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RINGING NOMINATION SPEECH

Delivered by Comrade John W Martin of Denver, Colorado, in Placing William D. Haywood in Nomination for the Governorship of That State.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades and Fellow Workers—I rise to-day to perform a pleasant duty, one the like of which comes but seldom in the short space of a human life. That of naming a candidate for the office of Governor of this, the Centennial State, whose name will be greeted with cheers wherever the working class assemble, whose name will be a tower of strength in our campaign, and whose name makes it possible for the first time in the history of our movement for the Socialist party to carry a State election in Colorado or in the nation.

I do not arise to name a well groomed business man or a professional politician, seeking graft. Nor do I name a labor leader who is dined and wined at Civic Federation banquets, or who hobnobs with Grover Cleveland, August Belmont or Theodore Roosevelt. But I arise to name a man who, in executive ability, is the peer of the best, and whose personal integrity is without stain. A man whose hands have been calloused by honest labor, and whose every heart throb is in sympathy with those who toil. A man who has never been praised by the capitalist press as "the greatest labor leader" in the world; but who, as labor leader, has never betrayed his trust, nor sold out a strike. A man who, because of his loyalty to the working class, has been struck down by brutal soldiery on the streets of our city. And who, for that same loyalty, was kidnapped by the command of the powers of capitalism and, contrary to all legal forms and observances, was carried to a distant State and thrown into a felon's cell, where for months he and his faithful comrades have waited, demanding in vain the speedy trial guaranteed to every citizen by our constiution and laws, William D. Haywood, the prisoner in Caldwell jail.

It is no new thing for Socialists to go to the prisons of capitalism for their candidates for office. The hero of Woodstock jail has twice been our candidate for President of the United States, and Eugene V. Debs may yet occupy the executive mansion at Washington. So we go today to that miserable little bastile in the State of Idaho and take from that prisos register the name upon our banners. We make him our standard bearer, knowing full well that we cannot see his face nor hear his voice in the campaign upon which we are about to enter, but the memory of the wrongs he is suffering, the recollections of the malice which has planned and schemed and lied and murdered in order to compass his destruction, and which stands ready with perjured lips to swear his life away by laying its ows cowardly and dastardly crimes upon his shoulders, will inspire every Socialist in Colorado, and should inspire every working man and every working woman in this broad State to buckle on the armour and go out in the fight determined to win.

Haywood is not only hated but feared by the capitalist class, and it was to make away with him that this hellish plot was hatched by the Miners' Association and their slimy crawling satellites of the Pinkerton detective agency. They could not buy him, perhaps they never tried, for there is something about such men which warns the bribe giver that it is better to keep at a safe distance. They could not frighten him. They had tried that and failed. They feared that some day he might uncover the true story of the crimes which have been committed in the mining camps of Colorado. And they know that if the truth is ever known they themselves will stand before an exasperated people, with the blood stains of murdered men upon their hands. They dare not take the risk of having the Independent explosion investigated. They dare not risk an investigation of the crimes committed in Telluride. They dare not risk a fair investigation of the slaying of Steunenburg in Idaho lest the real criminals will be discovered, and men high in the ranks of wealth be caught red handed. They knew the great executive ability, the indomitable will and the dauntless courage of Haywood, and they knew that he was working with all his mighty energy to discover evidence which would place the guilt of these dastardly crimes where it belongs. So, in a spasm of fear, they called to their councils the crafty and unscrupulous McParland, and when the scheme had been fully planned, they command their tools and puppets, the alleged Governors of two States, to carry out the plot; and the two miserable weaklings hasten to obey their masters. We have it in our power to-day to name the next Governor of Colorado by placing the name of William D. Haywood at the head of our ticket. The working class vastly outnumbers the capitalistic class in this State, and in the kidnapping and imprisonment of these men an insult has been thrown in the face of every member of the working class.

