutions, Motions, Reports, Correspondence, Etc., should be addressed to Harvey Chambers, Vancouver.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 7, 1914.

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

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from J. Pilkington, F. Johnson, Enderby; R. A. Kerrigan, Local Victoria No. 2; S. H. George, No. 61. Bills—nil.

Comrade H. M. Fitzgerald's application for admission to party as member at large approved.

Secretary instructed to send exhibitions of organizing lecturers to the mainland.

Financial Report

Receipts—

Local So. Ft. George No. 61, due stamps	$ 5.00
W. A. Pritchard, supplies and expenses, Okanagan tour (in part)	17.00
Total	$22.00

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 20, 1914.

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

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from W. L. Phillips, Organizer Local Fernie No. 17; Local Cumberland No. 70; W. A. Pritchard, Enderby; Local Nakusp No. 74; J. Pilkington, Enderby; Local Fernie No. 17. Routine. Filed.

Financial Report

Receipts—

Local Fernie No. 17, due stamps	$10.00
Local Fernie No. 17, buttons	3.50
Organizing fund	4.20
Total	$17.80

Expenses—

W. A. Pritchard, organizing expenses	$12.50
Dom. Exp. Co.	.60
Total	$13.10

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Feb. 20, 1914.

Convened as above, Reid in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Local Winnipeg No. 1; Cumberland, B. C., No. 70; Jas. H. Fisher, Alta., (3); C. M. O'Brien (2); A. A. Crook, Alta.; B. E. Polin, Kas., Alta.; P. O. city; I. S. P., Ft. William; J. A. S. Smith, Edmonton; M. L. Ottawa; R. A. Fillmore, N. B.; Jas. Carson, B. C.; Geo. Rossiter, Toronto; Sec. Portland, I. W. W.; Moses Baritz, Ft. William; C. C. Wellerman, P. Q.; J. L. Webster, Nelson; Peter F. Olson, Alta.; E. F., Brandon and Henry Disch, Alta. Filed.

Bills — Western Clarion No. 740, $101.65; editing, $10.00; office rent, $2.50; Dom. Exp. Co., $1.30. Warrants ordered drawn.

Copy of party Manifesto, with revisions, received from Comrade D. G. McKenzie, considered, and laid over.

Financial Report

Receipts—

Clarion subs	$41.50
Clarion sales	.20
Local Cumberland No. 70, bundles and directory	3.00
Local Fernie No. 17, bundles and directory	3.00
Local Winnipeg No. 1, bundles and directory	6.00
R. Godwin, Victoria, bundle	.30
Peter F. Olson, Alta., literature	1.50
E. A. Fillmore, literature	3.50
H. Dosch, literature	1.18
Total	$60.28

Expenses—

As per warrants	$115.45

Adjournment.

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BLACKFOOT, ALTA.

Feb. 17th, 1914.

Editor, Clarion—You will no doubt be interested to know that this district, though slowly, is none the less surely being painted red.

Comrade O'Brien held a successful meeting in the school house, and the masterly way he laid Socialism before us needs no comment. Suffice it to say, that those who attended were more than satisfied, and those who did not, have regretted it ever since.

Another successful meeting was held on February 20th, when Comrade Springford ably filled in the details which lack of time necessitated O'Brien leaving out, and a few more such meetings will undoubtedly result in the farmers being put wise as to the place they occupy in capitalist society.

F. B. S.

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.

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WHITLA, ALTA.

Editor, Clarion—The writer arranged for Comrade Bolden to speak at the second regular banquet of the Whitla local of the I. S. P. of A., held on February 12th. There were about 200 people present. Comrade Bolden opened his address with a short review of the Socialist movement, following with a sketch of the evolution of human institutions and the instruments of production. He convinced his audience that they were little better off than their city brothers, the only difference being that they had a steady job on the farm so long as they could pay the interest on their mortgages.

Bolden is a sober, forceful and logical speaker. He held his audience for over an hour and a half, and they seemed glad to listen to him for so long again. They were so still that you could have heard a needle drop. Time was given for speaking longer, but there was a speaker of the U. F. of A. invited farmers of Alta. present.

