

THE HISTORY OF THE
 MODERN...
 COMMITTEE FOR MANAGING
 THE COMMON AFFAIRS OF
 THE WHOLE BOURGEOISE."

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WESTERN CLARION

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

The mission of the Socialist Party of Canada is not to further the efforts of the commodity labor-power to free itself, but to realize the aspirations of enslaved Labor to break the galling chains of wage servitude.

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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AS TO THE CLASS STRUGGLE

COMMODITY STRUGGLE AND CLASS STRUGGLE

When it is noted that a whole paragraph in the S. P. of C. platform is devoted to a distinct definition of what constitutes the class struggle, it is evident that it is an essential point. Furthermore, when it is acknowledged that not a few subscribers to our platform insist that a commodity struggle is a part of the class struggle, it is evident to that extent that there is an epidemic of mental strabismus, i.e., dual interpretation.

The question whether the commodity struggle is a part of the class struggle could well be designated the test piece of class consciousness.

SOME DEFINITIONS.

To have a clear understanding on this point, it is necessary to know what is meant by such terms as economic, political, industrial, etc., and to be conversant with the phraseology of proletarian science.

For instance, some dictionaries define Capital as "wealth used to create more wealth," when as a matter of fact, Labor produces all wealth. Therefore, when we use the word "Capital," we mean something entirely different from what these dictionaries say. The cause of these differences is beyond the scope of this short article. However, we will use as simple language as possible.

THE "COMMODITY" STRUGGLE

To begin with, "What is a commodity struggle?" or to get right down to the bottom of the question, "What is a Commodity?"

Karl Marx, the great economist, defined a commodity as something made for sale or exchange and that satisfied some human want.

The basis of exchange is value for value. The measure of value is abstract labor, or in other words the social labor time necessary for the production of any given commodity.

While this is so, it does not follow that value for value is always tendered. On the contrary, it is the rule for the participants in the function of exchange to struggle with each other to gain an advantage in the deal. However, when the smoke has cleared away, we find that, on the average, the exchange having been completed, there is still the same amount of value held by each side as previously, although it may be incorporated into different commodities. This is not the result of any "brotherly love" but of the higgling of the market, i.e., supply and demand, which is inherent in a system based on commodity production. Without going into this in detail it is easy to see that any capitalist finding it difficult to exchange or sell his commodity at its value will curtail its production. This has the effect of making supply and demand equilibrate. Of course, owing to the anarchy in production, this is only possible within certain limits.

While this interpretation of a "commodity struggle" is generally accepted, it is when the same formula is applied to labor power that the stumbling block is reached. The struggle over the sale of labor power is very often singled out as "the" commodity struggle. It is true that labor power has some peculiarities, yet fundamentally it is the same struggle that takes place when labor power is placed upon the market as with any other commodity.

It is sometimes argued that labor-power is the only commodity that requires military supervision during the struggle over its exchange. This is not due to the fact that it is a working class

Boost! Boost!

LOCAL CALGARY NO. 4 has decided to take 2,000 copies of this issue of The Western Clarion (No. 760) for the purpose of distribution, the object being to BOOST the circulation.

A Boost Committee has been formed, and many have volunteered their services, but the fields are white unto harvest and the laborers few.

Get in and Boost. Write J. H. Fisher, Box 647, Calgary, and tell him you desire to help the movement.

Subs are needed to keep the Clarion going, and the Clarion must be kept going, more so now than ever.

Put out your energy!
 Get a hustle on and BOOST and make RED WEEK in Calgary possible in every sense of the word. Now go to it and—BOOST!

Note the week—the first week in December.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

The evolution has been and still is, the result of the economic and social changes of social forms making but the first step for another.

The scientific method of historical analysis, the scientific method, sees that the change of one form of social production is derived from and based on the change of another form of social production.

The historians and chroniclers have preserved for us the conditions of development of the forms of social production for a considerable period of time, both in the ideological

and in the material. We can construct our picture out of what we find in the way of rude drawings on the remains of pottery, tools, etc., also, from the legends of savage and barbaric tribes of today, who are in the early stages of development.

From the study of primitive man, from these evidences, we can see a social animal, driven, no doubt, by his individual needs, in comparison with other animals, to associate with his fellows in order that he might have their help in the struggle for existence.

MAN'S FIRST DEFINITE STEP AHEAD

During the passage of time he discovered the uses of fire and of tools, thus passing out of the natural stage. This placed him in the position of artificially increasing his food supply.

The progressive improvement in the nature of the tools we can trace his upward development through what is known as the Stone Age, during which his implements were made of bone, flint or other stony substance. This was followed by the Bronze Age, which commences with the discovery of the native metals and the art of smelting and later on we have the Iron Age. The domestication of animals and the discovery of the art of agriculture are further victories over nature, by which he laid the foundation, the conditions for still further progress.

Along with these successive developments in the arts of production the necessity appeared for changes in the habits, customs and relations of men to each other, also in the relations between tribes or families.

SUBDIVISION OF LABOR

At first without tools, and later with very primitive ones, the struggle for existence must have been hard, and would occupy all the time of the able-bodied. Then, as the tools and intelligence developed, there would appear a subdivision of labor. All the men would go hunting and the women attend to the domestic and political affairs of the tribe. One of the evidences that women performed these duties is that all the children of the tribe were owned by the mother's family, and took her name. This is known as the Matriarchal system, later on succeeded by the Patriarchal, when more productive methods allowed of private ownership in some things not necessary to the community as a whole.

LET US REMAIN HUMAN A WORD TO THE ALBERTA FARMERS

By C. W. Springford.

In order to stimulate the fever of patriotism, the capitalist press with its customary calculating hypocrisy is, at the present time, engaged in the business of instilling into the minds of the British people that bitter-race hatred towards the German people, out of which springs the particular kind of patriotism much desired by ruling classes from their subjects.

The atrocities committed by a portion of the German troops in Belgium is its theme at this time.

It is needless to state that the horrors perpetrated there have our utmost condemnation, for a perusal of the back numbers of the Clarion from its inception will show what has been the attitude taken by the Socialist Party of Canada, both to the conditions which produce war, and to war itself.

Persistently, in our propaganda, by means of literature, and by voice at public meetings, we have explained that under this economic system, based as it is on production for sale, struggles and conflicts for markets are inevitable between nations. We have demonstrated logically that with the rapidly growing productivity of the race, and its consequent, the relatively contracting markets, the struggle between nations for these markets in which to dispose of the commodities produced by their workers, and for new territory to exploit, becomes ever keener and more desperate. We have pointed out that in an age so productive as this, the terrible conditions that afflict the majority of society today are unnecessary.

And wherever the members of our class have suffered, in brutal and bloody capitalist wars, or in no less brutal and bloody capitalist industries, we have climbed to the house tops and denounced both the workers for enduring and their exploiters for inflicting those sufferings upon them. Still more, we have patiently and with much labor, analyzed and explained the causes and processes by which society has arrived at its present position.

We have pointed out that the miserable conditions under which we exist are inherent in this system, because of the fundamental contradictions in it; fundamental, because it affects the distribution of the material necessities, the very means to the existence of human life.

In short, we have here, on the one hand, social production, and

About this time of the year the farmer's pay day comes around. This year, on account of the war in Europe, his wages will be somewhat higher. Most farmers have had a steady job of from 12 to 16 hours per day since last pay day, so that they should have considerable money to blow in, especially now wheat is nearly \$1 per bushel, and oats 42c.

When the farmer has paid off his debts and has put a winter grub stake aside, the money he will have left to salt away will not bring him in much at 8 per cent interest.

The two years before this one were very poor for grain growing; also this year in some parts of Alberta the crop was quite a failure.

The government of Alberta about three years ago sent men all through the farming districts advising farmers to go in for mixed farming, so, like a lot of slaves who always allow someone else to think for them, they went into hog and cattle raising. Now this fall, when the price of grain is high, most farmers are loaded to the top with hogs and cattle, so that they dare not sell their grain, and they cannot sell their cattle or hogs only at a loss, because the market in that particular line is overstocked.

So in spite of the reports we read in the press about \$1 a bushel wheat, etc., the farmers are not so very much better off this fall than they were last.

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It is sometimes argued that labor-power is the only commodity that requires military supervision during the struggle over its exchange. This is not due to the fact that it is a working class commodity, or to any extraordinary antagonism between the buyers and sellers, but to the struggle amongst the sellers. When a striker goes out to the factory gate to picket, it is not a capitalist he is looking for with a club, but a member of his own class.

This intense struggle between the sellers of labor power is the key to the problem. While other commodity-sellers can, at least partially, adjust the supply to suit the demand, the sellers of labor power cannot, and further, the demand for labor power is diminishing.

Some persons, when they see a bloody conflict take place during a strike, consider it prima facie evidence of the class war. Yet on closer examination they might discover that the buyer—the capitalist—was a disinterested spectator. Again, it is argued that "the working class is, broadly speaking, the seller, and the capitalist class the buyer of labor power. Therefore, the bickering arising therefrom is a part of the class struggle."

If this premise is correct then the haggling over the price of German sausage is a part of the class struggle. The capitalists own the sausage when it is made, and are therefore the sellers and—well, the capitalist class doesn't eat German sausage.

It is self-evident that there is no fundamental basis in the domain of commodity exchange from which to conjure forth an expression of the class struggle.

AS TO THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Engels stated definitely that all class struggles are political struggles. When it is fully understood what is meant by political struggle it becomes difficult to conceive of a class struggle being otherwise. Politics can be defined as systems or policies of control of the production and distribution of wealth. A political struggle must therefore hinge on the question of control, and control is an alias for power.

The present system of control is based upon the ownership of the machinery of production by a section of the people. Just as long as this sectional ownership is maintained, so long will the wealth that is produced belong to that section. Thus society is divided into two sections or classes; a class that owns the necessary paraphernalia for the production of wealth—land, machinery, raw material, etc., and a class that has nothing to sell but its mental and physical energy—its labor power, or to reduce it to proletarian language, Masters and Slaves.

There can be no identity of interests between the masters and slaves concerning the policy of distributing the wealth produced solely by the slaves. Any working man who doubts this will be convinced if his master catches him appropriating any of the wealth that he has produced over and above what is returned to him as wages. The master does not personally administer punishment. He sets that institution in motion which is the expression of the dominant political power—the State. If it is proved to the judicial arm of the State that a slave has appropriated from his master wealth which he (the slave) produced and had received nothing as equivalent, the State will punish him.

(Continued on Page Four)

of the commodities produced by their workers, and for new territory to exploit, becomes ever keener and more desperate. We have pointed out that in an age so productive as this, the terrible conditions that afflict the majority of society today are unnecessary.

And wherever the members of our class have suffered, in brutal and bloody capitalist wars, or in no less brutal and bloody capitalist industries, we have climbed to the house tops and denounced both the workers for enduring and their exploiters for inflicting those sufferings upon them. Still more, we have patiently and with much labor, analyzed and explained the causes and processes by which society has arrived at its present position.

