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HE VICIOUS TRAITS OF CAPITAL

Some Shams and Hypocricies Stripped from the Beast

dealing with a savage beast it ere well to know before hand as uch as possible about its habits, haracteristics and proclivities in eneral, in order to be able to cope ith it at the least possible cost. n view of this impending struggle ith the beast of capital, the near pproach of which is presaged by the umerous skirmishes and picket-ghting now going on on the indus-rial field, the working class will find self in a death grapple with a crea-ure as devoid of human attributes s any savage animal that ever amed the forest. A too thorough nderstanding of the characteristics the beast cannot be obtained by e workers, in order to enable them conquer it and break its strangle-old upon their lives. The revela-ons of a Lawson and others make ain the unscrupulous nature of the ast by laying bare the savage eatment accorded each other in the nflict between competing capital-ts. The cowardly and unscrupulous nning displayed among capitalist ncerns, however, is increased many ld when capital comes to deal with e working class upon which it lives d has its being. Here its native pocricy and cunning is exposed in its naked shamelessness. In spite their artful efforts to hide the uth, it remains for capitalists and eir tools to furnish the evidence at exposes their hand, strips the ask of hypocricy and pretence from eir actions, and exposes them as a of the most unscrupulous villains at ever went unhung.

For its arbitrary and high-handed ion in order to avoid compliance th the eight-hour law, the officials the Western Fuel Company, of Na-mo, have been offering excuses at are upon their very face so pal-bly weak as to be unworthy of ac-ptance. As the action of this pre-us concern is no doubt indicative that which may be expected of hers, in their attempts to nullify e efforts of their employees to les-n their brutal exploitation, it were ll that every workingman should informed of it so that he may alize what he is up against and at sort of treatment to expect om the capitalist beast once he res to threaten its profit.

As throwing light upon the hypo-itical pretence of the gang of vul-res known as the Western Fuel mpany, the following clipped from e Nanaimo Herald of May 23 is pecially valuable, and deserves to read by every worker. By the ove reference to this company no vidious distinction is intended. It merely a fair sample of its tribe:

Nanaimo, Sunday, May 28.

ditor Herald:

Dear Sir:—With your kind permis-on I would like to make a few ob-rvations upon the statement of Mr. oward which appeared in your issue Saturday, May 27th. I believe a reful and critical examination of e company's ultimatum to be all e more necessary for the reason at it received no particular discus-on at the miners' meeting on Sat-day evening. The men dealt ex-usively with the alternate proposi-ons of the management, and, ex-pt incidentally, never settled down the reasons which Mr. Howard ves for putting forward these pro-positions. This, in the writer's opi-on, is a mistake in policy, and y tend to put the miners wrong the eyes of the public. For these asons therefore, you will perhaps rmit a miner to traverse President oward's statement.

In the first place let me say a reful perusal of the pronouncement es not convince me that the ques-on has been, or is being, treated the company purely as a business e; but, on the other hand, the ternative propositions most cer-inly suggest a coloring of politics ended with revenge. Now, as re-ards the length of the working day, that concerns the company is the ss in haulage time and the short-ed day of the company men. Mr. oward can't complain of any in-ry on the part of the contract men d neither he nor Mr. Stockett ven-res the assertion that, under the w law, the diggers at present en-aged cannot keep the hoisting shaft oing full time. Now for the figures they affect the hoisting day and e hours of the company men. Mr. oward states that, under the pres-t conditions the working day is 6½ ours, and that, under the new law, will be reduced to slightly under This may or not be the case. t if it were, just consider the fig-res. A company man is paid 32 or cents an hour, and for the half ur less time which Mr. Howard al-ges the new law will cause him to ork, he asks a reduction of 26 or 27.5 cents. Is their either fairness or justice in such a demand? On his own figures, is it not an outrageous proposal?

Then as to the alternative, transportation to Protection shaft at a cost of 10 cents a day. Consider what that means. An hour a day is added to the miners' hours, he works longer at the face—for that would be the effect of the proposal if it were adopted—and as compensation he suffers a reduction of 10 cents a day. More than that, the change would be unequal in its incidence. Only part of the men employed in No. 1 shaft would be affected. In other words, because an eight-hour act has been passed against the "timely protests" of an autocratic operating company, a part of a section of a body of men are to be grossly penalized. Sir, the offer was not made to be accepted, and in this connection there are two other vital facts which should never for a moment be lost sight of. The first is that, after all is said and done, the eight-hour law merely restores the old order of things which the present company themselves altered. The old working day, be it never forgotten, was an eight-hour day. It has grown to its present length merely because the men have been powerless to make an effective protest against the crafty and arbitrary action of the company, and if compensation be asked for the withdrawal of privileges to which the company never had a shadow of right, remember (this is the second fact) they have had it in full and in excess. The concessions the management received on the restarting of No. 1 must have surprised even Mr. Howard. Never in his most sanguine moments could he ever have expected to get as much as he did. All the same, the thing to remember is that the company obtained a substantial reduction in wages, and, as a kind of Yankee compensation, proceeded to lengthen the hours of the men. The new law does nothing more than restore the old order of things, and, strange as it may seem, the fact remains that the men have already paid in cash and paid heavily for it.

This, of course, is the crux of the whole question and discussing its various issues I have already spread myself over a good deal of what follows in Mr. Howard's letter. But to resume. The next point is the small coal. Here Mr. Howard so words his statement as to convey the idea that one is fool enough to believe that any coal company expects to sell its small coal at a profit. It is the gross price which determines profit. This and the president's following statement about competition and the company's loss on the year's work must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. The surest sign of a pinched market is a slack trade, and no one in his senses will believe that such an alert provident business man as Mr. Howard undoubtedly is, would ever have sanctioned the sinking of such a tremenduous amount of capital both at No. 1 and at the Bay if the margin of profit was so perilously near the vanishing line. At any rate, as evidence in a case where a question of wages is in dispute, this statement would carry more conviction if it came from a respectable firm of accountants.

This much of Mr. Howard's letter, it seems to me, was written to bamboozle the men, and the remainder appears to have been intended to mislead the public. "It was the fixed policy of the company, says the president, not to tamper with the wage rates nor with other questions that would tend to disturb the relations between the company and the men." I have already shown, and it is common knowledge, that the policy and the action of the company have been the very opposite of this. Wages were substantially reduced; men have been turned back home who were actually at the pithead before the whistle blew at 7 o'clock, and the laying-out question has been reduced to a point which is as intolerable as it is unfair. And Mr. Howard says there has been no tampering and then follows his deliberate misstatement by a tirade in which the business man allows himself to be carried away by his political animus and a spirit of revenge. And we have all heard of these mathematical determinations before. Every law of reform ever placed upon a statute book has produced them. Let the management send the men down by a list of names or numbers, so many men to a cage, and I am willing to wager all I possess that his mathematical determination proves at fault at the first turn.

This is all of Mr. Howard's letter that requires an answer, for he would hardly expect any one of us to be caught by the cant of the "sacredness of the welfare of the employees and their dependencies." To the modern operator the one and only sacred thing is profit. I have no kick coming because he seeks by all the means at his command to make it as large as possible. Society, and by society I mean the whole human family, has accepted it as the first principle of existence, and the Christian church has put it above the Lord's prayer. The point for us to secure, so long as we are able, is a tolerable living. I have not been doing that as things are, and a little more of Mr. Howard and life will not be worth living. The above, sir, is my view of the case, and I must humbly apologize to you for the inordinate length at which I have written. I am,

Yours, etc.,

Miner.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the company has announced the suspension of operations at No. 1 shaft, and it becomes more than ever necessary that every person should understand the reasons for this piece of vengeful tyranny. As to this last act in the tragedy I may have something to say, with your permission, of course, in your next issue.

HOLD ON !

Hold on! hold on! For heaven's sake stop! In answer to the circular sent out last week asking delinquents to pay up, we are being flooded with money and don't know what to do with it. Altogether we have received during this week the magnificent sum of $9.40. Five generous souls have paid $1 each, two big-hearted fellows paid us $2 each, and another paid us 40 cents to date and stopped his paper. We have now all the money we can use for a year or two, and a limited sum to loan at 5 per cent. on first mortgage on real estate. Farm property preferred.—Exchange.