I want to assure the comrades of Alta. that there is a growing intelligence in this community to Socialism, and that they will help from this neck of the woods in the near future.

B. E. P.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Feb. 16th, 1914.

Editor, Clarion—I ask a little space in your paper to report happenings of the last week or so here. We have had that rebel, Comrade C. M. O'Brien, here. He got busy as soon as he landed here to dig us up. His first meeting was in the I. S. P. hall—subject, "Why I Am a Socialist." The second meeting was in the Rex theatre, and a good crowd turned out to hear him. The third meeting was in the I. S. P. hall again, and although the weather was bitterly cold—40 to 50 below—the place was full to the doors. The fourth meeting was again in the Rex theatre. Here he spoke for a few minutes on "Votes for Women," and by digging down to show the real cause of that sideissue he got some of the local suffragettes on his back. At intervals time then went after him, and scored him for being against their movement, but he showed them that he was not against them. The reason they thought so was because they had not gone to the bottom principle of their movement themselves. He goes from here to Dryden, and other places east of here. Good luck, Charlie! Come again soon.

Yours for Freedom,

N. S.

HERE AND NOW.

Subs Received

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

	Y.	H.	Q
Local Enderby, B. C., No. 65	10	0	0
S. A. Cu	3	0	0
Jas. H. Fisher	2	1	0
Organizer Goodwin	2	0	0
J. Jenkins	1	1	1
J. Flood	2	0	0
K. Johnson	2	0	0
A. O. Crook	2	0	0
K. Alexander	2	0	0
H. Collingwood	2	0	0
R. F. McKenzie	2	0	0
W. Shaw	1	3	1
N. MacAulay	2	0	0
C. M. O'Brien	2	0	0
P. J. Hunt	2	0	0
F. A. Johnston	1	3	1
M. L.	0	3	0
T. E. Moore	1	2	0
W. Watts, city	1	1	0
D. Burge	0	2	2
I. A. Austin	0	2	0
A. E. Carr	0	2	0
A. G. McCallum	0	2	0
A. Taylor	0	2	0

12 mos.—J. L. R., Local Fernie No. 17, R. C. McCutcheon, Geo. Paton, J. McInnis, F. Donaghue, J. Johnson, E. Winch, Local Victoria No. 2, R. McKenzie, A. Bell, J. Sidaway, E. J. Ketterer.

6 mos.—J. Pratt, Local Barons, Alta., No. 47, John Barton, J. Rolls.

3 mos.—A. Benensohn, W. Black, Wm. Braes.

One hundred new readers. Pretty good, but we expect a whole lot more in the near future, as the country opens up after the winter, and the slaves have more to spare for their own education. The Manitoba elections are coming due in June, and there is no time to be lost in spreading the propaganda. If the comrades want to see a class-conscious vote rolled up. The subs from that province have fallen off of late.

B. C. has done very well lately, but not as well as it could have done if more comrades had given sufficient time to get a new reader for enclosure. That ought to be within the power of each and every one of you, all over the Dominion, whether you are a member of the party or not. It is your fight, and it is not do the fighting, no one is going to do it for you.

The P. O. cannot deliver the paper to the following subs: Chas. Cramer, Lot E, Sygrey, Sask.; Comrade Jenkins, 3656 8th Ave. W., city, no number, not known; Mac Mullen, 1 Lindsay Ave., city; Comrade J. Williamson, 1791, Dufferin St., Los Angeles, removed; Wm. Dawson, Bankhead, Alta., not called for; Kenneth McLeod, Cedar Cottage, B. C., not known.

EXPULSION

Local No. 1, I. S. P., Fort William, Ont., notifies us that W. J. Carter has been expelled from that organization for deliberately nullifying agreements agreed upon by that organization for a series of lectures by Comrade Moses Baritz, which arrangements, by his own report, had been left in his hands.

REPORT OF THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE ACTION TAKEN IN THE FISHER CASE.