We have pointed out that the miserable conditions under which we exist are inherent in this system, because of the fundamental contradictions in it; fundamental, because it affects the distribution of the material necessities, the very means to the existence of human life.

In short, we have here, on the one hand, social production, and on the other, class ownership of the means of life. Two antagonistic and contradictory attributes of the capitalist system.

It is not the wealth the capitalist class consume that injures society, but its power to curtail production whenever, under this system of production for sale, the market conditions warrant it. This curtailment of production results in large numbers of workers being thrown out of employment, causing increased competition on the labor market, thus forcing wages down, and ending in a general lowering of the standard of living.

THE FATAL CONTRADICTION

Scientific historians have declared, as a result of their investigations into the past history of mankind, that society must always conform to its method of production, and that never will the method of production conform to society.

In analyzing the method of production of the present day, we find that we produce socially, that we have what is called social production, and so we declare that in order that society may live in harmony with its method of production, in order that it may preserve its existence, we must have social ownership in the means of life. We must reconcile the contradiction.

The appalling conditions that are the result of class ownership
(Continued on page four)

A PROLETARIAN RUBAIYAT

JOHN F. MACKAY.

I.
Wake, for the star now glimmering in the night
Of age-long bondage startles with affright
The enemies of freedom, and invades
The masters' mansions with a baleful light.

II.
Out from the source of Life's mysterious stream
The millions pour, and as in a dream,
Fearful and wretched, plod in want and woe,
From which alone can fitting death redeem.

III.
What, in this procession to the grave,
Day follows after day as wave on wave,
Until exhausted to the earth I fall,
And clear the pathway for a younger slave?

IV.
What, if you live till ninety years are past,
To find yourself, though toiling to the last,
Driven to the gloomy almshouse, where in shame,
The worker who outlives his strength is cast?

V.
Empty is life when all its days are spent
In ceaseless toil for raiment, food and rent,
Bereft of leisure for the soul's expanse;
Not even a brute with such would be content.

VI.
I asked my soul to what befitting end
A course of slavish, life-long toil may tend.
She answered, "Better with the untamed beasts,
Who, howling, roam the pathless jungle, blend."

VII.
Why should the hapless, toll-bent drudge rely
On priestly fraud of bliss beyond the sky?
The masters take their pleasure here and now,
Nor heed the hopes and fears of by and by.

—Socialist News.

to go in for mixed farming, so like a lot of slaves who always allow some one else to think for them, they went into hog and cattle raising. Now this fall, when the price of grain is high, most farmers are loaded to the top with hogs and cattle, so that they dare not sell their grain, and they cannot sell their cattle or hogs only at a loss, because the market in that particular line is overstocked.

So in spite of the reports we read in the press about \$1 a bushel wheat, etc., the farmers are not so very much better off this fall than they were last.

All that a slave is entitled to is a slave's portion, and certainly a farmer is a slave. He has to do lots of things he does not care about in order to pay mortgages, etc. For instance, there are nine out of every ten who hate to have pigs around, but the last two years they have brought a good price. Now they are down to zero, and, taking it over a cycle of years, a farmer certainly only gets a slave's portion.

Some wise guys tell us that with the present prosperity (?) the farmers will ditch Socialism like hot cakes, but Organizer Reid, of Vancouver and myself can prove otherwise—at least judging from the meetings which have been held, and the talks we have had with the so-called "prosperous" ones.

Now the burden of this article is simply this: The city slave, owing to the over-production of commodities (which is responsible for the war) has been divorced from a job, and consequently cannot pay anything towards keeping the Socialist movement going, so it is up to the farm slave who has had a steady job, and some wages this fall, to dig down and help keep organizers in the field.

A five spot sent into the D. C. Committee will be acknowledged in the Clarion, and I should think there are several farmers who could spare that much. I know they will not have much after their debts are paid, still they can squeeze out some where the city slave cannot.

Some Utopians say that the Co-operative Commonwealth is inevitable, but such is not the case. The workers have to either get wise and bring it in themselves, or be crushed out of existence more and more as fast as labor-saving machinery is put in competition with them.

Knowledge is power, and we will have to know before we can emancipate ourselves.

C. W. Springfield.

(NOTE)—Action along the lines suggested by the writer of the above will be valuable aid, and will be appreciated as such.

The most important task we have to perform is to keep the Clarion circulation growing, and every reader can organize himself or herself into a committee of one to get new readers. The circulation is growing—keep it growing and the task of placing organizers in the field and keeping them there will become less difficult in proportion to the increased number of workers we can reach every issue! The sun is shining for us. Make hay!

The Alberta circulation, taking the Province as a whole, has dropped off seriously since the elections. Get busy and put it where it ought to be.—Ed. Clarion.)

Along with these successive developments in the arts of production the necessity appeared for changes in the habits, customs and relations of men to each other, also in the relations between tribes or families.

SUBDIVISION OF LABOR

At first without tools, and later with very primitive ones, the struggle for existence must have been hard, and would occupy all the time of the able-bodied. Then, as the tools and intelligence developed, there would appear a subdivision of labor. All the men would go hunting and the women attend to the domestic and political affairs of the tribe. One of the evidences that women performed these duties is that all the children of the tribe were owned by the mother's family, and took her name. This is known as the Matriarchal system, later on succeeded by the Patriarchal, when more productive methods allowed of private ownership in some things not necessary to the community as a whole.

With the discovery of metals, the domestication of animals and the cultivation of the soil, more subdivisions of labor were created, at first within the tribe, then some tribes would be almost wholly given up to one or another of these occupations, according to the nature of the territory they occupied. Where game was plentiful they would remain largely hunters. Where game was scarce, but the soil and climate favorable, they became agriculturists, and where the materials were more easily obtained they became miners and worked in metal.

PRIMITIVE COMMODITY PRODUCTION AND TRIBAL WARS

As each and all of these various peoples became wholly or largely engaged in the production of specific articles, then was incurred the necessity for an exchange of products, out of which necessity, and the actual process of exchange, sprang new concepts, new social and political relationships between individuals, and between tribe and tribe.

Threatened or actual encroachments on each other's territory owing to growth of population, failure of game or crops, the jealousy of tribes producing similar articles for trade or exchange, all had their effect in wars and conflicts, to carry on which alliances were formed between tribes having more or less common interests.

At last there came a time when, by the development of the productive processes, the stage was reached where it became possible for a tribe to produce more than was actually necessary for his subsistence.

THE ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION FOR SLAVERY.

Then was laid open the way for slavery—not as the good Christians in the Southern States used to preach, because it was a "God-ordained institution," but because of its economic possibility. Neither is private property in the means of life a "God-ordained institution," as their historical descendants of today maintain. It had a beginning in time, and that time was when it also became an economic possibility.

Slaves were desired because out of their labor surplus wealth accrued to those who owned them. Strong tribes conquered weaker ones and enslaved the captives. Sometimes they would get more than they needed, and thence arose a traffic in slaves; and so a new motive arose for wars of conquest, and this has been the cause of them since.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE A-BORNING.

With the introduction of slaves into the productive processes, human society entered into a new phase of development. Within the social complexus appeared new groupings of men, new alignments, new adaptations to the new productive force. Thus there appeared on the scene of human activity ruling classes and subject classes, the struggles between which, blazing out so fiercely at times, have dominated the history of man.

Federations of tribes developed into nations, and private ownership in land and slaves became a convenient and an established institution.

(Continued on Page Four)

THE WESTERN CLARION

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In making remittance by cheque, exchange must be added. Address all communications and make all money orders payable to THE WESTERN CLARION, VANCOUVER, B. C. 513 Hamilton St., Vancouver, B. C.

LABOR PAYS IT ALL.

All the wealth that makes its appearance in the world's market is produced by labor alone. There is nothing else that enters into it. Natural resources possess no market value, or exchange value, of themselves. If such resources are so situated as to enable the one who possesses them to control the labor of others, they will appear to carry an exchange value, but it is in appearance only. Such resources may be capitalized, or they may be sold from hand to hand, but that which is capitalized or sold is the command of labor, which is held by he, or they, who control such resources. Resources so situated as to be unable to command the requisite labor to convert them into exchange values, will carry no market value, as anyone may readily understand.

Take, for instance, the land values of any city or locality, say New York. These values amount to a stupendous sum, because millions of persons are congregated there and thereabouts, carrying on a multitude of productive operations and processes. Now, suppose that all of these productive workers should be removed from that locality and none should come to take their places. What would become of that vast total of real estate value? The land would still be there, but it would be stripped of all exchange value. Such value would never return to it until such time as workers again made it the scene of their productive activities, as before.

The same is true of all industrial establishments. They possess no exchange value except in the presence of workers actively employed in their maintenance and use. Without such presence of labor they cannot be realized upon as old junk, even, because to accomplish that requires some labor.

The buying and selling of stocks, bonds, mortgages, deeds, and the transfer of any and all kinds of property, means either the buying and selling of slaves, or their products. He who is compelled to work for another is a slave. It does not lessen the slavery one iota, because he first has the privilege of producing something and is then compelled to sell the thing produced.

The fact that he must sell is proof that he has nothing to say in fixing the price. His position is then practically that of being compelled to work for somebody else. This is the fix of the working farmer, although he is sometimes led away with the delusion that he is a free man. In spite of his freedom, however, he is compelled to maintain his farm, stock, tools, etc.; work himself and family all the same as the mules, and then surrender his products into the market for whatever he can get for them. He is not a wage-earner; oh, no! The wage-earner, let us say, sells his labor-power for one day, for \$2.00. The farmer takes the product of one day of his labor to town, and sells it for \$2.00. See the difference? Well, if the facts are known, there is a difference, and it happens in this way: as the farmer can live cheaper on his farm than the wage-slave can in town, owing to the fact that the farmer can live, at least in part, on spuds, etc., that are too small and otherwise unfit for the market, he does not need so much money when he goes to town. He will probably get about \$1.50, or maybe not more than \$1.00.

The workers are slaves, no matter whether they are "free" laborers in the factory, or "free" farmers on the land. The countless millions of wealth that is summed up in the huge capitalist fortunes of the world represents a part of that which the workers have paid for their own ignorance and slavery. Countless other millions have comforted the backs and tickled the gullets of their

milk-and-water reform and patchwork efforts, it has gone to pieces in the hour of trial. It has collapsed like the house that was built upon the sand. In the face of this drunken delirium of a world-capitalism, driven mad through its inability to longer utilize the machinery of peaceful industry for its own conservation and its inability to refrain from using its machinery of murder and destruction for its own undoing, the world's boasted labor movement becomes a greater joke than dear old Mrs. Partridge, for that good lady at least tried to sweep back the tide with her broom.

Were there a labor movement in any country of the earth worthy of the name, the torch of revolution would have been lighted therein as soon as the tocsin of war had been sounded by the ruling class. It were, perhaps, better to say, if there had been such a labor movement no war would have been possible, other than civil war.

