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PECULIAR JAPANESE METHODS

Their Unionism Has a Different Purpose Than the English Type

That Japan is rapidly taking on he garb of civilization, is made apparent in many different ways, especially since the outbreak of the resent war with Russia. As showing that these island people have a ost peculiar way of adapting themselves to the acquirements of a capialist regime, the following by Micel Ahearn, in the Chicago Sunday ribune, is interesting reading:

Japan, that country of surprises nd of seeming contradictions, is unonizing. Unions have been formed almost every trade and craft and practically every shop. But with e usual contrary view of the cuning Oriental, the unions are formd, not to fight for shorter hours nd higher wages, not for "sympay" or for "graft," but to strike r better machinery, better methods training in work, and for better osses.

And, also, those surprising Japane unions are not only enemies of e government, not formentors of ot and trouble, and menace to ood government, but they are fosred by the government and urged strike by the government when eir employers refuse to install morn machinery or employ good and mpetent bosses. And even more rprising, the labor leaders and alking delegates are sons of noble d rich families educated in Amica and Europe by the governnt.

Suzuki Founder of Unions.

Jun Suzuki, now on a protracted plomatic mission in America, is e man who first introduced labor ions into Japan. This was done the instigation of the government a result of careful investigation the workings of labor unions in rope, especially in Great Britain. Mr. Suzuki, up to the time of his tering the diplomatic service, was professor of political economy at e High Industrial school at Tokio. After finishing his ordinary educan in Japan, Mr. Suzuki traveled England on a government schoship and studied at Cambridge iversity. In London he read the glish economists, but was partiarly impressed with Arnold Toyn's lectures on the industrial reution. It appeared to him that an needed not an evolution in industrial situation but a revoion, and that at once.

Government Back of Unions.

Count Meni, a nephew of the wn prince, was a close and intite friend of Mr. Suzuki. To this nister, went Suzuki with his plan unionizing the chief trades of Ja. The methods employed were English methods, and the idea e as worked out by the Japanbears little resemblance to Amran or English forms of trade unism. The Japs are a people of differeat spirit. "Not till our s change to white and our hair brown," said Mr. Suzuki, "will spirit of the Japanese become ropeanized. The best in Europe in America we shall adopt or pt to suit our Japanese condins, but our spirit must ever rein the same.

We are a happy people. After all, re is more democracy with us n with you—at least in point of rit—though our division of wealth uch more marked than with you the most part it is our noble ss who have the money. Captains industry, as you call them in Amca, are unknown with us. But forms of antagonism between r workingmen and your industrowners are entirely of a different er and provoked by different mos.

Union an Educational Force.

Ten years ago, Japan was only inning to introduce machinery — t is, modern machinery. The work people for the most part were only poor, but ignorant. Therewe introduced our unions as esional institutions. Our idea was teach the working people how to e use of machinery so as to imve the quality and increase the ntity of their productions. The trades that we attempted to onize—that is to say, to educate ere the ironworkers, the printers, the carpeaters. These we took be the most important trades at time.

The government helped to introe the machinery, and then it beto show the workers how to e the best use of it. Our unwere more in the nature of guilds, only, instead of being cted by leaders from the workthemselves, the government supd them with educated men. So today the labor leader of Japis not a worker, a man who has e from the ranks of labor, but an trained abroad, usually at the nse of the government.

s soon as the workingmen beto feel conscious of their er as a body, we had to deal the same problem that is so tantly confronting the Americans and British people, namely: strikes. But our strikes were not for more wages nor for shorter hours—no, no. Our people began to strike for better machines and for more competent managers and superintendents.

"The workingmen soon saw how much better it was to do their work by machinery than by hand. When a factory or plant of any kind was slow about introducing the more modern machines, the entire body of workers would go out on strike and refuse to go back until such machinery had been introduced. Or if the superintendent or manager was recognized as incompetent, again the workers would refuse to go on with their work until the proper man had been put in his place.

Wages Too Low in Japan.

"Wages in Japan today are low—too low. When the workingman has paid for the necessities of life there is nothing left. The cost of living in Japan is much less than in America. Even so, the rate of wages is much less in proportion to the cost of living than it is here. It has not, as yet, however, occurred to the workingman that he might strike to improve his own personal condition. This is partially due to the fact that he has little care for the future, because, under our system of government, the employer is glad to take care of the worker so long as his profits are good.

Earnings Set Aside For Workers

"It has become a custom with every manufacturing establishment, to put aside a percentage of its earnings each year for its employes. This is done instead of raising wages. If wages were raised, they argue, the workers would not spend their money wisely. They would have more to eat, which they do not need. They would have more luxuries, which would be bad for them. They would drink more, smoke more, and in many ways waste the increase. So the employer thinks it best not to trust his workingman with more money, but puts it aside for him.

"For example, a death occurs in the family of a workingman. He cannot pay the necessary expenses. Very well. He sends to the employer. The employer pays the money from this fund. In time of sickness a grant is made each week to the family of the wage earner. In stress of old age money is granted to the worker. Hence this system, paternal in its workings, works out to the general satisfaction of the workers. It is not the best system; it is not the system I would wish, but it is the system we have.

Christianity a Disturbing Factor.

"The most dangerous disturbing elements that we have in Japan today are socialism and what we call Christianity—for in neither case is it real or in the best forms. Our socialism, which is gaining rapidly, is merely a form of agitation. It lacks the scientific stamina that it has in England, or even in America and the influences which we put down as Christian are the influences which tend toward restlessness, which make the working people feel that they are not happy, which emphasize the importance of the individual, leaving him to place his own personal importance before that of the state."

Trade Union in Every Shop.

Mr. Suzuki explains that whereas ten years ago any form of trade union was unknown in Japan, to-day there is some form of union existing in nearly all of the important trades—that is to say, factories where all the employes are organized—and then there is a general affiliation between the various factories of trade.

The plan of having schools for the employes is spreading, so that membership in a trade union in Japan, practically means opportunity for a skilled training in the trade. This effort to raise the educational standard of the working people is met with such universal favor that today these unions, young as they are, are by no means confined to the cities and larger towns, but extend into the remote villages wherever there are factories or industrial plants of any kind.

ENGLAND.

England is in a state or revolution! constitutional government has ceased; we are in the hands of an oligarchic autocracy. A conspiracy of landlords and company promoters disguised as politicians, swindled the British public into returning them to power to wipe up Chamberlain's shamefulness in South Africa, which is the cause of the present miseries in connection with industrial occupation. These criminals have used the lease of office thus granted them for the purpose of stealing public money in order to bribe the rich and privileged parasites, their own relatives and friends. They had no mandate from the nation to give parliamentary sanction to the financing of the Brewers' Public-house Trust, or to endow sectarian forms of religious speculation. The nation, finding itself deceived—it is so easy to deceive the credulous British public, "a people made to be cheated," as a German defrauder of English hotel keepers once told a detective—has declared, in every by-election, that the Tory Balfour-Chamberlain government exists on false pretences, and ought to be swept out of existence. The Prime minister, by accident and family influence, ignores the nation and when his conduct is impugned in the House of Commons, insolently defies public opinion. It is the people themselves who are the authors of the revolutionary stage which has arrived. They voted for the landlords and capitalists; they have their just punishment.—Justice.

GERMANY.

With the greatest concern, the Kaiser and his government are following the events in Russia and especially in Russian Poland.

Should the rising of the people of Russian Poland against Russian oppression be successful, it is sure to have a strong effect in the Polish provinces of Prussia and Austria, where dissatisfaction with existing conditions is equally strong. In view of the possibility of an uprising in the German Polish provinces, strong forces of troops from other parts of the empire have been garrisoned there, but though their presence may tend to keep the Poles quiet, at least for a time, the danger of an uprising which would cause the shedding of much blood is always there.

The many cases of insubordination in the German army, and the increasing number of men believing in the theories of Socialism, in the German army, is also a source of much anxiety to the military authorities, and has resulted in increased penalties for unsubordination.

The iron discipline is maintained in the army, but how long will it be possible to maintain it, when Russian soldiers, formerly equally well disciplined, have shown that officers are all powerful only so long as the men are willing to submit to it? — Common Sense.

INDIA.

Dread of another mutiny is being felt by all Europeans. India is in a very serious state, and the authorities are making heroic efforts to prevent the spread of unrest and the mutinous spirit, which in spite of all their efforts is spreading like an infection from province to province.