Comrades—Realizing that a full explanation is due to the Alberta membership regarding the final action of this committee in withdrawing the credentials of Organizer Jas. H. Fisher, and expelling him from the party, we submit the following as a full and correct statement:

We have to point out that this statement is drawn up by the committee elected for 1914, but in order that the other officers may be thoroughly understood, we must of necessity go back and examine the case from the beginning, giving a more detailed report than has already been given by the committee for 1913.

The first information we got regarding this case was from the Dominion executive committee, which committee submitted to this body the report of Organizer Walker to the D. E. C. to the effect that Fisher was doing a good job in the Crowsnest Pass, and that he had killed the local at Lethbridge etc. Similar information was received from O'Brien after that organizer had returned from a trip into the Pass. O'Brien reported that Local Lethbridge was in bad shape, and that party members there were disgusted with the high handed methods of Fisher.

On November 2nd, 1913, the provincial secretary was instructed to communicate with local Lethbridge in the matter, also to write Fisher (then at Edmonton) for a full report of his trip through the Crowsnest, informing him that no more dates would be arranged for him until that report was received.

At a meeting of this committee held December 16th, the report was received from Fisher, but was not considered satisfactory. It was therefore decided that the suspension should stand until Fisher appeared personally before the executive on January 6th, 1914. Reports from Lethbridge were also read and considered, and after discussion the provincial secretary was instructed to proceed to Lethbridge and report to this committee at next meeting. The secretary went to Lethbridge on January 3rd, but owing to reorganization meeting there was unable to be back on the 6th. Fisher, however, put in an appearance, but the meeting was postponed for one week to enable the secretary to be back with report.

On January 13th the committee sat in consideration of the case and reviewed all the information it had received in the matter. The secretary's report contained several charges of Fisher having received money from comrades which had not been satisfactorily accounted for; also that he had involved the local in a lot of unnecessary expense in not elaborately furnishing the local's headquarters; and other minor charges. There was, one item, however, over which much discussion arose. This was the $100 which Fisher had borrowed from Comrade Johnson for the avowed purpose of buying Socialist literature and selling same on his trips into the Pass in his capacity as an organizer. For this money Fisher gave his personal note for sixty days. There was no evidence that Fisher bought books or any kind of literature with the money. At the meeting on January 13th, Fisher maintained that this was a personal matter and that he had every intention of honoring his note. Opposition was encountered amongst the members of the committee against this view, but the majority took the view that it was a personal matter, upon the grounds that comrades loaning such sums of money must do so well knowing that they are taking a chance. This may be a poor justification, or, at the least, nevertheless it was the attitude of the majority of the committee upon this charge.

As to the other charges Fisher gave as good an account of these as to make the side of the case at least as strong as the other, and upon the whole the committee could not see that he had deliberately tried to defraud. That "irregularities" had been committed was admitted, but these were due to lack of experience, ignorance and upon Fisher's promise that he would make good accounts, he was given back his credentials, and sent back to the Pass. This is a full report of the action of this committee.

On January 31st local elections took place, and at its first meeting on Feb. 10th, new facts were brought to the notice of this committee, on a motion being carried, to reconsider the case. These new developments were:

1. A letter was received from Wm. Olson, of Edmonton, to the effect that Fisher had borrowed money on the strength of his position as organizer of the party, for the express purpose of helping him on his way, but did not use the money for the purpose it was proposed. Further, Olson did not pay back the money borrowed, but also took in addition to the $15, Fisher's pass to persuade Olson to abandon his settle the Lethbridge local.

2. The editor of the Western Clarion reported the receipt at the office of a number of complaints as to the Pass to the effect that Fisher had taken a job to the Clarion, but receiving the paper. This matter was looked into by Fisher but not by the Clarion.

3. Numerous protests against the action of the 1913 executive in explanation, were received. These protests from organizer Kingsley differed upon the question of sympathetically attributed to Fisher, but that "road" organizers travel was hard enough without having to travel for others, whose actions some organizers, committee agrees with and others the Organizing Kingsley, and the Canada which its organizers must be kept perfectly clean.