It may be that revolution will break out in some of these warring countries during the present conflict, or upon its heels. Time alone will tell. Up to now it looks as though the world's labor movement is devoid of all revolutionary spirit. Its utter uselessness and impotence in face of the present world crisis speaks volumes for the virtue of reform measures and movements in dealing with the capitalist beast.

The present labor debacle may well be termed the triumph of reform.

SECRETARIAL NOTES

Comrade O'Brien is now in Toronto, and, if possible, will put in the winter there. From Nov. 22 to 26 he was in Detroit, Mich. His Toronto address will be care of W. Green, 118 Edwin Ave. If any of you have any spare cash, that is the place to send it to.

Attention of all Locals in populated centers is called to the organized boost in preparation by Local Calgary, under the management of Com. Jas. Fisher. The winter season is now fairly with us, and it is not to be expected that sub-getting is going to get any easier as time progresses. Rather the contrary, in fact, is to be anticipated. For this reason no resource of raising money must be left undeveloped, whether it be for local purposes or for the maintenance in the field of this printed expression of the movement. As stated previously, The Clarion is doing well financially these days, which in itself is a tribute to the success of its efforts to voice the aspirations of the revolutionary section of the Canadian workers. At the same time revenue from the sale of stamps and literature to Locals, owing to the scattering of the membership in search of the elusive job, has fallen off heavily, and The Clarion is now helping to carry a load with which it should not be burdened, so the showing is not so good as it appears at first glance.

Local Calgary is also, as announced in the ad, in another column, holding a big dance on New Year's Eve for the benefit of The Clarion. This is a method by which all Locals, urban and rural, can help and have a good time in doing it. We don't get much fun under this system. Let us see all we can, and if the movement benefits financially as a result our satisfaction will be all the keener.

Local Fernie, No. 17, B. C., has lately ordered a stock of sub. cards, and recent items in the "Here and Now" column show what use they have made of them. Considering that the numbers of unemployed in the Pass have been steadily increasing all the year, the showing is creditable to the Comrades concerned, and evidence that they are determined to keep the camp red.

Advices from the Boundary and Kootenay districts state that economic conditions there are the same as in the Pass—about the worst in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." It is a long lane that has no turning, and there must be an end to this chronic condition of unemployment some time. Every day that passes, while it may witness things getting worse, also brings us that nearer the finish—so cheer up.

As announced elsewhere, Comrade A. Budden is being routed by the Alta. P. E. C. through the northern portion of the province. Localities wishing to utilize the services of this capable propagandist can write to the Provincial Secretary at Box 1682, Edmonton. Do it now, and make the work of arranging for a more extended tour easier for the Secretary.

The membership as a whole will be pleased to hear that Com. Rahim, of the D. E. C., has been released on \$5,000 bail, pending trial on a charge of conspiracy to murder, growing out of the murder of Inspector Hopkinson of the Immigration Department in Vancouver recently. Neither Com. Rahim nor his lawyer have any doubt as to his ultimate vindication. He is looking none the worse for his recent confinement.

All communications for the Party headquarters must now be addressed to Com. W. A. Pritchard, 513 Hamilton St., Vancouver, B. C.

to arithmetic, two to literature, one to agriculture, two hours and forty minutes to history, and two hours and fifteen minutes to physical training and cadet drill. It will thus be seen that more time is given to physical training than any other subject except history. This is the more significant as the two are complementary in inculcating a spirit of false patriotism and a love for worn-out ideals in the mind of the child.

The Strathcona Trust Fund.

The influence of capital has placed physical training on the public school curriculum, and made it compulsory. A few years ago Lord Strathcona—"the patron of all noble works"—donated \$500,000 to furthering physical training in Canadian schools. The Strathcona Trust Fund was organized to take care of this money. It was put in the bank and draws interest at 4 per cent. The \$20,000 annual interest is distributed among the schools of the different provinces, and it goes to pay for prizes given in physical training contests. Twenty per cent of this sum is given for prizes in rifle shooting contests. A couple of years ago the educational departments of all the Provinces of the Dominion entered into an agreement with this fund. By the terms of the contract the educational authorities agreed, among other things, to make physical training compulsory in all schools, and to retain a special instructor in the larger ones; moreover, to compel all teachers to take a course in physical training, on condition that they should superintend the distribution of prizes.

These prizes are, of course, given to spur the children on to greater efforts, moreover, to make them overlook the tedium of the daily practice in the hope of carrying away a prize that is the mark of high efficiency. Thus the children of democratic countries learn from their childhood to march, to observe discipline, to respond to an order of command, to act in concert with others, and to shoot a rifle with a considerable degree of accuracy.

"God Save the Czar."

The school today is the rallying ground of jingoism. If one would take the trouble to visit any city school-room he would find neatly designed cards hung around the room. On these cards all the national airs of the "Allies"—including those of Russia—are printed. He would also have the keen pleasure of hearing the children sing, "God Save the Czar." It is inspiring indeed to hear the children imploring Providence to save that monarch, who, but two months ago, was denounced even by the jingolists as the most despotic and barbaric ruler of Europe. "Barbaric Russia" used to be a common expression. Now it is "Enlightened Russia." However, it is granted that everything is fair in love and war.

The truth is that the apologists for the status quo have almost gone mad in their attempts to revive enthusiasm for ideals which have little to recommend them. And they care not that

MASTER CLASS GUFF

"Prussia, to whom we have given evidence, during and since the war of 1855, of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account, and has returned our forbearance by encroachments." "There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war on Germany, whose independence we respect; we pledge ourselves that the people composing the great German nationalities shall dispose freely of their destinies." "The glorious flag of France which we once more unfurl in the face of our challengers is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution."

"May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible."—Napoleon III, from his address to the French people issued on the twenty-third of July, 1870.

Again, "What ever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them." "All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you, upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of Battles will be with us."—Napoleon, at the general headquarters at Metz, July 25th, 1870.

15th July, 1870, King Wilhelm said: "God is my witness that I have not desired war."—Again, in the Legislature at Berlin:—"As our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror. And as he was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace." Again, from his address to the troops August the third, temporary headquarters at Mayence:—"All Germany stands united against a neighboring state, which has surprised us by declaring war without justification." "The Lord God be with us in our righteous cause." And again, when on the evening of August the three German armies stood on French soil, Wilhelm, King of Prussia, issued a proclamation to the French of that part, from which I select the following: "After the Emperor Napoleon had attacked by sea and by land the German nation which desired, and still desires, to live in peace with the French people, I assumed the chief command over the German armies in order to repel this attack. In the progress of events I had occasion to cross the French boundary. I make war with the French soldiers, and not with the citizens of France."

This is the kind of guff that the master class and their puppets have been spewing over the gullible masses for centuries, and yet, even, some of those that profess to be familiar with history think that Britain is engaged in the present war to defend the liberty, freedom and democracy of Europe, and likewise with France, and perhaps a greater number in Germany and Austria-Hungary. That, on the same grounds, justifies those countries in taking part in this war. Even Russia is engaged in the present wholesale

"I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success, the most brilliant, is over dead and mangled bodies; the anguish and lamentations of distant families appearing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot, nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated, that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell!"—Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

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MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

ing farmer, although he is sometimes led by the delusion that he is a free man. In spite of his freedom, however, he is compelled to maintain his farm, stock, tools, etc.; work himself and family all the same as the mules, and then surrender his products into the market for whatever he can get for them. He is not a wage-earner; oh, no! The wage-earner, let us say, sells his labor-power for one day, for \$2.00. The farmer takes the product of one day of his labor to town, and sells it for \$2.00. See the difference? Well, if the facts are known, there is a difference, and it happens in this way: as the farmer can live cheaper on his farm than the wage-slave can in town, owing to the fact that the farmer can live, at least in part, on spuds, etc., that are too small and otherwise unfit for the market, he does not need so much money when he goes to town. He will probably get about \$1.50, or maybe not more than \$1.00.

The workers are slaves, no matter whether they are "free" laborers in the factory, or "free" farmers on the land. The countless millions of wealth that is summed up in the huge capitalist fortunes of the world represents a part of that which the workers have paid for their own ignorance and slavery. Countless other millions have comforted the backs and tickled the gullets of their masters all down through the ages, and there is more to follow. The masters are still secure in the saddle. The slave's skull is still thick and his hide is still tough. Glory be!

In regard to things spiritual, it is said that "Jesus paid it all." And Jesus is accounted a Saviour. In regard to things material, it may be said that "Labor pays it all." But Labor is an Ass.

TRIUMPH OF REFORM.

The history of the last fifty years affords a record of the most prodigious and rapid expansion and development of capital, since the glorious system of skinning slaves by the wage process emerged from the clumsy and awkward slave systems that preceded it. Capitalism now covers the earth. Its rule is absolute. The world's industries are capitalized in signs so stupendous as to stagger the imagination, while the poverty and misery of its hapless slaves is daily becoming more pronounced and overwhelming. As the masters (the capitalists) become richer and more powerful, the slaves (the workers) become poorer and more helpless.

Since the earlier years of the capitalist system there has existed what has been termed a labor movement, and during more recent years it has been especially active and at times almost noisy. The purpose of this labor movement has never risen above the amelioration of the conditions of the laborers, within and under the capitalist system of exploitation. It has never threatened in any way the stability of the system. Its every effort has been to prolong it by making its exactions upon its victims less harsh and, therefore, more tolerable.

True it is that certain ones, more farsighted than the rest, have endeavored to turn this labor movement into channels calculated to overthrow the capitalist system and release its victims from the misery consequent upon their brutal exploitation at the hands of capital, but their efforts have been of no avail. In the rush of industry during these years of the rapid growth of capital, the slaves have been kept fairly busy. Occasional periods of hard times they have been able to tide over by close economy and the doughnut route. All that seems to be necessary to cause the slaves to hug their chains is that events do not so shape themselves as to force actual starvation too swiftly upon them. With anything like steady employment, no matter how small the wages, there is no danger of slaves becoming addicted to anything more threatening to their masters' interests than an occasional puppy whine for a few extra crumbs of food, or other equally drastic and important demand.

And now the capitalist world is involved in something akin to a senile spasm. Industry is semi-paralyzed. Millions of working people and others are earnestly and expeditiously exterminating each other, and at the same time destroying much valuable property. All of this murder and destruction is being carried on at the command of capital. The cause of it can be traced to no other source. Out of the enslavement of labor and the disposal of the plunder taken from slaves has come every war recorded in history, and every such war has been fought by the slaves themselves.

In the face of this cataclysm of industrial paralysis and world agony, what has become of the labor movement? Like all other

tinger of the membership in search of the elusive job, has fallen off heavily, and The Clarion is now helping to carry a load with which it should not be burdened, so the showing is not so good as it appears at first glance.

Local Calgary is also, as announced in the ad. in another column, holding a big dance on New Year's Eve for the benefit of The Clarion. This is a method by which all Locals, urban and rural, can help and have a good time in doing it. We don't get much fun under this system. (Let us get all we can, and if the movement benefits financially as a result our satisfaction will be all the keener.

