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CRITICIZED ONE MAKES REPLY

Personalities Pertly Paragraphed by Comrade Weston Wrigley in Reply to Criticism offered by Comrade Whitebread in the Western Clarion of July 7.

In the Clarion of June 2, the writer discussed certain events concerning the movement in Ontario and urged a number of Ontraio comrades to take up their pen in an effort to make the Clarion columns interesting to the comrades throughout Canada. Comrade Whitebread's interesting letter in the July 7th issue was particularly readable and it is to be hoped that others follow his example in sending occasional articles to the Clarion. 'Twas cruel, of course, for Comrade Whitebread to launch out as a critic of poor me but who cannot stand criticism is poor stuff and the writer, while recognising the dangers of discussing persons without drifting into personalities, continues and invites a further discussion of the discussion commenced.

Understand, in the first place that jealousy of individuals does not inspire the writer in any way as he is not out in search of honors in the gift of the comrades in the movement. All true Socialists, however, are jealous of the revolutionary status of the socialist movement, anad the writer owns up to being jealous in this respect.

Writing from this standpoint the writer on June 2 referred to a peculiar position our only elected comrade was placed in bv a conflict of principles between the trades union and socialist movements referring most particularly to the pledge and adoption by a referendum vote of Toronto unionists of a pledge to be imposed on all officers of the T. aand L. Council, that they would not take part in any political contests except as supporters of candidates endorsed by that mongrel "labor" body. Comrade Simpson, who was referred to, was asked by the Toronto Local to attend the Local and explain his position in the matter, and did so, the lateness of the hour and the fact that it was a special meeing preventing an intelligent discussion of the subject.

Trades Union Compromises.

According t oComrade Whitebread the bringing up of his matter was "premature." According to this it is the best policy to let our movement become compromised before discussing a matter in a local or in our party press. The writer begs to disagree—a frank discussion should at all times be in order. What happened in the matter referred to? The report of the referendum vote was received in the Trades Council about six weeks before the semi-annual elections. As an officer, comrade Simpson took no action—did not resign or did not challenge the pledge as it was not enforced on the delegates. And when the elections were held, comrade Simpson did not accept reelection, anad so will not have the pledge forced on him in conflict with our party pledge. The wrier does not consider the June 2 article premature. If Socialists (pledged members or elected representatives of our party) are to remain as private members of a Trades Council, having a political pledge or as officers of a Trades Congress which has a political platform in direct contradiction to the Socialist political platform, it is fair to expect that they will fight such capitalistic "labor" party tendencies rather than laying down in the face of them. In June 2 article, nothing was said about any comrade being "ambitious" but if ambitions are to be gratified at the sacrifice of principle (for instance, the introduction of resolutions favoring the appointment of labor men to the Senate, the appearing before a Tariff Commission asking for free trade to better the conditions of the working class, the failure to oppose "labor" party tendencies, etc. it is probably well to consider a comrade's ambitions. The writer has repeatedly given comrade Simpson full credit for being true to party principles as an elected comrade in carrying out all instructions given by the Educational Committee of Toronto Local and also in coming into the socialist party at the sacrifice of political preferment from old party hands. But it is true that he holds his position as an elected comrade, not as a result of socialist votes—class conscious or otherwise—and no other Toronto comrade could hope to hold the seat in case of comrade Simpson's removal or death. This popularity of comrade Simpson is of distinct advantage to the movement (particularly in forcing the capitalist police, etc., to adopt a hands-off policy regarding our street meetings (while single taxers anad Industrial Workers have been forced to desist), but the comrades have a right to expect that this popularity is not held by a sacrifice of principle.

The Provincial Movement.

Comrade Whitebread is fearful that "anathemas" and the continuance of criticism may result in a "serious upheaval" in the provincial movement. To one whose experience in the movement dates back only a few months, this view is easily understood, but to any who know the history of the movement (particularly in Ontario) the opposite will be seen to be the case. When the movement was in the "trusting" stage and officers were above criticism the movement was as a house of sand, and at the first breeze was disorganized and left in scattered fragments. For the past couple of years, however, about half a dozen revolutionaries, whose love for the party is greater than any personal friendships have centered in Toronto. Frank criticism has been indulged in and on several occasions comrades have been requested to appear before the Local or to attend its meetings more regularly. Comrade Simpson, owing to his being an elected comrade and also owing to his numerous labor union offices and his attendance at the union meetings, at the expense of socialist meetings, has naturally come in for a greater share of the criticism than other comrades, although criticism has by no means been confined to him. It is to the credit of Comrade Simpson that he has on several occasions been able to submerge his personality and accept the decisions and wisdom of the majority and he will probably be the first to admit that he is a better Socialist and a better man as a result of the criticism of the past couple of years. And all will agree that it is often just as hard to criticise as to be criticised.

So much for the result of "anathemas" on the Toronto movement. It is hard to understand comrade Whitebread's reference to the provincial movement. While this period of criticism and revolutionary development has been going on in Toronto, the old "trusting," "anti dues paying" and "anti pledge" movement in Ontario has been gradually passing away until today, as a result of a better understanding of the revolutionary position adopted in Toronto and largely owing to Comrade O'Brien's organizing tour, a revolutionary movement is showing signs of life throughout the province, a hopeful outlook which will be brighter when the present prosperity passes. The creation of a militant discipline in Toronto is not likely to cause a serious upheaval in Ontario. On the contrary, the movement in Ontario is likely to become militant itself and instead of hero worshipping comrades looking to Toronto, Hamilton or other places for popular vote-catching speakers to act as candidates in elections, these outside Locals will develop sufficient revolutionary spirit to depend upon their own resources.

As to criticizing comrades for not being materialists, evolutionists or infidels, this matter came up in Toronto Local at a recent meeting when the writer was absent from the city, being brought up, the writer understands, by some remarks by comrade Whitebread himself, after some criticism had been indulged in because of comrade Simpson's taking part in a school children's celebration in decorating monuments on Empire Day. Comrade Phillips Thompson brought in a resolution condemning such actions, comrade Simpson agreeing that it had placed him in a false position although he had chosen to decorate Bobby Burns instead of a soldier's monument, attending the soldiers' decoration merely as a reporter. Comrade Whitebread's remarks led on to an interesting discussion on materialism, which was continued at a later meeting and is to be followed up by a debate between comrades Peel and Simpson, in the near future.

The writer has always held to the position that the Socialist movement and the Socialist philosophy were two distinct things. To be a member of the Socialist Party one has only to agree to certain tactics—to accept the class struggle and pledge to vote for our party candidates. So far any person, christian or atheist, can be a consistent party member. The duty of our party organization, however, as the writer understands it is to teach is members the socialist philosophy as experience has proven that reliance can best be placed upon those who clearly understand the philosophy of the movement. This naturally brings on a conflict between the materialists and the christians. The party cannot and should not force any one out of its organization because they are not materialists, but as the philosophy of the movement is undeniably materialistic, it must, if it is to live, continue its discussions and criticisms of members—particularly of office holders—until all party members accept the socialist philosophy.

A Picnic At Toronto.

Toronto Socialists have arranged to hold a monster picnic on civic holiday —Aug. 6. A committee composed of three English, three Finnish, one Italian and one French comrades have been chosen to arrange the details.

G. W. WRIGLEY.

Port Arthur, July 21, 1906.

The trip of that New Zealand premier to the United States recently has set some of the fat-head dailies of the Hearst type to babbling some of the most idiotic rubbish imaginable. One would think from reading the stuff that the conditions existing in that little one-horse country of backward industrial development and incipient state capitalism are as felicitous as those that obtained in the Garden of Eden before the tenant developed an overmastering appetite for the landlord's fruit. If the stories told by the New Zealand wage-slaves are worthy of credence it would appear that they are about as neatly skinned in that favored land as anywhere else, the fairy tales of the aforementioned premier and the loquacious press to the contrary notwithstanding.

CAPITALIST VS. CAPITAL.

Socialism claims that capital does not create wealth, that it only absorbs the wealth created by labor, which is its rightful possessor. This is disputed, if not utterly disproved, by the fact that where there is limited capital there is limited production, and where there is limited production there is dire and general poverty.—The N. Y. Sun.

The mistake the Sun makes is in using the word capital instead of capitalist.

All Socialists want the nation to have capital and as much of it as possible, but they want the products to go to the workers instead of the capitalists. Or rather, they want the nation to be the sole capitalist. Let the nation own the capital instead of letting Rockefeller own it.