In reconsidering the charges before the previous committee, this committee does not feel that the $100 borrowed by Fisher and by the previous committee, was a personal matter, but on the contrary maintains that it is a gross misuse and abuse of trust which cannot be overlooked.

In summing up all the charges, as now, and those which had been passed by the previous committee, this committee is of the opinion that Fisher did not act in the best interests of the party. Therefore, upon a motion, that Fisher be recalled immediately, his credentials revoked, and further, that he be expelled from the party, being put on the same was carried, the vote being 5 for, and 1 against.

Respectfully submitted to the membership.

THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Calgary, February 24th, 1914.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Calgary, Feb. 10, 1914.

Called to order 8.15 p.m. at 216½ Eighth avenue, Adie in the chair, and Stuart, Christianson, Scott (rec. sec.), Rigge and Anderson, being present.

These being the members of the 1914 committee elected by local Calgary on January 31st, election of officers was the first order of business. Anderson was elected general secretary and Wm. M. Scott, elected recording secretary by acclamation.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Reports from Organizers O'Brien, Bolden and Barton, read and ordered filed.

New business—Communication from T. Edwin Smith considered and laid over until he completes present tour under schedule "A."

Communication from Joe Knight, re organization of locals in Wild Horse Valley, considered, and secretary instructed to reply.

Resolutions from locals Calgary and Edmonton, demanding further inquiry into Fisher case; communications from the D. E. C. expressing disapproval of the decision of the 1913 Alberta executive, and refusing to accept as sufficient the grounds of this body in reinstating Fisher as organizer, and communications of protest from J. R. Knight, John Olson, J. A. S. Smith, were considered. A motion that the entire case be reconsidered was carried without dissent. Discussion. Action of 1913 executive in reinstating Fisher strongly disapproved of.

Motion that Fisher be immediately recalled from the field, and his credentials cancelled. Carried.

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 money guaranteed by FINNISH BUILDING CO. 2215 Pender St. E. Vancouver, B. C.

TO CLARION EDITORIALS

[illegible] Comrade Barton's meeting there Feb. 8, and declares that "the lecture sparkled with wit and wisdom. The meeting closed with the singing of the Red Flag, one of the national anthems of the great International Working class."

TO CLARION NEWS

A recent issue of the Red Deer "Advance" has a tuneless report of Comrade John Barton's meeting there Feb. 8, and declares that "the lecture sparkled with wit and wisdom. The meeting closed with the singing of the Red Flag, one of the national anthems of the great International Working class."

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 Indivduals 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.

B. C. ORGANIZING FUND

Jas. Carson	$ 1.00
Organizer Pritchard (balance over expenses, Okanagan tour, in part)	17.00
Total	$18.00

CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT

No. 741

Sales	$ 70.90
Bundles	31.65
Directory	7.00
Job Printing	.60
Total	$110.15

Expenses—

Printing and mailing	$ 91.50
Editing	10.00
Posters	2.00
Total	$103.50

CLARION FUND

(Maintenance)

A. McBride, city	$ .25
J. Johnson, city	1.00

SUBSCRIBE FOR CLARION NOW

LITERATURE

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Socialist Books

SUBSCRIBE FOR CLARION NOW

"The Iron Heel"

BY JACK LONDON

Cloth bound copies of this, London's greatest work, can now be had at this office. In outward appearance it compares favorably with any book in the market.

PRICE:

To Locals, 50c

To Individuals, $1.25

Postpaid

Rhymes of Revolt

BY WILFRID GRIBBLE

Neat little volume of virile verse

25c.

Special rates for quantities

For Sale at the "Clarion" Office

A World Review of Socialism

It's free, best writers in Europe and America—all be found in THE NEW REVIEW which leads to an authoritative way with all phases of Socialist and Labor thought. Information. Published monthly. $1 the year. Canadian subscriptions $1.20. Send 10c for a sample copy.