MAY DAY IN WARSAW

Working People Brutally Massacred in Polish Capital

Knowing full well that with the public pulse in a condition of feverish excitement in consequence of the recent uprisings, and their brutal repression at the hands of the authorities, a spark would suffice to again fire the train of slaughter and bloodshed, the Polish Socialist Party decided to hold no demonstrations in the streets of Warsaw on the first of May. With more than 20,000 cutthroats and ruffians, known as soldiers, in the city it was easily foreseen that the offering of even the slightest excuse would be taken advantage of by these uniformed assassins to indulge their lust for murder. It was decided, however, to do no work upon that day, and all factories and shops were closed, and no cabs or trams were running. But in spite of all precautions, the bloodthirsty military was not to be balked of its prey, nor denied the opportunity of indulging its murderous propensities. To those who are inclined to look with pride upon our own incipient assassins, and applaud them as they parade the streets bedecked in gaudy trappings of their infamous calling, the following, which we clip from an exchange should be interesting reading, as showing to what depths of infamy the human animal can sink when inoculated with the military virus and trained in its horrible school. The reading of it should turn their pride into disgust, and their applause into curses.

"The crowd in the streets was mainly composed of workers wearing red ties. Towards noon some of the members of the Social-Democrats of the Kingdom of Poland gathered near Zelazna street and displayed red flags, they soon became more numerous, and advanced singing. At first the military did not interfere, but a commissary of police called on the bearer of a flag to give it up. He refused, and the police official shot him dead with a revolver. This was the signal of the massacre; soldiers appeared from all sides, and fired volleys, the cavalry charged, and a frightful slaughter followed. The crowd was unarmed, and fell an easy prey to the brutes in uniform. Pregnant women, old men and children were cut down by sword and pierced by bayonet. Thirty-one were killed and more than one hundred wounded, of whom twenty-six have already died. The wounded are in a pitiable state; legs are shattered by balls, hands cut off, and bodies otherwise mutilated."

The perpetration of these horrors upon unarmed and defenceless people does not in the least shock smug capitalist society, the slaughtered and maimed were merely of the working class and who by their songs and flag display had dared to question the right of the brutal ruling class to suck their blood. And the military, the splendid soldiery, which so valiently resented the affront to ruling-class dignity were what the military always is, merely a band of hired murderers employed by the rulers to do the murdering which they are too cowardly to undertake themselves. The modern ruling class is a courageaus class when it comes to figuring profit. They are also bold as lions upon the field of battle, provided they can hire weak-minded and conscienceless fools to do the fighting while they stay at home and thumb the ledger.

There will be May Days and other days in Warsaw, days upon which undoubtedly the paving stones will be reddened with human blood, but it will not be altogether the blood of the working class.

THE TEAMSTERS STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Four thousand teamsters locking the wheels of commerce in the great Chicago strike!

Why, it is simply terrible! some five or ten years ago these teamsters were considered mere dogs and mules and they were treated like dogs and mules. Somehow they got it into their heads that, after all, a teamster was a human being, like Montgomery, Marshall Field and the rest of them, and that human beings should have some rights. They organized. They asserted their manhood. They made their demands.

The giant of Labor is opening his eyes. He may be ignorant—you are to blame for it. He may be unpolished in manners—you are to blame for it. He may make mistakes and blunders—you are to blame for it. He may disturb your peace—you are to blame for it. But he is rising, he is rising, he is coming to claim his own. Ignorant or wise, mistakes or no mistakes, disturbing your peace or not, he is rising in rebellion against the injustice and crimes of ages, he is rising to proclaim the reign of labor, the reign of economic freedom, the reign of humanity.

You call the Chicago strike a rebellion. You are right. Put it down by the force of arms, it will break out tomorrow in some other part of the country. It is a revolution, gentlemen! And your capitalist system is the cause of it. You are dancing on the volcano. Your Citizen's Alliance, your police, your militia, your federal troops, your mercenary judges cannot check it, cannot change its course. Like the atmosphere loaded with the almighty powers of electricity will produce the storm with its dangers and its good effects, the economic and social atmosphere of your capitalist system is loaded with the natural forces of social revolution — luxury, poverty, discontent, ignorance, brutality, greed, crime. New York yesterday, Chicago today, some other city tomorrow! Battles of the advance guards with all their horrors! We are not responsible for them.

If force of arms could prevent such a march of human progress and civilization Julius Caesar would not have lost his empire, Charles the First and Louis the Sixteenth would not have lost their royal hats and heads, King George would not have given up the American colonies and czarism would live forever.

The struggles of the human family for a higher civilization were never fought in the parlors and dining halls of kings and lords, but down in the depths of poverty and misery And the struggles for labor's emancipation will not be decided at the Citizen's Alliance banquets where David M. Parry, chiefs of police, police commissioners, and priests and rabbis make wise speeches and drink champagne, and love-cups are presented to industrial lords and commercial pirates. Kid gloves and silk hats, banquet speeches and champagne and love-cups will not solve the labor problem, The Farleys, Dewars and Durrys may break strikes but they cannot break the labor movement. Sooner or later the forces will join hands in the political rebellion under the banner of Socialism, take charge of the powers of government and end the anarchy of capitalism forever.

History's iron law will repeat itself.—St. Louis Labor.

Soap was first manufactured in England in the 16th century, but if report be true the need of it existed for some time prior thereto.

In the process through which changes are gradually effected during the capitalist period, science and invention, diverted from all humane purpose to the selfish ends of the ruling class, are the chief factors.—Ex.

No compromise! The dispossesors must be dispossessed. The instruments of callective labor must be collectively owned by the whole people, no longer despotically "governed" by a class, but self-administered in a co-operative commonwealth.—Exchange.

In the light of capitalist development it begins to be perceived that the real issue involves the foundation of the existing social order and cannot be fought out on the old lines of battle; that on the economic field labor is impotent, and that capital must be attacked in its political stronghold.—Exchange.

It appears to be almost as quiet in Chicago as in Manchuria. There has not been a union man or scab killed in over 24 hours. This may be taken as evidence that the rumor that the "class struggle" was on in that city had little or no foundation in fact.

WHY PEACE CANNOT PREVAIL

Why Production for Profit Makes War Inevitable

Socialism and Universal Peace.

A meeting of the Friends Association of Toronto was held at 141 College street in that city on the 19th of May, President W. G. Brown in the chair, at which the question of how to promote the cause of Peace was considered. President Brown and Rev. Dr. Courtice presented the claims of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, the object of which is to substitute international arbitration for war as a means of settling disputes. It was explained that membership did not involve opposition to all wars or the establishment of armaments, and reference was made to the progress made in the last few years in enlisting the support of rulers and statesmen in the movement.

Comrade Phillips Thompson, of Local Toronto, who had been invited to address the meeting on "Socialism and Universal Peace," said he would attempt to show the futility of trying to bring about an era of peace among nations without first eradicating the causes of war. The great cause of war was the competitive system of production. He gave a brief exposition of the principles and aims of revolutionary Socialism, pointing out that with the enormous expansion of industrial production, and the impoverishment of the workers caused by the accumulation of surplus value, it was a vital necessity with the capitalists of every country where the modern industrial system prevailed to seek new markets to exploit, hence nearly all wars were caused by the desire for commercial expansion. Other plausible pretexts might be advanced, but that was the underlying motive of those who controlled the situation and created public opinion—the capitalist class. Both the South-African war and the American conquest of the Philippines were inspired by need to find new markets; indeed, the motive was frequently plainly avowed by the less hypocritical and more outspoken advocates of militarism.

Capitalism is King.

The speaker proceeded to show that capitalism was the real ruler and dictated the policy of all governments to subserve its own interests. Emperors, Kings, Presidents and so-called statesmen were merely the ornamental figureheads—the puppets—who went through the motions as the money-bags pulled the wires. Capitalism controlled all the influences and agencies by which society was governed or public opinion formed, including all branches of government, the press, the churches and the colleges. The man in a position where he could exercise any sort of influence, if he did not think and act in accordance with the ruling class, was either bribed or terrorized into silence, or if these tactics failed, was ostracised and black-listed. Public opinion today was reactionary on the question of militarism, simply because it suited the interests of capitalism that it should be so. Apart from the need of new markets to be secured by wars of aggression upon weak or "uncivilized" natives, there were several other reasons why the predatory class upheld militarism and favored the maintenance of large armies and navies. They wanted to have a force available in case of labor disputes to shoot or bayonet strikers. Troops and militiamen were in constant requisition in the United States for that purpose, despite the alleged pacific disposition of President Roosevelt.

In Canada we had seen soldiers just returned from murdering the Boers called out to suppress strikes and going on this shameful work joyfully, saying they were glad to be on active service again. Again military service absorbed a number of the unemployed of turbulent and reckless disposition who might otherwise be dangerous in labor troubles. Wars consumed and wasted surplus products and so made business good and put money in circulation. It was one of the anomalies of the economic situation under the system of production for profit that the waste and destruction of large quantities of goods by fire, shipwreck or war, gave a stimulus to trade and promoted "prosperity." War times were always good times—for the country that wasn't invaded. Moreover wars distracted public attention from questions of social reform, and perverted and brutalized public sentiment. The people idolized military heroes, such as Lord Roberts, the wholesale murderer of women and children, and humanitarian considerations were lost sight of. All these things tended to give capitalism a longer lease of life.