If this is to pass unrebuked, no workingman's life or liberty will be safe, and by placing the name of Haywood in nomination we put it up to the entire working class to declare to the world whether they are men with spirit enough left to dare to vote for their class interests by voting for the working man who to-day occupies the centre of the stage in the great labor drama of the world, or like craven poltroons again crawl in the dust at the feet of their masters, licking the boots of their employers like whipped curs by voting for some slick politician who, like Alva Adams would not even promise them a single favor.

Now is the time for the Socialist party of Colorado and here is its opportunity to make a new departure. We can now be the most pronounced of opportunists without sacrificing one jot of our revolutionary program. It is to the immediate and tremendous interest of the working class to have the struggle in Idaho end speedily in a decisive victory for the workers.

The capitalists are already alarmed at the unexpected mutterings of protest and threats of revolution which are coming up from all corners of the nation. They see they have made a mistake. They now realize that the world has moved a step or two since they hanged workmen in Pennsylvania and Chicago for crimes which they themselves committed.

Let the mutterings grow louder and louder; let the protests continue; let the indignation increase but let us cap the climax of it all by electing the chief prisoner to the office of chief magistrate of the State.

An if they refuse to release him we will take our chief executive by force if necesary out of the teeth of the dogs of capitalism; carry him in triumph to our State house and place him in the chair now occupied by the creature who cannot even claim that he was elected, but holds his seat by virtue of a rotten deal between the Republican and Democratic parties.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

The Canadian club in this city has justified its existence. With its eagle eye, on July 4, it espied floating from the top of the city hall a piece of bunting covered with sundry stars and stripes in place of the usual amalgam of crosses known as the Union Jack. Horrified at this insult to "a greater empire than has been" the Canadian club is making a great noise and insists on finding out who is to blame. Flag worship is one of the methods by which capitalists sustain the patriotism of the deluded workers. It is, they say, the emblem of fredeom. And so it is—the fredom of the capitalists to exploit the workers. It is quite safe to say that the Canadian club would sooner see the stars and stripes floating on every building in the city rather than the red flag of Socialism, the flag that represents freedom of access to the means of production, freedom in the undisturbed possession by each worker of the product of his toil, beside which all other fredom is but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. The flags that should now float on all public buildings, if flags mean anything, is the skull and crossbones, emblems of piracy.

* * *

History is being made under our very eyes. Though this is always the case, for nothing stands still, it is more easily to be seen at the present time. In Russia a great political change appears imminent, a change that will give the capitalist class of that country full control of government power. Daily the parallel between the Russian and French revolutionis grows more complete if we are to believe the press. The army, the only support of the bloody throne of the murderous Czar, is reported to be permeated with revolutionary ideas and in many places is in open revolt, while all that can be thoroughly relied upon is the Cossacks, of which there are not enough to go round. The frightened bureaucracy is, as usual, trying to divert the attention of the people from their own intersts by stirring up race hatred and organizing massacres of Jews and Armenians, the most revolutionary parts of the Russian proletariat. However, in spite of such methods, it appears the doom of the bureaucracy is sealed. May it be soon. Then will our Russian comrades be at greater liberty to push their propaganda and hasten the advent of the true republic—the cooperative commonwealth.

* * *

Turning nearer home, we find in the United States a strong movement against the trusts the end of which it is hard to foretell. There is one thing certain, however, no modern capitalist nation can hold its own in the world's market by destroying the organizations known as trusts and returning to the day of small competing firms. Competition has caused the formation of trusts, so that though their talons may be clipped somewhat by government regulation, etc., the cause being still active the trusts will continue to exist and will, of course, regain that little they lose in the present storm, and more also. The only logical way of dealing with the trusts is to let the nation own them and leave competition to die a natural death.

* * *

More graft has been unearthed. This time it is the administration of the city of Toronto. The Winnipeg Tribune says: "It can only be concluded that the city has for years been systematically held up by every variety of grafter that could get within reach of the treasury.

"When tenders for municipal contracts were called for, the several firms competent to do the work would each file an offer different from the others. The lowest tender would be accepted and all would sem to be well.

"At an investigation, however, the fact was brought to light that all the firms had met and agred on the price the city was to be charged, decided which firm was to put in the lowest tender and what rake-off that firm was to pay the others—the amount of the rake-off being added to the legitimate price of the work.