Local Fernie, No. 17, B. C., has lately ordered a stock of sub. cards, and

PATRIOTISM AS TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BY C.M.C.

While all the world is taken up with discussing the events and probable outcome of the war, it may be interesting to turn the attention to the public school, and see how the spirit of patriotism is fanned in this institution. For there is no doubt but that the public school is used as a recruiting station for "our" democratic volunteer armies and the militia. As an evidence of this fact we quote a Buffalo paper, which in a recent editorial said that the United States armed forces now number 20,000,000 because there are 20,000,000 pupils enrolled in the schools of that country.

It may be a question just how successful the authorities are in inculcating a militaristic spirit into the minds of the children. One would hardly think they would be as successful today as they would have been 25 years ago. Class lines are drawn tighter today, and they will be drawn tighter tomorrow. Children of the working class will, when they grow up, have to take part in struggles which will partly undo the instruction and training of the public school. This fact, however, does not detract from the attempt, which the men at the helm are making, to manufacture a love for military exploits in children.

Cultivating Hate.

If one will stop to consider the matter it soon becomes obvious that it is absolutely necessary for the ruling classes of the so-called democratic countries to develop a military psychology in children. These countries must have an army and a militia to protect "sacred property." And they are not blessed with a conscript army like Germany, France and Russia are. In these lands military service is a matter of compulsion, but in democratic countries like England, the United States and Canada, it is a matter of the individuals' "free will." In saying this we are not forgetting that every male citizen of Canada between the ages of 18 and 45 is a member of the militia. But this law is not enforced, except in extreme cases, the State generally depending upon volunteers.

The question then which confronts the authorities is to mould such a psychology in the child that its "free will" will have an inclination toward the army and militia after the child

it now, and make the work of arranging a more extended tour easier for the Secretary.

The membership as a whole will be pleased to hear that Com. Rahim, of the D. E. C., has been released on \$5,000 bail, pending trial on a charge of conspiracy to murder, growing out of the murder of Inspector Hopkinson of the Immigration Department in Vancouver recently. Neither Com. Rahim nor his lawyer have any doubt as to his ultimate vindication. He is looking none the worse for his recent confinement.

All communications for the Party headquarters must now be addressed to Com. W. A. Pritchard, 513 Hamilton St., Vancouver, B. C.

grows to manhood. This feat of modern education is accomplished, in part, by a teacher sympathetic with the established order of things, and, in part, by a course of training which is a part of the curriculum of the school.

Teachers Naturally Conservative.

It goes without saying that the personality of the teacher has considerable influence on the plastic mind of the child whose thought processes and instincts are those of the savage. It, therefore, devolves upon the authorities to keep public school teachers in sympathy with ruling class ideas. But this is easily done. Teachers having been trained in the atmosphere of bourgeois ideology, and thus having an apprehensive basis wholly in accord with their ideas, need only an occasional appeal to their already established sympathies to keep in line.

It is often complained that teachers are extremely conservative. This is probably due to the nature of their work. They are engaged in imparting the past accomplishments of the race to the young, which compels them to live more or less in the atmosphere of the past. This leaves them little interest for or inclination to trouble with the problems of the present.

History and Physical Training.

There are two subjects taught in the schools which are especially designed to turn out a "standardized product" that will satisfactorily pass the inspection of the most critical reactionist. The first is, of course, history. It is the old, accepted avenue by which a child is led back to dwell in the mental world of his forefathers. "Properly interpreted," history should prove that democracy—the guardian angel of capitalism—is a god-send, which has been working its way down through the centuries, but did not and could not materialize until the great middle-class—another god-send—upset the ancient order of society, and established itself firmly in the good graces of all men as a heaven-sent messenger of peace and liberty to mankind.

The other subject is physical training—a modern term for military drill. It is surprising how much time is devoted to physical training nowadays. On a schedule which the writer recently had the opportunity of inspecting, and which was officially approved, there were two hours per week given

ground of jingoism. It one would like the trouble to visit any city school room, he would find neatly designed cards hung around the room. On these cards all the national airs of the "Allies"—including those of Russia—are printed. He would also have the keen pleasure of hearing the children sing, "God Save the Szar." It is inspiring indeed to hear the children imploring Providence to save that monarch, who, but two months ago, was denounced even by the jingolists as the most despot and barbaric ruler of Europe. "Barbaric Russia" used to be a common expression. Now it is "Enlightened Russia." However, it is granted that everything is fair in love and war.

The truth is that the apologetes for the status quo have almost gone mad in their attempts to revive enthusiasm for ideals which have little to recommend them. And they care not that they have to declare Russia civilized and Germany barbarous to do so. In these troublous times all reason, convictions, doubts and hesitations must be cast to the winds, and a false patriotism crowned as the Goddess of Liberty, in order that capitalist property may be defended. It is only a pity that the growing youth has to be mentally glutted with such false ideas.

Patriotism the Order of the Day.

But patriotism is the order of the day. Without it, how could the Empire be preserved? how could the institutions of British liberty and justice be kept inviolate? how would "Democracy" fare? Therefore, school children must be spoon-fed on patriotism, and taught the patriotic duties of a worthy citizen.

In closing this article it may not be out of the way to attempt a definition of patriotism, more especially since it is always well to have ideas fixed clearly in the mind. A capitalist paper has the definition under the heading, "True Patriotism Always Manifests Itself." It says that a man from one of our western towns refrained from reporting a hold-up, because he was afraid that the report of such would injure the real estate of his town!

READ AND THINK.

WHAT IS WAR?
War is murder carried on under the chloroform of patriotism.

WHO DOES THE FIGHTING?
The workers of the world. Capitalists don't fight; it's not in their line of business. They have other things to attend to.

WHY DO THE WORKERS FIGHT?
(1) Because a flag is waved, bands play and the press lies; (2) Because their country is in danger; (3) Because they are out of work and have nothing else to do.

WHAT DO THEY GET FOR FIGHTING?
Mostly cheap burial. Sometimes they are lucky enough to be maimed for life. At any rate, if they survive they are nervous wrecks and society has no further use for them.

SHOULD WE FIGHT?
Certainly not. We own no country to defend. Workers of all nations, quit murdering one another. Don't fear militarism, for when they try that game just remember "We are many, they are few."
F. L.

per Napoleon was attacked by sea and by land the German nation which desired, and still desires, to live in peace with the French people, I assumed the chief command over the German armies in order to repel this attack. In the progress of events I had occasion to cross the French boundary. I make war with the French soldiers, and not with the citizens of France."

This is the kind of guff that the massor class and their puppets have been spewing over the gulleets masses for centuries, and yet, even, some of those that profess to be familiar with history think that Britain is engaged in the present war to defend the liberty, freedom and democracy of Europe, and likewise with France, and perhaps a greater number in Germany and Austria-Hungary. That, on the same grounds, justifies those countries in taking part in this war. Even Russia is engaged in the present wholesale murder on the same pretext.
C. M. O'BRIEN.

Betcherlife.
I have undertaken the work of teaching a great many years and have found that the human mind has great resources for resisting the introduction of knowledge. Woodrow Wilson.

"Fifteen women killed by a single shell in Libau."—Headline. That beats John D.'s Ludlow record, but the pious old peddler is still six children ahead.

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PLATFORM

Of the 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-widening 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 the present system of 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 under 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.

This page is devoted to reports of Executive Committees, locals and general party matters

The Socialist Party of Canada

Address communications to J. H. Burroughs
413 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, B.C.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Nov. 13, 1914.
Convened at 513 Hamilton St., at 8 p.m.
Present, Mrs. Alexander, W. A. Pritchard, J. Sidaway and secretary, Mrs. Alexander in the chair.
Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.
Correspondence from Local Fernie No. 17, R. Walker (2), A. Johnson. Routine filed.
Adjournment.
J. H. Burroughs, Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Nov. 13, 1914.
Convened as above, with the addition of Com. Smith, Com. Alexander in the chair.
Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.
Correspondence from Locals Calgary No. 4, St. Catharines No. 30 (2), Moose Jaw No. 1, Victoria No. 2 (2), Edmonton No. 1, C. M. O'Brien, A. Budden, Geo. Jackson, W. F. Hackmeister, Jas. Steirling, R. J. Cornish, H. T. Bastable, C. L. Goodwin, A. Manson, J. A. Todd, M. Vanger, J. G. Randall, Chas. Robertson, E. Johnstone, Fred Paya, E. Simpson (2), B. Simmons. Routine, filed.
Bills—Editing Clarion No. 759, \$7.50; Asst. Sec., \$7.50; Nov. rent, \$10.00; E. T. Kingsley, \$5.00; folding No. 752, \$5.00; Sundries, \$2.20. Warrants ordered drawn.

Financial Report

Receipts:
Clarion Subs \$18.25
Maintenance Fund
Ads 2.50
Loc. Moose Jaw No. 1, bundles and directory 3.00
Loc. Calgary No. 4, do 4.00
Loc. Vancouver No. 1, do 11.50
Do Literature 1.85
Loc. Victoria No. 2, bundles and directory 2.50
Loc. Cumberland No. 70, bundles 1.60
C. L. Goodwin, literature 2.00
D. Thomson, do 1.00
T. Connor, bundles 1.00
C. Robertson, literature 1.00
R. Walker, do .10
H. F. Smith, do .25
E. Johnstone, bundle .25
Total \$48.80
Expenses, as per warrants \$37.20
Adjournment.
J. H. Burroughs, Secretary.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, Nov. 20, 1914.
Convened at 513 Hamilton St., at 8 p.m.
Present, Mrs. Alexander, Pritchard, Sidaway and Secretary, Sidaway in the chair.
Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.
Correspondence from Local Cumberland No. 70, and F. Lefaux.
Bills, none.
Receipts—Local Vancouver, No. 1, dues stamps, \$10.00.
Communications from Local Cumberland No. 70, containing notification of suspension of three members for expressing an interpretation of the class struggle that conflicted with that of the Party, considered and filed, no endorsement of suspension being considered necessary.
J. H. Burroughs, Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE MEETING

Vancouver, Nov. 20, 1914.

CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT TO THE ALBERTA MEMBERSHIP.