Socialism the Only Way.

Peace and Arbitration Societies which appealed to capitalist governments on moral and humane grounds to cease from war were wasting their efforts. War and the encouragement of the military spirit were the natural and inevitable outcome of the competitive system. In upholding militarism the exploiting class were controlled by the instinct of self-preservation. They were pursuing their economic interests and moral considerations had no place in their calculations. Men were blind and deaf to such appeals when their class interests were at stake. As to treaties providing for arbitration tribunals, they were not worth the paper they were written on. They would be as ropes of sand as soon as it suited the purpose of the ruling class in any country to break them. It would hardly be asserted that they were stronger or more binding than the American Constitution or the Canadian Constitution, yet both of these were torn to shreds when it suited Capitalism to do so.

International Socialism was the only genuine peace movement because it sought to remove the causes of war and to abolish militarism by abolishing the profit-mongering system. Capitalism recognized the brotherhood of all workers. It hailed as friends and comrades the toilers everywhere and urged them to unite in the common cause instead of allowing their masters to sow the seeds of discord among them by arousing the prejudices of race, creed and nationality. That its teachings had not been in vain was shown by the fact that while one of the fiercest wars known in history, the Russian-Japanese struggle was being waged, the Russian and Japanese Socialists exchanged fraternal greetings and mutually proclaimed their conviction that it was the governments not the peoples of their respective countries who were at enmity. The only way to secure universal peace was to appeal not to the instruments of capitalist despoilers, but to the

Class-Consciousness of the Workers,

and to show them that by taking up arms against their brethren at the bidding of their masters they were riveting the shackles upon their own limbs. By capturing the powers of government Socialists would put an end to war for ever. The sincere friends of peace would recognize the danger of Imperialism which a self-interested clique were attempting to force upon Canadians by the bribe of a commercial preference. The real object was to obtain the contributions of Canada in men and money for wars of aggression. Labor is of no country and it was useless to talk of patriotism and the need of defending "our country" to men who didn't own a single foot of it, and had to hunt for a job wherever they could find it regardless of international boundary lines. The speaker had been asked what would happen in case everyone refused to fight in case of invasion? Well, so far as the workingman was concerned nothing worse could happen than what occurs every day when a man loses his job in Toronto or Hamilton and crosses the line to get work in Buffalo or Detroit. What difference did it make to him whether he saw the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes overhead? They both represented class and cast domination.

An interesting discussion followed, several of the speakers expressing sympathy with some of Comrade Thompson's views, while criticising his conclusions in a friendly spirit. A resolution was adopted rendering the thanks of the Association to Comrade James Simpson, Socialist representative on the Toronto Board of Education, for his action in opposing the taking up of contributions in the schools for the South African Memorial fund.

MEN ANXIOUS TO WED.

A Bonestel, S. D., dispatch says:—Because about ten thousand men of all ages, from every state in the union want to marry to one hundred and twenty women who are eligible for matrimony and drew homesteads on the Rosebud Indian reservation, these one hundred and twenty women have formed a mutual protective association.

The man who marries into the family must first show that he is able to work a farm, and must put in a whole season at ploughing, sowing and harvesting. After he does all this work, for which the object of his affections receives the reward, the applicant may be rejected if he does not please the owner of the homestead.

But if his work has been done well; if there has been no grumbling; if the furrows have been straight and even; then the man may possibly become the possessor of a wife and a quarter section of good Rosebud land.

Miss Ruth Pyrtle, formerly of Lincoln, Neb., where she taught in the public schools, is president of the new society, and Miss Estelle Salle, formerly of Mexico, Mo., is vice-president.

The government published a list of the women who drew homsteads at the allotment, and 10,000 men thro'-out the country have proposed marriage.

Class-consciousness in the required degree cannot be the hotbed product of blind and fitful discontent; nor can its manifestations be collective outbursts of ignorant passion, inevitably followed by collapse and submission. It must be the cool, mental result of intelligent perception manifesting itself on all occasions by perfect agreement and spontaneous action.—Exchange.

The combined forces of labor, as against the combined forces of capital, have the same relative power to overcome the adverse conditions of the labor market as the employees of a single factory have against the owners thereof.

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SATURDAY ... ... June 3, 1905

ITS POUND OF FLESH.

Any one at all familiar with the history of British Columbia is well aware that the coal deposits within the Province have furnished the opportunity, to those who have been fortunate enough to get possession of them, to reap enormous profits from the labor of they who brought the coal to the surface and made it available for human use. This has been especially true of the deposits upon Vancouver Island, owing to the excellent quality of the coal found there, coupled with its close proximity to tide-water which insures convenient and cheap transportation to market. The deposits at Nanaimo are in this latter respect more favorably located than any other, as the coal is loaded into ocean-going ships directly at the mouth of the mine.

The Nanaimo mines are at present the property of a capitalist concern known as the Western Fuel Company which took over the property some years since from a former company. It is stated that this company has extensive interests elsewhere, including distributive facilities in San Francisco through which its product is marketed. As this capitalist concern has grown up, in so far as Nanaimo is concerned, there has concentrated under its hand the power of life and death to that little community. Being capitalist property, the mines are, of course, not operated in order that they who depend upon expending their labor-power in them in order to exist, may be able to do so.

They are operated solely for the purpose of pouring a stream of profit into the pockets of the owners, that delectable bunch of parasites who make up the personnel of the Western Fuel Company. Just who these parasites are who sap the substance of the Nanaimo miners is not known to the latter. With perhaps an exception or two, it is safe to say that they do not live in Nanaimo, and it is especially safe to say that the majority of them never saw the place. Outside of an occasional one who may have participated in the operation of the mine in some supervisory capacity, not one of them ever even so much as lifted a finger in developing the mine and bringing forth the product. But individually and severally they have fulfilled to the letter their parasitic function of exacting their pound of flesh. In this they have exemplified their capitalist character in a way that challenges admiration. They have been true to the instincts, breeding and ethics of their class.

Like their fellows elsewhere, the miners of Nanaimo have been fretting and chafing under the yoke of exploitation during recent years. Under the wily management of the old company, the predecessors of the present one, the art of skinning them was practiced in a manner closely conforming to the teachings of Christian science, powerfully aided by insistent and opportune "suggestion," furnished by a notorious decoy whose name is unmentionable, but who at least possessed the wisdom to accept his reward upon this side of the grave, in the shape of a seat at Ottawa, rather than take chances upon getting one among the elect beyond the clouds. Gradually the men got their eyes open. As the knife went down to the quick they realized that pain followed its every stroke in spite of "suggestion" to the contrary. With the advent of the new company, engineered and officered from the United States, that land where the skinning process has long since been reduced to a science, and is practiced without regard to the squeals of its victims, the scales more rapidly fell from their eyes. They began to understand, to see, and to realize, how that exploitation that kept them in poverty and misery was made possible, and to look for relief in the only direction from which relief could come. They elected a member of the Socialist party to the Provincial House, and that which they had been for years demanding, an "eight-hour day from bank to bank," was forced through the house against strenuous opposition. But capital is not too easily balked of its prey. Its pound of flesh must be delivered full weight. Its appetite is insatiable. If it cannot satisfy it one way it will try another. The Western Fuel Company suddenly discovered that its margin of profit was so small that with the inauguration of the shorter day it would be wiped out entirely, and the men would have to agree to a corresponding reduction in wages or the mine must close. The old sterotyped arguments to substantiate its claims were offered, but the workmen would not swallow, and at this writing it is reported that the mine has been closed until such time as the objectionable law has either been repealed or so modified as to be of no avail to the men.

Daniel Webster once said upon the floor of the Congress of the United States that "he who controls your bread, controls your ballot." It would appear from the action of the Western Fuel Company that it was attempting to prove the truth of Webster's assertion. By cutting off the subsistence of the people of Nanaimo the company evidently intends to compel them to abandon those political demands that at least a large portion of them deem vital to their welfare. If the Western Fuel Company can successfully force the issue it will again be in a position to take its pound of flesh. If it fails, Nanaimo is to be made another "deserted village." No more convincing proof could be required of the truth of the assertion made by the Socialist, that capital is a thing without conscience or honor, that blasts and withers everything good that comes within its accursed reach. It is the one thing that today stands between the working class, the only useful portion of human society, and the comfort and enjoyment that ought to be its portion by virtue of its usefulness as the sole producer of wealth. It is the brutal and arbitrary rule of capital that closes the Nanaimo mine in the face of some hundreds of people who depend upon its operation for their sustenance, rather than its pound of flesh should be short weight.