"And this roguery was practiced by some of the most respected business men of Toronto."

Very astonishing, to be sure! Business consists of effort to obtain as big a share as possible of the wealth plundered from the working class by the wage system. The men that get the biggest share are the most "respected." Does anyone outside an insane asylum suppose for a moment that these thieves will abstain from plundering the public trough? They naturally carry into public affairs the principles that guide them in their private affairs. The skull and cross bones should certainly fly over Toronto city hall. A little investigation nearer home would doubtless show that Toronto has no corner on munjcipal graft. Under a system based on robbery robbery occurs wherever and whenever there is an opportunity.

* * *

The "patriots" at the time of the American war of independenec took care to make it impossible for any individual, in office or out, to trample on their "rights." The declaration of indepndence was their sheet anchor, embodying what they considered to be the rights of their class, the then ruling class. This document was acted up to and maintained more or less inviolate while the power remained in the hands of the planters and small manufacturers, for it suited their purpose, but the ruling class now cares nothing for the constitution. Money rules today. Money alone has rights for rights are the possession only of those who are able to take and keep them. If the constitution stands in the way of the money power so much the worse for the constitution. Article IV., Sec. 4, of the constitution guarantees a republican form of government to every state in the union. This means, for one thing, freedom from summary arrest and imprisonment without trial, and, inded the constitution of every state to prisoners. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were summarily arrested on the 17th of last February and have been in prison ever since without trial and for one excuse or another the trial has constantly been postponed The federal government connives at this breach of the constitution for no protest is heard from it nor should one be expected, seeing that the money power rules at Washington as well as at Denver and Boise. The creature Roosevelt's talk of a square deal is the merest bluff, and deceives no one who thinks. Great is capitalist justice under the Stars and Stripes! The skull and cross-bones would be the more honest, and would be the fitting emblem for the capitalist class in the United States, as elsewhere.

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It is reported that there are now made power wagons that can do the work of seven wagons drawn by horses, and do it more cheaply, thus dispensing with six drivers, for one can drive the power wagon more easily than he could a team. Report does not say what becomes of the six men thus sent out to look for a purchaser in the over-stocked labor market. "Labor-saving" devices always increase the number of men competing with one another for jobs, thus lowering wages without making the toil of any worker any lighter. The "saving" all accrues to the capitalist class by cheapening production and enabling the proprietors of the "labor saver" to under sell their competitors, until eventually all the capitalists in that particular line of industry are obliged to adopt the same machine, thus throwing still more men out of employment. In the co-operative commonwealth, machinery will be used to shorten the hours of labor, and will be a blessing to the workers instead of, as now, a curse.

SPARTACUS.

FIRST LESSON OF THE JUNGLE

The Painting of the Conditions of Labor, However Graphic, Does not Affect the Capitalistically Trained Reader, as he Looks out for his own Trough Only.

Some twenty odd pages of "The Jungle" exhibit the capitalist methods of handling meat for profit; some four hundred pages exhibit the capitalist method of handling human beings for profit.

The twenty pages have created a greater stir than anything written in this generation; the import of the four hundred pages hardly gets a thought.

The meat gets all the attention; the human beings hardly any.

To insure the purity of the stew in the housekeper's pot, city, state, national and even international action. But the stew for the maw of capital! The dirt, disease and poisoning of this cauldron does not turn the stomach of capitalism.

Of course the stock-yards laborers get "sympathy." Incidentally there may come slight amelioration in the sanitary conditions of work. But the still worse hell holes called steel mills in South Chicago and elsewhere will continue broiling human sacrifices for capitalism in the good old way.

Why, then, the solicitude for the health of the butchers Simply because the pro
house are consumed in the stomach, while the products of the rolling mill does not spoil the product for the consumer. Hence the consumer's indifference to the fate of the worker.

