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...NWARD MA...CH OF INDUSTRY

Mighty Problems Solved ... the Interests of Greater Economy.

...e of the most notable features of ...ern times is the rapid strides ... made in the field of civil and ...anical engineering. However ...ult it may have been for ancient ...to solve the problem which con...ed him in the way of how to ... waters, avoid mountains, anni... distance and harness the forces. ...ture to do his bidding, by per... application down through the ...ies marvels have been accom...d. All of the rich store of know... accumulated by the thousands ...erations who have lived before ...s the world's workers of today ...kle in the most off hand manner ...of such overwhelming magni...s to appear impossible to ac...sh. So much has it become a ... of fact that gigantic undertak...can be quickly and completely ... out that such are occurring ...ithout calling forth more than ... notice. Huge enterprises are ... to successful conclusion with...citing more than local interest. ...s a few lines in the daily press ...ronicle the inauguration or ...tion of some enterprise of far ...g consequence, the details of ... will remain practically un...outside of those directly inter... How to get the immense ...pouring into the City of New ...rom the west across the Hud...er more cheaply has been a ... confronting civil engineers ...y years. Numerous plans ...een worked out, only to be ...mpossible of application owing ...nical or unforeseen difficulties. ...enty years efforts have been ...h to drive a tunnel underneath ...rbed. While this has met with ...d apparent failure it has at last ...ccessfully accomplished. Other ... have been projected, some of ... are in course of construction, ...fore many moons have passed, ...rs and freight will be whisked ...h these underground ways ...more quickly, conveniently and ... than by the old ferry method. ... hundred million dollars are to ...ended in deepening and widen... Erie canal so that the huge ...s of the great lakes may pass ...h it into the Hudson river and ...lantic. This would appear at ...ance to be a gigantic task, and ... be so, were it to be done by ... of tools and methods in vogue ...ry ago. By the use of modern ...ery and methods as applied in ...nstruction of the Chicago ... canal and other similar ...it becomes quite an easy and ...matter. Once completed, the ...s saving in the transportation ...uge volume of traffic to and ... great lakes will speedily ... cost of the canal.

...ojected Panama canal is now ...easy reach of becoming a ... The motive behind this ...g is the same as lies behind ... progress. It is the motive ...y of labor. When a huge ... commerce can be poured ...is canal, thus saving thous...iles in its transportation, ...my measured in dollars and ...t soon reach stupendous

...sing of the steam locomotive, ...ct steam engines in general, ...measurable distance. An elec...motive is now being builded ...henectady shops for the New ...ntral Railway, to be used in ...assenger trains in and out of ...rk City. It is to be more ... than any passenger loco...ver yet built, and capable of ...75 miles per hour with a light ...This speed is to be maintained ...se of a heavy train by coupl... locomotives together, in ...ase they can be used as one, ...under the control of one ...r.

The harnessing of water power wherever available for the purpose of driving dynamos, and the rapid perfection of the means of transmitting power over long distances with little waste, sounds the death knell of steam power as a machine driver. With the passing of steam power and the substitution of electricity in the matter of ore reduction, goes the passing, to at least a large extent, of he coal mining industry.

Economy in production and distribution means in the last analysis, economy of labor. It means the obtaining of the same or a greater result with less expenditure of human energy.

The building of tunnels, canals and railways, the making of electric machinery to take the place of steam, will absorb a quantity of labor that might otherwise remain idle. The absorption is temporary only. When the tunnels spoken of are completed the workmen will be dispensd with. With the better facilities for handling traffic afforded by the tunnels, less men will be required than formerly. Those no longer required will be turned adrift to seek service elsewhere. With the completion of the great canals the same volume of traffic can be handled with a smaller force of men, owing to the saving in time and distance and handling. If a vessel loaded upon the great lakes can pass through a canal into the Atlantic and so on to a foreign port without breaking bulk, the economy over the present method can be readily seen. If a ship by passing through the Panama canal could save one-half the present distance between two ports, it stands to reason that one-half the expense of her tonnage would be savd in so far as ship and crew are concerned, offset only by the canal toll. If steam machinery is displaced by electric or other power, the army of men now engaged in coal mining will be relieved of the necessity of risking life and limb by burrowing in the earth. It is useless to attempt to comfort the men who are thrown out by telling them to go in to other occupations. All are overcrowded even now. Every step in advance only intensifies the conditions. It is stated that nearly 700,000 men have been laid off in the United States alone since the first of the year. The G. T. P. will no doubt absorb some of the surplus labor in the market for a time. In spite of the loud talk about securing this work for Canadian labor, it will be safe to say the G. T. P. will have the pick of the world's market in choosing its labor force. Its choice will be determined from the standpoint of cheapness. Were the Panama canal, the Erie canal and the G. T. P. Ry. begun at once and with full forces, it would prove but a "drop in the bucket" towards bailing out the great ocean of surplus labor in the world's market. As soon as these enterprises were completed, the conditions would be even worse than before. The industrial advancement of the race is measured not by making more work necessary, but by making less.

That economies are being continually introduced into the production and distribution of wealth none can deny. That the elimination of waste effort is strictly in line with progress, is equally true. The economy arising from the elimination of waste effort, or unnecessary labor, however, can only accrue to the benefit of those who control production and distribution. Any saving inaugurated by means of improved methods and appliances is a saving to them and not to those who do not stand in a position to control. The owner of the means of industry is the sole beneficiary of industry. He, or they, who own the resources of the earth and the tools of labor, are the only ones who can derive benefits from the carrying on of industry. Every increase in the productive power of labor through improvement in tools and method increases the benefits accruing to the owners, and adds to the misery and uncertainty of existence of the non-owners.

The workers of the world could be no worse off were there not a mechanical contrivance in existence. Were the old primitive hand tool of ancient man in vogue today the working man would at least know no master. The product of his labor would be his own. And yet the productive power of labor is many times greater than ever before. Every increase in the productive power of labor renders the existence of the workr more precarious. The fault does not lie with the tool of labor. Under proper circumstances it must of necessity prove a blessing to **labor, instead of the curse it at present is.** The fault lies in the system of ownership existing today, and under which the instruments of labor can not effect their legitimate purpose of lightening the burden of human toil. Under capitalist ownership they are a veritable curse to labor. They are instruments of torture used for the purpose of wringing tribute from the only useful portion of human society, the working class.