It's not capital we object to, it's the private ownership of capital—Wilshire's.

It is difficult to determine from the above which is the more confused, the Sun man or Wilshire himself. The former, in discovering that with limited means of production there would be a limited production of wealth, has fallen into the error that means of production must, under all circumstances, be capital. Wilshire is even in a worse muddle about capital than the Sun scribe. No more ridiculous assertion could be made than that: "All Socialists want the nation to have capital," etc. As capital is merely the term applied to means of production, when used for the purpose of exploiting labor it follows that of the nation is to become the owner of capital it is to become the exploiter of labor. "Let the nation own the capital instead of letting Rockefeller own it," would merely be the substitution of one exploiter for another. No Socialist desires any such thing. The social revolution implies the destruction of capital in its entirety. Not the destruction of mill, mine, factory or any other part of the means of wealth production, but the complete abrogation of the function of such property under the present system of ownership.

The uprise of the proletariat to the control of the means of production marks the end of capital. When mill, mine, factory and land become the property of a workers' commonwealth production must of necessity be carried on for use. Under such circumstances the term capital no longer applies.

If the nation were to be the "sole capitalist," as Wilshire puts it, there would be more than reasonable ground for the assumption of D. M. Parry and other capitalist nincompoops that everything would be regulated by government and all social and even family affairs conducted by official decree. If those who profess to speak for Socialism would first take time to inform themselves upon the subject, it would save a lot of energy to others that must otherwise needs be expended in combatting the ridiculous assumptions that logically follow from their loose and careless assertions.

It appears from this distance that however much the Sun man may be confused, Wilshire is still more so. This observaion is offered with no intention of belittling the educational value of Wilshire's picture in the columns of his magazine. It is freely admitted that when compared with such stuff as quoted above the picture has the greater educational and propaganda value.

PICKUPS FROM THE WRECKAGE

One Thing and Another Gathered From the Flotsam and Jetsam of the Capitalist Tide of Accidents, Incidents Paradoxes and Confusion.

"Are you going to give anything?" said the doubtful one. "Naw," replied his friend, "it is like putting money down a well," This was over heard at the open air meeting presided over by Comrade Hinshaw with his gramophone, last week. The young fellows quoted above had been standing there some time, and judging by their previous remarks, had been enjoying the music and even the records of Wanhope's speech (a rattling good one) but when it came to delivering up the nimble dime to further their own cause they dodged the hat and were seen no more. These be they, who even if they have brains enough to know they are slaves, hug their chains and jibe at those who would help them free themselves, who with minds made sordid by their utter lack of ideas on any subject other than getting as comfortable a subsistence as circumstances will allow them, care nothing for the condition of others and fatuously believe, that in spite of daily examples to the contrary all around them, that they themselves are secure from privation and distress. Nothing but the iron force of circumstances can change the opinion of this type of worker. He will get what is coming o him sooner or later, and probably the lesson will be learnt.

* * *

"It is all very well to talk like this, but it is impossible." Here is a man to whom the ideals of Socialism appeal, but he has not yet arrived at the stage of thinking for himself. He gets his ideas ready made, and from capitalist sources at that.

Ever since he can remember he has been told that Socialism is impossible. He has been told it so often that it has made an indelible impression on his mind. He prides himself on being "practical." He, poor fool, has been told so often that he is a "practical working man" that he really believes it. If he could be persuaded to think he would find the Socialist the practical man. We all know that if no work is done, no wealth is produced, that is "practical." Why is it more practical for the many to work and support the few in idleness as is the case now, than for all to work. If it be possible for a national government to distribute our mail matter for us, it is possible for it to distribute all our necessaries. The government owns the highways, the post office and many other things, why should not the working class own the government, And when the working class owns the government, and its numbers are ample for the purpose, why is it impossible for it to own all the industries of the country that are now run for profit. what difference does it make to the organization of a factory whether a joint stock company owns it or a single individual—none whatever, nor would any change in the organization be necessary on changing the ownership to the whole nation. Socialism is "practical" because it is scientific, it is "possible" as soon as the majority says so.

* * *

At one time a speed of twenty miles an hour on railways was laughed to scorn as being "impossible." Now many trains travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour. So it has been with sociological changes and so it will be with the change from capitalism to Socialism. It is impossible only so long as the working class think it to be so.

* * *

"Sir Joseph Ward's method of banishing monopoly from New Zealand is delightfully simple, but it is doubtful if it would work out on this continent. In New Zealand when a business demands more than 3 1-2 per cent. on its investment, state competition is immediately invoked. The theory is that 3 1-2 per cent is adequate return on an investment and anything beyond that rate is extortion, which warrants state interference."

The above is from an editorial in the Winnipeg Telegram of recent date. It would be interesting to know what Solon decided that 3 1-2 per cent. is just while 3 3-4 is extortion. Three and one-half per cent. is taken out of the hide of the workers, it is part of the surplus value created by them, i. e., value for which they obtain nothing, any other percentage smaller or greater is derived from the same source, it is all extortion and is levied by a class by virtue of their ownership of the means of wealth production. The many have no access to these means of life except on the terms of the owners. They are slaves, owning nothing but their power to labor, which they must sell in order to live. The price is as low as the purchaser can force it down, the only check on the process being the fact that in order to work and keep the race of workers renewed the seller must obtain enough to keep himself and family living. This living wage rises and falls according to the ratio of the supply of laborers to the demand. With a brisk demand wages rise and the worker is able to live in a better manner than in normal times, while in "bad times" the demand becomes far less than the supply and wages fall to the verv least the worker and his family can live upon. In some lines of indusry there is a chronic over-supply of the commodity labor-power, with the consequence that wages actually fall below the subsistence point. The father alone can no longer support his family, thus necessitating the women and children joining the ranks of the job hunters, intensifying the evil till in some parts of the southern states it has actually come to pass that in many working class households the father of the family stavs at home and does the housework, while his wife and children are in the factory. This is the system our "practical" friends think is the best that we can ever expect to have. The "impractical" Socialist, on the other hand, would abolish the ownership of the means of life by a few and invest the ownership in all for all, by which means, and by these only, the worker would obtain the full social value of the product of his toil. This can be done only by a working class political movement. A long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

SPARTACUS.

SOCIALISM IN OTHER LANDS

Aspect of the Movement and Some of the Obstacles in its Pathway as Found in Various Countries Under Capitalist Civilization.

The recent attempt to assassinate the king by means of a dynamite bomb having led to the usual amount of lying by the capitalist press about the identity of the Socialists and the anarchists, the Berlin Vorwarts published a survey of the anarchist movement in Spain from which the following is taken:

In the first place, there is really little reason to believe that the attack was by an anarchist at all, but that it was the despairing act of one of the hundreds of thousands of starving subjects of the young king who had been driven a trifle swifter toward their death by the taxation to meet the expense necessary to the display accompanying the royal wedding.

Spanish anarchy, in philosophy and practice, is a natural offspring of bourgeois radicalism, and the Manchester school of political economy, which maintains that every extension of state activity is an evil. From the very beginning of the International Workingmen's movement thirty years ago Spain has had a strong anarchist movement, which is only in recent years being overcome by the growth of socialism. In 1882 the anarchist movement reached its height. At that time an anarchist congress was held in Sevilla with 251 delegates, representing 209 local organizations hav ing 632 subdivisions and 49,500 members. As the strength increased the divisions multiplied, until at the present time there are three well-defined schools, with numerous minor sects and subdivisions.

First, in influence and energy, but not in numbers, are the ndividualist anarchists. They are mainly composed of the impoverished "intellectuals," especially the literary "Bohemians," and the poor teachers. Along with these are found many handworkers and embittered Freethinkers, who are attracted by their hatred of the Spanish priesthood. The genuine laborer, especially the members of the industrial proletariat, plays a very insignificant part in their movement. As a means to the attainment of their ends this division depends upon keeping up a constant unrest against the government and its supporters, largely by means of general strikes, street demonstrations and occasionally by violent attacks upon prominent supporters and officials of the existing system.

The second division, the Collectivist-Anarchist, might be designated as the anarchist trade-union group, since it is composed almost entirely of the organizations connected with the anarchistic "Federation of the Labor Unions of Spain," in opposition to the socialist "General Labor Union." Although these talk much of a future collectivist regime, yet, like the individualists, they preach political abstinence (although by no means always practicing it), and advocate the general strike and public demonstrations.