To the mind of the Socialist, this then, is the sobering reflection on the whole matter. The painting of the conditions of labor, however graphic, really does not affect your capitalistically trained reader. He is concerned for his own private trough only. The improvement of the condition of the workers—and the betterment of human life for all—waits, as ever, for the efforts of class-conscious, united workingmen and workingwomen.

* * *

Not every reader of "The Jungle" is utterly and irredeemably capitalistic. To the partly emancipated, to the socially minded to the thoughtful, the book will deliver its mesage. Indeed, a writer in a current number of the Outlook, a student of economics who has investigated the conditions at the stock yards, arrives at the same interpretation that a Socialist would. He stops short at the logical deduction of the need of revolutionary action, of course. The object of his article is to prove that Packingtown is the result of the play of economic forces and not the creation of either the inhumanity or humanity of the individual packers. "It is time to restrict Mr. Armour and the Swifts to their own share of the shame of society." Well, the Socialists are quite ready. "The stock yards district does not differ, except for the stock yards odor, from many other districts in Chicago," says he. "Mr. Bion J. Armour's map of population in Chicago shows a great many other districts where human beings are jammed together much more tightly and indecently." As to mortality Mr. Chas. J. Bushness of the University of Chicago proved that there were 133 deaths in the stockyards for every hundred in Hyde Park. "For every hundred children dying in Hyde Park there were for the same population 162 dying in the stock yards district." But then other Chicago districts would probably furnish equally tragic figures. So don't blame Mr. Armour, please.

Another cause for gratification, Packingtown is not especially a child-labor district. This is due to the child-labor law, which provides that children under 16 shall not be employed more than eight hours a day. "The typical work day in the stock yards being ten hours, the packers find it inconvenient to employ persons who have to be dismissed before the work-day is over," explains our authority.

Nor is there much night work, nor many women employed. The work of the girls is excessively montonous. But then again: "The fact that she does not work at night, however removes the possibility of those scenes of promiscuous immorality which have disgraced certain night working twine mills in Illinois."

The stock yards district has improved in the last few years, says our authority. "The pavements are better." "One of the two forks of the Chicago river, running along the northern exposure of the stock yards, has been flushed out." There are four parks, placed by the South Park board, "among the best in the world." The pay by the hour is higher than in other industries, but "the average weekly income is from $5 to $7.50."

Thus it is that in the interpretation of the facts the honest scientific observer and the thinking Socialist agree. The attack of the meat trust as such, considered as a programme, is ignorant and futile. The conditions in the stock yards are the conditions of large scale capitalist production everywhere. These conditions will not be changed for the better by any system of exposure, no matter how able Thus far the honest scientist and the Socialist go together. The Socialist adds this logical deduction: The ushering in of the era when such conditions as exist at Packingtown shall be but as a past nightmare.—Tom Lion in Common Sense.

The state is the instrument whereby a ruling class is enabled to maintain its control of wealth production and thus hold its slaves in subjection.

MILITARISM AND THE SCHOOL

New Brunswick Comrade Criticises the Proposal to add Military Training to the Curriculum of the Public Schools of That Province.

There has lately ben carried on from certain quarters in Canada a vigorous propaganda in favor of introducing military training into the public schools. At the meeting of the executive committee of the New Brunswick Teachers' Institute last December to prepare a programme for the institute itself in June, 1906, some of the members were determined to have a paper on military training read thereat. Having placed it on the program the committee selected Principal H. H. Stuart of Harcourt, N. B., whose Socialist ideas were well known by the educational authorities, to open the discussion which should follow the reading of the paper.