TheNanaimo men will very likely be forced to go elsewhere in search of employment, as millions of their fellows are doing in these glorious capitalist days. Let "no compromise and no surrender" be their watchword. Let them be strong of heart and full of courage, for the day is not far distant when from every city, town village and hamlet the demand will arise for the dethronement of capital and the abolition of the wage system. It will not be a demand of words, but a demand of action at the hands of a working class that is even now rapidly becoming aroused to a realization of what to do and how to do it. These are days not to be lost in lamenting over what might have been, but to be used in determining what shall be.

On to the day of Labor's triumph, from which capital and its pound of flesh shall become but a hated memory.

WITH BATED BREATH.

The toiling millions of the world are awaiting with bated breath the action to be taken by that no doubt well-meaning band of labor disciples which is to meet in the City of Chicago during the present month, for the purpose of launching some sort of a union that will make it possible to fit a large number of workers into a limited number of jobs. When this is once accomplished, greedy and arrogant capital will be speedily brought to its knees, and forced to supplicate for mercy at the feet of the aroused giant of Labor, who will henceforth refuse to carry the burdens of the world except he receives higher wages and better things gets well under way and the things gets well dnder way and the giant "feels his oats," which he cannot help doing as a result of having thus found the magician's wand, at the touch of which an overstocked labor market, the erstwhile barrier in his "pathway to better conditions," shall vanish, it is indeed no far cry to the time when he, the giant, shall have become the haughty and arrogant master, whose dictum becomes the law that none dare dispute, while capital, meek, humble, apologetic and submissive, shall cower at his feet and lick the dust from his patent leathers with which his increased wages will enable him to be shod. That which is involved in such a transmogrification which will make the former slave the master, and the former master the slave, is a "consumation devoutly to be wished," but now that we have gotten on to the how to do it, it seems so absolutely simple and easy that we are "flabbergasted" to think that we were so stupid as not to have seen it before.

Unfortunately there are captious and carping ones who will, in spite of all assurance to the contrary, still persist in having their doubts of the feasibility of the plan. They will still stubbornly insist that even after the successful launching of the new craft, the iron laws of capitalist production will not cease to operate, nor the commodity character of labor-power be lost. These pig-headed ones will persist in asserting that the inflexible laws of exchange inherent in capitalist production, will still determine upon what basis alone commodities can exchange with each other in the market, and stupidly refuse to make an exception even in favor of the workingman's commodity, labor-power. While we are forced to admit that the searching analysis of capitalist production made by Marx, brought him to certain conclusions that still remain unshaken and uncontroverted, we are conscious of the fact that Marx has been dead some years, while "Father" Hagerty is living today, therefore, what "Father" Hagerty says goes with us, whether it squares with fact, reason and common sense or not. And the good "Father" says the wheel plan of salvation for the working class is the only one that can be depended upon to roll on to victory, and what he says we, of course, accept, doubting Thomases to the contrary notwithstanding.

We, too, await with bated breath the meeting of the Chicago conclave to officiate at the accouchment of a genuine labor movement, one that will not only strike terror to the heart of greedy capital, but confound the confounded doubter as well. Under its protecting banner the toilers of the land will rally millions strong and with haughty air and independent mien lay down their dictum to greedy capital even as that monster now lays it down to them. If an insolent employer so far forgets himself as to discharge an employee, or refuse to pay the wage he demands, all hands will quit work until the discharged one is reinstated, or his demand complied with. No scab shall be allowed to work at any price or under any circumstances, upon the principle that an injury to one is an injury to all. By easy stages will the workers encroach upon the profits of the capitalists until bye and bye, after a while, they will obtain the full product of their toil without any person suspecting that to have been their purpose, for knowing how it had been brought about.

We await the outcome in joyful anticipation of the time when we can give the doubting Thomases the merry ha! ha! Our "I told you so" is already in large type.

ITS LEGITIMATE PURPOSE.

If one were asked why the production of wealth were carried on, he would probably reply that it was for the purpose of supplying people with needful things. This might, or might not, be true, and would be determined by the circumstances surrounding such production, and the conditions under which it was carried on. Under primitive society, while the powers of wealth production were still lying latent and undeveloped within its bosom, it is undoubtedly true that such wealth production as was at that time carried on was for the purpose of supplying the producers with the things needful for their comfort and well-being. But today, with these powers developed to a point of productivity undreamed of in the olden time, it is by no means true.

The production of today is, in the main, carried on, for the purpose of enabling those who own the resources of the earth and the implements of labor to obtain something for nothing, at the expense of those who do not own and are, therefore, compelled to labor in order to exist. That the workers, they who are without ownership in the means of production, do engage in production by selling their labor-power to the employers for the purpose of obtaining needful things, is but incidental to capitalist production. That this is entirely foreign to its purpose is proven by the readiness with which the employers of labor equip their factories, etc., with such mechanical devices as will enable them to dispense with the services of human workers.

Under capitalist production, profit is the sole consideration. To the capitalist labor-power is merely a commodity, in the purchase of which he must perforce be guided by the same rule that applies to the purchase of any other. That is, he must drive as favorable a bargain as possible with the owner. He cannot allow his better feelings or sentiments to influence him in the matter, lest his interests suffer by his profits dropping off. In all candor he is legitimately entitled to all the profit he can squeeze from the process, even to the extent of sacrificing the health and shortening the life of the laborer. It is purely a business proposition, cold and callous, and unaffected by any fine-spun sentiment or humanitarian appeal.

Upon the altar of profit is being sacrificed not only the bone and flesh and blood and marrow of the race, but those higher aspirations and loftier conceptions, towards the realization of which mankind has been struggling during all the ages of its existence.

The legitimate purpose of capitalist production is the making of profit for the owners of capital, regardless of the consequences to human society as a whole. These consequences may be seen on every hand; in the sweltering mass of poverty and misery prevalent in every great centre of population; in the startling increase of vice and crime prevailing in all strata of human society; in the increasing pomp and power and magnificence displayed by the upper class, and the ever more aggravated and debasing pauperism among the lower; in the ruthless destruction of the home; in the tearing asunder of the marriage tie; the breaking up of the family and the destruction of all ties of kinship and fraternity; in wars of conquest with their wholesale murder and destruction; in the ever growing repressive powers of governments as evidenced by the policeman's club, the bayonet of the soldiery and the courts' injunction, and a thousand other evils, none of which can successfully deny their parentage. All are the legitimate consequences of the rule of capital, and capitalist production, which makes of the world's workers a tribe of slaves, and their lives a veritable hell from the cradle to the grave.

Capitalist society is based upon the enslavement of labor. The enslavement of labor is of itself an unclean thing, and without warrant in any code of morals and ethics based upon the precepts of common decency. Based upon an unclean thing, builded as it were upon a monstrous infamy, a foul and loathsome foundation, it must needs bring forth a train of evil consequences, of foul, loathsome and unclean things. "An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit." High types of life are not bred in sewers. A rose cannot bloom in a dank and noisome cellar. The honor of man, and the virtue of woman, the innocence and the happy laughter of childhood, by the same token succumb to the blighting influences of the shambles, slave pens and purliens, of capitalist production. That even traces of these virtues are still in evidence among humankind after the lapse of ages of slavery is a splendid tribute to the inherent goodness of man, and the strength of his moral fibre, and one that gives rich promise of glorious possibilities once these qualities find opportunity to grow, develop and blossom unrestricted and unconfined. It is needless to add that this opportunity can only be afforded when the workers of the world shall have broken the rule of capital, taken collective possession of the resources of the earth and the instruments of wealth production, and substituted production for use, with a mutual administration of mutual affairs for the common good, as its guiding principle, instead of the present capitalist production whose guiding force is, profits for masters and wages for slaves.

With the legitimate purpose of capitalist production being effectually carried out upon every hand, no person who defends that system is justified in crying out against or holding up his hands in horror at, its consequential fruits. Let him defend that avalanche of poverty, misery, vice, crime and shame which all but overwhelmns the world today, even as he defends the system of property from which it springs. As he honors the parent let him honor its offspring.

QUESTIONS.

A correspondent at Fernie asks if it would not be a good idea to "open a question box in the Clarion's columns somewhat on the same lines of the Appeal to Reason." We are ready at all times to answer any reasonable question, that is provided we happen to possess the necessary qualifications to do so. If we find ourselves lacking in this, we will cheerfully make acknowledgement. Questions along the line of "what are you going to do under Socialism with the man who won't work?" or the man who spits on the floor, or the fellow who insists upon wearing his coat where his pants ought to be, should be sent to the "Appeal" office direct. We do not possess the gift of being able to reveal the future, and therefore confess our inability to solve these weighty problems. Furthermore, we have no assurance that we shall be charged with the office of dealing with such cases under Socialism, therefore, the motive of material interest to impel us to make the bluff of possessing the necessary wisdom to deal with them is lacking. Any questions dealing with the conditions and circumstances surrounding the working class here and now and bearing upon the solution of the so-called labor problem, will be given due and careful consideration.