The cause of this condition is the war between Russia and Japan. That an Asiatic race has defied and even conquered a European race has made the natives think. The spirit of dissatisfaction and trouble now in the air is far more active than it was two years before the mutiny.

What makes the situation more dangerous is the ability of the "Baboos" to spread their tidings of revolt to every end of the Indian empire with rapidity and ease. The problem of how news traveled to the utmost end of India in the days of mutiny has only been partly solved. Since then Lord Ripon has dignified Indian native opinion and the "Baboo" can make himself as easily heard as his master.

Lord Kitchener's statement that the Indian army is practically worthless has been widely circulated among the ignorant natives. Lord Curzon's tyrannical methods have set every class against him personally, and the personality of a ruler has an effect on India which is incalculable. The potential possibilities of the situatian have been brought directly to the attention of the King, and it is known that he has had a number of consultations with prominent Anglo-Indians now in England on leave.

It is a fact that in Central India hundreds of Afghans are loafing and skulking alone or in couples. This is considered to be an ominous sign for the Afghans do not wander so far south with any peaceful purpose in mind. If a holy war were to be preached the Mohammedans would be as much the object of native fury nowadays as the Christians. The situation has an ugly look and there is a prayer oa every one's lip that the cloud will not entail a storm.

WHAT SOCIALISM WILL DO AND WHAT IT WILL NOT DO

Socialism will not do away with private property, except in the means of production. It questions only the abuse of property; the monopoly for the supplying of our common needs. Its purpose is not prevent individual accumulation, but to define it by the social value of each one's labor. Whatsoever a man gets in excess of the value of his services to the community is robbery, for it is the community that supplies his needs. Socialism would hold the means of production as the common or joint property of the people, but make private property of the praduct, equitably divided; limiting the rights of property only so far as is necessary to secure the rights of man. Said John Stuart Mill: "Society is fully entitled to abrogate or alter any particular right of property which on sufficient consideration it judges to stand in the way of the public good. And assuredly the terrible case which . . Socialists are able to make out against the present economic order of society demands a full consideration of all means by which the institution may have a chance of being made to work in a manner more beneficial to that large portion of society which at present enjoys the least share of its direct benefits."

Another common bugbear is paternalism. It would seem to arise from the conception of government as an autocracy, an irresponsible power outside of ourselves; a singular idea for Americans to hold. For in a democracy it is through the state that men unite to give strength to their common aims, and the government is merely the administrative organization through which the people can systematically manage their affairs. That alone is paternal which is done alone for us—In which the people have no voice. For example, to aver that the people cannot manage the railroads, and to leave it to a Gould or a Vanderbilt to hire somebody to run them for us—that is paternalism. The people have nothing to say. They foot the bills and submit, like the small boy, to the emptying of the pockets fearful only lest something worse may follow. But were the people to take hold of things, and run them themselves, as the socialists propose, that would be not paternalism, but fraternalism—united action for the protection of our common interests.

It is frequently urged, and with some show of plausibility, that to enlarge the sphere of the state would only give greater scope to the corruption which is now such a marked feature of our legislative bodies. Such an argument indicates the failure to trace the evil to its course, or to appreciate how wholly changed the conditions would be. Corruption arises from an opposition of private to public interests. So long as there is the possibility of individuals furthering their own private interests at the expense of the public, so long will there be legislative corruption. Self-interest is confessedly the basis of our competitive system. It is accepted, apparently, with a sort of vague idea that in some way or other the sum total of individual selfishness is the common weal. The ancients were wise. Said Cicero: "One thing ought to be aimed at by all men; that the interest of each individually, and of all collectively, should be the same; for if each should grasp at his individual interest, all human society would be dissolved."

The railroad lobby, for example, is merely an effect, of which self-interest is the direct cause. To get out of the public all they can, that is the interest of the railroads, so long as they remain the property of individuals. And the ease with which the aggressive self-interest of a few overgrown corporations is able to debauch our legislatures to further their ends, should warn us that there has grown up in our midst a power that overshadows the state itself. Under socialism, the railroads would be the common property of the nation, the same as the post-office is today, and the interests of all in them would be identical. There would be no railroad interest, as opposed to that of the public; and no railroad lobby, any more than there is a post-office lobby. Corruption in public affairs, such as there is today would cease; for incentive and apportunity alike would no longer exist.

Another argument against extending the sphere of the State is that it would result in governmental tyranny. This, too, rests on a vital misconception. The State today has two distinct functions:—the governmental or coercive, a relic of autocracy; and the administrative, its only true function in a democracy. Mr. Herbery Spencer, whose notion of freedom, it would seem, does not extend beyond the exigencies of the capitalist class, would do away with the administrative function; a step by which they alone would benefit. On the other hand, he would retain the "police," or coercive functioa, with an eye probably to the continued subjection of the workers. Truly, an ideal freedom—for the capitalist! Socialism would enlarge, with proper safeguards, the administrative function only, and is openly hostile to the coercive. And so far as the oppressive features of the present administrative organization is concerned, they are but the reflex of our tyrannical commercial system, and can be readily remedied at any time.

Among the founders of this republic there were men of aristocratic tendencies; and others also who felt that the people were not as yet prepared for absolute democracy; that it could be realized safely only by degrees. As a result, the government which they established is in the nature of a compromise. The people were not trusted, and numerous checks were devised against the prompt expression of the popular will. The men whom we elect are not truly representative. Once elected, they are our masters. They have the power, and do not hesitate to assume it. This government, however, was such a long step forward that we have stood still in complacent self-satisfaction ever since. Our institutions have not been developed proportionately to the needs that have arisen. We are behind Australia in our treatment of the railroad question; behind Austria in banking; behind Germany and England in our municipalities; behind Switzerland in democracy. Not until the man who fails to represent our views can be recalled; not until we can initiate the laws, can ratify or reject them; not until power rests with the people, will democracy be truly realized. And America as well as Europe has the battle of democracy yet to win.

A CAPITALIST PAPER ALARMED

Physical Degeneracy Depreciates Value of Labor-Power

The Ottawa Valley Journal of June 23, 1905, devotes a column of its editorial page to lamenting over the physical degeneracy in England. It says the actual conditions prevailing are discouraging and painful. It then endeavors to console its readers by quoting from what it calls high scientific authority, which says degeneracy, or any other form of induced physical inferiority, is not transmitted to the offspring. What really happens is that the degenerates, bringing up their children amid unhealthy surroundings, and doing no kind of justice to them in the matter of diet, clothing, etc., stamps their physical weakness upon another generation.

The child when born is, in nine cases out of ten, a healthy candidate for life, and if well nourished in the early years of its life, particularly the first year, will develope into a healthy adult. According to this theory a five months old babe should weigh double what it did at birth, and at the end of a year three times as much, and so on.

The Journal says the government should appropriate money to rescue the children even if little can be done for the degenerate adults, and deems it woeful to think that in the presence of such problems, the privileged classes of the leading nations should be preoccupied with extravagant pleasures and social rivalry. The editor asks if it is wholly beyond hope that some day a new enthusiasm for national health and purity of living may take possession of human society?

It is not the mission of the capitalist press to expose the old saying "the truth will out," and these editors who are in keen competition with each other, first, to hold their jobs, and second, to see who can be the biggest toad in the puddle, do occasionally blurt it out, although perhaps in a more or less muddled way, when they want to impress upon the capitalists some new scheme which will be of benefit to them: At the same time each editor is engaged in tooting his own horn by endeavoring to show the capitalists that he is necessary to their success. The careful observer can frequently find filtering through the columns of the capitalist press, such admissions of physical degeneracy, in the leading nations as that made by the paper above referred to.

Of course, the scribe of the Ottawa Journal does not attempt to show the cause of such physical degeneracy. That he should rejoice when he learns from high scientific authority that such degeneracy is not transmitted from parent to offspring, but is stamped upon the younger generation by bringing them up amid unhealthy surroundings, and that he should advise the government to see that the children are well nourished, particularly during the first year, may be easily understood when we remember that we live in an age of steam and electric driven machinery, which as a rule can be as successfully operated by children as by adults. As children can live cheaper than adults, they can work for less wages, therefore our capitalist editor has no difficulty in discovering that some precautions should be taken to insure their physical well-being, so that the capitalist who purchases their labor-power may obtain as juicy a bargain as possible. I think I am safe in saying that the principal industries of the leading nations are operated largely by the labor of women and children. Why should not these who profit by such labor be interested in devising ways of avoiding that physical degeneracy which tends to lessen the value of the goods they so eagerly purchase?