The institute met in Chatham, N. B., June 27, 28 and 29, 1906. Col. S. N. McCully of Chatham read his paper on military training on the 29th. He went into the subject at great legnth, advocating the military training of children in school hours, in order to teach them habits of order, regularity, promptness, presence of mind, obedience and ability to lead and command; also to insure them a thorough gymnastic course. Rifle exercise was a particularly valuable branch of the training. Engaging in military drill would noturally lead youths to study the lives of renowned military characters and imitate them. It would stimulate loyalty to kings etc. Military training was not militarism, but it represented the proctection of our institutions, liberties and country. It was intended to train our young men in elementary military exercises, especially the use of the rifle, to defend the country, **or to act with the civil or military authorities in the event of riot, insurrection or rebellion, for the purpose of suppressing such unlawful combinations.** It was the duty of good citizens to uphold the law. Many an incipient riot or breach of the peace had been suppressed by very slight display of organized force. Even in Canada we often had such conditions to deal with; and our citizen soldiers had more than once been called upon to meet rebellion within our borders, responding cheerfully to the call. Now in Canada there were 145 cadet corps, aggregating 8,000 members, also boys' brigades and kindred organizations with 2,000 members more. Prizes should be given to encourage rifle clubs, etc.

In opening the discussion of Col. McCully's paper Com. Stuart admitted, as a matter of course, the physical value of military training, but showed there was much to be considered on the other side.

In the democracies of ancient Greece, in modern Switzerland and even in France universal miktary training had done much good, since every free man in Greece and every man in Switzerland and France was a voter and every voter a soldier. A regime in France worse than the present was imposible now because the soldiery, under the influence of compulsory education, and from other causes, were becoming too enlightened to support a reactionary coup d'etat.

The drawbacks of large trained forces were many and very serious. Great armies in one country necessitated increased armaments in others. Natnural resources were wasted in military preparations. Wars were thereby rendered more frequent.

Establishment of a great army by Canada would lead to increases in all other American countries. Europe's meddling in Eastern Asia had roused Japan and imbued her with militarism. Japan was rousing China and both would rouse India. Great forces in Asia would frighten Europe and America into assuming still further burdens. It was time to cry a halt to this thing

Soldiers were not needed in Canada to suppress insurrections. All rebellions Canada ever had were caused by the criminal indifference and neglect, if not worse, of the governments of the day, as, for instance, the Quebec and Ontario revolts of 1837-1838, the Manitoba rebellion of 1869, and that of Saskatchewan of 1885. All were for political principles or agrarian rights, that, after shooting many men unnecssarily, the governments recognized. Every drop of blood could have been saved by the authorities granting beforehand exactly what they felt compelled to yield after the troubles. The proper remedy for such troubles as those which called out the military in Sydney, N. S., some years ago, and more recently in Winnipeg, was not the use of the rifle **but public ownership of all public utilities.**

Only governments that rest on the will of minorities needed soldiers to keep order at home. When majorities once had a chance to have their will made into law, insurrections would disappear. When equal opportunities for all obtained in any country that land would be safe from internal foes.

The tendencies of the age were, so far as the masses were concerned, towards peace and fraternity. When one strong power decided to disarm, her example would be welcomed and followed by her weary army-burdened neighbors. Though the United States up to 1898 had no army or navy to speak of no one ever attacked her

Let Canada set an example of peace and concord, not follow the military spirit of Europe.

The discussion ended here. The two hundred teachers assembled evidently agreed with the last speaker, for no one attempted to defend Col. McCully's position, or to introduce any motion tending to favor the addition of military training to the curriculum of the public schools of this province.

A NEW GREATER '48.

We are glad to see that "l'Humanite" very seriously reprehends the successive governments of France and the capitalist press of Paris for having allowed the truth about Russia and Russian finance to be deliberately falsified, and the unfortunate, hard-working small shop-keepers, artisans and peasants to be thus cajoled into subscribing Russian loans. It is a very grave responsibility to have incurred. But that we are now close to the point when further concealment is impossible, cannot be disputed. Russia is in revolution, and the effects of the upset are being felt all through Europe. When even the Nonconformist consciences who but yesterday were grovelling before the Czar are forced to admit that the sympathies of all civilized peoples are with the Russian revolutionists, we may be quit sure that those sympathies are very practical. And from sympathy to education is no very long step. Everywhere the workers are stirred by the sufferings and success of their noble Russian comrade; everywhere the propaganda of Socialism is gaining force and extension from the developments in Russia. Austria and Germany feel the impetus first, of course, and the change in the attitude of German Social-Democrats since the struggle began in earnest throughout Russia has been very marked; while in Austria there is no concealment of the joy experienced at the approaching downfall of Muscovite tyranny. But in France and England, in Italy and elsewhere the sentiment is not very different. In these countries, too, the effect of a wll-organized general strike or universal boycott leading on to social revolution is being discussed with an earnestness, fervor and intelligence never manifested before. Faith in bourgeois parliamentarism is greatly shaken, and even in Great Britain government by jaw is at a discount. The fact of the matter is we are on the eve of another and far more thorough-going '48 Each day that passes shows the incapacity of the capitalists to handle their own business and the growing determination—slow, perhaps, but sure—of the proletariat to take advantage of the first opportunity to deal with them once for all. It is a glorious period to live into, for it is quite obvious that the young among us will at least see the full beginnings of economic emancipation and universal co-operation before they join the men and women who have fought before. Clemenceau's jibes cannot head back the progress of humanity nor can Chamberlain's protective fallacies