That improvements in machinery and methods will go on is as it should be. Increased misery and suffering among the workers will follow as a consequence. Outbreak will follow outbreak with ever increasing frequency and volume. More and more repressive measures will be used by the powers that be to hold the workers in restraint, but the climax must some day be reached. The capitalist system must go down and make way for the next succeeding order, even a...l...alism went down to make way for capitalism. Whether it shall pass away at the hands of an enlightened working class reaching out for peace, order and liberty, or go down under the fire and sword of an enraged mob driven mad by their miseries, is causing many a thoughtful one to ask with dim forebodings: What of the future?

CAMPAIGN IN UNITED STATES.

The Position of the Socialist Party in the Approaching Election.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party candidate for President of the United States, will open the campaign at Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 1st. From that date he will be kept continually in the field until the day of election, covering the principal points in numerous States. Debs is perhaps more widely and favorably known than any man connected with the labor movement on this continent. While still in the trade union movement he was one of the most radical and progressive, and his speeches and writings of later years shows him to be thoroughly awake to the necessity of uncompromising revolutionary action by the workers on class lines if labor is to free itself from present exploitation. With such convictions and the courage to give voice to them he will no doubt prove a powerful factor in awakening the workers to at least some realization of the problem that is up to them to solve.

With the Republican,and Democratic parties unmistakably under the control of the great capitalist interests, it need cause no surprise should the Socialist Party receive strong support from the smaller propertied interests of the country. While this support may not be clear in idea and understanding, it will instructively turn in the direction which its waning economic power would in time compel it to travel. The factors appear at hand to make the Socialist vote this coming fall a large one. We confidently expect it to be be of such dimensions as to add to the courage and fighting spirit of those to whom the abolition of the wage system is the guiding star.

Let it be of such magnitude as to conclusively show that the day of labor's financial reckoning with its cowardly exploiter—capital—is near at hand.

CAMPAIGN ARMY.

Splendid Opportunity for Effective Service.

It has ben figured out by some of the labor journals that fully 665,000 workers have been laid off in the leading great industries. If this vast number could be led to see the point what an army of campaigners they might become for the purpose of electing Roosevelt or Parker, no matter which.. They might hoof it from town to town by day and grease the paving stones with their sweat at night, lugging torches in parade in that joyously assinine fashion peculiar to the American sovereign, no matter whether he has the second shirt to his back or not. There is a dull rumbling coming up from the States, though, which indicates more than a probability of the American voting king in the near future marching for an entirely different purpose. When he does it will be some other people's turn to sweat.

The King has commanded that a message be sent to Mr. Booth, the self-styled "General" of the Salvationists, expressing satisfaction with his work. Really we are not at all surprised at this. We should not have wondered, judging by the persons upon whom titles have been conferred this last year or so, had this General received at least a knighthood. There is no doubt that for the present controlling classes he has done a grand work in keeping the undesirables or "the submerged tenth" from giving expression to their discontent in a manner not altogether pleasant to the well-to-do. The King's message "trusts that the good work which the Salvation Army has already achieved through their faith and energy may be considerably increased." Amen! For there are yet even a good many discontents and men of revolution (the vagabonds), striving to overthrow the present system of society. Wouldn't they like to see them waving the "Blood and Fire" banner for the General. But, lo! all the king's horses, all the king's men, his military displays, religious orders, and in fact all that is his, cannot stem the flowing tide towards that Socialism they so fear.—London Justice.

SAVAGE REDUCTION.

More Experience for the Textile Workers.

The cut in wages which brought 30,000 operatives of the textile mills of Fall River, Mass., out on strike was a cut of 12 1-2 per cent. Just what it means to have 1-8 of an already miserable wage cut off can perhaps be better imagined than described. The workers will not only be subject to such, but even more savage reductions so long as the means of life are allowed to remain as at present, capitalist property. While the textile workers are idle it would be well for them to post themselves as to the correct line of action at the November election. If they wish the present miserable conditions to continue all that is necessary is to vote for those political parties which stand for the continuance of capitalist rule. If they are tired of present conditions let them march to the polls and cast their ballots in favor of the abolition of the wage system. More than 30,000 Massachusetts workers have already voted the Socialist ticket. It's time the rest did likewise.

No doubt there are bad men among the so-called "strike breaking" or "scab" fraternity. Perchance there are those who, because of some grievance, either fancied or otherwise, take it upon themselves to do all injury possible to the cause of those who may be on strike. There is even smaller doubt, however, that in the midst of organized labor, nay, well at it's front, are men who are deliberately, and wilfully betraying the rank and file into the shambles of capital on election day, and doing all in their power to hold them in restraint under the skinning process between times. The rank and file can not scrutinize too closely the actions of their leaders and officials.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

Idlers Ride While Workers Have to Walk.

The Pullman Company has on exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition a train of ten cars, the finest ever made. This train is valued at half a million dollars. Some "geezers" will fancy that the Pullman Company built this magnificent train, but it will turn out to be pure and unadulterated fancy. The train was built down to its finest detail by an ordinary bunch of working plugs, the most of whom probably never rode in anything more sumptuous than a box car in all their lives. It's not the function of the Pullman Company to build cars. That's the function of the slaves who eke out an existence around the company's works. It is also their function to do this work of car-building for nothing and board themeslves.

The function of the Pullman and all other companies is to allow the workers to do this and own the cars after the workers have built them. When the Company no longer feels disposed to allow the workers to work, it graciously allows them to take a walk. market, step into the places made va-

Something must be seriously wrong in the daily newspaper offices. Port Arthur has not fallen for nearly a week.

Kuroki can take no trip for his health this summer, but Kuropatkin.

Japanese success is attributed to the fact that Russia has kept her best bomb throwers at home.

With his army confronted on the north east and south by the Jap armies Kuropatkin is in a position to follow Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West young man; go west."