Is it true as rumored that the conduct of members of the Vancouver militia while on board the C.P.R. steamer Charmer on the way to Victoria on the 24th of May, was so disgraceful and the language indulged in so vile, that the transportation company was forced out of respect for the feelings of the women and children to provide them with a separate boat for the return trip? If so the eminently wide-awake newspapers of this neighborhood overlooked an important news item, as none of them mentioned the occurrence. If the rumor be true it need cause no surprise as such conduct is quite equal in dignity with that of militarism as a calling.

A recent ruling of Judge Bell, Massachusetts excludes union men from jury service in labor cases, and the men are making a lot of fuss about it. The only weakness in the ruling is that it did not exclude all workers whether union or not. What business have they sitting on juries to try cases against their masters anyway. It would be equally logical to have allowed negro slaves before the war to do likewise. Why its too ridiculous to think about. The place for slaves is at work, and not sitting on juries, poking their slavish snouts into their masters' business.

LABOR SITUATION.

The condition of unemployment in Winnipeg is becoming serious. All the work that opens up with the opening of a new and busy season is now under way, and there are far more men employed than ever before in the history of the west, and still there was never such a surplus as now exists. The Commercial said recently:

"It is really pitiable to see the eagerness with which the occasional openings for employment in this city are sought after by idle men; and one is led to wonder how so many of them came to be here without prospect of anything to do or money to live upon."

The lumberman and Contractor admits that wages have been cut severely, and that young fellows outbid men with others dependent upon them and accept as low as 20 cents per hour.

Notwithstanding the boom prices that prevail, common labor is in many cases being paid for at $1.50 per day.

These are facts, and the workers ought to know them.

From the indications to hand we draw the inference that there will soon be a move made in the city to bonus this, that and the other industrial proposition, and one of the chief arguments to be used to foist this vicious policy on the people will be the necessity of providing opportunities to work for the unemployed.

Great is the immigration policy.—Winnipeg Voice.

Socialist Directory

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

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA. Headquarters, Vancouver, B. C. Dominion Executive Committee, A. R. Stebbings, John E. Dubberley, Ernest Burns, C. Peters, Alf. Leah, A. J. Wilkinson, treasurer; J. G. Morgan, secretary, 551 Barnard St., Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, No. 1, S. P. of B. C. Business meetings every Wednesday evening in the headquarters, Ingleside block (room 1, second floor), 313 Cambie street. Educational meetings every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the Sullivan Hall, Cordova street. D. P. Mills, secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 2, S. P. of C. H. J. B. Harper, secretary, Rock Bay Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

LOCAL REVELSTOKE, No. 7. H. Seigfried, secretary, P.O. box 208, Revelstoke, B. C.

LOCAL NANAIMO, No. 3. Daniel Livingstone, secretary, Box 452, Nanaimo, B. C.

LOCAL GREENWOOD, No. 9, Abel Hallberg, secretary.

LOCAL VANANDA, No 22. Edward Upton, secretary, Vananda, Texada Island, B. C.

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324 Hastings Street - Vancouver, B. C.

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 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. 1, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners hall. Wm. Barnett, president; Archie F. Berry, 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 1 Ingleside Block. President W. Blackstock; recording secretary, R. McDougall; financial secretary, H. Elsden. Address all communications to the hall. All sojourning brethren cordially invited.

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When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three edges, and some times only on two. John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia is a non-union concern.

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

HOW MUCH LONGER?

"How much longer are we going o acknowledge our ignorance? How uch longer shall we permit our cororate and political masters to asme the privilege to do the thinking r the producing class? Knowing the ower which we still possess through e ballot, if we shall continue to e wage and political slaves, sttuging to better our condition through mple trade unionism, then we are titled to no consideration, and the me is not far distant when, unless e working men and women of this untry awaken to their strength d power and while they still have e right of franchise, destroy forer a system which makes millionres and paupers, then they will be peless indeed."

The above is from Charles Moyer, resident of the Western Federation Miners, in his address to the thirenth annual convention of that dy held at Salt Lake City, Utah, st month. Well may others bedes Mr. Moyer ask these questions, d right well may they arrive at e same conclusions.

The working class is today a mighforce in human society that is ly held in leash because of its own norance. Once the bonds of ignorce be broken and there is no pow on earth that can prevent that ss from breaking the bondage of es and becoming a class of freen. The supreme task of the hour to awaken the workers to an unrstanding of the mechanism and rking of the present system, that rks such grievous hardships upon m and to saturate them with h a knowledge of the indisputable t that nothing short of the comte overthrow of the rule of capican bring them any permanent ief as a class. The sooner they e made conversant with the fact t as long as the wage system reins they will still be helpless vicns of its labor market, to be bufed about by its ever changing conions, the sooner will they be ripe d ready for its overthrow through exercise of the political power ich they possess.

There is no person worthy of the e of labor leader, and no organiion deserving the dignity of being ned a labor movement that does have for his and its supreme and mission the enlightening of workers upon the necessity for omplete social revolution and the anizing and directing them for its essful accomplishment. This neitates the education of the work in the dry, cold facts of economic nce. However much we may wish avoid travelling this pathway, ch to the easy-going sentimentalseems a laborious one, it is neverless a fact that without a knowe of the economics of capitalism, labor movement is without the ns of holding true to its course, falls an easy victim to the cross rents of reform and reaction.

oo much time and energy has n, and is still being, wasted in rts to successfully combat the efs of capitalist production. If onel of the energy expended in trying wring better conditions from capiist rule were expended in obtain an understanding of the reasons it must be broken before the rkers can obtain relief, the job uld be speedily accomplished.

The time has come for the organiions of labor to lay aside the old apons of the strike and the boyt. They have long since been oven as ineffective. The old vobulary of "scab," "strike-break" "unfair employer," etc., will no ger avail. Hanging around legisures begging for favors never reted in any good to the workers, d only served to bring upon their vement a contempt it richly deved for so debasing itself. The is here for bold, aggresive and nly action. Let the slogan of the anized forces of labor be "down th the wage system." With this its purpose the labor movement rally under its banners the workof all grades and callings, into irresistible army for the conquest the public powers, and the ending wage bondage.

The destruction of Rojestvensky's et by the Japanese should be haileby the workers with glad acclaim. ey will now obtain work at buildg another. As it is work that afds them comfort and pleasure, and thes them with dignity, the greatthe destruction, the greater the lume of these agreeable sensations.

The largest stone bridge on the e of the earth is that finished in y, 1895, at Lagang, China. Chin engineers had sole control of its nstruction. It crosses an arm of China sea, is nearly six miles in gth, is composed entirely of stone d has 200 arches nearly 70 feet gh. It is the most collossal structre ever reared by man, yet we er at the "heathen Chinee."

The large number of human beings t to the bottom in the Korean aits and adjacent waters, should hure excellent crab-fishing later on.

Slavery in the United States was gun at Jamestown in 1619. When will end has not yet been definitesettled.

In Lighter Vein

Humor, Wit and Satire from Paste, Scissors and Brush.

PENNSYLVANIA DOINGS.

Yellow Jackets Get Busy, and Rabbit Climbs a Tree.

Lehigh county animals have been listening to "the call of the wild" for the last week, and the "call" has led some of them to queer adventures.

Jack, a rat terrier belonging to Samuel Oswald, near Steinsburg, became aware of the primal prompting, and went forth for good hunting. Soon he stuck his nose into a nest of yellow wasps and sniffed. The yellow wasp is about the hottest insect that is to be found in these lattitudes, and when doggie sniffed the wasps came forth. Jack streaked it for home and sought refuge beneath the skirts of a score of women who comprised a quilting party in Mrs. Oswald's sitting room.

Somebody shouted "Mad dog!" and the quilting party adjourned without motion. Mrs. Samuel Weaver fell over a chair and broke her arm; Mrs. John Weider upset a teakettle and badly scalhed her arms and hands; a Mrs. Johnsan sprained her ankle dodging wasps, and another woman making a swipe at a wasp that had stung her, struck Mrs. Ambrose Benner in the mouth and knocked two of her teeth out of plumb.

Jack, the dog, looks as if somebody had been trying to raise mushrooms an him.

Joseph Bastian, of Stony Run way, was here yesterday looking for legal advice, and thereby hangs a wierd tale. Last winter one of his neighbors, James Meyers, shot a big rabbit and kept the skin and fitted it around his old tomcat, and then took the latter out in a nearby field.

This done, he got Bastian's hound, a famous rabbit dog, took him out in the field and awaited developments. It was not long before the dog saw the "rabbit" sitting on the top of a stump, and the chase was on. The "rabbit" made for the nearest tree like a grey streak.