The police of Salt Lake, Utah recently "butted in" to a street meeting which was being addressed by Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis and attempted to stop the sale of literature to the assembled multitude. Comrade W. S. Dalton, editor of "The Crisis," however, persisted in disposing of the dangerous reading matter and was forthwith arrested. Upon appearing in court the following day to answer for his crimes the guilty wretch was agreeably surprised to learn that, as no charges had been filed against him, he and his fellow conspirators were at liberty to continue in their infamous purpose of underminini capitalist institutions by selling explosive literature to the callous heathen at a reasonable price.

"Marshall Field left an estate of $150,000,000. What does that mean?" Thus asks a writer in an easter paper. This is easy. The old sun of a gun left it because he couldn't take it with him. Just like common mortals, all he took with him over the "great divide" was his "individuality." The fact that he left his material possessions behind will go far to assuage the grief of his fellow-men over his demise. Had he taken his estate with him it would have been unbearable.

"Bill" of Germany and Francis "Joe" of Austria-Hungary had a confab at some place near Vienna. Their "majecties (wouldn't that make you sick?), it is alleged, decided to poke their meddlesome noses into Poland and help "Nick," a "majesty" of Russian extraction, hold the Polish revolutionists in check

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HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR.

The Socialists of Colorado in convention at Denver on July 4 nominated Comrade William D. Haywood, the imprisoned secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, as their candidate for governor, to be voted for at the election next November. This nomination is an excellent one for two reasons. In the first place the nominee is born and bred of the working class and is thoroughly imbued with the necessity of that class seizing the machinery of government and using it to emancipate itself from the thraldom of wage-servitude. That is in itself sufficient to warrant every workingman in Colorado doing his utmost to secure his election. His election will be assured if the Colorado working men understand the interests of their class and are true to the convictions that must inevitably follow.

In the second place the nomination is an excellent one for the reason that it implies a confidence in Haywood and his comrades that is more than warranted by their every act in connection with the organization upon behalf of which they are now suffering persecution at the hands of the unscrupulous thugs and cowardly ruffians of the present ruling class. The nomination is still further to be commended because it is a slap in the face for that ruling class that could only be emphasized by the triumphant election of Comrade Haywood to the gubernatorial chair.

The storm that broke loose as a result of the election of Lincoln to the presidency in 1860 was but a gentle zephyr in comparison to that which will occur when the awakening proletariat elects its men to the executive chambers of state and nation. Just as the right type of men rose to the occasion in the early sixties and the nation was enabled to break the chains of chattel slavery and secure to northern capitalism the fruits of its victory at the polls so will men with strength of character, determination and executive ability rise to the occasion when the hour strikes for the enslaved working class to acclaim its emancipation Every crisis in history produces the men to interpret its meaning and enforce its mandate. A crisis in the history of mankind is now approaching more momentuous its import than all those that have preceded it since the first human slave was shackled. Countless thousands realize its approach and interpret its meaning, and from the rank and file of the working class are even now rising the men who will play no insignificant part in carrying out its mandate; strong men, clean men, men of character and men of purpose. William D. Haywood has already proven himself such a man. Loyal to his class, with a clear conception of its interests and the part it is to play in the coming crisis; with an iron will that cannot be broken by all the venom and persecution heaped upon him by a conscienceless and maddened ruling class, Comrade Haywood is peculiarly fitted for election to the office of governor of Calorado. However turbulent the life of that State may have been during recent years, still more troublous times are to follow unless there be at the helm of affairs men who understand the evil consequences of the rule of capital and possess the courage to drive the knife to its heart when the moment comes. Our Colorado comrades have made no mistake in selecting their candidate for governor. May the workers of that State triumphantly elect him, and having elected him see that he is seated in office, even if it is necessary to send a deputation to Idaho to escort him to Denver. The insult to the working class by the arrest and kidnapping of Haywood and his comrades could be resented in no more effective and fitting manner.

LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

In all of the hubbub and racket that is being kicked up over the exposure of what are termed the filthy practices indulged in by the packing establishments of Chicago, there is one party to the proceedings that has apparently been lost in the shuffle, and that is the exploited human animinal known as the wage-slave. Much disgust is expressed because floor sweepings, "bob veal," cholera infected pork and offal has been converted into table declicacies. Some complaint has been voiced because an occasional "working plug" has been converted into "pure leaf lard," but even this complaint has been made more from the standpoint of the consumer of the lard than from that of the raw material from which it has been made. In all the clamor and accusation being made, the one fundamental crime from which the entire flood of filth and corruption as logically flows as does stench and nastiness flow from a sewer, is being overlooked, more especially by those who are loudest in denunciation of the packers and their methods. That crime is the exploitation of labor, upon which not only the packing industry is built, but all other capitalist industries as well.

The rich stream of profit that has come to the meat barons through the operation of their plants has been coined from the lives of the wage-slaves in their shambles. Whatever has gone forth to be sold in the market has gone forth as human flesh and blood and bone and marrow, crystallized into profit, which is the end-all and be-all of capitalist production The exchange value contained in the "bob veal chicken," the "potted ham" made from the udders of diseased cows, and the "leaf lard," rendered from "working plug" adipose tissue, was placed in these various articles by the labor of human slaves driven to their loathsome tasks by the lash of necessity. That filthy practices should develop under such a process logically follows. However filthy they may be they can be no more unspeakably vile than the parent crime of exploiting labor and in the wake of which they inevitably follow.

Loud-mouthed protestants against the filthy practices incidental to the present system of production evidently overlook one fact of prime importance, and one with which they should become familiar before attempting to pass judgment. That fact is that capitalist production is not, and cannot be, carried on for the purpose of producing things for use, it is carried on for the sole purpose of producing profit for the owners. The sole incentive of capitalist production is profit. That every filthy and vile practice that human ingenuity can devise should flourish as a consequence is as logical as that a compost heap should breed maggots. No other result could reasonably be expected.

The magnitude of the crime perpetrated against the workers is illustrated in the packing industry by the wages recived for their labor. It has been repeatedly stated that the wages at Packingtown average from $5 to $7.50 per wek. This represents what the workers receive in return for coining their lives into the fabulous millions of profit that pours into the pockets of their capitalist masters.

The agony, degradation and misery suffered by these wage-slaves, and so graphically pictured by Sinclair in "The Jungle," is the price the slave pays for his slavery. It is a heavy price, but it must be paid in full so long as the slaves will insist on remaining slaves and continue to stagger along under the tyranny of capitalist rule.

The only crime committed at Packingtown is the crime of human slavery, and that crime is world-wide. It is the cornerstone upon which capitalist civilization rests. It is the parent of all the degradation, vice, corruption, filth and nastiness that marks present civilization as a dirty blotch upon the map of time. The workers are the victims of this crime. It is they who suffer in consequence of it. The Socialist, if he be worthy the name, will waste no time in sympathizing with those who chance to get an extra rotten plateful of capitalist product shoved under their nose, but bend his energies to "arouse the slaves" to an understanding of the infamy perpetrated upon them under the wage system and a consciousness of the fact that such infamy will continue so long as the means of production are under the control of othor than the working class. Until the slaves become men by ending the rule of capital and freing themselves from exploitation, they will continue to be lost in the general shuffle of things. Though reformers howl against the practices of the big capitalists and even gag at the memory of the "potted ham" sandwich that they erstwhile flopped their lips over with extreme gusto, they may be trusted to swallow the wage-system entire, regardless of possible evil consequences and swear that it is the best ever. If anything is ever done to that system the wage-mules may as well make up their minds they will have to attend to the matter themselves.