Just when the Dominion election is to come off no one seems to know. The indications go to show that it is liable to be sprung on short notice. Keep your eye open.

We have received a communication touching the killing of cattle in slaughterhouses, and the inspection of meats, to which no name is signed. The communication is of much value, and if the author will call at this office we shall be pleased to arrange for its publication.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROPERTY

The Capitalist is Now a Useless Factor in Society.

To those who believe the capitalist to be a useful member of human society the following from Lafargue's Evolution of Property is respectfully submitted:

"In the system of small landed property and petty industry, property was an appendage of the proprietor, as his implement was an appendage of the artificer. An industrial enterprise depended upon the personal character of the proprietor; his thrift, activity, and intelligence, just as the perfection of his work depended upon the skill of the artificer who handled the implement. It was impossible for the proprietor to sicken, age or retire without endangering the success of the industrial undertaking of which he was the soul. He fulfilled a social function that had its pains and penalties, its profits and its rewards. Property at that epoch was truly personal, whence the popular saying: "Property is the fruit of labor." But modern production has reversed the terms; the capitalist is no longer an appendage of his property whose prosperity no longer depends upon his individual worth. The eye of the master has lost its occupation. All great financial, agricultural, and industrial undertakings are directed by administrations more or less successfully organized and highly paid. The function of the modern proprietor consists in pocketing his income and squandering it on wine and women; not a social function is, in our day, assigned to the proprietor in the technical organization of producers who are all wage-laborers. After having filled a useful part in production, the proprietor has become useless and even a nuisance.

Political economists who are but the over-paid apologists of bourgeois society, have sought to justify the tax levied by capital on the produce of labor in the shape of interest, ground rent, profits, etc., by pretending that the capitalist renders useful service by his abstinence, his administrative ability, and so forth. If it was possible for Adam Smith to defend this specious proposition with some show of reason, the Giffens, Roschers, Leroy, Beauleus, and other such small fry of political economy, ought really, if they would continue to draw their salaries for their interested special pleadings, to set their wits to work to devse something less palpably absurd than the pretended usefulness of the capitalist in the modern system of great mechanical production.

Mechanical production has robbed the artisan of his technical skill and turned the wage laborer into the servant of a machine; the capitalistic organization of industry has made a parasite of the capitalist. The parasitical nature of his role is recognized and proclaimed by the creation of anonymous companies whose shares and obligations—the bourgeous' titles of property—pass from hand to hand, without exacting any influence on production, and on the Stock Exchange change hands a dozen times a day. The Rothschilds, Grants, Goulds and other financiers of that stamp practically demonstrate to the capitalists that they are useless, by cheating them out of their shares and bonds by Stock Exchange swindling, and other financial hanky-panky, and by accumulating in their strong boxes the profits derived from the great organisms of production.

In the day when the feudal baron dwelt in his fortified castle, in the midst of vassals, administering justice to them in time of peace, and donning his armor and putting himself at the head of his men to defend them in time of invasion, the feudal nobility was a class essentially useful and which it was impossible to suppress; but so soon as a relative tranquility had been established in the country and as the towns and boroughs, converted into strongholds, became capable of defending themselves, the nobles ceased to be wanted; they abandoned their castles and betook themselves to the ducal, episcopal, royal and imperial courts, in which they ended by becoming a body estranged from the nation, and living on it parasitically; that very moment their doom was sealed. If the nobility have not in all European nations been as brutally mowed down as they were during the French Revolution in 1789, they have yet everywhere forfetied their feudal privileges, and become merged in the ranks of the bourgeois, from whom, at present, they only distinguish themselves by the absurdity of their aristocratic pretensions.

In capitalistic nations the nobility have disappeared as a ruling class. The same fate awaits the capitalist class. The day that the capitalist ceased to have a function to perform in social production, the death warrant of his class was signed; it remains but necessary to execute the sentence pronounced by the economic phenomena, and the capitalists who may survive the ruin of their order will lack even the grotesque privileges of the pedigreed nobility to console them for the lost grandeur of their class. Machinery which has killed the artificer will kill the capitalist."

AN OLD FRIEND.

One of the most persistent and stubborn opponents of Socialism is to be found in the ranks of the working class in the person of he who can not for the life of him see how the workers are to obatin possession of the means of wealth production. He readily sees that they have nothing with which to purchase, and being imbued with the idea that the present or capitalist owners obtained them in that way he naturally infers that to be the only way possible for the workers to get them. It is notoriously the fact that possession has not been obtained by the capitalist class by any such means. The capital now in existence has been obtained by the process of extracting surplus value from the working people. In other words, by not paying, rather than the contrary. If this be true the workers can not be justly called upon to pay anything in case they should see fit to take possession. The fact is plain that inasmuch as labor produces all exchange values, if such be found in the possession of other than the workers such possession must have been obtained by some fraudulent means. The production of wealth could in any case be paid for by other wealth being given in return, and in full equivalent. If the workers produce all wealth it then stands to reason that such production could not be paid for by a class which does not produce wealth. . Following this line of reasoning we find that the workers have never received payment in any true sense of the word. Were the workers of the world to take possession of the means of production tomrrow and a reckoning should be demanded, it would be found that the balance would be upon the workers' side of the ledger. He could justly demand settlement in full for all that he had been defrauded of since the period of his exploitation began. It would, however, be impossible to collect, as the other class never did produce anything but trouble, and the workers have had a surfeit of that already. Let our old friend who finds this to his serious objection have patience. The working class never did and never can owe the ruling class anything other than a good hiding. It can, and will, pay that on demand.

The working classes of these islands will hear with pleasure that there is every prospect of there being a good grouse season this year. They will no doubt enjoy the sport!—London Justice.

The natives of Manchuria are enjoying some of the blessings of war. The authorities recently buried bad fish condemend as food. The natives at once dug it up to kill their hunger. They were starving.

The product of labor does not and should not belong to the laborer until he asks for it at the ballot-box.—Exchange.

It does not and should not belong to him until he asserts his title by taking it either at the ballot-box or by any other means found necessary. Asking for it will never get it.