NEW REVIEW

150 Nassau St. New York City

RUSH IN THE SUBS

Propaganda Meeting

HELD EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

AT THE

EMPRESS THEATRE

Hastings St. East

In the Interests of the Working Class Alone

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE IRON HEEL

BY JACK LONDON

CHAPTER XVI
The End

When it came time for Ernest and me to go to Washington, father did not accompany us. He had become enamoured of proletarian life. He looked upon our slum neighborhood as a great sociological laboratory, and he had embarked upon an apparently endless orgy of investigation. He chummed with the laborers, and was an intimate in scores of homes. Also, he worked at odd jobs, and the work was play as well as learned investigation, for he delighted in it and was always returning home with copious notes and babbling over with new adventures. He was the perfect scientist.

There was no need for his working at all, because Ernest managed to earn enough from his translating to take care of the three of us. But father insisted on pursuing his favorite phantom, and a protean phantom it was, judging from the jobs he worked at. I shall never forget the evening he brought home his street pedler's outfit of shoe laces and suspenders, and the time I went into the little corner grocery to make some purchase and had him wait on me. After that I was not surprised when he tended bar for a week in the saloon across the street. He worked as a night watchman, hawked potatoes on the street, pasted labels in a canning warehouse, wheelbitly man in a paper box factory, and water carrier for a street railway construction gang, till even joined the Dishwashers' Union just before it fell to pieces.

I think the Bishop's example, so far as wearing apparel was concerned, must have fascinated father, for he wore the cheap cotton shirt of the laborer and the overalls with the narrow strap about the hips. Yet one habit remained to him from the old life; he always dressed for dinner, or supper, rather.

It could be happy anywhere with Ernest; and father's happiness in our changed circumstances rounded out my own happiness.

"When I was a boy," father said, "I was very curious. I wanted to know why things were and how they came to pass. That was why I became a physicist. The life in me today is just as curious as it was in my boyhood, and it's the being curious that makes life worth living."

Sometimes he ventured north of Market Street into the shopping and theater district, where he sold papers, ran errands, and opened cabs. There, one day, closing a cab, he encountered Mr. Wickson. In high glee father described the incident to us that evening.

"Wickson looked at me sharply when I closed the door on him, and muttered, 'Well, I'll be damned.' Just like that he said it, 'Well, I'll be damned.' His face turned red and he was so confused that he forgot to tip me. But he must have recovered himself quickly, for the cab hadn't gone fifty feet before it turned around and came back. He leaned out of the door.

"'Look here, Professor,' he said, 'this is too much. What can I do for you?'

"'I closed the cab door for you,' I answered. 'According to common customs you might give me a dime.'

"'Bother that!' he snorted. 'I mean something substantial.'

"He was certainly serious—a twinge of ossified conscience or something, and so I considered with grave deliberation for a moment.

"His face was quite expectant when I began my answer, but you should have seen it when I finished.

"'You might give me back my home,' I said, 'and my stock in the Sierra Mills.'

Father paused.

"What did he say?" I questioned eagerly.

"What could he say? He said nothing. But I said, 'I hope you are happy.' He looked at me curiously. 'Tell me, are you happy?' I asked.

"He ordered the cabman to drive on, and went away swearing horribly. And he didn't give me the dime, much less the home and stock. Do you see, my dear, your father's street-cab career is beset with disappointments."

And so it was that father kept on at our Pell Street quarters, while Ernest and I went to Washington. Except for the final consummating, the old order had passed away, and the final consummation was nearer than we dreamed. Contrary to our expectation, no obstacles were raised to prevent the Socialist Congressmen from taking their seats. Everything went smoothly, and I laughed at Ernest when he looked upon the very smoothness as something ominous.

We found our Socialist comrades confident, optimistic of their strength and of the things they would accomplish. A few Grangers who had been elected to Congress, increased the strength, and an elaborate program of what was to be done was prepared by the united forces. In this work, Ernest joined loyally and energetically, though he could not forbear, now and again, from saying, apropos of nothing in particular, "When it comes to poisoning, chemical mixtures are better than mechanical mixtures, I take my word."

The trouble arose with the Grangers in the various states they had captured in the last election. There were a dozen of these states, but the Grangers who had been elected were not permitted to take office. The in-numerable robberies had been very simple. They merely charged illegally in the elections and wrapped up the whole situation in the interminable red tape of the law. The Grangers were powerless. The courts were the last recourse, and the courts were in the hands of their enemies.