Receipts—	
Subs	\$28.25
Bundle	29.85
Directory	19.00
Ads	19.00
Total	\$106.10
Expenses—	
Printing and folding	\$90.00
Editing	15.00
Total	\$105.00

PUBLISHING FUND (Manifesto)

J. Blair	\$1.00
Subs. Received:	
Loc. Springwater No. 11	5 1
J. Jenkins	4 0
H. H. Tallerton	0 5
Loc. Fernie No. 17	0 5
H. Martin	1 2
C. M. O'Brien	1 4
N. M. Leach	2 0
J. F. Johnson	2 0
H. Otto	1 2
Jas. Carlson	0 3
Loc. Edmonton No. 1	0 3
H. Lindvall	1 1
D. Thomson	0 2
A. Manson	0 2
A. G. McCallum	0 2
T. Hanwell	0 2
W. B. Bird	0 2

HERE AND NOW

Loc. Springwater No. 11	5 1
J. Jenkins	4 0
H. H. Tallerton	0 5
Loc. Fernie No. 17	0 5
H. Martin	1 2
C. M. O'Brien	1 4
N. M. Leach	2 0
J. F. Johnson	2 0
H. Otto	1 2
Jas. Carlson	0 3
Loc. Edmonton No. 1	0 3
H. Lindvall	1 1
D. Thomson	0 2
A. Manson	0 2
A. G. McCallum	0 2
T. Hanwell	0 2
W. B. Bird	0 2

Singles

\$1.00—H. Skinner, E. Thorsen, H. Elert, P. O. Kärner, C. Foster, R. Fillmore, A. East, S. M. O'Brien, 50c—Wm. J. McCallum, M. Christiansen, J. H. Summers, R. M. Webster, T. Alderson, W. Kennedy, 25c—A. Herbert, C. Steen.
The Executive C. cannot deliver the papers to the following names for the reasons stated: Pat Coyne, 322 Hastings E. city—removed; B. Ainsley, 632 Lakewood Drive, city—removed; C. Sawyer, 51 Dundas, city—removed; J. A. Dress, John Roberts, Chokamus, B. C.—removed; Evan C. Williams, Tulameen, B. C.—removed; L. Cummings, Calgary—not called for; G. D. Lambert, Olds, Alta.—removed; Wm. Burbert, North, Box 692, Harris, Ont.—removed; J. Makenson, 251 Fabre, Tor. Ont.—removed; W. A. Taddo, Ft. William, Ont.—unclaimed; Harvey Reed, St. Hillerton, N. S.—refused, gone to the war; C. Wellman, 245 Sutter St., San Francisco—unclaimed.
Only seventy-one sibs this time. The bundle orders and directory pulled us through.
The Special Rate has been extended to Dec. 31, on account of the hoisting campaign undertaken by Local Calgary No. 4. There are many other locals who could do the same if they put their minds to it, and the results would pay the movement both locally and nationally by the interest excited in workers who previously have not had the movement forced to their notice. The possibility of making the Special Rate for new subscribers permanent is looking better all the time. It will probably be limited to clubs of five, and if they come in sufficient volume the premiums can be extended on this rate also. Go to it.

VANCOUVER ECONOMIC CLASS

Second meeting, Nov. 8th, at 3 o'clock. Sidaway in the chair. Pages 57 to 60 of the "Value and

NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS.

513 Hamilton St. VANCOUVER, B. C.

At the initial meeting held by the new Committee, on Nov. 5th, the matter of organization in the province was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided to inform all Alberta Locals that it was the intention of the Committee to take some definite steps toward the more thorough organizing of the province, and that any assistance from the membership, in the shape of suggestions, information as to places where meetings could be held, names of active Socialists, and so on, would be very gratefully received.

Kindly, the notes of NEW ADDRESS and send all monies or dues stamps, literature, etc., to Burt E. Anderson, Box 1682, Edmonton, Alta.

Hoping you will participate in the work of the new Executive and ask for your active support in a routing campaign of agitation and education for 1915, we are,

Yours for Freedom,
F. Pollard.

THE ALBERTA-PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SCHEDULE "A"

Northern Alberta tour, Alfred Budden, 1914-15. Direction—Alberta Secretary, S. P. of C.

Date. Place. Arranged by:
Nov. 12—Edmonton, L. Buckhorpe.
Nov. 16-21—Leduc district, A. E. Faulkner, Com. Con. Cr.

Nov. 22—Calgary, Norman H. Tallen.
Nov. 23—Edmonton, C. E. Elzey, Wm. Ross, Mound.
Nov. 24—Drayton, C. E. Elzey, Wm. Ross, Mound.
Nov. 27—Rockwood, S. H. C. A. Elzey, Wm. Ross, Mound.
Nov. 28—Caroline, S. B. Lee, O. L. Benson.
Nov. 29—Red Raven, S. H. S. B. Lee, O. L. Benson.

Dec. 1—White Creek, S. H. S. W. Welch, Red Lodge.
Dec. 2—Dickson, C. M. Christiansen, Markerville.
Dec. 3—Markerville, C. M. Christiansen, Markerville.
Dec. 4—Calgary, Norman H. Tallen, Tre. Box 647.

The Special Rate in accordance with Schedule "B."

Price
The monetary expression of value. The relative values of all commodities reflected in gold. Value of gold determined in same manner as that of other commodities—amount of social labor which incorporates it in it.

Depreciation or rise in value of gold cannot be reflected in itself. Must be reflected in the values of commodities with which it exchanges. Gold being the term and which functions as medium of exchange between all commodities, reflects such depreciation or rise in the varying monetary expression of commodities, i.e., their prices.

Again, supply and demand regulate prices and are responsible for the rise and fall of market prices. In investigating the steady rise of prices during

Edmonton, Alta., November 16, 1914.
Comrades: Owing to the depleted state of the Party membership at Calgary, the seat of the Alberta Provincial Executive Committee was, on Nov. 1st, transferred to Edmonton. The following Committee was elected by Local Edmonton No. 1, S. P. of C. to fill the unexpired term, and Burt E. Anderson was appointed General Secretary.

Mr. Knight, Wm. Stephenson, Frank Williams, Thos. Sanders, Sidney Keeling, Ed. Anderson, Leona Anderson, C. M. O'Brien.

Now I have read all kinds of opinions in connection with the war (good, bad and indifferent), but it is my humble opinion that the only one and the only one to which bunch of robbers shall own those surplus goods, and any Comrade who can get any freedom or glory out of that is welcome to get busy. (This includes those great intellects across the water.)

Yours for Freedom,
F. Pollard.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Ed. Clarion:—In his article in your issue of Nov. 21st, Mr. Baritz publicly prosecutes Socialist movements of our country, finds the whole bunch criminally guilty, and passes a very heavy sentence of words "Discard," "emasculated prigs," "tricksters," etc.

Karl Marx labored in vain for his fellow-countrymen, according to Mr. Baritz. The German Socialists are "without intelligence." The British I. P. "has always been on the side of confusion"; his manifesto on the war is "nothing but a mass of ignorance."

Thus Mr. Baritz, who but a short-epoch years ago was holding small I. P. branches enwrap with his oratory: later becoming a convert of the S.D.P.

His reading of the past, present and future of Socialist parties is doubtless according to his enlightenment, but it is not always exact even as to the present.

He writes that Ramsay MacDonald is supporting recruiting for the war. The "Labour Leader" of Oct. 29th has this directly opposite statement: "The Labourer was angry a few days ago because Mr. MacDonald had invited their children to become cannon food."

In conclusion, I hardly expected to find Mr. Baritz believing that Rome is the ruler in this war, or that Cardinal Merry Del Val is the evil dictator of the policy of war. However, being of ten in the vicinity of the Forum, and so perhaps closer in touch with Rome than others who write of it, Mr. Baritz may be an authority. Allow me to point out that close contact often conveys an impression of influence out of all proportion to reality.

Yours truly,
Thos. Saxby.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

How many Christians ever stop to ask themselves the question: "What is religion, and what was its origin? Why did man ever come to have a belief in the existence of a supernatural, and life after death, or the immortality of the soul?"

It must be obvious to the most superficial observer that the form of religion known as Christianity, although much a modification of older forms of religion, is in its present form very modern, and is but a fraction of the religion of the world at the present

states, anyhow. But we feel rather discouraged when we are reminded that all the horror and agony we see to experience when we thought of the lost souls weeping and gnashing their "spiritual" teeth in the brimstone flames, was once wasted.

Some of the most progressive sects of the Christian religion even try to reconcile religion with science. They reject the most nonsensical portions of religion, and select such portions of scripture as do not seem to conflict with the belief in the existence of an all-wise and supreme intelligence or design in nature, and combine the two. From this union of such hybrids as Christian "Science," Christian "Socialism," and other pseudo-organizations and ideas, all of which are sterile.

Great as has been the change taking place in the minds of men regarding things spiritual in the last few hundred years, as far as Christianity is concerned, yet this change is not confined to the Christian religion alone, but has been going on for thousands of years ever since men have had ideas of a supernatural. The change of ideas in this respect, however, as well as in other respects, has been more noticeable in recent years than in any previous history of the human race, owing to the rapid increase in knowledge of the nature of things in general. And as man's knowledge of nature increases his belief in the existence of the supernatural must decrease.

We see, then, that religion is as much subject to the law of evolution as any thing else in the universe, yet although the ideas of men have been continually changing regarding religion, the original basis of religion, the cause of those ideas, has remained practically the same throughout all history. That original basis is the belief in the persistence of life after death. The cause of this belief is to be found in the ignorance of primitive man.

Grant Algie, in his famous work "The Evolution of the Idea of God," says:

"Religion has one element which is still older, more fundamental, and more persistent than any mere belief in a god or gods—namely, even that the custom or practice of supplicating and appealing ghosts or gods by gifts and observances. That element is the conception of the life of the dead. On the primitive belief in such life all religion ultimately bases itself. The belief is, in fact, the earliest thing to appear in religion, for there are savage tribes who have nothing worth calling gods, but have still a religion or cult of their dead relatives."

And again he says: "The world has never held more than one religion of any name."

Thus we see that the so-called different religions are simply different stages in the evolution of one religion; or different forms taken due to the different conditions existing in various parts of the world.

Socialist Party Directory

LOCAL CALGARY No. 4, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Calgary. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Calgary. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Saskatoon. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Winnipeg. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Toronto. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Halifax. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, St. John's. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL FERNIE No. 17, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Fernie. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL ROSSELAND No. 25, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Roseland. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL VICTORIA No. 2, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Victoria. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL MOOSE JAW No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Moose Jaw. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL WINNIPEG No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Winnipeg. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL MONTREAL No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Montreal. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL TORONTO No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Toronto. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL KENORA, Ont. No. 31—Propaganda meetings every fourth Thursday of each month. Business meetings every second Thursday. Organized by Horton. Send all communications to the Secretary, P. J. Connett, Box 355, Kenora, Ont.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, N. S. No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Commercial Hotel, Glace Bay. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL SANDON, B. C. No. 36, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Sandon Miners' Union Hall, Sandon. Send all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, E. K. Sandon, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, B. C. No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Friday at 8 p.m. in the Nelson B. C. I. A. Austin, Secretary, Nelson, B. C.

LOCAL FORTY BATTLEFORD, SASK.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Battleford Hotel, Battleford, Sask. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

LOCAL ST. JOHN, N. B. No. 1, S. P. of C.—Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the St. John's Hotel, St. John, N. B. Secretary, Thos. Norman, 150, 15th Street, Calgary, Alta.

SPECIAL

convened at 515 Hamilton St., at 8 p.m.

Present, Mrs. Alexander, Pritchard, Sidaway and Secretary. Sidaway in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Local Cumberland No. 70, and F. Lefeaux.

Receipts—Local Vancouver, No. 1, dues stamps, \$10.00.