A privileged class was made possible only when the individual learned to produce a little more than he required to sustain life. Then the most cunning, and as a rule the most unscrupulous, made themselves priveleged, by, in some way, shape or form, controlling the means whereby the others had to live. Such control really meant the enslaving of the rest of the population, by the privileged few. First, it was chattel slavery, then the feudal system with its serfs, and now capitalism with its wage slaves. It is worthy of note that the chattel slave, feudal serf and wage-slave, practically received for their services the same thing, a bare existence, and this has been rendered ever more insecure and uncertain as each of these forms of society became more highly developed.

The nations where capitalist property is most highly developed are the leading nations because their privileged classes have a greater rake-off than that of the privileged classes of less highly developed countries. That is to say, the difference between the cost of subsistence (wages) and the product brought forth as a result of the expenditure of the labor-power of the wage-workers (surplus value) is much greater in the more highly developed than the less developed countries. This, therefore, enables the privileged classes of the highly developed country, to indulge in more extravagant pleasures, and a keener social rivalry, than those of the more capitalistically backward countries. This they have a perfect right to do, as the property they squander legally and morally belongs to them, so long as they own and control the means of production.

As governments are merely the instruments of the privileged or property owning classes, to advise them to appropriate money to furnish the children with proper nourishment, is merely pointing out to them a profitable investment. It is very much like advising them to use a particular kind of coal or oil that would drive their machinery faster with less friction than that formerly used.

As capitalist property developes, and concentrates into the hands of fewer people, it extends the privilege and power of they who are fortunate enough to own and control it. At the same time it increases the number of unemployed persons. As the jobs lesson in numbers, owing to the introduction of more highly improved machinery, the job chasers become more plentiful. The ever increasing intensity of the competition among the job seekers inevitably results in bringing the wage to a lower point, until at last it becomes entirely insufficient to supply proper nourishment and shelter to enable the worker to reproduce the energy he expends. This constant expenditure of energy, without proper food, etc., to replenish it causes its victims to become in time physical degenerates. To furnish a child with proper nourishment during its early life is to equip it with more energy than those less fortunate, thus enabling the privileged class to exploit it to a greater degree, and for a longer period of time. Why should not the paid writers of capitalism advise, that it should be done?

As to the editor's query re national health and purity of living, it is not beyond hope, for just such an enthusiasm based on scientific reasoning is already assuming vast proportions in every country of the capitalist world. A considerable percentage of the wealth producers in every capitalist nation has already awakened to the fact, that they who own the means of wealth production command the product of labor, and if they are to reap the fruits of their toil, the workers must themselves become masters of the means of labor. They are also beginning to realize that the present privileged class, (capitalist), like its predecessors, merely uses the power of government to fortify and protect itself in its privilege of exploiting the working people, and that in order to free themselves from this brutal class domination, they (the workers) must seize control of the reins of government, and use its powers to effect their freedom, by establishing a workers' commonwealth in which the means of production shall be the collective property of the people. Having accomplished this transformation the workers may be trusted to take precious good care that all danger of luture physical degeneration is avoided.

C. M. O'Brien.

Cambermere, Ont., July 18, 1905.

The Socialists of Oakland, California, are just now leading the "strenuous life." For the past two weeks their speakers have been arrested every time they have attempted to address an audience on the streets, the tin-horn city officials having discovered such meetings to be unconstitutional, detrimental to the public health, or something of that kind. In taking this action, the city officials are stirring up a splendidly effective agitation in which the Socialists are joyously taking part by furnishing substitute speakers to take the place of those arrested. About twelve speakers have been arrested up-to-date, and still the good work goes on. The comrades are intending to carry the matter to the higher courts for the purpose af having the ordinance under which the officials are acting, knocked out. They should, however, bear in mind that working-class rights can never be established until the rule of capital is completely broken and its thieving gang of beneficiaries sentenced to do time in oblivion. Even a favorable decision by a capitalist court need not be taken as any assurance that no further outrages will occur.

What appears to be concerted actiontion by city officials of the Pacific Coast states, is being taken to rapidly call public attention to the Socialist propaganda, by the arrest of the various speakers who attempt to address street meetings. These street meetings if left undisturbed, do not attract the attention of the number of people they should. By police interference in the way of arresting speakers, the atteotion of hundreds of persons is called to the propaganda who would otherwise pass it by unnoticed. The city officials are to be commended for the artful manner which they thus adopt in order to help the good work along. They should receive every encouragement.

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CANNOT GET A BELLY-HOLD.

It is estimated that there are now in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States.

This idle army make up the rivals who are the competitors in the labor market bidding for the jobs of those who are enjoying the privilege of holding jobs.

This idle army, regardless of the boast that may be made concerning the strength of organized labor to maintain or raise wages, is a potent factor to bring about a reduction in wages.

The surplus millions of unemployed have much to do with the regulation of wages, and only when labor is economically united pulling as a compact army upon one rope, can conditions be changed to gain some mastery over the conditions that are now degrading and driving into almost absolute subjugation the wealth producers of the Nation.—Miners' Magazine.

Not only is this surplus labor a potent factor in reducing wages, but it is the sole factor necessary to bring about such a result, and moreover, when such a surplus exists, it is beyond the power of any combination of men to prevent such a reduction. There are many men professing to write and speak for the cause of labor, who fully realize the futility of attempting to override the inexorable though unwritten "iron law of wages," and yet, who apparently fear to come out with a plain statement of the facts in the case. They avoid pointing out to the rank and file the uselessness of expending energy along the old line of action; apparently fearing that the truth would be a too rude jolt to their understanding. And yet it is due to the rank and file that they be told the truth, and no longer misled. The fact is that all of the effort ever put forth to maintain wages against a surplus of labor in the market has been just that much energy wasted. Combinations of workmen have had nothing to do with determing wages. It has always been the condition of the labor market, as relating to the supply of and demand for labor that has determined the wage. With 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States States, it is the height of folly for a bunch of workmen, no matter how large, to get together and attempt to fix the hours of labor and the wage to be paid.

Under such circumstances to talk of labor becoming "economically united," and "pulling as a compacr army upon one rope," is the weriest nonsense. The economic rope that these so-called labor men are always bothering about, is too short by far to admit of all the workers pulling at it at once. There are 5,000,000 according to the above clipping, who cannot get a belly-hold upon it. Therefore, they cannot pull. The only pull the employed can exercise must be in the direction of of maintaining their belly-hold, as against the pressure of the surplus labor outside.

Controlling no means of wealth production, the workers control no economic power. They, therefore, have nothing in the economic field to organize, but their empty stomachs. The history and outcome of all great strikes af recent times, proves the efficiency of an organization of empty stomachs, when pitted against economic power maintained by the bayonet.

Out upon all of this humbug about the struggle in the economic field, at the most, it is but a struggle for jobs, in a labor market where there are not enough of the jobs to supply the demand for them. The real struggle of labor is to seize the reins of political power and use that power for the purpose of obtaining complete mastery over the means of wealth production, the economic factors of human society. With control of the powers of government, the working class will be in a position to move along economic lines, as it will then be in a position to acquire economic power. Down with this windy and worn-out bombast about economic organization of empty bellies. On to the working-class conquest of public power and economic freedom, so that all may, at least, get a belly-hold upon the means of life.

THE WIRE GUN.

The savage instincts of government are fittingly portrayed by the zeal with which they are continually making the implements of warfare more deadly and destructive. It seems to be the dominant characteristic of governments to devise the most effective means of destroying property and slaughtering human beings. Wherever governments may be engaged in an actual demonstration of their capabilities in this line, representatives of other governments will be found hovering like flies around a festering carcass, in quest of information that will enable their respective governments to make still further improvements upon the method of slaughter. The reader will note the close attention being given to the present Manchurian butchery, by the various governments for the purpose of profiting by the experience of Russians and Japanese.