The third, the Communist Anarchist group, is very much like the Collectivisits, but maintains that the foundation of the future society, to consist of independent producing communities, must be based upon the common ownership of the earth and the means of production.

Not only in regard to tactics, but in their whole comprehension of economic and political relations, the historic foundations of present society, and the direction of its evolution, the anarchists are fundamentally different from the socialists. They are much closer to the Liberal movement than to the Socialists.

Anarchy will disappear from Spain only when the corruption, the government by cliques, and the exploitation of the country by clericalism disappears—and when the working class shall awake to independent political life and organize itself into a great socialist party that shall relentlessly expose and denounce the corruption and point the way to its abolition.

BELGIUM.

The recent legislative elections in Belgium are discussed at considerable length by Camille Huysmans in a recent number of the Neue Zeit. It seems that the election was an extremely hardly contested one. The Clericals, feeling their power slipping away, went to the greatest lengths to retain their following. It had been shown in the Chamber of Deputies that for some time the Clericals had been making use of the clergy, nuns, monks and clerical teachers to maintain a system of personal espionage over the most private affairs of the Belgian people, and that this information had been used in connection with the great capitalists to terrorize the workers into supporting the Clerical party. The most absurd reports were circulated concerning the socialists—that they proposed to destroy the churches, drive out the worshippers with bayonets, etc., and cartoons depicting these horrible prospects were circulated among the more ignorant workers.

Moreover, the electoral lists were in the possession of the Clericals and they used this power for the most wholesale frauds.

The Liberals raised the cry that only through them could salvation from the clerical terror be secured, and since the socialists had formed an alliance with the Liberals in many parts of the country, the whole affair was in confusion and consequently the socialist vote did not receive as much of an increase as had been expected. However, two additional seats were gained for the socialists, giving them thirty instead of twenty-eight as before, and a slight increase in the vote registered.

One of the reasons for the comparatively slow growth of the socialist vote during the last two years is due to the fact that the small retailers and their friends in Brussels are very much enraged against the socialist co-operatives, which are driving all the little merchants out of business.

Another cause that tended to retard the increase of the socialist vote was that the Liberals stole all of the socialist platform that they dared, including many of the "immediate demands."

FRANCE.

The united socialist party has decided to pursue an absolutely clear-cut policy founded upon the class struggle in its legislative work and has therefore refused to present any candidate for the presidency of he chamber. At a former serrion Jaures was presented and was elected as one of the vice-presidents, and a like result would have been certain this time had the party so desired. This item is especially referred to those who never tire of telling how the socialists are rejecting the narrow Marxian tactics.

TASMANIA.

It is encouraging to see the progress made in Tasmania—seven labor men have been returned where only four were in the previous parliament. Our comrade, George Burns, M. H. A. for Queenstown, had a fine majority of 619. Our comrades of Victoria will heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Burns on the victory. No uoubt it is an indication of a determination on the part of the Tassie workers to catch up and to keep up the movement in other States. All good success to them.—The Socialist, Melbourne.

ITALY.

Hunger riots have recently occurred in Sardinia, which were put down with violence by the troops. So terrible have the conditions been on this island that for several years marriages and births have fallen off in a most striking manner. While sheriffs' sales average but 29 per 100,000 population annually in the remainder of Italy, in Sardania they reach 422 per 100,000, with the overwhelming majority for between five and twenty dollars.—From International Socialist Review.

IN MERRIE ENGLAND.

At the present time there are thousands of unemployed men and women, with their children, tramping the country districts in search of casual labor in the fields. Their prospects are not promising. Pea-picking this year, owing to the late frosts, is a poor job. The wanderers never think that the country schools are all closed when there is any work like this on, and the house mother and children flock into the fields to earn a shilling or two to eke out their precarious existence. The decline of harvesting and the rise of machinery have abolished the gleaner. Pea and fruit picking have, to a slight extent, made up for the loss. The present price for picking a sack of pea pods is 1s. to 1s. 6d. An ordinary picker will pick a sack in a day and an expert will pick three.

The crop prospects for fruit are very poor. Hay is very light. The spectacle of our unemployed fellow-countrymen tramping about the dusty lanes under the broiling sun is one of the saddest in our civilization? No provision exists for their lodging by the boards of guardians. We find them stuffed into the cells and passages of the casual wards like herrings in a barrel. Their patience and industry are wondrous. Badgered about by the police and the poor law people, they trudge on, armed with a few boot laces or reels of cotton, which they try to sell. When no farmer wants their services they call at the cottages and beg for bread, which the writer has seen them devour like people famishing with hunger.

The story is everywhere the same. "Never have seen so many respectable people on tramp"; "What is to become of the children?" "More tramps this year than there's been for ten." The awful sum of human misery, starvation and degradation! But there are signs of a rude awakening to somebody. The Yorkshireman with one leg, and the badly amputated stump of he other, who couldn't sit to eat the bite of food given him, but lay on his belly and finished off two hearty men's dinners at one meal, and licked the plate on both sides as clean as it left the potter, after pronouncing his blessing on the giver, said: "It's the last time, missus, we've stood it too long; this winter will see us fighting in the street, not begging for bread or for work."—Agraricus in Justice.

A lot of worry is indulged in over the attempt to solve what is termed the "servant problem." Still it is as easy as falling off a log. Let every lazy wench in the country do her own work, including the emptying of slops, and the problem would be solved.

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DEVIL'S ISLAND AND IDAHO.

Now that Dreyfus, the French officer who was convicted upon flimsy and trumped-up evidence and confined for five years in a cage on Devil's Island, has received vindication at the hands of the highest French tribunal, numerous papers, especially in the United States, are mouthing a lot of denunciation of the "monstrous iniquity" that was perpetrated upon the accused man. They are greatly shocked because he was falsely accused and disgraced and deprived of his liberty upon testimony insufficient to establish his guilt. Their indignation over the wrongs practiced upon Dreyfus might be very fine were it not for the fact that three men have been deprived of their liberty by being confined in an Idaho jail for some months past upon what everyone believes to be a trumped-up charge with even less weight as evidence than the famous "borderean' that was produced against Dreyfus. Dreyfus was at least accorded a trial, however farcical it mav have been. The imprisoned Western Federation men are even denied that. But not a word in their behalf is uttered by these loud-mouthed sheets which are so keen in detecting infamies and iniquities when practised in lands afar off. Whatever Dreyfus may heve suffered is of little or no consequence. A human butcher by chosen profession, he merely fell into the teeth of the beast he served. He who deliberately chooses a military career in the services of a ruling class is entitled to no sympathy if he perchance falls a victim to ruling class ferocity.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have not chosen to serve a ruling class. They have cast their lot with their fellow working-men, the class in human society over whom rule is exercised. In so doing thev have incurred the enmity and aroused the ferocity of the ruling class. As a result they have been seized and thrown into prison upon the flimsiest pretext, and with no prospects of a trial at least for many months to come. These great "moral engines," the capitalist papers, are as silent as the grave in relation to these men, and the treatment accorded to them They will remain silent. In the event of the trial and acquittal of the accused men, these wise sheets will be profuse in their laudation of American judicial machinery and procedure and the triumph of justice. They will have no tears to shed over any wrong committed against the men by depriving them of their liberty through months of imprisonment, all of which brings to mind the fact that the capitalist press of to-day is just what that term implies, an instrument of the ruling class. As such, it can only be relied upon to conserve the interests of the powers that be. The workers must depend upon themselves to see that their imprisoned fellows are not railroaded to the gallows. The labor press should be utilized to the fullest extent to voice the demand for the release of these men. While capitalist papers are shedding tears over the sufferings of Drevfus on Devil's Island, let the workingmen not forget the victims of capitalist ferocity in the Idaho jail.

THE FINAL STAGE.

The final stage of capitalism will be reached when the industries shall have been taken under the control of government and are operated as state monopolies. This will mark the end of competition not only between the sellers of goods, but between the sellers of labor power as well. With government as the sole owner and master of industry, its markets will of necessity be held intact by its naval and military power, and no intruder allowed to enter the sacred precincts. Its army of labor will by the same token be held in leash, and service in its ranks will be compulsory. The last vestige of liberty remaining to the working man, the right to quit his employment, will be lost, and a practical reversion to chattel slavery will be the result.