Communication from Local Cumberland, No. 70, containing notification of suspension of three members for expressing an interpretation of the class struggle that conflicted with that of the Party, considered and filed, no endorsement of suspension being considered necessary.

J. H. Burroughs, Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE MEETING

Vancouver, Nov. 20, 1914.

Convened as above, with the addition of Comrade J. P. Smith, Sidaway in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Locals Winnipeg No. 1 (2), Montreal No. 1, Rossland No. 25, Ottawa No. 8, Toronto No. 1, Delburne No. 40, Regina No. 6, Calgary No. 4, Nelson No. 4, J. F. Johnson, Wm. Livingston, H. Elart, T. Canhell, H. L. Conkling, A. Steedman, W. Bayliss, J. S. Robertson, R. A. Fillmore, H. F. Smith, J. Blair, W. Offer, C. M. O'Brien (3), Jas. F. Fisher.

Communications from Local Winnipeg No. 1, asking for statement of position of the D. E. C. on the question of Locals entering into municipal campaigns, referred to a committee consisting of Pritchard, Sidaway and Secretary to draft report, same to be submitted at next meeting of the D. E. C.

Secretary recommended that the special rate for new subscribers to the Clarion be extended to Dec. 31, in view of the fact that Local Calgary No. 4 was going to make a special effort to swell the subscription list during the first week in December. On motion, Burroughs, Sidaway, the suggestion was adopted, and secretary instructed to urge other Locals to adopt the same method.

Financial Report.

Receipts: Clarion subs. \$20.00, Ad. 15.00, Maintenance Fund 117.75, Local Regina No. 6, directory 2.00, Local Calgary No. 4, bundles 3.00, Local Delburne No. 40, directory 2.00, Local Nelson No. 4, directory 2.00, Local Montreal No. 1, bundles and directory 10.00, Local Ottawa No. 8, dues stamps 7.00, J. Blair, Publishing Fund 1.00, J. S. Robertson, bundle acct. .50, T. Connor, bundles 1.50, A. C. McCallum, literature .25, H. Elart, bundles .50

Total \$70.20, Expenses: Clarion No. 759 \$75.00, Secretary 7.50, Assistant Secretary 7.50, P. O. Dept., Clarion No. 759 2.50, Bastian Bros., on account 10.00, Sundries 3.55

Total Adjustment \$106.05, Vancouver, Nov. 6, 1914.

CLARION FUND.

(Maintenance) Local Vancouver No. 1 As'd. \$5.00, Regina No. 6, 1.00, Rossland No. 25, Aug. 75, Clayton No. 83, Oct. 50, Rosemount No. 2, Oct. 50, Subscriber R. Fillmore 4.00, C. M. Smith 2.00, F. Lawless 1.00, Total \$16.35

The bundle orders and directory pulled through. The Special Rate has been extended to Dec. 31, on account of the boosting campaign undertaken by Local Calgary No. 4. As there are many other Locals who could do the same if they put their minds to it, and the results would be the movement both locally and nationally by the interest excited in workers who previously have not had the movement forced to their notice. The possibility of making the Special Rate for new subscribers permanent is looking better all the time. It will probably be a matter of a few days, and if they come in sufficient volume the premiums can be extended on this rate also. Go to it.

VANCOUVER ECONOMIC CLASS

Second meeting, Nov. 8th, at 3 o'clock, Sidaway in the chair. Pages 57 to 60 of "Value, Price and Profit" read and discussed.

The question is: Is there any difference between determining value by wages or by determining it by the quantity of labor necessary for production?

Answer: Wages do not figure in this respect. A commodity gold, being commodities representing equal quantities of social labor-time.

The wages of the farmer or miner are not, nor can they be, taken into consideration. Wages are the price of Labor-Power, itself a commodity, valued in the same way as all others. Wages cannot, of course, exceed the value of the commodity produced, but they can be less in every possible degree.

The value of the wheat or gold must be determined or calculated without any consideration of the price of the labor-power incorporated therein.

In investigating the value of commodities, therefore, price, either of labor-power or of any other commodity, should be left entirely aside. To mix price and value in the same breath is only to confuse the issue.

Pamphlets recommended: Value, Price and Profit, Wage, Labor and Capital, Summary of Marx's Capital, The Capitalist Class.

Third meeting, Nov. 15th, 3 p.m., Sidaway in the chair.

Pages 60-63, "Value, Price and Profit" read and discussed.

Since all commodities are valued upon the basis of social-labor time, and since they are all the result of three factors, i.e., labor-power, raw materials and machinery, it is necessary in calculating the value of such to add "to the labor last employed, that previously employed." In other words, since the value of the raw materials and machinery must remain the same, their value is merely transferred to the finished article.

The value of the raw material, no doubt, passes over at a given time when the operation takes place—that of the machinery over a given period. The only difference is, one is whole sale, the other, piece-meal.

PASTE IT IN YOUR HAT.

"It matters not how hard the battle be, The days how long; Faint not, Fight on! Tomorrow comes the song."

CALGARY GRAND NEW YEARS DANCE (Benefit, Western Clarion) To be held in PROF. MASON'S ACADEMY—1209 First St., W. Dancing from 9 p.m. until 2 a.m. Gentlemen \$1.00, Ladies Free. Prof. Mason, Orchestra, Floor Manager Mrs. Trainor's Germans are defending their beloved

Prize

Thereafter in accordance with Schedule "B."

The monetary expression of value. The relative values of all commodities reflected in gold. Value of gold determined in same manner that of other commodities—amount of social labor time incorporated in it.

Depreciation or rise in value of gold cannot be reflected in itself. Must be reflected in values of commodities with which it exchanges. Gold being the tertium quid which functions as medium of exchange between all commodities, reflects such changes in the varying monetary expression of commodities, i.e., their prices.

Again, supply and demand regulate prices and are responsible for the rise and fall of market prices. In estimating the steady rise of prices during the last decade or so, the depreciation in the value of gold, shown above, alone explains it.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Editor Clarion,—I note from 758 that the resolution manifesto have broken loose over your editorial of previous issue, entitled "German Culture."

I wonder if any of those Locals hadn't some comrades with brains and executive abilities enough to indefinitely table all such resolutions until our crippled and robbed Belgian and French comrades rise here from me?

I for my part, at the age of Osterlizing, still remember a dead mother's tears because of a father possessing that mental delirium called German culture. So if the editorial committee that you have chosen is intended for a gag committee, chain it down in your deepest cellar, as it is about time that Socialist organizations were composed of able-minded women and men, and not peevish, cranky, mental children, to be humored by fond nurses.

Some time ago I noted that that convert to religions, visions that has forsaken the superstitions and religion of Pharaoh's daughter, and adopted that of Rome, condemned a certain book that was advertised in The Western Clarion. As I have made it a rule of my life to not touch anything but the literary trees that are forbidden by that salty shadow of the Middle Ages, that I have a chance to, therefore find enclosed a unit of modern superstition per Postale Note, and kindly forward me the book of which I have forgotten the title, and oblige yours,

Dr. Fookiller, November 15, 1914.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Ed. Clarion,—I hope the old plug who held up the mailing list will get it in the neck.

I would suggest that the Editor devote one page of The Clarion as a comic section, so that all comrades who feel inclined to wobble may wobble on selected ground, and not be afraid to do now—wipe their feet all over The Clarion.

I think the time has come when we ought to take some stand on this crazy military question, by issuing in the Platform the following: "Seeing that the working class have nothing to gain by taking up arms in the interest of the capitalist class, all members who do so will be expelled."

I have heard more than one Comrade express a desire to join the German army, so that they may help smash the brutal Russian government. Ye gods! Just imagine how that would work out: one bunch of slaves slaughtering another.

One wonders if it is ever possible to knock into some slaves' heads the fact that they have no country.

Just look what a beautiful expression of comradeship we have in Europe today! The Belgians are defending their country, the Germans are defending their beloved

veys an impression of influence out of all proportion to reality.

Yours truly, Thos. Saxby.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

How many Christians ever stop to ask themselves the question: "What is religion, and what was its origin? Why did man ever come to have a belief in the existence of a supernatural, and life after death, or the immortality of the soul?"

It must be obvious to the most superficial observer that the form of religion known as Christianity, although a modification of older forms of religion, is in its present form very modern, and is but a fraction of the religion of the world at the present time.

When we take into consideration the fact that religion is as old as man himself, that is, ever since man has been a reasoning animal he has had ideas of the supernatural, a belief in the existence of spirits, and when we remember that man has existed on this earth for at least half a million years, we are able to realize to some extent the part that Christianity plays in the religion of the world.

If we examine the Christian religion closely we find that great changes have taken place even in the comparatively short time that it has been in existence. It is not as it was in the beginning, nor is it as it was one hundred years ago. It is no longer customary to torture a man's body in order to save his immortal soul, as it was in the middle ages. And it is no longer the custom for the ghosts of the "dear departed" to rise from the graves in the cemetery and attired in a white shroud wander abroad "without any visible means of support," and "falling to give a satisfactory account of themselves"—as they were supposed by all good Christians to do not so very long ago.

And it is not so long ago that all vacant houses and places where murders had taken place were believed to be frequented by spooks and goblins, and various other denizens of the spirit world. Supernatural lights and noises were seen and heard in lonely places, and the banshee was supposed to give warning of an approaching death by wailing, old women who were believed to be able to change themselves into a rabbit at will, and in that form wander about the country committing all kinds of crimes against society, were numerous, and when caught were burned to death.

But things have changed. Such is no longer believed, even by the best Christians, except by a few of the very ignorant, and some of the more up-to-date Christians tell us that there is no hell, that when bad people die, they just stay dead. It is only the good people who have everlasting life, and are destined to play upon the harps made of spiritual gold, inside the pearly gates, and the Jasper walls (all built of "spiritual" material) through all eternity.

Now we are somewhat relieved to be informed of this, because we never entertained much hope of getting within sight of the Jasper walls, not to mention getting through the pearly

custom or practice of supplicating and appeasing ghosts or gods by gifts and observances. That element is the conception of the life of the dead. On the primitive belief in such life all religion ultimately bases itself. The belief is, in fact, the earliest thing to appear in religion, for there are savage tribes who have nothing worth calling gods, but have still a religion or cult of their dead.

And again h's says: "The world has never really had more than one religion—of many names."

Thus we see that the so-called different religions are simply different stages in the evolution of one religion; or different forms taken due to the different conditions existing in various parts of the world.

It is not difficult for us to understand why our savage ancestors came to have a belief in the persistence of life after death. They were accustomed at times to seeing members of the tribe stunned or rendered unconscious by accidents or in fights, and after a period of time consciousness returned. A similar phenomenon was remarked in the case of a swoon or a trance. Consequently it was quite natural that the savage, in his ignorance, would conclude that there was something, a soul or spirit, which left the body for a time and afterward returned.