This was the moment of danger. If the cheated Grangers became violent, all was lost. How we Socialists worked to hold them back! There were days and nights when Ernest never closed his eyes in sleep. The big leaders of the Grangers saw the peril and were with us to a man. But it was all of no avail. The Oligarchy wanted violence, and it set its agents-provocateurs to work. Without discussion, it was the agents-provocateurs who caused the Peasant Revolt.

In a dozen states the revolt flared up. The expropriated farmers took forcible possession of the state governments. Of course this was unconstitutional, and of course the United States put its soldiers into the field. Everywhere the agents-provocateurs urged the people on. These emissaries of the Iron Heel disguised themselves as artisans, farmers, and farm laborers. In Sacramento, the capital of California, the Grangers had succeeded in maintaining order. Thousands of secret agents were rushed to the devoted city. In mobs composed wholly of themselves, they fired and looted buildings and factories. They worked the people up until they joined them in the pillage. Liquor in large quantities was distributed among the slum classes further to inflame their minds. And then, when all was ready, appeared upon the scene the soldiers of the United States, who were, in reality, the soldiers of the Iron Heel. Eleven thousand men, women, and children were shot down on the streets of Sacramento or murdered in their houses. The national government took possession of the state government, and all was over in California.

And as with California, so elsewhere. Every Granger state was ravaged with violence and washed in blood. First, disorder was precipitated by the secret agents and the Black Hundreds, then the troops were called out. Rioting and rush-rule reigned throughout the rural districts. Day and night the smoke of burning farms, warehouses, villages, and cities filled the sky. Dynamite appeared. Railroad bridges and tunnels were blown up and trains were wrecked. The poor farmers were shot and hanged in great numbers. Reprisals were bitter, and many plutocrats and army officers were murdered. Blood and vengeance were in men's hearts. The regular troops fought the farmers as savagely as had they been Indians. And the regular troops had cause. Twenty-eight hundred of them had been annihilated in a tremendous series of dynamite explosions in Oregon, and in a similar manner, a number of train loads, at different times and places, had been destroyed. So it was that the regular troops fought for their lives as well as did the farmers.

As for the militia, the militia law of 1903 was put into effect, and the workers of one state were compelled, under pain of death, to shoot down their comrade workers in other states. Of course, the militia law did not work smoothly at first. Many militia officers were murdered, and many militiamen were executed by drumhead court martial. Ernest's prophecy was strikingly fulfilled in the cases of Mr. Kowalt and Mr. Asmussen. Both were eligible for the militia, and both were drafted to serve in the punitive expedition that was despatched from California against the farmers of Missouri. Mr. Kowalt and Mr. Asmussen refused to serve. They were given short shrift. Drumhead court martial was their portion, and military execution their end. They were shot with their backs to the firing squad.

Many young men fled into the mountains to escape serving in the militia. There they became outlaws, and it was not until more peaceful times that they received their punishment. It was drastic. The government was in a position to allow for all law abiding citizens to come in from the mountains for a period of three months. When the proclaimed date arrived, half a million soldiers were sent into the mountainous districts everywhere. There was no investigation, no trial. Wherever a man was encountered, he was shot down on the spot. The troops operated on the basis that no man not an outlaw remained in the mountains. Some bands, in strong positions, fought gallantly, but in the end every deserter from the militia met death.

A more immediate lesson, however, was impressed on the minds of the people by the punishment meted out to the Kansas militia. The great Kansas Mutiny occurred at the very beginning of military operations against the Grangers. Six thousand of the militia mutinied. They had been for several weeks very turbulent and sullen, and for that reason had been kept in camp. Their open mutiny, however, was with what was to be done precipitated by the united forces. In the end, however, Ernest joined loyally and energetically, though he could not forbear, now and again, from saying, apropos of nothing in particular, "When it comes to poisoning, chemical mixtures are better than mechanical mixtures. I take my word."

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