Quietly and persistently each country on earth is engaged in perfecting and making more powerful and deadly its implements of murder. A noteworthy achievement in this line has recently been effected upon behalf of the United States government, by an individual wearing the modest cognomen of Brown. Brown is the inventor of what is known as the wire gun. This gun consists of a number of steel sheets, one-seventh of an inch thick, around which is wound twenty-one miles of square steel wire. It seems that this makes a gun so strong that no charge of powder it is possible to get into it, is sufficient to burst it.

A 6-inch Brown wire gun is now being tested at the Sandy Hook proving grounds of the United States army. As to the capabilities of this gun, and what is expected of still larger calibres, the following clipped from "World's Work," quite clearly sets forth:

"The 6-inch Brown wire gun will throw a shot weighing 700 pounds for a distance of thirty miles. A projectile fired from this gun will penetrate a greater thickness of armor plate at 4,000 yards than a projectile fired from any other gun at a distance of twenty feet. After flying thirty miles, the projectile will have enough power left to penetrate six inches of steel.

"A ten-inch gun of the same type has been designed, but has not yet been built. It is Mr. Brown's ambition to have one constructed. The calculations made by Col. John M. Ingalls, retired, of the power of a wire gun of this size are startling. It would use a charge of 360 pounds of smokeless powder. When fired with an elevation of 45 degrees, it would send a projectile weighing 600 pounds, with a velocity of 3,900 feet a second, for a distance of more than 59 miles. The projectile at its highest point would be almost eighteen miles above the surface of the earth. To reach a target 59 miles distant, it would describe a curved path 71 miles long. The monster shot, as it left the muzzle, would have an energy in its blow equal to the lifting of sixty of the largest freight locomotives ten feet in the air. A warship lying off the coast at Atlantic City, if equipped with such guns, could throw projectiles into the heart of Philadelphia. New York could be bombarded by a hostile fleet which would be out of sight and out of range of the greatest gun now at Sandy Hook. With 12-inch or 16-inch guns of the same construction, projectiles weighing a ton could be hurled for a distance of one hundred miles, and London could be bombarded by batteries planted on the coast of France. These are the feats expected of the wire gun.

"If the wire guns of large calibre fulfil the promise given by the six-inch guns already built, the costly and cumbersome armor plate of the modern battleship will no longer afford protection."

It is needless to add that it is the interests of the ruling class alone that center around these implements of murder. By such implements is class rule maintained at home, and its interests defended abroad. It is eminently fitting that governments should busy themselves in upbuilding armies and navies, and perfecting the implements with which they ply their murderous trade. As the prime purpose af government is, as the term implies, to hold the governed in subjection, nothing could be more logical than that it should put forth every effort to provide itself with the necessary means for so doing. As the instrument of a ruling class, (capital class), it may be safely trusted to fill its allotted purpose.

The interests of the useful portion of human society, (the workers), do not center around the implements of murder, but contrary, around the implements of peaceful industry. In none of the wars of recent times have any interests of the working-class been advanced, unless it may be argued that such wars have been but hastening the leading up to the day of labor's final emancipation from wage bondage.

As the interests of the workers center around peaceful industry, every worker should, as far as possible, refuse to take part in the up-building of military establishments, and the furthering of the art of wholesale murder. It is equally as bad, if not worse, than the retail article. Every worker should bend his energies to the ushering in of the day when class rule shall have been broken, and capitalism and its enginery of repression and murder laid away in the lumber room of history as a hated memory. Down with war and all of its murderous instruments; its devotees and its horrors. On to peaceful industry, fraternity and the commonweal.

AGE OF FRENZY.

The stress and strain of modern business life furnishes ample justification for terming the present— the age of frenzy. With profit as the incentive to the establishment and operation of productive enterprises, a motive is afforded for the continual speeding up of industry, until at last it becomes a mad and reckless gallop. As the means of production become more highly developed, that is more powerful, it demands greater speed in the matter of disposing of the products. The former leisurely way of going about it will no longer suffice, but the most rapid method of transportation and exchange is required. Driven by the keen competition of the business world, the modern business man must needs be continually on the jump in order that he be not outdistanced by his competitors. If perchance he be called upon to travel from place to place, the requirements of his business makes it imperative that he journey with the speed of lightning, or as near it as possible, regardless of risk to life or limb. The New York Central and Pennsylvania Railways are now running trains between Chicago and New York in eighteen hours. These trains with their frenzied speed of sixty miles per hour, are for the accomodation of the business fraternity, in its chase for profits. The following account of these trains, and one of the mishaps incidented to their operation, is clipped from Everybody's Magazine for August, and is typical of this age of frenzy. An age that calls for such speed in the conduct of its every-day affairs, may be relied upon to produce "frenzied financiers" such as Lawson has discovered. In fact, the whole world seems to have gone business-mad, which is not at all remarkable when one stops to consider the volume of plunder over which the business struggle occurs. It is well worth hustling for:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central lines celebrated the opening of summer by cutting the time between Chicago and New York for their fastest trains from twenty hours to eighteen. The Central's route is a little longer than the Pennsylvania's, but its grades are not so heavy. The trains had no difficulty in making their time. The first east-bound flyer on the Central had to be held up half a dozen times, for periods varying from ten to twenty minutes, to keep it from beating the time-card. The time spent in motion was actually fifteen hours and five minutes. Mile after mile was reeled off in thirty-eight seconds, forty seconds, forty-five seconds. The train ran regularly at the speed of a racing motor-car. But the Central's east-bound Twentieth Century Limited ran into an open switch on June 22nd,, and crashed into a freight house at Mentor, Ohio. Nineteen passengers and members of the crew were killed and a number of the passengers were injured. The next day the Central officials gave up the eighteen-hour schedule, putting the train back on a twenty-hour time-card. As soon, however, as they had ascertained to their own satisfaction that the accident was caused by malicious tampering with a switch, and that if a slow train had run into the open switch the accident would have been as bad, the fast schedule was restored. However, almost all railway men oppose such fast trains, which are destructive to the roadbed and rolling-stock.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad whose eighteen-hour train has run uninterruptedly from the start, is tempted to cut its time to seventeen hours. It could be done easily, at least in summer. These trains consist of engine and tender, weighing 324,000 pounds, and four cars, weighing 240-000 pounds. Engines are changed six times on the trip. It costs seventy-five cents a mile to run the train, or $678.75 a trip—an expense of $495.000 a year. Each train saves two hours a day, a total of 1,460 hours a year, or two months. Here, time is money, for each hour saved costs a pretty penny.

"The Chicago and Alton has turned its attention in another direction and is experimenting with wireless telegraph installation on some of its passenger trains. So successful have the trials been that it is now proposed to equip all the important through trains with telegraph instruments, send and receive messages as the trains roll along, and keep the passengers in touch with their businesses as they travel about the country.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE THE PRICE.

The San Francisco Labor Council has adopted a resolution declaring its determination to exercise the right of the strike, boycott and picket, despite the injunctions issued against it. This defiant attitude has aroused considerable discussion and people are wondering whether any of the unionists are likely to be run in jail.—Exchange.

Very commendable, indeed, upon the part of the Labor Council to run counter to the edict of the courts, and most excellent judgment withal. It is not at all likely the authorities would dare put any of its members in jail. Oh, no! But of all the thick-headed donkeys in the world, the workingman takes the pastry. He has been striking, boycotting and picketing for generations, and always getting the worst of it, but he is up in arms at once if the proposition be made that he cease making a fool of himself. He will stand to be exploited and driven from pillar to post in search of a master; will submit to the indignity of being fairly spat upon by the employing class and its hangers-on; in fact his ire will not be aroused no matter how great the indignities heaped upon him, so long as his time-honored privilege of making an ass of himself be not interferred with. This glorious old privilege must be preserved, at no matter what cost. All honor to the San Francisco Labor Council for for defending it. And while the militant council is heroically engaged in the defense, every workman should awaken to the fact that eternal vigilance is the price that must be paid for the liberty to display their asininity.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE.

Some of our exchanges on the other side of the line are complaining that the arrest of Socialist speakers in Seattle, Oakland, Los. Angeles and San Diego are made "in violation of all constitutional privileges." This sort of complaint is getting tiresome. Even the most superficial observer must have long since become aware that no such thing as constitutional privilege, or any other for that matter, ever existed that was worth the snap of one's finger unless it were backed up by the power to enforce its provisions. In the last analysis, written law is a farce and delusion except to he who has sufficient power at his command to defend such privileges as he may claim under it. The right of free speech, like all other rights, is secured to an individual, or a people, only if such individual or people possess the power to enforce it. A right is purely a question of power and can be determined in no other way.