If recent news dispatches are to be relied upon, Japan, one of the youngest of commercial nations, is making rapid and deliberate strides towards the final stage of capitalist development. Arrangements are now being made to establish an absolute government monopoly to cover all the great industries of Manchuria. It is quite unnecessary to add that such a monopoly will also cover the industries of Korea and of Japan as well.

To those familiar with the qualities of the Japanese people, the meaning of this to the balance of the commercial world will be plain. It means that all the achievements in the industrial arts acquired by the white race during the thousands of years of its journey from the primitive tools and implements of savagery to the complicated and powerful machinery and processes of modern times, are to be applied to industry in the land of the Mikado by the government itself. backed by a military and naval power sufficient to turn objectionable intruders away. That this will in no small way interfere with the calculations of the enterprising commercial buccaneers of other countries goes without saying. To the extent to which it curtails their opportunities to dispose of their surplus products, to that extent will it aggravate conditions in their respective countries and hasten the day when they will be called upon to reckon with their own enslaved workers.

Probably in no country on earth are the circumstances and conditions more favorable for the attainment of the very climax of capiatilsm than in Japan. The recent war has shown her people capable, vigorous, and possessed of the necessary loyalty to country and rulers, to warrant the assumption that the final position of capitalism, a complete and absolute industrial despotism, can be attained.

While the tendency is of necessity, along the same lines in other countries, it is a matter of doubt whether the same result could be reached without a revolutionary explosion that would shatter the scheme and usher in a new order of society. The workers in the European and American countries are already more or less inclined to open rebellion against the capitalist system. This spirit of rebellion is rapidly ripening into revolution which at any moment is liable to burst forth in serious and perhaps fatal interruption of the logical developement of capitalism.

The developement of state capitalism in Japan will be watched with interest by the student of political economy. May it be speedily carried out so that useful lesson may be drawn from the experience of the Japanese workers to guide the workers of other lands in their solution of the economic problems that are pressing upon them with ever increasing severity.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Russian Douma has been dissolved by the Czar. All of the promises to the people either openly made or implied, during the past two years have at one stroke been repudiated. If any there be in Russia who have been led to believe that even a modicum of freedom for which the people have been hoping and dreaming was to come to them by any gentler means than the rude arbitrament of "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt,' against the hated ruling class and all of its accursed machinery, this last act of the Czar and his advisors should be quite sufficient to shatter that belief.

It is now up to the proletariat of the city and the peasant of the country to accept the inevitable and with grim determination settle down to a war of absolute extermination against the entire coterie of ferocious and savage monsters who would drench the earth with the blood of freedom's martyrs in order to prolong their reign of plunder and infamy.

No ruling class is capable of learning anything from the experience of the ruling classes of other lands. The history of the French Revolution is evidently unknown to the Russian rulers, or if they are familiar with it, they are unable to draw any useful lesson from it. And yet, nothing short of the outcome of the French Revolution can possibly result as the outcome of the struggle now going on in Russia. While every sane man who will allow reason to shape his judgment knows full well that the people of Russia not only will, but ought to come into possession of their own, But in spite of the teachings of history, and against all dictates of reason and common sense they will be compelled to pay a fearful price for it. In order that they may move up abreast of the people of other lands in the enjoyment of rights and privileges of citizenship, the peasants and artisans of Russia will be forced to deluge the land with the blood of their bravest and best. To break the strangle-hold of the French autocracy cost the lives of a million Frenchmen. To break that of the Russian will doubtless cost far more. It is a price that might as well be cheerfully paid by the peasant and proletariat. Their rulers are savages and it is impossible to smother the ferocious instinct of the savage with any less potent weapon than cold steel. Reason is entirely out of the question. The price can be paid only in blood. Let the Russian workmen see that the blood of their brutal rulers is contributed copiously to the stream.

Aid should be extended to the Russian workmen by those of every country on earth. They will need all the assistance they can get. Their cause is the cause of labor of every land under the sun. Their victory will be the victory of international labor, and therefore the workers everywhere should do all in their power to make it possible.

The latest move of the Czar and his bureaucrats means that the feud between ruled and rulers in Russia is to be settled by sheer physical force. It is furnishing an excellent confirmation of the contention of the Socialist that in the last analysis all quesions resolve hemselves into merely questions of power. Law, precedent, promise and pronouncement go for naught when the clash of interest between masters and slaves reaches its culmination in the determination of the slaves to strike for freedom. The thin veneer of civilization is then wiped off and reversion to the primeval law of the jungle takes place.

As horrible as the conditions have been in Russia for the past few years, the months to come will see them worse. There will undoubtedly be a more reckless disregard for human life, and a more wide-spread and indiscriminate slaughter carried on henceforth thn heretofore. It would appear that the only thing that can possibly prevent this would be that the soldiers so waver in allegiance to the chief murderer as to make it impossible for him to satisfy his lust for the blood of his people. Unless this occurs, there is a long and bloody struggle ahead of the Russian working class.

A TIP FOR THE LIBERALS.

In the account of matters in connection with the recent elections in Belgium, which will be found in another column, among the reasons given for the somewhat slow growth of the Socialist vote during recent years appears the following:

"Another cause that tended to retard the increase of the Socialist vote was that the Liberals stole all of the Socialist platform that they dared, including many of the immediate demands."

This is a point that should not be overlooked by our own precious B. C. band of political nondescripts who sport the euphonious nom de plume of "Liberals." Let them cull some catchy tid-bits from the platform of the Socialist Party of Canada, for instance some particularly seductive "immediate demands." Or they might take the entire platform if they feel that it would be of any use to them. We feel sure if application be made to the provincial secretary of the party he will be pleased to furnish Liberal humbugs with copies of the platform and even assist them in making suitable and serviceable selections from its contents.

No stronger recommendation as to the fidelity and trustworthiness of labor leaders could be furnished than the fact that capitalists and their henchmen desire to railroad them to the gallows.

Missouri's attorney-general, in a burst of confidence assures us that "trusts are no better than thieves." How could they be any better A trust is only a gang of capitalists anyhow. Does the A.-G., the dear man, catch on?

According to the news dispatches 70 Jews were arrested on July 25, at Odessa, Russia, on "suspicion of belonging to a self-defence organization." If their guilt of this heinous crime is proven, they will, no doubt, be severely dealt with. It is very sad to know that people can become so degenerate as to even think of defending themselves.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

That the white man is capable of carrying his glorious civilization to the uttermost parts of the earth none can deny. The very fact that he has already plastered a good part of the earth with it is quite enough to show that he is qualified to finish the job. In fact the longer he works at it the more adept and proficient he becomes in spreading its blessings broadcast among the benighted heathen who have heretofore been without the opportunity to bask in its glorious radiance.

The Briton as a spreader of up-to-date twentieth century civilization is by no means a failure. Armed to the teeth with the most terrible death-dealing weapons that the murderous ingenuity of humankind can devise this particular custodian of white civilization can go up against a band of naked and practically unarmed negroes, with a bravery and abandon that is really remarkable, steal their lands, rob them of their substance, and shoot them into eternity if they squeal too loudly. At the same time he can look so piously toward heaven, and pour forth such heart-moving appeals for divine sanction of his civilizing work, as to impress upon the observer the sincerity of his piety and christian fervor. As a spreader of the white man's civilization the Briton is as effective an instrument in the hands of the ruler of all things as a hot knife would be in the hands of housewife spreading butter on bread.

The Briton is not, however, the only expert at the delightful business. His Teutonic neighbor is also a past master at the art, although his practice has not, as yet, covered so wide a field of Christianizing and civilizing usefulness. That he has been doing some highly commendable work recently is shown by the following clipped from the current news dispatches. The reading of it ought to make the heart of every white Christian swell with pride, and bring to them a soothing assurance that the white man's mission is being gloriously fulfilled and his burden most nobly borne in the interest of the Gospel of peace and love thy neighbor.

"The official report of the government concerning the result of the war against the native rebels in German Southeast Africa contains appalling details of the campaign of extermination that has been carried on by the German commander there in revenge for the various reverses that the German force encountered in the earlier days of the campaign against the blacks. In the initial campaign the rebels numbered 60,000 men and outnumbered greatly the Germans sent against them. As soon as the German forces were able to assume the offensive, a campaign of "no quarter" was inaugurated and carried through. Death was the portion of all rebels, and the German forces were so persistent that their enemies were soon driven into the desert, where they perished by the hundreds of starvation and thirst.