The hound stopped so suddenly that he got plaits all over his body, like an accordion; his eyes bulged out like a pair of ping-pong balls. When he got straightened out he whirled around and made for home, and hid under the barn. Bastian says the trick ruined the dog as a rabbit hunter, and he wants the law on Meyers.

The lawyer told him that so far the legislature of the state had not passed any law covering that particular form of masquerading, and that he had better pass it up as a mighty good joke, which Bastian concluded to do.

DOUBTS AS TO DAD.

When my dad talks to me an' Gus
'Bout when he was small like us,
He was the best boy ever yet;
An' never got his shoes all wet
A-walkin' through 'most ev'ry pool,
Wnen, rainy days, he went to school,
He never was as bad as us,
When daddy talks to me an' Gus.

He never stopped with Uncle Jack,
An' never, never put a tack
In people's chairs; an' not like me,
Was prompt at dinner, breakfast, tea.
He never swiped a jar of jelly;
N'r never called his stummick "belly."
He never tried to smoke and cuss;
When daddy talks to me an' Gus.

He never pinched his sister's cat,
An' put black beetles in her hat,
He never broke the baby's toys;
An' when he played he made no noise.
Aod sometimes Uncle Jack an' he
Smoke an' rec'lect things after tea,
An' what they said don't sound to us
Like when dad talks to me an' Gus.

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT

Sometimes, said Superintendent John Flynn, of the Indian School at Chamberlain, S. D., the arguments of children are unanswerable. You see that little girl with straight black hair tied with a red ribbon? Well, her name is Arrow. She is a chief's daughter. Her father and mother are quite civilized, and she is being brought up in a household as civilled as a Bostonian's.

In argument it is sometimes impossible to get the better of her. She said to her mother one day:

"I wish I had a new doll."

"But your old doll," her mother answered, "is as good as ever."

"So am I as good as ever," little Arrow retorted, "but the doctor brought you a new baby.'"—New York Tribune.

TRULY RURAL.

Gertrude Whitty, the comedienne of "It Happened in Nordland," gave a dinner at her home the other night to a few theatrical friends. She had told her servant, a well-meaning girl to bring the nuts in already cracked. when the nut bowl appeared on the table only a few of the nuts were cracked.

"Why didn't you crack them all, as I told you to do?" asked Miss Whitty.

"I couldn't get the big ones in my mouth, mum," replied Mary, the unsophisticated.—Boston Herald.

'A' ? OF DIET.

He ate pork-chops and sausages,
And candied sweet potatoes,
His soups were full af onions and
Of garlic and tomatoes.

He ate salt mackerel and cheese,
And pastries and bananas;
And after having finished these,
He smoked a few Havanas.

And yet he oft in mournful tones,
Was heard to ask this question:
"Why is it that I just can't find
A cure for indigestion?"

Many a young man who thinks he is stage struck is merely soubrette struck.

QUESTION FOR EXPERTS.

President De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin college, was walking on the beach at Brunswick, where lives a farmer fisher folk whose shrewdness is proverbial, when he was accosted by an old man who was digging clams.

"Be you one of them professors?" he was asked. The professor said he was.

"I suppose you know about everything," was the next remark. The professor meekly disclaimed any pretense of such knowledge.

"I've been waiting to see some of you fellers for a long time," went on the old man, "for there's a question I want you to answer. Is clam digging fishing or agriculture?"

PEOPLE ARE QUEER.

Call a girl a chick and she smiles; call a woman a hen and she howls. call a woman a cat and she hates is pleased; call an old woman a witch and she is indignant. Call a girl a kitten and she rather likes it; call a woman a cat and she hates you. Women are queer.

If you call a man a gay dog it will flatter him; call him a pup, a hound or a cur and he will try to alter the map of your face. He doesn't mind being called a bull or a bear, yet he will object to being mentioned as a calf or a cub. Men are queer, too.

BOOST A BIT.

(Culled and Specially Dedicated to a Certain Back Street Scribbler.)

Here! you discontented knocker,
Growlin' 'bout the city's ills,
Chloroform yer dismal talker;
Take a course o' liver pills.
Stop yer darn ki-o-tee howlin'
Chaw some sand and git some grit;
Don't set in the dumps a growlin',
Jump the roost
An' boost
A bit!

Fall in while the band's a playin'
Ketch the step an' march along—
Stead o' pessimistic brayin'
Jine the halleluyah song!
Drop yer hammer—do some rootin'—
Grab a horn, you cuss, an' split
Every echo with yer tootin'—
Jump the roost
'An' boost
A bit!

GOOD BEHAVIOR.

J. D. Benedict, the superintendent of the Indian Territory schools, nodded toward a sturdy and grave young Indian girl.

"She is a maid," he said, "in the house of a friend of mine, and she was left in charge of the children while her mistress went for a long drive.

"The mistress, an her return, said to the maid:

"'How did the children behave during my absence, Caroline? Well, I hope?'

"'Beautilully, madam,' Caroline answered. 'And at the end they fought terribly together.'

"'Why did they fight?' the mother asked.

"'To decide,' said Caroline, 'which was behaving the best.'"

AGED BUT NOT RESPECTED.

There used to live in Lynn, Mass., a well-known wit named Darius Barry. One day he was in a grocery store, where they had recently purchased a new lot of butter. The grocer said: "Darius, take home some of that butter and see how you like it." Which he did.

A few days afterward he was in the store again, when the grocer said: "Darius now did you like that butter?"

"Well," said Darius, "when I m as old as that butter, I hope I be as strong."

The following appeared in a London coster-tailor's advertisement: "A slap-up togs and kicksies builder, with upper Benjamins snipped on a downy plan, with moleskins of hanky-pianky design, with a double fakement down the sides and artful buttons at bottom, and kicksies cut pegtop, half-tight, or to droop loose over the trotters, with fancy vests made to flash the dickey, or to fit tight around the scrag."

FROM SIRE TO SON.

They told me that the baby had its mother's eyes and nose;
I saw they were mistaken, for she still kept all of those.
But when I saw his sire's bald pate, a smooth and polished glare,
I might have believed them had they said he had his father's hair.

The poor but honest young man had bearded the millionaire in his den.

"Sir," he sqid, "I want to marry your daughter."

"Impossible, sir, impossible!" exclaimed the old man. "Why, I would rather give up every dollar I have than part with my only daughter."

"Oh, very well," calmly rejoined the diplomatic youth, "if that's the way you feel about it I won't be too heavy on you. Just write me out a cheque for half a million and we'll let it go at that."

HOW TO REMOVE FRECKLES.

Every Pennsylvanig German maid with freckles on her face will get up before sunrise, and without speaking a word to anyone, go into tne yard, wash her face in the dew on the grass, slap her back three times, and the freckles will disappear from her face and appear on her back.

WANTED HALF A SPOOL.

A small boy asked the clerk for a spool af cotton. The boy had only 1 cent and the clerk informed him that 2 cents was the price of the cheapest cotton.

"Can't you sell me half a spool?" asked the boy.

WHOLESALE DELIVERY.

"I kissed a college girl one day," related the tall student.

"Did she yell?" inquired his chum.

"I should say so! She gave a college yell that brought the whole class and I had to kiss 'em all before tney'd let me go.

THE ENFANT TERRIBLE.

"All is over between us!" she cried,
But quick she discovered her blunder.
A giggle beneath the settee
Soon showed there was still something under.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegiance to and support of the principles and 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 ....

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I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political spremacy, i. e. possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organization 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.

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Another time-honored custom has received its death blow, A Tacoma man has invented an umbrella so constructed that upon removing a member from the umbrella stick, the umbrella will be rendered useless to anyone except the rightful owner, who has a means for restoring the article to its useful condition.

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Ben Bolt—If I should kiss you would you call your mamma?

Sweet Alice—No, I should call a barber. You need a shave.

PERNICIOUS PRIGS.

The genius prig is an offensive human product. The mischief done by its members is quite incalculable. And the University prig is, perhaps, the worst of all prigs. Did any nation other than our own ever cherish at one time, for instance, three such portentious examples to be warned by as Curzon, Asquith, and Milner? Superficial, selfish, conceited and brutal, this precious trio are allowed by our crass imbicility ae a people to do as much mischief as they have a mind to. Asquith is at present merely out office hunting. Curzon is doing his appointed work by hastening our expulsion from India. Remains Milner, who is coming home after having utterly ruined South Africa under British rule in order to curry favor with the ggng of international gold-bugs and Joseph Chamberlain. What a record to leave behind him! What a legacy of misdeeds to bequeath to us at home. Yet according to the lying and fulsome flattery of our capitalist press, this most incompetent, unscrupulous and priggish of failures is—a great man! He is to qe welcomed by the whole governing class, many of whom have profited largely in money by the war he engineered, as the savior of his (adopted) country. Saved it by crushing a population no bigger than that od brighton at a cost of £20,000,000 and 60,000 men killed, died of disease, or physically ruined. Surely, if the Radicals and Democrats, of whom we hear so much and see so uncommon little. have an ounce of pluck left in them. they will join with the Socialists in giving this wretched creature on his arrival a reception worthy of his shameful career.—London Justice.