Drop a silver dollar on the table and you will notice a ring. Keep the ring or give it to your girl, but send the dollar to us to apply on your sub to The Western Clarion.

The Western Clarion

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STRIKE BREAKERS.

It has become quite the fashion, more especially in trade union circles, to denominate those who, from the great mass of surplus labor in the market, step into the places made vacant by men on strike, as "strike breakers." It is a less harsh sounding term than "scab." The inference is in either case the same. The strike breaker or scab is considered by the strikers as the very incarnation of all that is vile. When he makes his appearance all else is forgotten in a frenzied desire to wreak vengeance upon the offender. On August 3rd an assault was made upon a dozen or so "strike breakers" by a mob of fully a thousand striking meat workers at Chicago. In protecting the "strike breakers" the police found it necessary to club about 30 of the mob into submission. It is particularly noticeable that these assaults are, as a rule, made by overwhelming numbers. Laying the merits of the case one side, the most lenient view to be taken of them is that they furnish no creditable display of manhood and courage. A lot of maudlin sympathy has been poured out upon men on strike, and infamy untold heaped upon the "strike breaker" or "scab." In neither case could any justification be found were the matter reasoned out without prejudice.

What is the status of the worker in employment? Precisely the same as that of any other seller of a commodity. In the case of the meat worker at Chicago for instance, he was, while in employment, engaged in delivering to the packers, the commodity labor power which he was at that time selling at the rate of 18 1-2 cents per hour. Barring any special agreements to the contrary, either party was at liberty to end the bargain or contract whenever the conditions of purchase or sale were no longer satisfactory. The men not being satisfied with the packers' proposal to cut the price to 17 1-2 cents, refused to longer deliver the labor power. The former understanding came to an end. The men walked out. Having refused to deliver labor at the offered price, they no longer have any claim upon the packers or vice versa. The former relation of buyer and seller of labor power no longer exists between them. Each is clearly within his province and rights in making arrangements with other parties. The workers are within their rights in selling labor power to, the packers are within their legal rights in purchasing from, others.

Outside the factory gates, here and there throughout the length and breadth of the labor market, stands a great mass of surplus workers forced by necessity to sell their labor at the first opportunity. This opportunity is afforded by the refusal of the meat workers to longer deliver the goods. The packers knew this hungry multitude was waiting, and hoping just outside the gates. That is the reason they proposed the reduction in price. The presence of such a surplus of any commodity in the market is all the warrant any sensible purchaser would need to cut the price. The condition not only warrants, but forces a reduction under such circumstances.

The packers call upon the surplus labor in the market, and it begins to flow in to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal from sale of the volume of labor power formerly consumed. The labor thus flowing into the shops is clearly within its legal rights, and the packers are within theirs in purchasing it.

It is useless to try to frighten it away by the bandying of opprobrious epithets, and the hurling of bricks. It has legality upon its side and, therefore, all the powers of the state at it's back. It is folly to expect to conjure it away by frantic appeals for justice, human rights, and such clap-trap. The cry often goes up from the striker that these men are "taking our jobs." This is truly a pitiful squeal, inasmuch as the accusation is false in every particular. A seller of any commodity who may find a purchaser with whom he can make satisfactory terms, is within his legal rights in closing a sale. This of necessity applies to sellers of labor power as well as any other, and it can not be truthfully said of them that they "are taking other men's jobs," when they are merely filling places already made vacant. It is equally silly to assert "they are taking the bread out of our mouths," because it is equally untrue. The so-called "strike breaker" or "scab" is no more taking the bread out of the strikers mouth at the time of the strike, than the latter was taking the bread out of the former's mouth prior thereto. With a surplus of labor in the market some will of course be unemployed at least a portion of the time. Wages, especially in the more common lines of employment will be low. To expect the victims of such circumstances to stand aloof when anything like steady work is offered is to expect that which is most unreasonable. To ask them to stand idly by and patiently bear their miseries in order that others may be protected in their employment and wages is downright impudence. No man would ever expect it. No man would ask it. The miserable conditions confronting the workers and at times driving them to acts of frenzied brutality amongst themselves arise from the fact that labor power is held in the category of commodities, where of course it must be controlled by the same merciless rules which apply to other commodities. Labor power is so held because the means of labor (mines, factories, railways, resources of the earth, etc.,) are capitalist property. The enormous benefits arising by virtue of the productive power of labor, made possible through modern tools and methods, goes entirely to the owners of the resources and tools of production. Those outside of such ownership must needs peddle labor power for a living and are of necessity forced to accept such price therefor as the condition of the market may determine. A large number of peddlers, and a limited number of purchasers inevitably means a low price.

Labor can not escape, or be lifted from, the category of commodities by organized and unorganized pelting each other with bricks and otherwise making asses of themselves. It requires action entirely outside of those miserable squabbles which spring up inside the camp of labor in consequence of the chronically overstocked conditions of the market.

Workingmen must learn to view the situation from other than the narrow job standpoint. Once they see it from the standpoint of the working class, they will bring to an end the present futile struggles by the ending of the wage system.

The proposal made by the packers to reduce the wage of the meat workers from 18 1-2 cents to 17 1-2 cents per hour, and which resulted in the present strike at Chicago and other points, was made upon the grounds "that they could get all the labor they wanted at that rate from the thousands applying for work every week." This has led a writer in "Collier's" to observe that "a strike on a falling market is severely handicapped. The labor market is distinctly a falling one. Except for harvest work * * * * there is less of demand by employer, than supply of the unemployed." A strike on a falling market is worse than "handicapped." It is absolutely useless. On a rising market it is unnecessary. It were better for the striking meat workers had they had taken careful note of the condition of the labor market before engaging in the present strike.

"Hon. Richard McBride, Victoria:

"Dear Sir,—I have to thank you and the other members of the executive council for your kind invitation to attend the ceremonies at the opening of th provincial bridge at New Westminster today.

"I have looked over the programme as set out in your invitation, and it would appear that the only item on the programme that is not open to the public at large is an official luncheon at 2 p. m. I also find by the slip enclosed that your invitation does not cover this item.