An immense area of the arid lands is now strewn with thousands of corpses. It is estimated that 40,000 natives perished in the desert, of whom many were aged men, women and children. The campaign is declared to have been without a parallel in point of ferocity in recent years and is likely to prove a strong weapon for the Socialists at the next meeting of the Reichstag.

THE OTHER SIDE.

In No. 381 of the Western Clarion, under caption, "Wares, Not Men," an account was given of and comment made upon an incident that recently occurred in connection with a Carpenters' union "in a town not a thousand miles from Vancouver." It appears that in the opinion of the Carpenters' union in question the story as given to the Western Clarion in the first instance did not altogether square with the facts. Their version of the affair has been handed in for publication and is as follows:

In a town on the verge of civilization, where the carpenters in the good old times were wont to work ten hours a day for any old pay that the bosses might see fit to give them, and a precious good chance of sometimes being beaten out of that, a carpenters' union was formed. In the face of the opposition of the employers, and in spite of the lukewarm sympathy of the public, by the sacrifice of their personal convenience and a good share of their earnings, as well as daring the black list, this union succeeded in reducing the hours to eight a day, with Saturday afternoon off, at the same time maintaining the living standard of wages and enforcing a fairly regular payment of the same. These conditions, while not ideal, were such as to tempt others from the effete east to leave the comforts of older civilizations and cast in their lot with the advance guard. One of these, whom we may call Pegwell for short, we will deal with. Acting on the principle that a man's duty to man requires that he shall make hay while the sun shines, and believing that real estate was capable of further exploitation, invested in some realty, proposing to utilize his evenings and Saturday afternoons in putting a building thereon, ostensibly for a home. This was all very well as far as Pegwell was concerned, but complaints having reached the union that he had other men working for him outside of union working hours, an investigation was deemed necessary and this is where a gentleman whom we shall call Haymaker comes in. At first Pegwell said that Haymaker was a partner in the undertaking, but that not proving satisfactory he qualified by claiming that Haymaker's assistance was a matter of pure brotherly love. This evidently was not Haymaker's view, as he admitted that he expected to be paid in kind, if not otherwise. This being a direct violation of the rules which the Carpenters' union for the safeguarding of their mutual interests had established, the union notified Haymaker that the least expected of him was that if he was going to reside in Rome he must follow the custom and usage of the Romans. As all union carpenters are required to do this no possible hardship was inflicted on Haymaker, unless it be that it is a hardship to deny to any man the liberty to reap where others have sown.

PLATFORM

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

Labor produces all wealth, and to labor it should justly belong. To the owners of the means of wealth production belongs the product of labor. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of wealth production; therefore all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is master; the worker is slave.

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

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

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system. 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 interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power 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 program 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, railways, etc.,) into the collective property of the working class.

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby apply for membership in... ... ... .Local ... ...Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political supremacy, i. e., possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organisation of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

If admitted to membership, I hereby agree to maintain or enter into no relations with any other political party, and pledge myself to support by voice, vote and all other legitimate means the ticket and the program of the Socialist Party of Canada only.

Applicant. ....
Address... ... ...
Occupation... ... ...
Age... ... ...
Citizen... ... .
Admitted to Local... ...190..
... ... Chairman.
... ...Rec.-Sec.

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Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

Every Labor Union in the province is invited to place a card under this head. $1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. V. Ingram, president; W. A. Pickard, secretary.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack
Geo. E. McCrossan.
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324 Hastings St. . . Vancouver, B.C.

Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should run a card under this head. $1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

British Columbia Provincial Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Dominion Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Tuesday. J. G. Morgan, Secretary, 551 Barnard Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Vancouver, No. 1, S. P. of Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at headquarters, Ingleside Block, 313 Cambie Street, (room 1, second floor). Educational meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m., in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street. Frederic Perry, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Toronto, S. P. of C.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Socialist Headquarters, 185½ Queen Street West. F. Dale, Secretary, 41 Henry Street. Jewish Branch meets every Sunday night, same hall.

Local Winnipeg, S. P. of C, meets every first and third sunday in the Voice office, building 213 Rupert ave., at 10:30, a.m. J Coxon, Secretary, 226 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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PARTY MATTERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

These columns have been placed at the disposal of the Party. Secretaries of Locals are requested to take advantage of them in, at intervals, reporting conditions in their respective localities. Communications under this head should be addressed to the Dominion or Provincial Secretaries. Local secretaries are further requested to look to these columns for announcements from the Executive Committees. By this means the business of the Party will be facilitated and the Dominion and Provincial secretaries relieved of a little of the increasing burden of correspondence.

TO STUDENTS OF SOCIALISM.

In order to afford comrades an easy access to standard works on Socialism, the committee has decided to lay in a stock of literature. The following are on hand and will be sent post-paid to any address at prices quoted. Two-cent stamps will be accepted for sums not exceeding 25 cents:

The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx .....10 cents
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Marx & Engels...10 cents
Wage, Labor and Capital, Karl Marx ..... 5 cents
The Mission of the Working Class. A. M. Simons .....5 cents
Socialism and Farmers, A. M. Simons .... 5 cents
Other works procured to order.

FOR THE SINEWS OF WAR

As will be seen good use has been made of the moneys subscribed so far to the organizing funds. Further organizing tours are under contemplation if funds are available. Further subscriptions are therefore urgently solicited as, with the great interest that is at present being manifested in Socialism, no better time could be found for spreading the propaganda and building up the organization.

DOMINION ORGANIZING FUND.

The following sums have been received to date:

Balance on hand..	$23.50
R. Wade, Port Harvey..	5.00
Total..	$28.50

Forward all contributions to
J. G. MORGAN, Sec.,
551 Barnard St.
Vancouver, B. C.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged	$56.50
Per J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P.	25.00
Total	$81.50

The committee being a stockholder in the co-operative publishing house of Chas. Kerr & Co., can procure literature for the locals at cost.

Campaign fund receipt books are now ready and will be furnished to locals at 10 cents each.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

It has been decided by the Provincial Executive to build up a central fund to be used in generally assisting in the coming campaign and more espceially for the purpose of printing and distributing campaign literature.

All comrades wishing to collect for this fund should at once apply to the provincial secretary for a receipt book. No effort should be spared in building up this fund.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged .....$	4.00
Two Clarion Subs (E. Upton and C. J. Cox	1.00
Total ... ...$	5.00

D. G. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Regular Business Meeting, July 23. Com. McLachlan in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Applicant J. Burk admitted to membership.

Warrants authorized for the following amounts:

Rent of Sullivan Hall July 22...	$3.50
Literature Agent	3.00
Cleaning Headquarters	50
Warrant Book .....$	25
Due Stamps .....$	2.50

Reports received from Organizer, Literature Agent and Committees.

Com. Pritchard appointed Chairman for next Sunday night's propaganda meeting. Organizer instructed to request Com. Bird to be the Speaker of the evening. Nelson unanimously nominated as place of Convention. Meeting to be held at Gibson's Landing next Sunday, 2 p.m. Fare for round trip to be $1.00. Provincial Executive requested to arrange to have the Provincial Organizer go if possible.

Financial Report.

Collection, July 22nd .....$	4.55
Literature Sales	3.00
Dues.	3.50
Total ... .$	11.05

SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

Vancouver Local.

J. H. Elliot .....$	2.00
R. Stephens	5.00
W. McFarlane	50
Per P. Garvie—	
No. 1.	1.00
No. 2	1.00
J. Burke	50
Wage Slave	50
L. Broderick	5.00
W. Adam	2.00
C. C. Morgan	1.00
J. Preston	50
T. D. Ball	1.00
W. Coulter	50
Thos. Jack.	50
Total ... .$	21.00

Frederick Perry, Secretary.

HAWTHORNTHWAITE'S TOUR.

Phoenix, B, C, July 21, 1906.

Dear Comrade.—I enclose you $25.00 for provincial Organizing Fund. The boys up here are doing well, they have found out what they want and seem to be willing to pay for it.

Great time in Rossland, Spoke there four times; once to the Italian Local, at their building, being introduced by Joe Callister. No one seemed to have been aware of the existence of such an institution. They have a fine vigorous organization and are good true-hearted comrades. I was astonished at the number of Socialists I found in Rossland which has been always supposed to be the stronghold of Liberal capitalist politics in this province. Macdonald made a pitiable exhibition of himself on the platform, some of our Socialist comrades even feeling sorry for him. It is needless to say I didn't.