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A Chapter from "Capital"

The Labor-process, or the Production of Use-Values.

The capitalist buys labor-power in order to use it; and labor-power in use is labor itself. The purchaser of labor-power consumes it by setting the seller of it to work. By working, the latter becomes actually, what before he was potentially, labor-power in action, a laborer. In order that his labor may reappear in a commodity, he must, before all things expend it on something useful, on something capable of satisfying a want of some sort. Hence, what the capitalist sets the laborer to produce, is a particular use-value, a specified article. The fact that the production of use-values, or goods, is carried on under control of a capitalist and in his behalf, does not alter the general character of that production. We shall, therefore, in the first place, have to consider the labor-process independently of the particular form it assumes under given social conditions.

Labor is, in the first place, a process in which both nature and man participate, and in which man of his own accord starts, regulates and controls the material re-actions between himself and nature. He opposes himself to nature as one of her own forces, setting in motion arms and legs, head and hands, the natural forces of his body, in order to appropriate Nature's productions in a form adapted to his own wants. By thus acting on the external world and changing it, he at the same time changes his own nature. He develops his slumbering powers and compels them to act in obedience to his sway. We are now dealing with those primitive instinctive forms of labor that remind us of the mere animal. An immeasurable interval of time separates the state of things in which a man brings his labor-power to market for sale as a commodity, from that state in which the human labor was still in its first instinctive stage. We presuppose labor in a form that stamps it as exclusively human. A spider conducts operations that resemble those of a weaver, and a bee puts to shame many an architect in the construction of her cells. But what distinguishes the worst architect from the best of bees is this, that the architect raises his structure in imagination before he erects it in reality. At the end of every labor-process, we get a result that already existed in the imagination of the laborer at its commencement. He not only effects a change of form in the material on which he works, but he also realizes a purpose of his own that gives tne law to his modus operandi, and to which he must subordinate his will. And subordination is no mere momentary act. Besides the exertion of the bodily organs, the process demands that, during the whole operation, the workingman's will be steadily in consonance with his purpose. This means close attention. The less he is attracted by the nature of the work, and the mode in which it is carried on, and the less, therefore, he enjoys it as something which gives play to his bodilv and mental powers, the more close his attention is forced to be.

The elementary factors of the labor-process are: 1, the personal activity of the man, i.e., work itself; 2, the subject of that work, and 3, its instruments.

The soil (and this, economically speaking, includes water) in the virgin state in which it supplies man with necessaries or the means of subsistence ready to hand, exists independently of him, and is the universal subject of human labor. All those things which labor merely separates from the immediate connection, with their environment, are subjects of labor spontaneously produced by nature. Such are fish which we catch and and take from their element, water; timber which we fell in the virgin forest, and ores which we extract from their veins. If, on the other hand, the subject of labor has, so to say, been filtered through previous labor, we will call it raw material; such is ore already extracted and ready for washing. All raw material is the subject of labor, but not every subject of labor is raw material; it can only become so after it has undergone some alteration by means of labor.

An instrument of labor is a thing, or a complex of things, which the laborer interposes between himself and the subject of his labor, and which serves as the conductor of his activity. He makes use of the mechanical, physical and chemical properties of some substances in order to make other substances subservient to his aims. Leaving out of consideration such ready-made means of subsistence as fruits, in gathering which a man's own limbs serve as the instruments of his labor, the first thing of which a laborer possesses himself is not the subject of labor but its instrument. Thus nature becomes one of the organs of his activity, one that he annexes to his owo bodily organs, adding stature to himself in spite of the Bible. As the earth is his original larder, so too it is his original toolhouse. It supplies him, for instance, with stones for throwing, grinding, pressing, cutting, etc. The earth itself is an instrument of labor, but when used as such in agriculture implies a whole series of other instruments and a comparatively high development of labor. No sooner does labor undergo the least development, than it requires specially prepared instruments. Thus in the oldest caves we find stone implements and weapons. In the earliest periods of human history domesticated animals, i.e., animals which have been bred for the purpose, and have undergone modifications by means of labor, play the chief part as instruments of labor along with specially prepared stones, wood, bones and shells. The use and fabrication of instruments of labor, although existing in the germ among certain species of animals, is especially characteristic of the human labor-process, and Franklin, therefore defines man as a tool-using animal. Relics of by-gone instruments of labor possess the same importance for the investigation of extinct economical forms of society, as do fossil bones for the determination of extinct species of animals. It is not the articles made, but how they are made, and by what instruments, that enables us to distinguish different economical epochs. Instruments of labor not only supply a standard of the degree of development to which human labor has attained, but they are also indicators of the social conditions under which that labor is carried on. Among the instruments of labor, those of a mechanical nature, which, taken as a whole, we may call the bone and muscles of production, offer much more decided characteristics of a given epoch of production, than those which, like pipes, tubs, blankets, jars, etc., serve only to hold the materials for labor, which latter class, we may in a general way, call the vascular system of production. The latter first begins to play an important part in the chemical industries.

In a wider sense we may include among the instruments of labor, in addition to those tnings that are used for directly transferring labor to its subject, and which, therefore, in one way or another, serve as conductors of activity, all such objects as are necessary for carrying on the labor-process. These do not enter directly into the process, but without them it is either impossible for it to take place at all, or possible only to a partial extent. Once more we find the earth to be a universal instrument of this sort; for it furnishes a locus standi to the laborer and a field of employment for his activity. Among instruments that are the result of labor and also belong to this class, we find workshops, canals, roads and so forth.

In the labor-process, therefore, man's activity, with the help of the instruments of labor, effects an alteration, designed from the commencement, in the material worked upon. The process disappears in the product; the latter is a use-value, Nature's material adapted by a change of form to the wants of man. Labor has incorporated itself with its subject; the former is materialized, the latter transformed. That which in the laborer appeared as movement, now appears in the product as a fixed quality without motion. The blacksmith forges and the product is a forging.

If we examine the whole process from the point of view of its result, the product, it is plain that both the instruments and the subject of labor are means of production, and that the labor itself is productive labor.

Though a use-value, in the form of a product, issues from the labor-process, yet the use values, products of previous labor, enter into it as means of production. The same use-value is both the product of a previous, and a means of production in a later process. Products are therefore not only results, but also essential conditions of labor.

With the exception of extractive industries, in which the material for labor is provided immediately by nature such as mining, hunting, fishing and agriculture (so far as the latter is confined to breaking up virgin soil), all branches of industry manipulate raw material, objects already filtered through labor, already products of labor. Such is seed in agriculture. Animals and plants which we are accustomed to consider as products of nature, are in their present form, not only products of, say last year's labor, but the result of a gradual transformation, continued through many generations, under man's superintendance, and by means of his labor. But in the great majority of cases, instruments of labor show even to the most superficial observer, traces of the labor of past ages.

Raw material may either form the principal substance of a product, or it may enter into its formation only as an accessory. An accessory may be consumed by the instruments of labor, as coal under a boiler, oil by a wheel, hay by draft-horses, or it may be mixed with the raw material in order to produce some modification thereof, as chlorine into unbleached linen, coal with iron, dye-stuff with wool, or again, it may help to carry on the work itself, as in the case of the materials used for heating and lighting workshops. The distinction between principal substance and accessory vanishes in the true chemical industries, because there none of the raw material reappears, in its original composition, in the substance of the product.

Every object possesses various properties, and is thus capable of being applied to different uses. One and the same product may therefore serve as raw material in very different processes. Corn, for example, is a raw material for millers, starch-manufacturers, distillers and cattle-breeders. It also enters as raw material into its own production in the shape of seed: coal, too, is at the same time the product of, and a means of production in, coal-mining. Again, a product may be used in one and the same process, both as an instrument of labor and as raw material. Take, for instance, the fattening of cattle, where the animal is the raw material, and at the same time an instrument for the production of manure.

A product, though ready for immediate consumption, may yet serve as raw material for a further product, as grapes when they became the raw material for wine. On the other hand, labor may give us its product in such a form, that we can use it only as raw material, as in the case with cotton, thread, and yarn. Such a raw material, though itself a product, may have to go through a whole series of different processes: in each of these in turn, it serves, with constantly varying form, as raw material, until the last process of the series leaves it a perfect product, ready for individual consumption, or for use as an instrument of labor.