"Under the circumstances therefore I cannot see that any invitation at all is extended, and as the honor seems a most empty one, I must decline it.

"Yours truly,
"JOSEPH MARTIN."

July 23rd, 1904.

The above, published in the daily press, furnishes valuable information to those who may have been in doubt as to the location of Joseph Martin's honor. Empty belly, empty honor. Smith Curtis and others will please take notice, so that they may know where to direct their blows in the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Clarion,—I see in your last issue you complain that members of the Party failed to rise to the occasion on the dollar per month guarantee proposition, and I would suggest that in justice to some of the members it would be only fair on your part to mention that they did contribute something in the form of lump sums (small perhaps, but possibly as much as they could afford at the time) to resurrect the paper in the first instance.

JAS. N. BOULT, Socialist.
Vancouver, August 2nd, 1904.

Members of the Party, and others, contributed various sums for the purpose of assisting the paper to get on its feet again. These sums were no doubt such as these persons felt able to contribute, and while not in themselves large, they amounted in the aggregate to something like seventy-five dollars. Such act was highly appreciated by this office and materially assisted in getting the paper started again. In the issue of July 9th, and without the editor's knowledge, a call was made for fifty persons to pledge one dollar each per month, for three months, to guarantee against any deficit that might occur. To this very modest call the two responses referred to were received. A deficit is for a time unavoidable. The revenue the paper had at the time of suspnsion cannot be instantly regained. The present management will do the best it can under the circumstances. A deficit has already occurred. Our correspondent errs, however, in stating that we "complain." We do nothing of the kind. It is to us a matter of indifference. We shall issue the paper as long as we find it possible to do so. Whatever is plainly our duty to the movement is a duty we owe ourselves. It will never be necessary to call upon us to do it.

Comrade R. B. Kerr, of Phœnix, in a letter to the secretary, points out the advantage of Grand Forks as the seat of the convention as follows, presuming that it is conceded the convention should be held in the interior this year. * * * * *

Socialists will not travel far to conventions; therefore I think the first consideration is to have the convention close to as important locals as possible. Grand Forks has a local of its own, and is close to the two largest locals in the interior, Greenwood and Phoenix. Revelstoke has a local of its own, much smaller than Greenwood or Phoenix, and it is very far from Ferguson. From all other locals in the province Revelstoke is a very long way off.

The next thing to be considered is the relative suitability of these two places to Nelson and Fernie. Nelson is 96 miles from Grand Forks, and 181 from Revelstoke. In time Nelson is 5 hours from Grand Forks, and 21 hours 50 minutes from Revelstoke. In time Fernie is 34 hours 30 minutes continuous travelling from Revelstoke, while it is 31 hours from Grand Forks, with a comfortable night's rest at Nelson on the way.

Finally, although I do not suppose there will be a large delegation from the coast, it is important to have the place of convention as handy to the coast as possible. From Vancouver to Revelstoke the time is 18 hours 10 minutes by the ordinary Atlantic express; and from Victoria to Revelstoke 31 hours 10 minutes. From Seattle to Grand Forks is 20 hours. I do not know how long it takes from either Vancouver or Victoria, but I should think that altogether Grand Forks is nearest in time to Victoria, and Revelstoke to Vancouver. I also think that it is a little cheaper from Victoria to Grand Forks, and from Vancouver to Revelstoke. I believe, however, that even the Vancouver people would rather have a trip via Spokane to a great Socialist centre like the Boundary, where they would meet any number of interesting people, and have a large convention, than to go through a barren country to a place so isolated as Revelstoke.

In any case the advantages of the two places are so equal from the coast standpoint, that I think the overwhelming advantages of Grand Forks from the standpoint of the interior should be allowed to settle the matter.

In case any other point should be named, I shall say a few words on the only ones that any sane person would suggest. Nelson would suit Fernie and Nelson locals best, but it is not very handy to Phoenix, Greenwood and Grand Forks. Moreover, it is very inferior to Grand Forks from a Coast standpoint. Nelson is 200 miles from Spokane, while Grand Forks is only 143. From Spokane to Grand Forks is 6 hours and 45 minutes, to Nelson 10 hours and 35 minutes.

Rossland is a little further from Spokane, in time and distance, than Grand Forks; it has no local; and is far away from other locals.

Kamloops has no local it is not near enough to the coast to be at all handy; and it is a long way from every interior local. In fact, I do udt think any interior local except Revelstoke would send a delegate there.

No other Boundary point is half as suitable as Grand Forks.. Greenwood and Phoenix are further away from al loutside points, and the coast people, on reaching Grand Forks from Spkane would have to go on by stage to either Greenwood or Phoenix.

Beyond all these reasons there is a special one for having the convention at Grand Forks. We want to make a deep impression there. Grand Forks is the stumbling block in this provincial constituency. As you know, Phoenix is the most Socialist town worth calling a town, on the American continent. We are far stronger here than the two old parties added together. Cascade is also getting along very nicely. All we want is to make a decent showing at Grand Forks to carry the constituency. Grand Forks is also very important in the Dominion election. It is largely populated by smeltermen, who work 12 hours a day and should be capable of conversion to Socialism. I think if we had a big convention there, held public meetings, &c., we could do a lot of good.

I may also say that Grand Forks is a delightful place, and the delegates would enpoy themselves there.

Please get all the Coast people to vote for Grand Forks. Advise Victoria.

Yours fraternally,
R. B. KERR.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
Permanent Loan and Savings Company

DIVIDEND NO. 12.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum has this day ben declared on the Permanent Stock of the Company for the half year ending June 30th, 1904, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, No. 321 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C., on and after July 15th, 1904.

By order of the Board,
Thos. T. Langlois,
President.

Vancouver, July 8th, 1904.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF B. C. PLATFORM

We, the Socialist Party of British Columbia, 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 owner 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. 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 acomplish 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 British Columbia, 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 in lieu 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 interest 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 oposed 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 interest of the working class alone.