He was to have met me on the platform anad discuss the burning question of the day—Capitalism vs. Socialism.

He was in the meeting and the audience forced him on the platform but to the disappointment of friend and foe alike he refused to speak and followed his usual tactics—that is did a sneak.

He met me the next night and discusssed provincial politices as these ducks are sometimes willing to do because it is fairly safe ground for them being easier to conceal the real issue. But I venture to say Macdonald would have given a good deal to have escaped even that little ordeal. Unless both wings combine to support him he cannot be again elected in Rossland. The town is ours for keeps.

I speak here to-night and spoke in Grand Forks last night. The comrades there will at once organize. This camp will come into line too. Socialism is rampant here

Yours in the revolt.

J. H. HAWTHORTHWAITE.

A RINGING RESOLUTION

July 23, 1906.

Editor, Western Clarion.

Dear Sir.—I enclose you herewith copy of resolution adopted at mass meeting held here Saturday night, July 21st, to listen to address of comrade J. H. Hawthornthwaite. By giving this publication you will greatly oblige,

Yours for the Revolution,

J. CHAS. HALSEY.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the working class of Phoenix, B. C., realize that our interests can be only permanently advanced by a united class movement, working to secure the political control of the functions of the government, and we further realize that the present leader of the Socialist Party in the Provincial Legislature is deserving of our entire confidence and support;

And we further realize that our present member from this district by his subserviency to the capitalist class in the Provincial Legislature in refusing his support to the bills drafted in the interests of the working people has thereby betrayed our interests.

Therefore be it resolved,

That we will show our confidence in our leader J. H. Hawthornthwaite by returning to his support from this district, at the coming elections, a representatve of the working and Socialist Party and to this end we promise our most earnest labor and support.

The Union Burial Association, which is endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, has made arrangements with the only independent coffin manufacturer in that city to obtain union-made coffins at reasonable rates. All good Chicago union men may now be buried under circumstances that will not cause them to turn over in their coffins, or anything like that.

Those who suspicion that filthy practices similar to those that have made Chicago's meat industry famous prevail in the salmon canneries of British Columbia may have their suspicions removed by merely ringing up the cannery owners.

The Doctors' Union of France at a recent conference decided that the best way to suppress the non-union doctor quack is by "education of the public." Even this means is not unattended by danger. A trifle too much of education might tend to consign the whole bunch, both union and non-union, to oblivion along with their entire outfit of wise looks, pills, powders and potions.

A PENDING CONVULSION.

"Capital in America has long ceased to confine itself to mere industrialism, and a trust that controls a staple product controls also legislatures and municipalities and the courts. It is that, above all else, that has given to the explosion of American feeling its far-reaching bitterness. No one sees how an influence that is entrenched and operative at a dozen different points can be shaken off. The Chicago slaughter-houses, for instance, may be cleaned, sanitation enforced and food products properly inspected. But the beef trust will still continue to debauch politics and corrupt justice and to treat labor as it pleases. The Socialists have a remedy comprehensive enough to cope even with these manifold abuses, but they have yet to convert the American people to its expediency; and no other party has anything to suggest even as a palliative. One can but note that a dehumanized wage system, a tyranizing and unscrupulous capitalism, and a blind popular unrest are leading America to the very edge of a great convulsion."—The Outlook, London.

The ownership of industry implies the control of everything necessary to protect and defend that ownership. It is by no accident that capital "controls legislatures and municipalities, newspapers and courts." Its continued sway depends upon its continued control, not only of these, but of all factors that may be of use in defending itself against the encroachment of its hereditary victim, the working class. With the institutions of government arrayed against it capital would collapse and its brutal reign would come to a speedy end. However stupid labor may be as to its powers and purpose, capital is sufficiently wise to comprehend the fact that by the maintenance and control of the institution of government, with all of its machinery of torture and powers of repression, is it at all possible to continue its brutal and conscienceless rule and exploitation of the working class.

Of course the "'beef trust will still continue to debauch politics," only debauch is not the proper term to use. All of these capitalist concerns will continue to do politics because upon their continued control of government their very lives depend. They will not debauch politics for the reason that the political expression of capital will be as clean as the thing it expresses. Capital judged from any moral or ethical standpoint, or even from the standpoint of common decency, is a base and ignoble thing. Being corner-stoned upon the robbery of the wealth producers, both it and its institutions are capable of no further debauchery. Nothing could be more low, base, mean and vile than that upon which it is based, the enslavement and exploitation of the working class.

The admission that "the Socialists have a remedy comprehensive enough to cope even with these manifold abuses," is a good one. Its significance is by no means detracted from by the fact that they have yet to "convert" the American people to their way of thinking. The matter of conversion is being rapidly attended to and will be accomplished in due time. The terrible economic pressure being brought upon them by capital now at the very zenith of its glory is the evangelist that is bringing them by the thousands to the penitential bench by the fervor and convincing logic of its exhortations.

"A dehumanized wage-system, a tyranizing and unscrupulous capitalism" is forcing American and all other countries to the "very edge of a great convulsion." If the voice of the Socialist be not listened to, and reason and intelligence allowed to solve the vexatious problems that are rising with such insistency from the swamps and bogs of capitalist rule, the people of every land will be unable to stay their progress at the "edge of that "great convulsion," but will be precipitated over the brink in to its very midst. The Socialist is the only one to feel the satisfaction of being able to not only point out the danger ahead but suggest the means whereby it may be avoided.

At Dennison, Tex., one of the largest raisers of small fruits for the northern markets recently issued orders that the boys employed in picking should wear muzzles to prevent their eating the fruit while working. The 100 boys affected by the order immediately went on strike. Although unorganized, and consequently unaffiliated with either the American Federation of Labor or the Industrial Workers of the World, the strike was won and the obnoxious order cancelled. The fact that it was won leads to the conclusion that it must have been fought from the "class struggle standpoint rather than that of "craft unionism."

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what the Party is doing on the Pacific Coast of the United States,
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528 Telegraph Ave.,
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Ten weeks, ten cents; one year, 50 cts.
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Yesterday was the anniversary of the shooting of President Garfield by the anarchist, socialist and un-American Guiteau—who waylaid President Garfield at the Baltimore & Ohio depot at Washington, D. C., on July 2, 1881, and shot him in the back, as most cowards do shoot, and from which wound Garfield died on the 19th of September following.—Seattle Times.

Guiteau was merely a disappointed Republican office seeker that went "batty" over his lack of success in landing some political plum. Twenty-five years later he is discovered to be "anarchist, socialist and un-American," whatever such a combination might be. All of which goes to show that truth is mighty and will prevail. Doubtless in time it will be made clear that Judas Iscariot wore a red necktie. At any rate, the Seattle Times' brand of truth cannot be designated as "un-American." It certainly flourisheth in that favored land like a coon in a watermelon patch.

Peasants near Sungursk, Russia, evicted a big landholder from his estate and informed him that they proposed to harvest the crops for themselves. This is indeed outrageous. Very much so; very much so.

For the Campaign Fund.

Having been authorized by the publishers of the Western Clarion to receive subs at the regular rate—$1.00 per year and apply one half of all money received to the Central Campaign Fund, you are earnestly requested to assist in swelling this fund by sending your subs direct to me. Either renewals or new subs. to be taken for a period of not less than one year.

Yours for a generous Campaign Fund which means a vigorous campaign.

D. G. McKENZIE,
Prov. Secy.
Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

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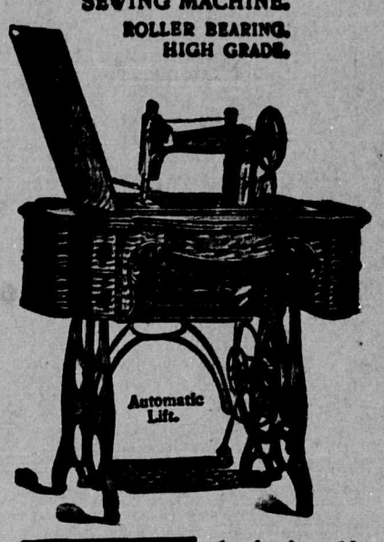

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NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Edited by R. P. PETTIPIECE, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH.