When death occurred it was assumed that the spirit had quit the body for good to dwell in the spirit world, but had the power to return at will and make things disagreeable for those who were left behind. This idea was confirmed when the savage in his dreams wandered afar to the happy hunting grounds, and there met and conversed with friends and relatives who had been dead for months or years. For these reasons and many others it is not to be wondered at that primitive man became convinced of the existence of ghosts or spirits, and this belief in the persistence of life after death is the nucleus of the belief in all things spiritual. We can sympathize with and excuse our savage and barbarian ancestors for their delusions in this respect, considering their ignorance and the conditions under which they lived. But for the so-called "educated" people of modern civilized countries who persist in such belief, we have nothing but contempt, and there is no excuse for the teaching of such ideas to children—except that it is to the material interest of a class that such ideas should exist.

There has been enough scientific knowledge available for the last fifty or sixty years if placed with reach of the masses of the people to have banished the last vestige of belief in the existence of supernatural things or beings.

This knowledge, however, has been carefully withheld by "those whom it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom and mercy" to place in authority over us. Our capitalist masters were quick to realize in the early stages of the capitalist system, that religion was valuable to them in keeping their wage slaves servile and obedient. For this reason they have nursed religion for the people in spite of all their efforts to perpetuate it, religion is doomed. It is slowly but surely dying. The develop-

ment of capitalism together with the increase of knowledge necessarily accompanying that development is killing religion. It is possible that capitalism and religion will go down together. Both had a natural origin and both will die a natural death.

VANCOUVER LETTIER LOCAL No. 50 Business meeting every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at 8 p.m. Under St. East. Ovin Lind, Secretary.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C. No. 45 Business meeting every third Sunday at 8 p.m. Under St. East. Ovin Lind, Secretary.

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C. No. 15 Business meetings first and third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Send all communications to the Secretary, Theo. Price, General Delivery.

LOCAL MILLICENT, ALTA. No. 15 Business meetings every first and third Sunday in the month at 8 p.m. Send all communications to the Secretary, Theo. Price, General Delivery.

LOCAL GLEACE BAY, N. S. No. 1, S. P. of C.—Headquarters Commercial St., Halifax every evening. Business and propaganda meeting every Sunday at 2 p.m. Harold G. Ross, Secretary, Box 205.

LOCAL RANDON, B. C. No. 36, S. P. of C. Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. Re: the Randon Miners' Union Hall. Communications to be addressed Draw, c/o Randon, B. C.

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

LOCAL WORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK. No. 3—Business meetings, second and fourth, Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Horace Collingwood, Secretary, 1431 Charles St., O. Box 164.

LOCAL ST. JOHNS, N. S. No. 1, S. P. of C. Visiting comrades welcomed. Secretary, Stanford E. White, 24 Main St.

SPECIAL Subscription RATE Until December 31

The wide-spread unemployment throughout the Dominion having reflected itself in a serious falling-off in subscriptions received for the last few weeks, the Dominion Executive Committee has decided to temporarily reduce the subscription price of the Western Clarion. This is done with the hope that party members and readers generally will make a special effort to secure new subscribers at this time, when the party press most urgently needs all the assistance that can be rendered it. The offer is as follows:

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Every 50c subscription received in the office of this paper, being that of a new subscriber and not a renewal by a regular reader, will be credited with 25 issues of the WESTERN CLARION, counting from the issue nearest the date of receipt of subscription.

THIS OFFER IF GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31

It does not apply to foreign subscriptions, nor to subscriptions from Vancouver City, as delivery of such costs one cent per copy.

No premiums can be given for quantities of subscriptions sent in on this basis.

It is hoped that the result of this offer will be to so increase the mailing list that the reduced price will be more than offset by the reduced cost of production. The new rate is the equivalent of the net cost of production, calculated upon the basis of the present circulation, and cannot be continued unless the response is prompt and sufficient.

News from European Socialist sources will be featured in each issue as long as the war lasts. All indications point to the probability that happenings in the near future will be of the gravest import to the revolutionary movement.

GREAT BOOKS

Engels's Lectures and Essays \$20, Max Scheler, Dr. Greer \$20, The Salvation Army and the Public \$20, The Social Evil, Dr. Greer \$20, Looking Backward, Bellamy \$20, Omar Khayyam \$20

POST PAID THE PEOPLE BOOKSTORE

153 Cordova St. W. Vancouver, B.C.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Comrades with money to invest—buy shares in the building owned by Local Vancouver, B. C. No. 45 (Union). Vancouver, B. C. Shares, \$10 each, payable at \$10 per month. Loan money, up to six months, at 6 per cent (lower terms, 4 per cent, per annum). All money guaranteed by FENNER BUILDING CO., LTD. 2115 Pender St. E. Vancouver, B. C.

Horton, Send all communications to the Secretary, F. J. Connett, Box 355, Kenora, Ont.

LOCAL GLEACE BAY, N. S. No. 1, S. P. of C.—Headquarters Commercial St., Halifax every evening. Business and propaganda meeting every Sunday at 2 p.m. Harold G. Ross, Secretary, Box 205.

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F. J. McNEVY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

(Continued from Page One.)

The ruling classes developed antagonisms within their own ranks because of conflicting interests due to economic differentiations. The large land holder against the small land holder, or where industry and commerce had arisen, the city against the country, the landholder against the merchant.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

Private ownership of land, of slaves and their products struck right at the heart of the communal system and destroyed it. In place of its simple method of administering the productive processes to supply the needs of all, a system of government grew up, the function of which was to keep in equilibrium the body politic, composed now of a large slave class, and a number of sections of the master class with conflicting interests.

Thus arose the State, and in order that it could function, it was necessary that it should have economic power, so that it could by force exercise repression or dole out compensation. (I might say here that the institutions of slavery and private ownership in the means of life brought into existence their necessary complement, the professional, mercenary soldier.)

The economic power necessary to it political privileges which allows the State was obtained either through it a voice, in the election of members income derived from land owned, by or by systems of taxation or fines. sions decide the policy of the State. Then arose the art of government privileges gained partly by their own with its systems of law and politics, the accepting attitude, and partly because they have aided one or other rival section of the exploiting class to gain control of the State, until at last they are numerically strong enough to capture the State themselves whenever they desire.

The Modern Utopians. The State has now gathered into its service a multitude of men who, separated from the productive, the primary field of human endeavor, live, move and have their being in the close circle of the secondary, or ideological field.

These men see, in the social institutions and in the conflicting interests, the struggles and shifting formations within the social order, nothing but the schemes and plans of men; where as, as I have tried to show, they are but expressions and reflections of the economic fact, the more or less conscious efforts of society to adjust itself to changing methods of production and exchange.

The methods by which, and where, men get their living determine their activities, their relations with each other, their institutions, and their ideological concepts.

Humanity has marched its way from the simple forms of primitive association to successively more complex forms, but always and everywhere habits, customs, compacts, relationships, moral or ethical concepts, whatever form they have taken, owe their existence to the method of production.

The Modern Proletariat. What is the position of the modern proletariat, the historical successors to the chattel slave and the feudal serf, in relation to the modern State? We find that there have been given

AS TO THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

(Continued from Page One.)

As it is the case with one slave, so it is with the whole slave class; the degree of servility of the State officials only varying according to the economic power of the capitalist involved.

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gunmen, thugs and professional strikebreakers who, for a price, perform their bloody and dirty tasks of defeating the workers in their pitiful struggles to better their condition.

LET US REMAIN HUMAN

It is necessary for the growth of this world-wide Socialist movement that the workers of every nation should come to an understanding and do that successfully they must approach each other free from the national prejudices sown and cultivated in their minds by the ruling class in their respective countries.

These national prejudices will die, for out of our desperate need for each other, in the task of reorganizing the method of production and distribution so that it will minister to the needs of all, must spring that better understanding between the workers of every country which we so much desire and our ruling classes hate.

In the meantime, no matter what the sly capitalist press may say

Let us remain human. Hurrah for International Socialism!

—C. S.

WAR AND THE SMALL FARMERS

Human society now stands confronted with the greatest conflagration the world has ever seen.

The fiery fiend of hell is now let loose and Europe has become an active crater. The earth's atmosphere around the center of the disturbance is charged with the fumes of gunpowder, purified with the stench of human flesh and moistened with the bloody pools of a fratricidal war.

So appalling has the scene become that the curtain has been dropped to obscure from our vision the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the highly civilized and Christianized nations of the modern world.

At the outbreak of hostilities the inverted press commented upon the misery that would befall the nations involved in this great war, and at the same time told of the benefits that would accrue to the food producers of the non-combatant countries by the conflict. The recent drop in prices of pork and beef proves the former to be nothing but a soap bubble blown from the pipet of the drowsy dreamer.

Karl Marx proves the fallacy of the agricultural proletariat ever receiving more than the value of his labor power. The values of all commodities are determined by the amount of necessary social labor time involved in their production—price varying according to supply and demand.

The present European war will close the world markets against the importation of surplus value, consequently the operators cannot get rid of the products, and therefore must close down their factories. Workers must work to live, and if they cease working no wages are forthcoming, and they cannot buy without the money. Farmers will still produce, and pour into the home markets food stuffs, piling up ever higher and higher human necessities with nobody to purchase. The small farmer will suffer severely in a glutted market if this war lasts any time.

The huge beef order placed in the hands of the United States will empty the refrigerators of the beef trust and the sliding scale downwards will be enacted in the refilling. The price of grain has increased, but this again will be counteracted by an increase in price of other commodities. Wheat is being

farming on an extensive scale will never save the miniature land farmer from being eliminated. No matter where farming on a gigantic scale is in operation, let it be Argentine Republic, U. S. A., China, Russia, or Australia, the fact remains that all food producers must compete in the same market.

Although a great wide sea divides India from England, yet the cotton workers of India were driven to the wall by the machine-made commodities manufactured in Manchester.

The caterpillar tractors harnessed with the new Diesel motor operated at a cost considerably cheaper than water power will drive all small farmers out of business, no matter what country it is used in.

Farms to the extent of 50,000 leagues with improved modern machinery installed are now in operation in the Argentine Republic. Woven wires can be stretched over large tracts of land 11 feet from the ground, suspended from supports far enough apart to be no obstacle even to caterpillar tractors, and with a current of electricity passing through the wires, what can be increased in yield from 50 to 100 per cent, and mature from 10 to 20 days earlier.

The amount of food stuffs and other commodities produced over and above the workers' keep by the ever-improving productive power of modern machinery has become so stupendous that the capitalist nations of the world have been driven to desperation to secure new markets, or hold on to what they have already got, at the expense of the wholesale murder of working men.

No benefit whatever will ever accrue to any worker, no matter what industry he is engaged in, by the result of war. The workers pay the price in human flesh, while the capitalists, far away from the firing line, snugly protecting their glossy carcasses, smile at the foolishness of working men butchering each other for no cause whatever, but to prolong the system of their own exploitation.