The exploited class has no rights, either constitutional or otherwise, that the ruling class is bound to respect. The reason for this obviously lies in the fact that the exploited class controls no power whereby it can protect itself in the enjoyment of any fancied rights. That federal and state constitution declare that certain rights shall not be abridged, by no means secure a people in the enjoyment of such rights, once the power to abrogate them, falls into the hands of those who desire to do so.

The capitalist class of today holds the workers in subjection to its exploitation, not because of any long since established right to do so, but because it holds in its hands at this day, hour and minute, supreme control of all the powers of the state, whereby to enforce submission to its decrees, and render its exploitation effective. It is therefore, not a question of law, but a question of power. Under such circumstances, only such rights and privileges can be enjoyed by the workers as the ruling class sees fit to allow.

The ruling class in turn has no rights the working class is bound to respect once the latter has attained to sufficient power to enable it to ignore such rights, The precedents being daily established in this respect by the ruling class should not be forgotten by the workers in the day of their triumph.

In the meantime, no tears should be shed because of the invasion of constitutional rights and privilege by the at present triumphant ruling class. Whatever rights and privileges may be retained, will be held by the exercise of sheer force upon the part of the worker and not because a guarantee of such rights is written upon parchment.

It seems that at the prorogation of parliament the other day, the gentleman, whatever his name is, who performs that pleasing old fiction of representing the crown, actually read the speech from the throne while standing on his feet. Some of the daily papers speak of this as an inovation which leads to the inference that it must have been a departure from custom. Not knowing just what part of their anatomy it has been hitherto considered good form for royal flunkies to stand upon while reading speeches from thrones, we do not feel qualified to comment upon this latest and no doubt most remarkable innovation.

The May crop reports show a prospect of 670,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1905 in the United States. It will be the greatest wheat crop since 1901. The farmers may look forward with confidence to the winter. Their pockets will be well filled.—Exchange.

There should be no misunderstanding in regard to this matter. The farmer referred to is the one whose agricultural operations are chiefly confined to the shipping, milling and marketing of wheat and wheat products. The hayseed who tills the soil and raises the wheat, was evidently not designed by an all-wise creator for the purpose of going around with pockets bulging with filthy lucre. The only lining befitting his pockets, whether crops be good or bad, is that of emptiness. The wheat he raises must be turned over to capitalist property where it properly belongs, and all the farmer will get upon an average is an existence, and by no means a luxurious one at that.

The feeling of sadness engendered by the defeat of the eminent editorial philosopher, Hugh Aitken, in the Alberni bye-election of last week, should be softened somewhat by the reflection that even defeat hath its compensations. Aitken can now continue to devote his undivided attention to that great moral engine, the Herald, and maintain his well-earned fame as a shining star in the journalistic firmament. From this point of view the election of Manson might almost be termed a happy circumstances.

We never fully realized the importance of the late Chicago industrial convention until we received a copy of "Line-Up," which announces itself as "a class-conscious Socialist paper," published in Kansas City, Kansas. With about half a page of scare head lines it heralds the great achievements of the convention in bombastic utterance about "a class-conscious industrial union," "142,991 toilers," "50,000 strong," "enthusiasm unbounded," "solidarity of the proletariat," and so on ad nauseum. One of its most significant and startling declarations, however, is that "E. V. Debs and D. DeLeon unite against capitalism." In view of this it is all off with capitalism now.

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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.

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The Struggle for Existence

By AUGUST BEBEL.

In social life the struggle for existence is daily assuming more gigantic dimensions. The war of all against all has broken out with the utmost violence; it is waged pitilessly, with every weapon that comes to hand. The weaker must give way to the stronger. When physical force or its synonyms, the power of money and of property, will not suffice, the most cunning and rascally means are employed—lies, swindling, deceit, perjury, forgery and even the worst crimes, such as getting rid of inconvenient witnesses or other hindrances, by false declarations of insanity and murder. And just as individuals contend with each other, in this struggle for existence, so does class contend with class, sex with sex, age with age. Profit and advantage become the only regulators of human feelings, and to them every other consideration must give way. Thousands and thousands of workingmen and women are then turned out of doors, and after they have pawned their last piece of furniture, are reduced to accepting public charity, or are forced to quit the country. Troops of workmen journey from place to place, through the length and breadth of the land; the longer they have been out of work the more ragged is their appearance, and the more demoralized are they themselves; "respectable people" regard them with disgust. "Respectable people" have not the slightest idea what it means to be compelled to dispense for months with the most primitive requirements of order and cleanliness, to tramp with an empty stomach from place to place, and, as a rule, to meet nothing but scarcely concealed dislike and contempt from those who are themselves the pillars of this rotten system. Meanwhile the families of the married men suffer the most terrible want, which not rarely drives the parents in despair to commit the most fearful crimes on their children and themselves. The last few years have furnished numerous horrible examples. Women and girls are driven to prostitution, crime and demoralization take a hundred different shapes, and all that prospers are the jails, prisons and so-called houses of correction, which can scarcely contain the number of their inmates.

* * * * * *

The increase of crime of every description is intimately connected with the social conditions of the community, little as the latter is inclined to believe it. Society hides its head in the sand, like the ostrich, in order not to be forced to recognize a state of things which bears witness against it, and silences its own conscience and others with the lying pretense that laziness and love of pleasure on the part of the workmen and their want of religion is accountable for everything. This is hypocrisy of the most revolting kind, but it is nevertheless preached with the greatest seriousness. The more unfavorable and depressed the condition of society, the more numerous and grave do crimes become. The struggle for existence then assumes its most brutal and violent shape. It throws man back into his primeval state, in which each regarded the other as his deadly enemy. The ties of solidarity, not too firm in the best of times, become daily looser.

The ruling classes who do not and will not recognize the causes of things, attempt to effect a change by employing force against the product of these conditions, and even men whom we should expect to be enlightened and free from prejudice, are ready to support the system. Prof. Haeckel, for instance, regards the stringent application of capital punishment as desirable, and harmonizes in this point with the reactionaries of every shade, who on all other subjects are his bitterest enemies. According to his theory, hopeless criminals and ne'er-do-weels must be weeded out like weeds, which deprive the more valuable plants of light, air and soil. If Prof. Haeckle had occupied himself even to a slight degree with the study of social science, instead of limiting himself exclusively to natural science, he would have discovered that all these criminals could be transformed into useful, valuable members of society, if society offered them more favorable means of existence. He would have found that the annihilation of the criminal has just as little effect on crime, i.e., on the development of fresh crimes, as if on a number of farms the ground were superficially cleared of weeds, while the roots and seeds remained undestroyed. Man will never be able absolutely to prevent the development of noxious organisms in nature, it is unquestionably within his power so to improve a social organism, created by himself, that it may afford equally favorable conditions of existence and equal freedom of growth to all; that no one may be forced to gratify his hunger or his desire of possession, or his ambition at the expense of someone else. People only need to investigate the causes of crime and remove them, and they will abolish crime itself.