Socialist Directory

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

Socialist Party of British Columbia. Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C. Provincial executive committee: A. R. Stebbings, John Dubberly, L. T. English, R. P. Pettipiece, E. T. Kingsley, Vancouver; O. Lee Charlton, Victoria; E. S. Embree, Greenwood. Ernest Burns, treasurer; **B. Merrill-Burns**, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Local Vancouver, S. P. of B. C., No. 1. Business meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. at headquarters, Ingleside Block (room 1, 2nd floor) 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening in Oddfellows' hall (3rd floor), Sullivan block, Cordova street. Secretary: O. P. Mills, box 836, Vancouver..

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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.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Meets first and third Thursdays in each month, at 7.30 p. m. President, Geo. Dobbin; vice-president, Wm. George; secretary, C. T. Hilton; financial secretary, J. L. Lilley; treasurer, A. N. Harrington; sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Kerr; statistician, E. L. Beuford; trustees, Messrs. Pound, Cross and Thompson; executive committee, Messrs. George and Gothard.

Vancouver Typographical Union, No. 226. Meets the 4th Monday in each month at Union hall. President, Ralph Wilson; vice-president, H. Hubbard; secretary, W. H. Hunt, P. O. Box 66; treasurer, John Watkins; sergeant-at-arms, Jas. Webster; executive committee, A. Pelky, W. Pound, C. Grassie, W. Brand; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, R. P. Pettipiece, W. F. Farrow, George Bartley, George Wilby.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Union hall, Room 2. President, Lumner O'Brien; recording secretary, Urban Chaplin, 2820 Manitoba street. Delegates to Building Trades Council: P. McMurdo, and Taylor, alternate, Greenwell and Rafner. Delegates to T. & L. Council: G. D. Dobbin, J. McLaren, L. C. DeWolfe, G. F. Adams and A. E. Coffin.

Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 28, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening in Union hall. J. R. Ritchie, president; Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer.

Phoenix Trades and Labor Council. Meets every alternate Monday. John Riordan, president; Edward Brown, vice-president; P. H. Lacasse sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Bambury, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 198, Phoenix, B. C.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. Wm. Barnett, president; John Riordan, secretary.

Nanaimo Miners' Union, No. 177, W. F. M. meets every third Saturday from July 2. Alfred Andrews, president; Jonathan Isherwood, P. O. Box 259, Nanaimo, B. C., recording secretary.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—Local No. 213, Meets second and fourth Thursdays at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 3, Ingleside Block. President, J. Dillabough; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr; financial secretary, A. H. Sellar. Address all communications to the hall. All sojourning brethren cordially invited.

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JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
MARTIN LAWLOR Secretary, 11 Waverly Place New York.

Socialist Party of B. C.

From Executive Headquarters

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The Provincial Executive Committee met at Local headquarters on the evening of Aug. 2nd, 1904. Present: E. Dubberly ,A. R. Stebbings, E. T. Kingsley, L. T. English, E. Burns, and the Secretary. Com. Dubberly presided ,and the usual order of business was observed.

Correspondence was received from Van Anda, Victoria, Pheonix, Revelstoke, Nanaimo, Greenwood, Slocan, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, R. B. Kerr, Phoenix, and Local Vancouver. The two latter communications dealt with the matter of naming a location for the provincial convention and it was resolved to publish the arrangment presented in the two letters for the information of the comrades generally.

Monthly reports were received from locals Vancouver, Revelstoke, Nanaimo and Ladysmith.

Payment was authorized for a bill for advertising six weeks in the Western Clarion ($6.00.)

The following places were put in nomination for the location of the provincial convention by the locals indicated:—Vancouver, Vancouver; Revelstoke, Revelstoke; Grand Forks, Phoenix; Grand Forks, Greenwood; Kamloops, Slocan.

It was decided to receive nominations up to the time of going to press, and to limit the period of receiving votes on nomination to Sept. 1st, 1904. After some discussion it was resolved that only a synopsis of executive proceedings be published instead of the entire minutes as formerly.

The Treasurer reported $12.90 received since last meeting, and $6.00 expended for advertising.

* * *

Provincial Convention.

The following places have been nominated as the seat of the annual provincial convention, and are hereby submitted for the general vote:

Vancouver.
Grand Forks.
Revelstoke.
Kamloops.
Victoria.

Voting should be by ballot, and the secretaries should be careful to report the number of ballots cast, as the vote. Only such members as are in good standing are entitled to vote.

Poll closes Thursday, September 1st, 1904.

B. M. BURNS, Secretary.

* * *

Secretary Provincial Executive Committee:

At the business meeting of Local Vancouver held on July 27th, it was decided to place in nomination the city of Vancouver as the seat of the coming party convention, and recommend that same be held between Sept. 26th and Oct. 2nd, in order that delegates from interior points might take advantage of the reduced rates to the Provincial Exhibition which is to be held within those dates.

It was also decided that Local Vancouver should do everything in it power to make the burden as light as possible on interior Locals by providing entertainment for delegates while attending the convention, and in such other ways as found available.

Fraternally,
D. P. MILLS. Secretary.

The receipts and disbursements of Local Vancouver from February 1st to July 1st, 1904, were as follows:

Receipts	$256 60
Disbursements	242 23
Balance July 1st	$ 14 37

* * * *

FROM VICTORIA.

Last Sunday we were favored at our propaganda meeting with the presence of Mrs. B. M. Burns, of your city, who addressed nearly a full house on "The Woman in the Case." She handled her subject very ably, depicted the woman of the leisure class; the toiler, the woman of the home, and the woman of the unfortunate class. Woman's suffrage was discussed pro and con during the evening, the speaker being in favor of it, and said woman must take the matter in her own hands, and agitate and work for her rights, until the desired end is realized. Com. Watters was chairman, and five-minute speeches were delivered by Comrade Ernest Burns and Com. McGregor.

Interest in the Socialist philosophy is manifested by the steady sale of literature at each propaganda meeting, and as we have only the clearest, soundest literature on sale, if the good seed sown bears fruit it will result in an increase of party membership later on. The real test of loyalty to the principles of Socialism is an uncompromising stand with the comrades in the party's ranks.

At our regular business meeting, held Tuesday evening of this week, Victoria was nominated as the place for the convention to be held on or about Labor Day, the vote being as follows: Victoria, 6; Vancouver, 4; Grand Forks, 2.