If half of the working population of Europe be annihilated in this veritable hell of carnage, it cannot possibly prolong the reign of the profit system. The remaining half, having escaped from hell, will start producing with

COMPARISONS IN ATROCITIES

As The Western Clarion so seldom receives commendation from the reactionaries, I was somewhat surprised to hear a rabid conservative editorizing its editorial of October 14th. He concluded his paean of praise with the following words: "Not that it definitely advises the workers to join the colors, but the inference is unmistakable."

Fully convinced that his conclusions were the result of an incorrect interpretation I carefully read the article, but no—the inference is unmistakable, and his obvious anti-German tone is unworthy the movement the Western Clarion is supposed to represent.

Probably it was written by one who built much upon the German Social Democratic Party because of its numerical strength, and when at the crucial moment it failed, bitter disappointment blamed his judgment, and yet in view of the S. P. of C. attitude to unity freaks, such faith in a "come-all-one-everybody" organization is incomprehensible.

The percentage of revolutionary Socialists in Germany is at least as high as in other countries, but owing to the looseness of the organization they were swamped by the opportunist section who constitute the majority, thereby controlling the policy of the party.

To fully appreciate the position of our Teutonic comrades, imagine for one moment a Canadian Socialist party having for its membership subscribers to the journal of the S. P. of C., also the Labor states, the Lib-Lab politicians, the Christian "socialists," the empty-headed enthusiasts, and the great variety of mental freaks numbered under the banner of the Social-Democratic Party of Canada. With such conflicting elements to face a crisis, disaster would be inevitable, so let us waste no time in vain regrets, but see to it that all who will not toe the line on the Class Struggle are refused admittance to our ranks.

The references made to the wanton destruction of cities, villages, farm-houses, etc., stamps the writer as being entirely ignorant of what has been aptly termed the "necessities of war." Experience has taught us that these so-called atrocious acts of the Germans are but the natural consequence of the human slaughter business, and it is safe to say that the British, French and Russians will not be far behind their antagonists in this respect when the whole truth comes to light.

The hypocritical wailings of the British jingo press concerning the German atrocities recalls vividly to my mind the attitude of this same press when explaining the high rate of infantile mortality in the refugee camps during the Boer war. It was not due to a lack of nourishment, nor to exposure, although off in the rainy season the ground, above which stretched a mean, scanty canvas shelter, was covered several inches deep with water. No; the high death rate of the poor, we miles was attributed, to the ignorance of the Boer mothers, who, if their children showed symptoms of sickness, covered them with a

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REVELSTOKE, B. C.

October 30, 1914.

I take this means of advising any who have not heard from me in reply to their letters that the proposition I have been working on for some time is a Company formed for the purpose of raising Silver-Black Foxes in captivity in British Columbia.

A prospectus of the Company will be forwarded in reply to each enquiry as soon as ready.

W. W. LEFEAUX

proletariat, the historical successors to our slogan: "From the chattel slave and the feudal lord to the serf, in relation to the modern State?" fountain from which all free life springs. We find that there have been given doms spring.

AS TO THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

(Continued from Page One.)

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TO SUM UP

Any action directed against the political power of the master class—whether it takes place on the industrial field, or in the sphere of parliamentary politics, or in the vicinity of a soap-box—is a part of the class struggle. Any attempt on the part of the workers to extend the franchise, to secure freedom of speech or press—in fact, any struggle that has for its object the ultimate overthrow of capitalism, can be designated a part of the class struggle. It is true that much energy is needlessly wasted through the workers introducing peashooters where they should have 16 inch mortars. Nevertheless, the class struggle takes place all the way between the limits of least and most intelligent action, so long as the goal is the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery.

On the other hand, any action that has for its object an increase in the price of labor-power, better working conditions or a shorter working day in no way challenges the capitalist policy of appropriation. Even a struggle for the right to organize to secure these things is not a part of the class struggle, but a commodity struggle.

If all class struggles are political struggles, and the commodity struggle is not a political struggle, how can it be a part of the class struggle?

In the commodity struggle the buyers and sellers meet as free men. They have equal security in the freedom of contract. On the political field they meet as masters and slaves.

Wm. Braes.

LET US REMAIN HUMAN.

(Continued from page one.)

of the means of life, in the midst of social production, are responsible for the birth of the Socialist movement, and for its growth and development among the people, until it has literally captured the thought of the world. Many people have come to realize that only through and in society can the individual find his highest development and welfare, and we include in this society, not alone the British, but the whole of the human race, no matter what color or nationality.

So amid this welter of hate in which our rulers are trying to engulf us, let us remain human. Let us not be led into throwing the blame on the sixty-five millions of German people, for acts committed by a few brutalized and degraded ruffians, who were no doubt selected for the purpose, by the chiefs of that military oligarchy which now controls the destinies of their country.

PLACE THE BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS

Remember that all the men in Germany who are capable are now under arms, and that the degraded slum element of the great industrial cities is also in the field.

Anyone who has had experience in the great cities of the older countries, of the United States, or of Eastern Canada, must know the character of that element.

From their ranks are drawn, at the call of the master class, the

workers to live, and if they cease working no wages are forthcoming, and they cannot buy without the money. Farmers will still produce, and pour into the home markets food stuffs, piling up ever higher and higher human necessities with nobody to purchase. The small farmer will suffer severely in a glutted market if this war lasts any time.

The huge beef order placed in the hands of the United States will empty the refrigerators of the beef trust and the sliding scale downwards will be enacted in the refilling. The price of grain has increased, but this again will be counteracted by an increase in price of other commodities. Wheat is being produced on the Bonanza farms of California at 3½ cents per bushel and according to reports it costs something like 29.7c to produce wheat by ordinary means in the province of Manitoba. 2-107 Inhlpg; T.vnbzr. (C) COREY Highly improved machinery for agricultural purposes has become so expensive that such is beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer and to farm on a paying basis is utterly impossible for the man with a dinky outfit.

The unfortunate statement that many parts of Canada are not adapted to the

SIDELIGHTS ON AMERICAN CAPITALISM

"But while women and children were toiling at home and men were facing the cannon at the front the capitalists might rule those capitalists, so far from undergoing any privations, were reaping a golden harvest. As has never fallen to the lot of the class before."

"A single investigating committee discovered \$17,000,000 worth of graft in \$50,000,000 worth of contracts, and from our knowledge of the work of investigating committees we may be pretty sure that there were many items overlooked."

"Like a horde of vultures northern capitalists fattened upon the life blood of their fighting slaves."

"So far has this process of transmutation gone that a careful examination of the figures presented by John Moody in his work, 'The Truth About the Trusts,' compared with development since that was written (about 1900) would seem to make it evident that at least thirty billions of dollars of the wealth of America has passed out of the competitive system into the control of a score or more of individuals."

"Some idea of the power wielded by this body of men is gained when we remember that at the outbreak of the civil war the total assessed value of the United States was but eighteen billion dollars. Had this handful of men now controlling the wealth of America been alive and possessing the now current financial resources which they claim they have bought all that lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific, between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico—all the farms, and all the cities, all the churches, schools and universities, all the South-ern plantations and all the chattel slaves upon them; and when this was done they would still have sufficient capital to have gone to Europe and purchased a half dozen European monarchies as toys for their children. This overwhelmingly powerful plutocracy now dominates every field of social control. The United States government has hence also become, in the words of the Communist Manifesto, a committee for managing the common

A Danish physician has invented a camera that will photograph the inside of a workman's stomach. Bet the prints will make fine campaign material for whatever party isn't in power!

"I do not know of a war for the last 300 years that was caused by a soldier or by a soldier's ambition. All wars have economic causes. Without a single exception all wars are wars for trade. These are all caused by bankers, merchants and business men."—The late Frederick Dent Grant, in the United States arms, at the peace congress in Chicago in 1909.

light.

The hypocritical wallings of the British jingo press concerning the German atrocities recalls vividly to my mind the attitude of this same press when explaining the high rate of infantile mortality in the refugee camps during the Boer war. It was not due to a lack of nourishment, nor to exposure, although oft in the rainy season the ground, above which stretched a mean, scanty canvas shelter, was covered several inches deep with water. No; the high death rate of the poor, we mites was attributed to the ignorance of the Boer mothers, who, if their children showed symptoms of sickness, covered them with a heavy coat of green paint, and obstinately refused medical assistance.

This and many similar stories were circulated through the press and emphasized on platform and in pulpit. All damnable lies, but necessary, as the capitalists feared that the truth might rouse the better feelings of a gullible working class.

Terrible as were the sufferings of these innocent victims of the Boer war, yet it would be absurd to place the responsibility upon the British soldiers, and sheer nonsense to blame those directing the campaign. The latter were efficient generals, and adopted methods to ensure the success of the British forces; the former were earning their wages and living up to their slave ideal:

"Ours not to reason why,
Ours but to do and die."

It was necessary to capture or destroy the Boer food supply, so the country was laid waste. The grain in the fields that escaped tramping by the horses was knocked down by men on foot with bayonets; what live stock could not be carried off was killed and left to rot. As a consequence of this destruction the British military administration was forced to make provision for a multitude of hopeless and breadless women and children, and this resulted in the institution of that home of misery, desolation and death—the Refugee camp.

Those engaged in war can only be expected to act in accord with its brutalizing and debasing influences, therefore it is not the sacking of Louvain, nor the infantile mortality of Boer refugee camps that concerns us; are but the effects of an infamous institution—War; and war, again, is but the product of our glorious system of capitalism and wage slavery.

Workers, whatever may be your nationality, your masters now call on you to defend their interests. Already you have yielded to them the greater part of your vital energy. You have allowed them to appropriate the wealth your brain and brawn created, and while they revel in comfort and luxury you and yours are destitute. Your very life is now asked of you.

Give your oppressors a man's answer: "You have robbed me of all that makes life worth living; you have made of women beasts of burden, and in your cursed factories sucked the life blood of the children; you are the only enemy I know, and from now on

in reply to their letters that the proposition I have been working on for some time is a Company formed for the purpose of raising Silver-Black Foxes in captivity in British Columbia.

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the class war shall have all the force I can exert until you and yours are exterminated."

J. R. KNIGHT.

A QUESTION.

Now that the storm has passed, and the Editor has been annihilated, it would be in order to ask the members who occupy the right position (as they undoubtedly do), this question: "Supposing the S. P. of C. to be as strong numerically as was the German party, what would it have done on the outbreak of war, or what could it have done? If the S. P. of C. can't answer, perhaps 'M. B.' or the Standard might inform us."

It is so easy to criticize the existing parties and their manifestoes, etc. But do not all political parties occupy the same position in a crisis? Where, then, is your power?

Would you call the faithful to arms, seize the old 30.30, or the Winchester, and march? Where? Or what is the program, anyway?

The situation bristles with questions, and demands an answer. To simply say, "circumstances will decide," or "the people will revolt," is foolish. You claim to be the organized, educated minority of the working class, and what would you do?

The catch which pokes his head in the door of the approach of a crisis? So does the S. P. of C., the S. P. of G. B., and all the rest of pure and simple. Let the comrades make answer, if they can do so.

Fred S. Faulkner.

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