Naturally those who seek to abolish crime by abolishing its causes, cannot take kindly to the measures of brutal suppression. They cannot prevent society from protecting itself against crime in its own way, but they demand all the more urgently the radical reformation of society, i.e., the removal of the causes. Now, the reason for the untenability of our social conditions is the capitalist system. Whoever is in possession of large pecuniary means rules over all those whose means are smaller or who possess nothing. He buys the labor of the destitute, as an article of trade, at a price which is regulated like that of any other article of trade, by the law of supply and demand. This price is subject to slight oscillation, being sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the cost of production; the surplus value of the labor product goes into the pocket of the capitalist in the shape of profit. With the help of this surplus value, extracted from the workman, which gradually crystallizes into capital, the manufacturers buys fresh workmen, and armed with a more complete division of labor, with machines, with technical improvements, in short, with a well organized system of production, he advances against his less wealthy competitor like a knight in full accoutrement against an unarmed foot soldier and crushes him. This unequal struggle is gaining ground on all sides, and women's labor, the cheapest next to the labor of children, is playing a more and more important part in it. The result of this state of things is the increasing separation between a small minority of powerful capitalists and a large majority of destitute individuals of both sexes who depend for their subsistence on the daily sale of their laboring power. The position of the middle classes, is meanwhile, becoming more and more critical. One branch of production after another, which was hitherto the domain of petty industry is becoming the prey of capitalists among themselves. Small independent artisans are being crushed and forced into the class of day laborers, unless they are able to take refuge in some other independent branch, which is daily becoming more difficult if not impossible. All attempts to escape from the process of absorption, which acts with the force of a natural law, by the help of institutions and apparatus from the lumber-room of the past, are ridiculous child's play. The well-meant, often repeated counsel to ward off fate by the exercise of greater artistic skill or the application of cheap motor powers only shows want of comprehension for the situation. The perfected machine replaces the skilled hand, whose products moreover, are too dear for a large market, and the application of cheap motor power only increases the competition of small producers among each other, and has tens their ruin. In December, 1882, 414 industrial and trading establishments were annodnced in Muenchen, as having ceased, and only 315 as having commenced; in other words a reduction of 99 independent establishments in one town in one month, and the condition of the existing, small establishments is illustrated by the facts, that in the cases of death, nine proprietors are proved to have died insolvent, but their bankruptcy is rarely published, because no one has an interest in the publication. There is nothing to be had. For the same reason, the ruin of many living proprietors takes place unnoticed and unregistered.

That which has escaped the devouring force of capital is finally crushed by the gluts which occur from time to time. These gluts become more frequent and more intense in proportion to the increasing power and influence of production on a large scale, and the danger of overproduction, the result of blind production en masse. This danger is a constantly growing one and recurs at shorter and shorter intervals. But the moderately well-to-do and the struggling manufacturer, with their small capacities for holding out, cannot but succumb to a glut.

The gluts arise because there are no means of estimating the real demand for an article at a given moment. In the first place the customers are spread over a wide area, and their purchasing power, on which their power of consumption depends, is modified by a number of factors, which the single producer is unable to ascertain. In the second place, besides himself, there exists a number of other single producers, with regard to whose powers of production, both in respect to quantity and quality, he is also quite in the dark. Each one of these makes every exertion of which he is capable—cheap prices, enormous advertisements, long credit, the employment of commercial travelers, or even the underhand and fraudulent depreciation of his competitors' production, a weapon which is made considerable use of in critical times—with a view to driving others from the field. Thus is our entire production at the mercy of chance, and the personal judgment of the single producer.

But this chance proves just as often unfavorable as favorable. Every single producer is obliged to sell a certain amount of wares, under which he cannot exist. But he endeavors to sell a much larger quantity, firstly because this ensures him much largee profits, and secondly because the probability of triumphing over his competitors and finally maintaining the field is thereby increased. For a time his sale is assured; possibly it is growing; this induces him still further to enlarge his business, to produce still greater masses than before. The good times, however, do not influence him alone, but induce all competitors to make similar exertions. Suddenly it becomes apparent that the market is overstocked with goods. The sale falls off, the price sinks, production is slackened. Lessening the production in any branch means lessening the number of workmen, lowering the wages, and limiting the consumption on the part of those affected. A deprssion of production and sale is the necessary consequence. Small artisans of every kind, trades-men, eating-house keepers, bakers, butchers, etc., whose customers are workmen, lose their customers and with them their lucrative trade.

(Continued Next Week.)

BADLY NEEDED.

The labor unions have defects, goodness knows, but the habit that some Socialists—only a few, we are glad to say—have gotten into of making it appear that the unions are accomplishing nothing and that they do nothing but fight against each other, is a habit that is full of mischief and ought to be given up. In 1891 the Brewery Workmen were working fifteen hours a day. They now work eight hours and their wages have been increased about twenty-five per cent by unionism. The printers, through their unions, have been reducing their hours all over the country and are making new victories every day. The carpenters, as late as 1899 were working from sunrise to sunset, and all the other building trades practically the same. But since then, unionism has taken a hand. Result: All the building trades now have the eight hour day and have increased wages fully 100 per cent in most instances. The bricklayers and masons, before organization, worked ten hours a day at $2.50. Now they work eight hours a day and get $4.40. And so on. Let's have the truth about the unions, if you please.—S. D. Herald.

It is presumed that the workers referred to have accomplished all that is claimed in the above. This does not however, establish the fact that such action has resulted in raising the average wage of the workers as a whole. If the Herald man was at all familiar with the phenomena of the labor market, he would understand that the forcing of the wage up for a section of the working class by means of any fortunate combination of circumstances, is always offset by a corresponding reduction elsewhere along the line. The average wage remains undisturbed. To contend otherwise is to assert tnat the exchange value of labor-power, and other commodities, is not determined by the amount of labor necessarily embodied in their production regulated by supply and demand.

Many modifications of wages and conditions of labor have undoubtedly occurred during the life-time of the wage system, but such have occurred as a result of changed conditions of the labor market, and not as a result of the action of organized bodies of workmen.

It may be true that in certain trades the workmen get 100 per cent more wages than formerly, that is expressed in money. As the price of other commodities has correspondingly increased, the gain is not apparent when measured by the facts.

It must be known to every observer of the development of capital and its labor market and conditions that an ever increasing percentage of people are driven to sell their labor power for a living and that the average condition of the working class is gradually sinking. This is strikingly evidenced in and around every great center of population. The physical deterioration of the workers during recent years can not have escaped the notice of he who has eyes to see with. This physical deterioration has undoubtedly been caused by increased economic pressure, and consequently belies the "better conditions" which surface skinners claim have been attained by trade union action.

By all means let us have the truth about, not only the unions, but everything else, if you please. It is surely badly needed in some quarters

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Modern industry by improving and multiplying its methods of action, has increased the danger for the operative who depends for his livelihood on his daily labor. Machinery, today replacing and decupling human force, constitutes not only an admirable source of production, but also a terrible source of danger. An industrial establishment, as has been said correctly, is a battlefield, having, like war, its victims, some mortally attacked, others more or less grreviously wounded, and for a longer or shorter period rendered incapable of providing for their personal needs. The legislator should not be indifferent to these misfortunes. One of his prime duties is to prevent or mitigate their effects as far as possible. M. Riard says these things in Revue Technique.--Scientific American.

At the Servian elections on Sunday, July 23, the Socialists elected two members of parliament.

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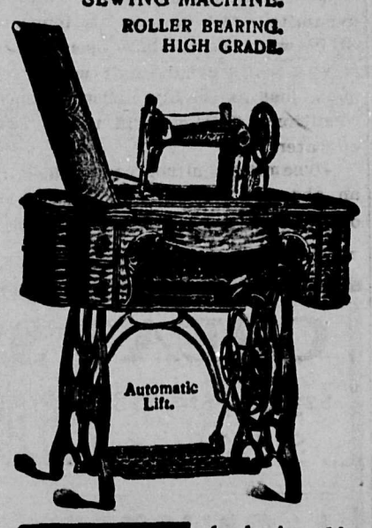

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PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

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

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

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

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in ....
Local..... .....Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political 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.

Applicant .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Age..... Citizen.....
Admitted to Local.....19.....
.....Chairman .....Rec.-Sec.

Socialist Party of Canada

DOMINION EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS.

J. G. MORGAN, Secretary. Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B.C., July 25.—(Room 10, Masonic Block)—Present: Comrades Leah, (chairman); Stebbings, Organizer Kingsley and the secretary.

The minutes of previous meetings were read and adopted.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Winnipeg Local, enclosing $1 for stamps and monthly report. Received and complied with.

From Edmonton Local enclosing monthly report. Received and filed.

From Toronto Local, making a suggestion that Com. C. M. O'Brien be appointed organizer for the Eastern provinces.

The secretary was instructed to reply that this committee would give Com. O'Brien credentials when they were ready to use him.

From Fredericton Local, enclosing monthly report. Received and filed.

From Claresholm Local, acknowledging receipt of supplies. Received and filed.

From the International Socialist Bureau, concerning events in Russia. Received and filed.

Receipts.

Winnipeg, Man., stamps $1.00

B.C. Provincial Executive

Socialist Party of Canada.

Vancouver, B.C., July 25.—(Room 10, Masonic Block, Present: Comrades Leah, (chairman;) Stebbings, Organizer Kingsley and the secretary

The minutes of previous meetings were read and adopted.

The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Revelstoke Local, enclosing old charter. New charter sent.