We advertise our Sunday evening propaganda meetings by engaging a comrade to march through the business part of town on Saturday and Sunday evening with a canvass banner advertising the meeting, place, time, speaker and subject of lecture. Another comrade stands outside the hall at each meeting, inviting passers-by to come in. Both these schemes have proved successful in filling our propoganda meetings.

Yours fraternally,
HAROLD BURNETT,
Literary Agent.

* * * *

The Provincial Executive Committee acknowledges with cordial thanks a donation to the Party funds of $5.00 from a Van Anda comrade, accompanied by an encouraging letter, from which the following excerpts are gleaned:

Secretary of S. P. B. C.

Dear Comrade—I have noticed in the "Clarion" that you have heard nothing from the local here during the last six months, and yesterday I met a very earnest Socialist who is travelling with the blind elocutionist from whom I learned that the party is making a great struggle against great odds in Vancouver.

I joined the local here when it was organized and paid in some money for myself and wife, but too much prosperity, combined with other reasons of less importance, seems to have killed the movement almost before it got fairly started.

I can see no reason, however, why you should not receive dues from at last half a dozen members here, and probably a dozen, for I am sure they would not hesitate if they were only jogged up a litle.

In isolated places like this the unbroken monotony of work and sleep seems to engender a feeling of mental indolence, and all our energy being used up in the process of profit grinding, we become careless about recreation and study and, to a great extent, also, indifferent to passing history in the outside world.

There is, however, a little field here for propoganda and the subject of Socialism has been discussed in an isolated way continuously for the last year, but we do not seem to have the right kind or talent or energy to organize and push the movement publicly.

Our organizer, Mr. Phillips, is down there and you have probably already seen him. Our secretary, Mr. Halliday, is up here and has a forced holiday for a while, so that something might easily be done now towards at least the collection of dues.

I enclose $5.00 as a contribution to thegeneral fund, and I shall consider it my duty in the future, as I have really in the past, to pay in what I can to help the cause, either to this local or to headquarters.

Accept best wishes for the success of your efforts in the Socialist movement.

From the July "Labour Gazette" we learn, "at Winnipeg, Man., unskilled labour is receiving unusually low wages owing to the overstocking of the market, 15 cents an hour being the rate in effect during June." This overstocking resulted from the heavy influx of immigrants lured into Canada from various countries through lying advertisements. It should be soul-satisfying to the ordinary "working plug" to have it brought home to him that instead of being a man, he is nothing but a piece of merchandise, a ware, a commodity, to be shipped hither and yon according to the requirements of an ever shifting market. When too much of him has by some means been shipped into some particular locality has the same effect on the price of labor that too much mutton or cabbage have upon the price of those commodities. Let it be understood that mutton and cabbage have not been brought into this out of any disrespect for them. In fact we have the highest regard for both in suitable quantity and at opportune moment. It does seem, however, that a cabbage head, or one even of mutton, ought to be able to grasp the fact that a commodity has not, and can not be, a man. As Groulund puts it, "wares are only things." As such ware or thing labor is quoted in the "Labour Gazette," and all other market reports.

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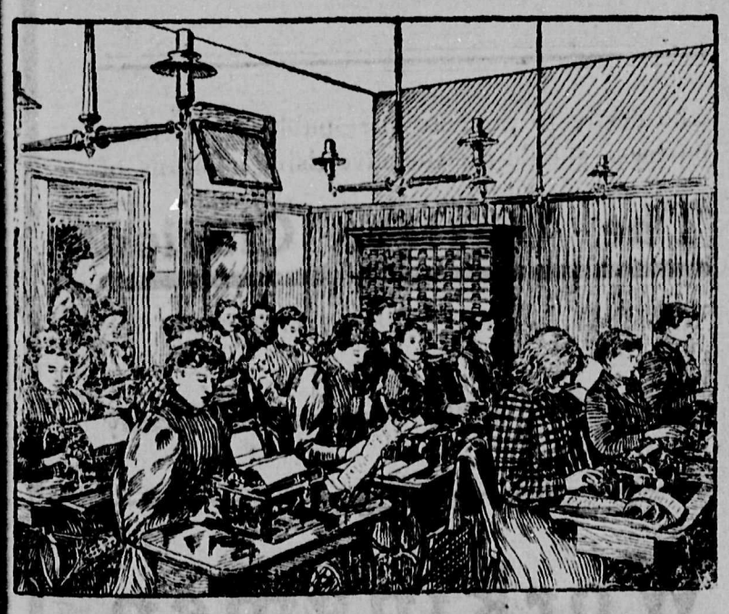

A HINT TO THE GIRLS

A large number of girls are very anxious to come to school and prepare themselves for business. They could easily raise the amount for the course, but they are unable to come on account of the cost of boarding. If you are such kind of a girl, and still ambitious, we will give you a pointer which scores of girls have used, if you will write to us.

GREGG SHORTHAND We have taught the old system or over six years. A year and a half ago we changed to Gregg's and WE COULD NOT BE PAID ENOUGH MONEY TO GO BACK TO THE OLD SYSTEM. GREGG SHORTHAND IS MUCH EASIER TO LEARN, VERY MUCH EASIER TO READ. IT READS LIKE LONGHAND. IT IS DECIDEDLY FASTER TO WRITE. We had a boy 17 years old, acting as police court stenographer in Vancouver, in fact he was too young for the job. He was not a graduate, but he writes GREGG'S.

BOOK-KEEPING. No other school can teach as we do. Every other school uses text-books. We have taught eight years without them. The result is that our book-keepers are real book-keepers and office hands.

Employment during May was brisk. Although not usually a brisk month, June is better in that respect. The following firms engaged graduates of ours: B. C. Fruit Canning Co., Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., barristers; Taylor, Bradburn & Co., Cascade Laundry, The Fairbanks Co., F. Buscambe & Co., Drysdale-Stevenson, Ltd., Federal Life Insurance Co., Canning Co,, Eburne; New England Fish Co., Waterfall, Beasley & Co., C. P. R. Freight Office, Pacific Transfer Co., Yoho Heater Co., A. MacDonald & Co., Ceperley, Rounsfell & Co. The lately appointed permanent court stenographer is also a graduate of the Vogel College.