The Socialists of Georgia have nominated Comrade J. B. Osborne as candidate for governor of that State. Many comrades in the western end of the province who enjoyed the speeches delivered by Osborne when here some two years ago will be pleased to hear of his continued activity in the movement. The following clipped from the colmuns of "The Socialist Voice," of Oakland, Cal., and addressed to the editor of that paper, clearly shows that "J. B." is still alive and active

Atlanta, Ga., June 26, 1906.

Editor of Socialist Voice: I have been here in the South now for something over two months and have devoted considerable time to studying economic conditions here, also the condition of the Socialist movement in the South. My observation covers Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missippi, Alabama, George and South Carolina.

I had not been in the South for ten years until this trip, and the progress of the capitalistic development is even greater than I anticipated, and perhaps in no other part of the world has the economic revolution of capitalism been more rapid and complete than here in the South.

Forty odd years ago the South was merely an agrarian country. No shops mills mines or factories, and the people almost entirely occupied in farming or the professions, and the agricultural interest of these Southern farmers not only controlled the South, but dominated the economic and political life of America.

Today this is all changed. Mills, mines, shops and factories are numerous everywhere. Gold, coal and iron mining, blast furnaces and the steel industries are developing rapidly. The invention and increased use of farming machinery, together with the fact that the wages offered in the city were higher than what was offered on the farms, correspondingly decreased the farm population and increased the southern cities. Cotton factories are multiplying very rapidly, almost every little town having a factory.

This economic revolution having changed the basis of society in the south from agrarian to capitalist, of course put an end to the rule of the farmer. He has not been excluded from the national capital, but his voice has been silenced throughout the South, and the rule of the trader, the merchant and the manufacturer now reigns supreme here as elsewhere.

Rise of the Proletaire.

This transformation of the South from an agricultural to a manufacturing country has of course produced a proletariat, but the transformation has been so rapid that the proletarian mind has not been able to keep pace with, or adjust itself to this rapid economic development, as it has done in other sections, where capitalist development has not progressed so rapidly.

Consequently the socialist movement in the South is numerically weak and does not present the same solidarity and discipline as in other sections, but however there is a growing development of class-conscious among the working class everywhere throughout the South.

There is a higher wage paid here now than ten years ago, and the standard of life has correspondingly raised also.

Ten years ago the wages of carpenters, painters and others would average from $1.50 to $1.75 a day. The average wages in these trades now is from $2.50 to $3 a day. The work day is nine hours now instead of ten.

The wages of a negro farm laborer ten years ago was $7 jer month with rations, consisting of a peck of meal, three pounds of meat and a pint of molasses. The same laborer today receives from $12 to $15 a month with no reduction in rations.

We have organized three new locals here in Georgia in the last month, one in Augusta, where they organized with seventeen members and now have over FORTY. We are entering upon the first State campaign of the Socialist Party in Georgia.

To my mind the South is by all odds the most important territory for a Socialist propaganda and organization at the present time, and for our national party to neglect this territory seems to me to be suicidal to the whole movement.

In the first place there is less general liberalism here than elsewhere. The negro population especially is extremely superstitious and credulous, and the South altogether is by all odds the most conservative and orthodox portion of America, and as our movement developes here the opposition to it and persecution of it will be more intense and bitter than anywhere else in the world.

I believe the national committee should devote especial attention to the South for some time to come, and the well organized States of the North and West should acquiesce in this and be willing to make some apparent sacrifice to this end.

An Interesting Parallel.

When the French revolutionists had conquered the political power and had expelled the previous rulers, these previous rulers went south and there organized their army, marched back to Paris and recaptured what they had lost. The same condition evists in the United States today. The South today is the bulwark of capitalism, and it is here that the forces exist for the undermining and making futile any success of our comrades elsewhere. The permanent success and progres of our movement elsewhere will depend upon the develodment of the movement in the South, and I will suggest that at the close of the coming campaign our national organization devote most of its propaganda and organizational resources to the South. The arranging of an occasional lecture tour through the South, no matter how able the lecturer may be, will not do the work. An organizer needs two or three months time in any Southern State, and will not be able to make his expenses. This work in the South must be done, and could be done best by Southern men, and I believe they can be found. Fraternally yours,

J. B. OSBORNE.

(Candidate for Governor of Georgia.)

THROUGH WITH PURITY. . .

Comrade Lloyd Tells the Legislative Voters' League He needs All His Time and Cash to Propagate Socialism.

The following letter from the Legislative Voters' League to Comrade Lloyd and his reply thereto need no comment. They tell their own story in language too plain to be misunderstood:

Chicago, July 9, 1906.

Mr. William Bross Lloyd, Unity building, Chicago:

Dear Sir.—The campaign of the Legislative Voters' League is open. Ife ever there was a time when Cook county needed to be represented rather than misrepresented in the Legislature it is now, and your financial support is earnestly solicited.

While it is important that the city council be kept at a high standard, we must purify the fountain head (the legislature) before we can compel good government. This is especially important from the fact that the legislation to be enacted at th next session of he general assembly will deal with the new city charter.

All believers in good government can contribute somehing, some more and some less, and whatever you can see your way clear to subscribe will be appreciated.

Please send your subscriptions to Frank H. Jones, treasurer, Room 32, 92 La Salle street, at as early a day as posible.

By order of the finance committee.

T. K WEBSTER,
Chairman.

Little Compton, R. L., July 14, 1906,
Legislative Voters' League, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen: I cordially agree with you that Cook county needs to be represented rather than misrepresented as at present, but inasmuch as I apprehend that your aim is to elect legislators who will represent the interests of the capitalist class of Cook county I decline to contribute anything to your organization.

I care nohing for good government of the sort you mean to institute. The bad government you seek to prevent suits me just exactly as well. As near as I can make out after considerable study of your organization, its sole aim and its idea of good government is to prevent one set of robbers—the boodlers—from preying upon another set—the capitalist class, and their creatures, the corporations. It has been found cheaper to own than to buy, and your aim is to elect to the legislature clean, honest business men—if I may be permitted to use such a paradoxical expression—who, without being bought, will represent the "system" and the "interests.'

I care nothing for such a petty and useless reform. It is of no interest whatever to the working class. They have no property and consequently no interests to be represented by such men as you would seek to elect by endorsement. I am only interested in my own welfare and that of the working class. The capitalist can take care of his own troubles without help from me.

The Socialist party is the only political organization in any way—let alone adequately—seeking to care for the interests of the working class, and I therefore give to that party all my spare time and cash.

Yours for the revolution.

WM. BROSS LLOYD.

—Chicago Socialist.

Comrade A. M. Simons in the Internaional review remarks that "with little beyond a voice and a strong pair of fungs as capital, William Jennings Bryan shot into the public vision, and the nomination for the presidency through a single speech in 1896." The comrade is guilty of an error and a most glaring one at that. He should have said with nothing beyond a voice, etc. It should be the first consideration of a Socialist to be absolutely accurate in his statements.

A prominent New York merchant recently said: "I believe business morals are better than ever before and are steadily improving." Judging from current happenings in insurance, railway, meat packing and other lines of business methods there is still room for some slight improvement.

Five respectable citizens of Toledo, Ohio, have been imprisoned for forming an ice trust. We offer this as a warning that no disreputable printers who may organize a job trust need expect any mercy at our hands.—Los Angeles Times please copy.

ANOTHER SHAMBLES.

On the banks of the Merrimac river, at South Lawrence, Mass., the American Woollen Company is building a mill which makes most other buildings seem small in comparison. This one mill is 1,900 feet, considerably over a third of a mile—in length. It has a width of 150 feet, is six stories in height and will cost $3,500,000.

This mill will give employment to 6,000 persons, and to save the time and strength of the thousands who will be employed on the upper floors elevators will be provided which will lift 4,000 of them to fourth, fifth and sixth stories in five minutes. Engines of 10,000 horse-power will actuate the machinery, all transmission of power being by electricity.—Hartford Times.

"Give employment" is good. The 6,000 employed will also give. They will give their lives to the owners of the mill in the shape of surplus value of profit. Just because that mill is capital, i. e., means of exploiting labor, it will grind the bodies of men, women and children into still further profits for the band of capitalists known as the American Woollen Co., who have acquired this capital, as have all other capitalists, by the same detestable process. This mill will give nothing to the 6,000 persons employed. It will, however, afford to its owner the opportunity of seizing the products of their labor, in return for which they will get merely what their labor-power will fetch as a commodity in the market. The erection of this mill is but the erection of another slave-pen in which slaves will be slaughtered for the further enrichment and glorification of masters.