From Rossland Local, enclosing $5.00 for stamps. Received and complied with.

From W. P. Farrell, Republic, Wash., member-at.large, enclosing 50 cents for dues. Received and complied with.

Receipts.

Rossland, No. 25, stamps, ... $5.00
W. P. Farrell, stamps ..... .50
Adjournment.

TO THE COMRADES AND FRIENDS.

Comrade Harry Sibble has been engaged by the Western Clarion publishers, to make an extended trip through the States of Washington and Oregon, as well as the interior of the Province of British Columbia in the interest of the paper. He is equipped with an ample supply of sub-cards, and is duly authorized to transact any business for the Western Clarion that may come in his way. The comrade is a tireless worker for the Socialist movement, and we hope the comrades and friends along his travels will give him such assistance as possible in the way of getting new sdbscribers upon the paper's list.

Any courtesies extended to Comrade Sibble, will be appreciated by the publishers.

IN RUSSIA.

In Russia no one can buy type or printing material without the written consent of the czar. Nothing can be circulated after it is printed without being submitted to the censor and for such a paper as the Appeal those submitting it would get Siberia or worse. Yet the Socialists of Russia printed and circulated over ten million pieces of Socialist literature last year! Each piece was, of course, very small, owing to the fact that it was necessary for type in small amounts from the cap- the Socialist printers to steal the italist printing offices in which they work. To be caught at this imposes a far greater punishment than for the theft of anything else that could be stolen, for the czar does not look with favor upon any workingman having stolen type in his pockets. After this is done to a sufficient extent to enable them to make up a small circular, some writer escapes the police and spy system long enough to write out the circular which is turned over immediately to the printer, who sets it up as fast as possible and prints it. Much haste is necessary from the time the article is written until it is distributed, for detection is liable at any moment, and that means imprisonment, exile or death. Many men annually suffer the penalty of getting caught by the extensive secret service system of the czar, and yet, although much of the literature was simply hand impressions, the Socialists of Russia distributed nearly 1,000,000 pieces monthly last year. Your task is beset with no such difficulties, and practically Sociallsm in this country is yours if you will do the almost unhindered labor to secure it. The Appeal has the largest Socialist printing plant in the world, completely equipped, free from espionage and at your service day and night. If you do not use it, it is your fault, and it is your fault if the conditions go backward to a point that will make it impossible for us to openly maintain our campaign. If you are not willing to exercise the privileges you have, rest assured that they will be taken awa‡ from you simply because privilege is the same whether it takes the form of throne or profits—and it is ever on the lookout to circumscribe the liberty of that which threatens it.—Appeal to Reason.

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CHEAP GIRLS—CHEAP NAILS.

Apparently a new field of labor has just been opened for girls n the manufacture of cut nails. After seeking vainly to secure the services of enough boys to operate its nail machines at the low wages it was willing to pay, the Chicago Steel Manufacturing Company, of New Castle, Ind., has filled the vacancies with girls and reports much satisfaction with the results of the experiment. The girls are both cheaper and more docile than boys and can operate the machines just as well; consequently they are more profitable. True, the employment of these girls throws men—their own fathers, possibly—out of work, and the girls are exposed to influences which hardly tend to make good wives and mothers of them in the years to come. But they are profitable, and that is all that capitalism cares for.—The Worker.

There is every reason in the world why the company should express satisfaction with the girls who can be forced to work cheaper than the boys and besides are more docile. Of course, there will be more or less maudlin sympathy expressed for these girls who are thrown to the tender mercies of the nail mills. But maudlin sympathy will not rescue them from being ground into profits for the mill owners. Besides all of this, the girls are free. They need not work in the nail mills unless they choose. If the work does not suit them they can go on the town. Thus does this glorious civilization nurture freedom, and safeguard individuality. Let us sing the doxology.

A writer in the Weekly Sun, of Toronto, in speaking of the probable downfall of the Russian Autocracy, says, that "its fall * * * * will be happy for Russia and for mankind in general, provided anything like a reign of ordered liberty follows."

"Ordered liberty" is good. Its the kind we are enjoying ourselves. Those of us, who by virtue of our propertyless conditions, are forced to sell our labor-power in order to perpetuate our existence, are ordered to go forth and enjoy the liberty of chasing a job. We are also enjoined to exercise the liberty of refraining from partaking of anything so vulgar as food until we have first secured a job. When we get weary from chasing the job and failing to overtake it, and stop on the street corner to catch our breath, which, thank goodness, is not so hard to catch as a job is, we are ordered to revel in the liberty of moving on, or we'll get run in. Those of us who are farmers—that is real ones—who go out into the fields and successfully wrestle with the stubborn haycock, and reduce the haughty wheatfield to a dreary waste, are, at the end of the season compelled to indulge in the liberty of surrendering our ill-gotten gains to the tender mercies of capitalist property, in the form of railway companies, elevator and milling combines, beef trusts, mortgage sharks, etc., in exchange for a few cheap tools, adulterated groceries, shoddy clothes and a lean and hungry look.

"Ordered liberty," is fine. It is to be hoped those Russians will enjoy it, as well as we do, when they get it.

GERMAN WORKING WOMEN.

While Germany has 6,500,000 women who earn their own living, Italy with only one-half the population, has 5,250,000. In Germany the number of servant girls who have a savings bank account is nearly three times as large as that of shop girls who have them.

In the recent elections in Holland, the Socialist vote rose to 65,000 from the 38,000 cast four years ago. It is the political strength of the proletariat which alone can grow.

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Dust and damp-proof, fitted with the the best 7-jeweled ELGIN or WALTHAM movement, stem-wind and set and absolutely GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS. Also a beautiful chain with each watch for the next 30 days. All complete, $6.50. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your Name, Post Office and Express Office Address, and we will send the Watch and Chain to you for examination. If you find it as represented, pay agent the amount and express charges, and Watch and Chain are yours. If you wish to save paying the express charges send in the full amount, and we will forward to you Watch and Chain by mail, all charges prepaid. If you order C.O.D. a deposit of 50 is required as a matter of good faith, which amount will be deducted from your bill. Order at once as this offer may not appear again. When writing mention this paper.

E. WAGNER & Co., 163 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT DYNAMITE'S PECULIARITIES.

"The recent railway accident at Harrisburg has brought out a vast amount of irresponsible talk about handling dynamite," said E. H. Gifford, a New York contracto. who has purchased tons of the explosive for blasting purposes. "The majority of persons who talk about dynamite have only a vague idea of what it is. Dynamite is not the dangerous explosive it is popularly supposed to be. It may be handled with absolute recklessness by an experienced hand and will not detonate except under well defined circumstances. A detonation is about one thousand times quicker than an explosion- Dynamite detonates. It does not explode. Dynamite in its marketable form, in order to fit into drilled holes is shipped in sticks varying from half an inch to two inches in diameter and from three inches to one foot in length of stick. In the early days of its manufacture, before its properties were fully understood, there were some unaccountable explosions that gave dynamite a bad name it has never recovered from. Time has made us wiser. There is no danger at all in children finding odds and ends of dynamite thrown away by careless workmen. A child would find a great deal of difficulty in exploding it. Every now and then we read of somebody receiving a supposed infernal machine containing dynamite, which is promptly immersed in water before it is opened. If it was really dynamite it would explode just as readily under proper conditions, if it were in twenty feet of water.

"Dynamite is nitroglycerine held in an absorbent—wood pulp, coal dust or other material that will hold the explosive tightly. It is a powder of resinous nature varying in color with the absorbent used. The strength is calculated by the amount, varying all the way from twenty to eighty per cent. That generally used for blasting in and around New York is forty-five per cent. With the absorbent and other ingredients combined so as to obtain positive results in absorption and to guard against the danger of any free acid left in the nitro-glycerin. The latter is the only detonating property. The absorbent neither helps nor retards it.

"For commercial purposes stick dynamite is packed in twenty-five pound or fifty pound cases, with a liberal allowance of sawdust. It can be freighted or stored without danger, provided common intelligence and care be used. It is only when ignorant persons attempt to experiment with it that it becomes a powerful destroying agency. In some states its transportation is governed by law. It should be so in every state. In New York and other cities its transportation through the streets is regulated by the fife commissioners. The police have nothing to do with it."—Labor Advocate.