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CIVILIZATION.

Frederick Engels.

Civilization is, as we have seen, that stage of society, in which the division of labor, the resulting exchange between individuals, and the production of commodities combining them, reach their highest development and revolutionize the whole society.

The production of all former stages of society was mainly collective, and consumption was carried on by direct division of products within more or less small communes. This collective production was confined within the narrowest limits. But it implied the control of production and of the products by single individuals the prewhat became of their product; it did not leave their hands until it was consumed by them. As long as production moved on this basis, it could not grow beyond the control of the producers, and it could not create any strange ghostly forces against them. Under civilization, however, this is the inevitable rule.

Into the simple process of production, the division was gradually interpolated. It undermined the communism of production and consumption, it made the appropriation of products by signle individuals the prevailing rule, and thus introduced the exchange between individuals, in the manner mentioned above. Gradually the production of commodities became the rule.

This mode of production, for exchange, not for home consumption, necessarily passes the products on from hand to hand. The producer gives his product away in exchange. He does no longer know what becomes of it. With the advent of money and of the trader who steps in as a middleman between the producers, the process of exchange becomes more complicated. The fate of the products becomes still more uncertain. The number of merchants is great and one does not know what the other is doing. The products now pass not only from hand to hand, but also from market to market. The producers have lost the control of the aggregate production in their sphere of life, and the merchants have not yet acquired this control. Products and production become the victims of chance. But chance is only one pole of an interrelation, the other pole of which is called necessity. In nature, where chance seems to reign also, we have long ago demonstrated the innate necessity and law that determines the course of chance on every line. But what is true of nature, also holds good of society. Whenever a social function or a series of social processes become too powerful for the control of man, whenever they grow beyond the grasp of man and seem to be felt to mere chance, then the peculiar and innate laws of such processes shape the course of chance with increased elementary necessity. Such laws also control the vicissitudes of the production and exchange of commodities. For the individual producer and exchanger, these laws are strange, and often unknown, forces, the nature of which must be laboriously investigated and ascertained. These economic laws of production are modified by the different stages of production. But generally speaking, the entire period of civilization is dominated by these laws. To this day the product controls the producer. To this day, the aggregate production of society is managed, not on a uniform plan, but by blind laws, that rule with elementary force and find their final expression in the storms of periodical commercial crises.

We have seen that human labor power is enabled at a very early stage of production to produce considerably more than is needed to maintain the producer. We have found that this stage coincided in general with the first appearance of the division of labor and exchange between individuals. Now, it was not long before the great truth was discovered that man may himself be a commodity, and that human labor power may be exchanged and exploited by transforming a man into a slave. Hardly had exchange between men been established, when men themselves were exchanged. The active asset became a passive liability, whether man wanted it or not.

Slavery, which reaches its highest development in civilization, introduced the first great division of an exploited and an exploiting class into socity. This division continued during the whole period of civilization. Slavery is the first form of exploitation, characteristic of the antique world. Then followed feudalism in the middle ages, and wage labor in recent times. These are the three great forms of servitude, characteristic of the three great epochs of civilization. Their invariable mark is either open or, in modern times, disguised slavery.

The stage of commodity production introducing civilization is marked economically by the introduction of (1) metal coins, and, thus, of money as capital, of interest, and of usury; (2) merchants as middlemen between producers; (3) private property and mortgage; (4) slave labor as the prevailing form of production. The form of the family corresponding to civilization and becoming its pronounced custom is monogamy, the supremacy of man over woman, and the monogamous family as the economic unit of society. The aggregation of civilized society is the state, which throughout all typical periods is the state of the ruling class, and in all cases mainly a machine for controlling the oppressed and exploited class. Civilization is furthermore characterized on one side by the permanent introduction of the contrast between city and country as the basis of the entire division of social labor; on the other side the introduction of the testament by which the property holder is nabled to dispose of his property beyond the hour of his death. This institution is a direct blow at the gentile constitution, and was unknown in Athens until the time of Solon. In Rome it was introduced very early, but we do not know when. In Germany it was originated by the priests in order that the honest German might bequeath his property to the church without any interference.

With this fundamental constitution, civilization had accomplished things for which the old gentile society was no match whatever. But these exploits were performed by playing on the most sordid passions and instincts of man, and by developing them at the expense of all of his other gifts. Barefaced covetousness was the moving spirit of civilization from its first dawn to the present day; wealth, and again wealth, and for the third time wealth; wealth, not society, but of the puny individual was its only and final aim. If nevertheless the advanced development of science, and at repeated times the highest flower of art, fell into its lap, this was only due to the fact that without them the highest emoluments of modern wealth would have been missing. Exploitation of one class by another being the basis of civilization, its whole development involves a continual contradiction. Every progress of production is at the same time a retrogression in the condition of the oppressed class, that is of the great majority. Every benefit for one class is necessarily an evil for the other, every new emancipation for one class a new oppression for the other. The most drastic proof of this is furnished by the introduction of machinery, the effects of which are well known today. And while there is hardly any distinction between rights and duties among barbarians, as we have seen, sivilization makes the difference between these two plain even to the dullest mind. For now one class has nearly all the rights, the other class nearly all the duties.

But this is not admitted. What is good for the ruling class, is alleged to be good for the whole of society with which the ruling class identifies itself. The more civilization advances, the more it is found to cover with the cloak of charity the evils necessarily created by it, to excuse them or to deny their existence, in short to introduce a conventional hypocrisy that culminates in the declaration: The exploitation of the oppressed class is carried on by the exploiting class solely in the interest of the exploited class itself. And if the latter does not recognize this, but even becomes rebellious, it is simply the worst ingratitude to its benefactors, the exploiters.

And now, in conclusion, let me add Morgan's judgment of civilization (Ancient Society, page 552):

"Since the advent of civilization, the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interest of its owners that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, however, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property, and define the relations of the state to the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equalty in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes."

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