A FITTING REPLY.

By nominating William D. Haywood for Governor of that State the Socialists of Colorado made a most fitting reply to the ruling class brutally expressed in the arrest of Haywood and his comrades and their incarceration in the Idaho prison. No more commendable action could be taken by the victims of class rule than the expressed determination to break their chains and the carrying out of that determination by consigning, as speedily as possible, their rulers and their brutal practices to oblivion, where all vile things belong. In common with their comrades the world over the Socialists of Colorado are possessed of that determination, and they evidently know how to go about it to make good.

It is a pleasure to record that the Socialists of Idaho are awake to a realization of the task in hand and are determined to do their share in its accomplishment. The infamies practiced upon themselves and their fellow workers by the brutal and conscienceless mine owners, through their thugs, official and unofficial, has enthused these Idaho comrades with renewed zeal for the cause that means the emancipation of labor from the thraldom of capitalist exploitation. A full State ticket has been put up for the fall election, and the open declaraion made that the working class of Idaho purposes to take possession of the State government and use it in their own interest regardless of the wishes of mine owenrs or other types of the captalist brigand. In the great class struggle that is approaching, the struggle upon the part of labor to attain economic freedom, and upon the part of capital to prevent it, the western proletariat will lead in the battle on this western continent. Not having been so completely ground own to a condition of absolute misery meekness and docility, they are more quickly responsive to the touch of the revolutionary spark; their enthusiasm for liberty has not been so completely quenched; the spirit of resistance to and rebellion against tyranny and oppression is still strong within them and ready to break forth in action when the hour strikes.

The attention of the comrades everywhere will be centered upon the States of Colorado and Idaho during the next few months. That the comrades of those States intend to acquit themselves well is evident from the action already take and the course they are pursuing.

The following resolutions, passed by the Socialist party, which we clip from "The Socialist," have an unpleasant ring to the ear of the unscrupulous gang that now rules that State. In connection with the action already taken by the Colorado comrades, they make fitting reply to the dastardly insult flung at the working class in the outrage perpetrated upon our imprisoned comrades:

Whereas, the great fight between capital and labor as illustrated by the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case is today centered in the State of Idaho, where capitalistic rule, through the Republican party, has defied the United States constitution and he laws of the State in the arrest of these comrades and in pronouncing them guilty before trial; and

Whereas, the governor of this State has again and again declared Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg and thereby violated the law of the State which he has taken his official oath to uphold, which says "a defendant in criminal action is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved"; and

Whereas, the judge of the seventh judicial district has refused to try the case at the second term of court, which is contrary to the law which allows the defendants "speedy trial"; and

Whereas, bail has been refused these comrades, though the law holds that persons accused of capital offenses may be released on bail unless the presumption as to their guilt is great; and

Wheras the evidenct in this case is that of self-confessed criminals, which no right-minded man should consider, and is therefore insufficient to make the presumption of guilt great; and

Whereas, the Republican party has stood for this condition of lawlessness and anarchy through its officials and its press; and

Whereas, the Democratic party by silence in one of the greatest struggles between capital and labor in the country's history has allied itself with the capitalist class and against the working class: and

Whereas, while greatly deploring the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and declaring it one of the most heinous crimes of the present day, and desiring that the man or men who perpetrated it should suffer for their crime; yet, the Socialist porty is the only party that has stood by the working class and has insisted that the laws of the State and of the United States should be obeyed; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist party of the State of Idaho in convention assembled reaffirms the principles of the international Socialist movement; that the supreme issue is the conquest by the working class, the wealth producers, of all the powers of government, which alone can abolish class rule and emancipate the producing class; and be it further

Resolved, that in view of the fact that the Socialist party confronts a campaign, the results of which will be significant all over the world, that we call upon the working class to unite at the ballot box and cast a vote which will effect their own emancipation and give economic and individual freedom to all.

CENT-BELT RUMBLINGS.

Editor Western Clarion: The articles from the pen of Comrade Austin Lewis re his recent trip through British Columbia, and the articles contributed from different sources re the work of our Socialist M. P. P., Comrade Hawthornthwaite, are so interesting that I am inspired to, in my awkward way, scrawl a few more lines in reference to my little organizing trip through a part of Ontario.

While in Ottawa a few of us Socialists, together with some sympathizers and acquaintances, met at the home of one of our comrades on a Sunday afternoon for the purpose of discussing that which is attracting the attention of nearly every thoughtful man and woman throughout the length and breadth of the capitalist world today, i. e., the Socialist movement. One French lady from the city of Paris, and who evidently belonged to the middle class, was present. The French middle class, it seems, have little love for the ruling class, and, as a rule, are in sympathy ith any reorm movement that may spring up. Before they arrive at an understanding of the revolutionary character of the Socialist movement they mistake it for a reform. It appears that such was the case with this lady and her friends at the time she left Paris, for on an occasion previous to our meeting she had expressed herself as in sympathy with the Socialist movement. In the meantime, however, the anti-religious riots were on in Paris, and the capitalist press, along with their other means of influencing public opinion, were trying to put the Socialists in bad odor by attributing these riots to them, and the lady had received letters from Paris to the same effect, i. e., that the Socialists were responsible for the riots. For several minutes she stormed our little gathering with charges and protests against the Socialist movement. She concluded by saying: "It is simply this: they have nothing, you have something and they want to take it from you. However necessary it may be for a working class movement in such countries as France and Germany, there is no need for such a movement in Canada. Here the working class are free. My maid, for instance, would waste all of her time if I didn't watch her."

Here she was interrupted by a comrade, who said: "Hold on a minute, madam; let me have a chance. You know I have a much better job than the average fellow. I am a mineralogist and civil engineer. I work for the Dominion government. Some time since a fellow-workman was sent out to one of the territories to report on a certain district. Certain capitalists claimed to have mineral in this district and they wanted the government to endorse their claim in order to better enable them to slough it off profitably. The party sent out to examine the district in question was unable to find what the capitalists professed to have and reported accordingly. The representative from the territories, from his place in the house, denounced the report and its author, declared the former to be false and he latter to be trying to do the country harm. The government took the statement of this ignorant politician, who knew nothing of mineralogy or civil engineering, and without any further investigation not only discharged the outhor of the report, but practically kicked him out like a dirty dog. And I, his fellow-workman, who had worked with him for years, knew that while he might be mistaken, still he was perfectly honest in making his report. But we dare not say so. We dare not express sympathy for him lest we, too, be kicked out like dirty dogs. Not only that, but what does this act say to us? It says that after this, when you are sent out to surve- a district, before you send in your report ascertain the requirements of the capitalists interested and report accordingly, or be kicked out of your employment like a dirty cur. To think that I dare not say that this fellow-workman was honest and sincere, however mistaken he might have been; that I couldn't be even a little bit of a man, but had to play the part of a cringing cur; it made me so mad that I felt like blowing some son of a gun's head off."

Our French lady looked horrified and turned to the speaker's wife with a look upon her face that seemed to say: "You ought to take your husband to task for using such language." But the wife responded thusly: "Yes, indeed: not only is it enough to make a person feel like blowing someone's head off, but it is actually enough to cause one to do it."

It struck me that in the account given by the comrade could be found a most striking illustration of the position of the wage-worker in modern society, whether working for the government direct, which is merely working for the executive head of all the capitalist concerns, or whether working for individual capitalists or concerns. They dare not be men for fear of losing the employment upon which heir lives depend. To secure their miserable wages they must play the part of cringing curs.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

Combermere, Ont., July 26, 1906.

The Russian members of parliament who refused to sign the address to the country issued at Viborg, Finland, July 23, got out an address of their own calling upon the people to submit quietly to the Czar's decree dissolving the Douma, and proceed to get ready for the election of a new parliament. In this address they laid particular stress upon the fact that "resistance with force not only gives an enormous number of sacrifices but will also bring Holy Russia to economic and political ruin." "Holy Russia" is good. Quite appropriate; quite appropriate.

The Central Federated Union of New York has requested that union stonecutters only be employed on the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is being built in that city. As the principle of unionism is "each for all and all for each," except the scab, and the doctrine of the church is "heaven for all," except those who go to the other place, this striking kinship of faith ought to prove a potent factor in making amicable arrangements about a few jobs pounding rock.

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