Hence we see, that whether a use-value is to be regarded as raw material, as instrument of labor, or as a ptoduct, this is determined entirely by its function in the labor-process, by the position it there occupies: as this varies so does its character.

Whenever, therefore a product enters as a means of production into a new labor-process, it thereby loses its character of product, and becomes a mere factor in the process. A spinner treats spindles only as implements for spinning, and flax only as the material that he spins. Of course it is impossible to spin without material and spindles; and therefore the existence of these things as products, at the commencement of the spinning operation, must be presumed: but in the process itself, the fact that they are products of previous labor, is a matter of utter indifference; just as in the digestive process, it is of no importance whatever, that bread is the produce of the previous labor of the farmer, the miller and the baker. On the contrary, it is generally by their imperfections as products, that the means of production in any process assert themselves in their character of products. A blunt knife or weak thread fordibly remind us of Mr. A., the cutler, or Mr. B., the spinner. In the finished product the labor by means of which it has acquired its useful qualities is not palpable, has apparently vanished.

A machine which does not serve the purposes of labor, is useless. In addition, it falls a prey to the destructive influences af natural forces. Iron rusts and wood rots. Yarn with which we neither weave or knit is cotton wasted. Living labor must seize upon these things and rouse them from their death-sleep, change them from mere possible use-values into real and effective ones. Bathed in the fire of labor, appropriated as part and parcel of labor's organism, and, as it were, made alive for the performance of their functions in the process, they are in truth consumed, but consumed with a purpose, as elementary constituents of new use-values, of new products, ever ready as means of subsistence for individual consumption, or as means of production for some new labor-process.

If then, on the one hand, finished products are not only results, but also necessary conditions, of the labor-process, on the other hand, their assumption into that process, their contact with living labor, is the sole means by which they can be made to retain their character of use-values, and be utilized.

Labor uses up material factors, its subject and its instruments, consumes them, and is therefore a process of consumption. Such productive consumption is distinguished from individual consumption by this, that the latter uses up products, as means of subsistence for living individuals; the former, as means whereby alone, labor, the labor-power of the living individual, is enabled to act. The product, therefore, of individual consumption, is the consumer himself; the result of productive consumption, is a product distinct from the consumer.

In so far, then, as its instruments and subjects are themselves products, labor consumes products in order to create products, or in other words, consumes one set of products by turning them into means of production for another set. But, just as in the beginning, the only participators in the labor-process were man and the earth, which latter exists independently of man, so even now we still employ in the process many means of production, provided directly by nature, that do not represent any combination of natural substances with human labor.

The labor-process, resolved as above into its simple elementary factors, is human action with a view to the production of use-values, appropriation of natural substances to human requirements; it is the necessary condition for effecting exchange of matter between man and Nature; it is the everlasting nature-imposed condition of human existence, and therefore is independent of every social phase of that existence, or rather, is common to every such phase.

It was, therefore, not necessary to represent our laborer in connection with other laborers; man and his labor on one side, Nature and its materials on the other, sufficed. As the taste of the porridge does not tell you who grew the oats, no more does this simple process tell you of itself what are the social conditions under which it is taking place, whether under the slave-owner's brutal lash, or the anxious eye of the capitalist, whether Cincinnatus carries it on in tilling his modest farm or a savage in killing wild animals with stones.

Let us now return to our would-be capitalist. We left him just after he had purchased in the open market all the necessary factors of the labor-process; its objective factors, the means of production, as well as its subjective factor, labor-power. With the keen eye of an expert, he has selected the means of production and the kind of labor-power best adapted to his particular trade, be it spinning, bootmaking or any other kind. He then proceeds to consume the commodity, the labor-power that he has just bought, by causing the laborer, the impersonation of that labor-power, to consume the means of production by his labor. The general character of the labor-process is evidently not changed by the fact that the laborer works for the capitalist instead of for himself; moreover, the particular methods and operations employed in bootmaking or spinning are not immediately changed by the intervention of the capitalist. He must begin by taking the labor-power as he finds it in the market, and consequently be satisfied with labor of such a kind as would be found in the period immediately preceeding the rise of capitalists. Changes in the methods of production by the subordination of labor to capital, can take place only at a later period, and therefore will have to be treated of in a later chapter.

The labor-process, turned into the process by which the capitalist consumes labor-power, exhibits two characteristic phenomena. First, the laborer works under the control of the capitalist to whom his labor belongs; the capitalist taking good care that the work is done in a proper manner, and that the means of production are used with intelligence so that there is no unnecessary waste of raw material, and no wear and tear of the implements beyond what is necessarily caused by the work.

Secondly the product is the property of the capitalist and not that of the laborer, its immediate producer. Suppose that a capitalist pays for a day's labor-power at its value; then the ribht to use that power for a day belongs to him, just as much as the right to use any other commodity, such as a horse that he has hired for the day. To the purchaser of a commodity belongs its use, and the seller of labor-power, by giving his labor, does no more, in reality, than part with the use-value that he has sold. From the instant he steps into the workshop, the use-value of his labor-power, and therefore also its use, which is labor, belongs to the capitalist. By the purchase of labor-power, the capitalist incorporates labor, as a living ferment with the lifeless constituents of the product. From his point of view, the labor-process is nothing more than the consumption of the commodity purchased, i.e., of labor-power; but this consumption cannot be effected except by supplying the labor-power with the means of production. The labor-process is a process between things that the capitalist has purchased, things that have become his property. The product of this process belongs, therefore, to him, just as much as does the wine which is the product of a process of fermentation completed in his cellar.

So long as labor may clothe itself with the eminently respectable garb of dignity, it should be content to foreswear the more expensive "purple and fine linen." The latter should be left to those who, while proclaiming the becomingness of the former, self-sacrificingly refrain from wearing it, lest others should be forced to go scantily clad in this respect.

Ralph Smith's Union Label Bill, "the solitary chick of his political incubation," has now reached that fossilized institution known as the Senate, where the old political hens are having a great time cackling over its arrival. It is a remarkable production, a fitting climax to Smith's remarkable career.

PARRY ON SOCIALISM.

President D. M. Parry, of the National Association of Manufacturers, is the reverse of popular among a large part of the community, but as a man of sufficient force to reach and remain at the head of a strong national organization, he is a factor to be reckoned with, both for what he is and for what he stands for, which is the extreme type of individualism in the conduct of all business affairs. As the world gets more crowded, however, people are more and more compelled to consider what they can do, as distinguished from what they would like to do, or even what they havethe right to do. It is not, now, as a matter of fact, possible to conduct any important business with sole reference to the desires or interests of any one individual or group connected with that business. Mr. Parry, in his annual address to the Manufacturers' Association, seemed to indicate a fear that the power of the organizing, directing and accumulating classes over business affairs was being encroached upon in ways and to an extent that threatened injury to the welfare of society.

It is unsafe even in the light of profound study of history, to prophesy as to the trend and outcome of social movements. For one thing, we are not sure that what we call history is history; nor can one, with any assurance, undertake to foretell the condition which may some time exist to affect human thought and direct human action. We can, however, readily discover that at present there is a strong desire on the part of every one to do exactly as he pleases about everything, and we can perhaps make no safer assumption than that this feeling will endure forever. And it is evident that so long as everybody feels that way no form of society which will prevent any one from doing as he pleases is ,ikely to prevail. There will be, as there are now, compromises. Mankind must have, and will have, a modus vivendi, which will change from generation to generation, with the change of conditions. If, in the course of these changes, it at any time happens that certain classes are deprived of what seem to be their rights, it can only be the result of and a penalty for previous excesses of that class. There is no danger to capital or capitalism except as the result of the excesses of capital. Possibly Mr. Parry is more dangerous to capital than an avowed Socialist. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Under capitalism all improvement in the machinery and method of production is made with a sole view to profit, regardless of the present or future public welfare, and no provision is made for the re-employment of the labor which is thereby displaced. A reserve army of labor is thus created, which costs the capitalists nothing to maintain, but which they can instantly set in motion against the employed for the purpose of lowering wages, breaking strikes and destroying labor organizations. In other words the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the laboring class is artfully turned into a conflict between the laborers themselves. By means of the industrial machinery which they alone possess, the capitalists divide the workers on the economic field. Likewise by means of the political machinery which they absolutely control, they divide the workers on the political field: The proletarians fight, the capitalists win.

The above from the declaration of principles of the League of Socialist Educational Clubs is respectfully offered for the thoughtful consideration of that conclave of labor wise guys, which threatens to meet in convention at Chicago on June 27, as at least one reason why they should persist in economic organization, and at all hazards refrain from political declaration, affiliation and action.

Should any subscriber fail to receive a copy of the paper if they will kindly notify this office, the missing copies will be forwarded.

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