The rails on the Belt Line Road around Philadelphia are the heaviest rails used on any railroad in the world. They weigh 142 pounds to the yard, and are 17 pounds heavier than any ra ls ever before used. They are batasted in concrete, and 9-inch girders were used to bind them. All the curves and spurs were made of the same heavy rails, and the tracks are considered superior to any railroad section ever undertaken. The rails were made especially for the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. An officer of the railroad company states that this section of roadbed will last for twenty-five years without repairs. —Scientific American.

GREAT SUIT SALE

$25, $22, $20, $18 SUITS for .... $15.00 Also any pair of Pants for.. $3.00

J. DANAHER & CO. Corner Granville and Pender Streets
SOLE AGENTS FOR "STILENFIT" CLOTHES
Samples and blank measu rements sent on application.

ELECTRIC PLOWING.

The Minneapolis, Minn., Steel and Machinery Company has under construction, the working parts of an invention that may prove to be the working of a revolution in the matter of breaking ground on bonanza farms, of which there are so many in the Northwest and which may be used on smaller farms wherever there is an engine handy that can be put to the use intended.

The idea is no less than to plow the fields by electricity by the use of an electric plow. The plow itself is to be operated by electric power, and is a large gang affair which will turn over a wide piece of earth. A threshing engine is ?o be used to furnish the electricity, a dynamo to be attached.

The plow is to be run by trolley, the wire to be run from the working dynamo to the farthest corner of the field. The plow picks up the wire as it runs, and when it arrives at the far end of the field, an easy arrangement alters the position of the feed wire so that the whole field can be reached in that way.

It is claimed for the new idea that it will be a most wonderful laborsaver, and that it will do wonders in the way of speed, running about four times as rapidly as horses can pull a plow of the same kind. It will also be much more handy than steam machines, because of the fact that steam machines of that kind are so heavy that they are unwieldy and cut into the field, expecially when the ground is soft.

It is claimed that if the plow works reasonably well, the same idea can be put to use in working harvesters and other farm machinery which will do away with the necessity of having so many horses to feed all through the year when less would be needed under the trolley system.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the Western Clarion are requested to take particular notice of the number upon the address slip on tneir paper. A considerable number of subscriptions will expire during the forthcoming two months. This holds especially true in regard to subs. taken by Comrade Walsh during his trip through the interior during the fall of 1903. Those who wish to continue receiving the paper should be careful to renew before expiration of present sub. in order to avoid any break in the regular issues. It should be borne in mind that all names are stricken from the list upon expiration of the number for which payment has been made. This is number 330. If that number is on your address slip your sub. expires with this issue. While the publishers of the Western Clarion do not beg for subs or renewals, nor push forward any schemes to obtain such, they will take pleasure in forwarding to any address 5 yearly sub. cards for $3.75. Each card will be accepted as payment in full for one year's subscription to the Western Clarian when returned to this office.

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TUNNELS CONNECTING TWO CONTINENTS.

Of the three barriers to a continuous railway route from Great Britain to Africa through France and Spain, the Montieur de l'Industrie et de la Construction expresses the satisfaction of the French people, that two are broken down. The tunnel under the Pyrenees will soon be an accomplished fact. The problem of one under the Straits of Gibraltar will be successfully solved by the French engineer Bertier. The length of the latter will be forty-one kilometers and the depth four hundred meters under the sea. It is difficult, says the Moniteur, to estimate its cost, but judging from the work under the East and North rivers at New York, it cannot be less than 425,000,000 francs. The third barrier to the continuous route, the Straits of Dover, is regarded as unsurmountable at present. in view of the conviction of the English people that safety depende on their insular position.—Scientific American.

SAILORS' PROCLAMATION.

The following ringing proclamation issued by sailors of the Czar's Black Sea fleet, furnishes an inkling as to the why and wherefore of the recent mutinies. Even the soldier and sailor cannot always be held in subjection 'neath the iron heel of military discipline.

"You say that we have been attending secret meetings in the suburbs of Sebastopol. You are quite right. We do indeed attend such meetings. You say that this is a crime. Thqt we deny. We say that these meetings are not criminal, but that it is our right to attend them. It is right and necessary that we should come together and discuss the questions that affect our common interests, that we should hear the sacred words of justice and liberty that in these gatherings of comrades, we should, for a little while at least escape from the oppression and outrages that the tsar and you, his lackeys and lickspittles, inflict upon us.

"All you tools of the tsar and he himself are contemptible in our eyes. We despise you, do you understand? We have no need of you. We hate you—you who lie and steal and squander the people's money.

"You tell us that it is the Jews that are spreading discontent and sedition among us. It is false; it is one of your lies. We perfectly well know and understand that you and the like of you are deliberately trying to incite hatred against the Jews the most oppressed of the people. But they are workingmen just as we are. No, traducers, you will not succeed in setting us against the Jews. We know too well who are our real enemies. You are our enemies, you embezzlers, you murderers, you tyrants. And the oppressed Jews are our comrades and brothers, do you understand?

ter, but our friend! You, a friend!

"You pretend to bel not our mas- We know better You, all of you—admiralt, commanders, officials— all of you are robbing the people, sucking the people's blood torturing us. You are our sworn enemies.

"Yet you said that your hand would not quiver in signing the death warrant for any of us who attends those meetings. There you speak truly. Of course, you are a hangman!

"But beware! The hour is near when in turn our hands will not quiver in tightening the noose around your neck—you Baronovsky, Choucterin, Aphonasieff and others like you. Remember that the hour of reckoning is at hand. And it will be a terrible hour for you.

"You pretend that the proclamations are written by Jews. But you do not yourself believe it. This proclamation, for instance, is written by real Russian sa lors—sailors who belong to the Social Democratic Party.

"Comrades, do not believe the commanders. Do not listen to them. Attend the meetings, boldly, fearlessly. Read the proclamations. Resist your enemies!

"Comrades, the power lies within ourselves, with our class. Let us join hands and work together, and we shall soon be freed from our oppressors and their master—he who is red with the people's blood—The Tsar!

"Down with masters!
"Hail to the republic!
"Hail to Socialism."

READERS TAKE NOTICE.

The article on India, on the first page of this issue is clipped from London Justice and that under caption "What Socialism will Do," is taken from "Socialism," by William Scholl McLure.

CZAR'S AMERICAN STOCKS.

The Czar holds some $6,000,000 worth of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New Jersey Central, the New York Central and the Canadian Northern Pacific, which yields him handsome returns, and he is just as useful in the operations of these roads as the balance of the owners too.

PAUPERS IN ENGLAND.

There were 778,339 paupers in England and Wales at the end of April. This is the highest April total since 1872. Over 245,000 were in workhouses, the greatest number since 1865. London's paupers number 119,375, or one out of every 8 inhabitants.

Negligee Shirts
Not Too Early to Look
Exclusive patterns are now here—some of the choice ones will be sold early, and some of the designs we cannot duplicate. If you appreciate unusual styles it will interest you to come promptly.

Flatiron Hats
The Smartest Soft Hat of the Season
These Hats have been enthusiastically received by young men from the very first day we brought them out. Neither trouble nor expense has been saved in the production of these goods, as you will cheerfully acknowledge upon examination.

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GREAT CARE IS EXERCISED, AS WE ENTRUST THE REPAIR TO EXPERIENCED WORKMEN ONLY, AND NOT TO APPRENTICES OR AMATEURS.

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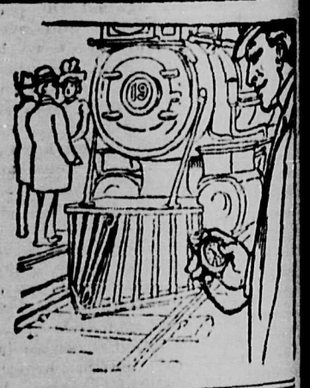

A Socialist Debate

Arrangements are all but completed for a public meeting in the City Hall, Vancouver, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at which Mr. John Z. White, the brilliant oratorical exponent of the woes of the middle class will deliver some solar plexus blows to Socialism, and show the utter folly of this particular line of thought.

E. T. Kingsley will be present to present the argument of his hetrodox economic believers and for once at least will have a chance to get wised up. Look out for later announcements.

CITY HALL, TO-NIGHT

Adam and Eve
Cooked with a wood fire.
No wonder there was trouble in that Family

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