NONE SO BLIND.

"Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital * * * * * * * grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this too grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself."

The above from chapter XXXII. of "Capital," by Karl Marx, is especially recommended for careful perusal by our ideological friends who are so persistently endeavoring to do that which is already well towards completion at the hands of the machinery and "process of production, itself;" and that is the industrial organization and discipline of the working class so that it may be able to take charge of and operate the machinery of production in its own behalf, when the hour for such a consummation strikes.

That Marx was infallible has never been pretended by even the most ardent admirers of his writings. That he was of a powerful analytical turn of mind, and possessed the faculty of keen insight into the mysteries of Capitalist production and its attendant Phenomena, none who have studied his works can well deny. That he clearly recognized the machinery and process of capitalist production to be the factors that compelled the industrial organization and discipline of the workers is indicated by the above quotation. The improvements in mechanical devices and the more complete developement of the processes of production since Marx time, have so emphasized the fact that the machine is the organizer of labor, that it is now readily recognized by every one except those erratic individuals who are so busy chasing ideas as to be unable to recognize a fact if they met one face to face.

While ideologists pursue phantoms in the shape of "economic organizations, the 'real industrial organi zation of labor goes on apace in the shops, mills, mines, factories, etc, of capitalism, each day becoming more completely equipped to administer the means of production in behalf of the workers when they shall have disarmed the capitalists by taking from them their present control of the powers of the State, the only means whereby they are able to retain their mastery over the men of labor.

It wonld be well for our ideological friends to get in the habit of dealing with facts rather than continue chasing phantoms, always remembering that there are none so blind as those who will not see."

Though workers sweat in making wealth, capitalists take it without turning a hair.

Competition is an excellent thing when we buy, but we do not approve of it when we have anything to sell.

The only difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties is that one is out of office while the other is in. It is all the same to the workingman, whichever party is in or out.

It has been the boast of the packers that they canned the entire hog but the squeal. The way they are howling against the exposure of their business practices proves positively that they also can squeal.

Nothing could be more humorous than to hear a two-legged animal, whose earthly possessions are limited to a cheap suit of "hand me down" clothes, a roll of blankets and a dirty neck, boasting about "my country."

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the essence of slavery lies in the fact that the master reaps the benefit of the slaves' labor. The slave makes wealth for the master. This is as effectually accomplished under the wage-system as it ever was under the feudal or chattel slave systems.

With his crack regiments wavering in their allegiance and his Cossacks breaking out in open mutiny, it looks as though the Czar's game was about finished. The sole reliance of tyrants and despots is their soldiery. Once this is lost, freedom comes into her own.

Whether a horse was given his daily feed of oats and hay in return for his services, or was given the amount of money necessary for their purchase, would make little difference to the horse. This also applies to mules of either the four-legged or two-legged variety.

The news despatches report a total or partial failure of crops in several provinces of Russia. If the beaucracy continues its present system of cultivation, however, a prolific bomb crop is assured. This will help some.

Capitalists boast of their work as organizers of industry and workers tell how they are going to do it at some time in the future. The fact remains that the machine is the organizer of industry and both capitalists and workers are compelled to obey its mandates.

It is claimed by well posted shingle men on the Sound that as a result of the recent strike of the shingle weavers the big operators, who had considerable stock on hand, have cleaned up from $60,000 to $80,000. What the strikers cleaned up may be imagined. Does not even require a lead pencil with which to figure it out.

The peasants of Veronezh province, Russia, have so completely devastated the estates of the big landowners that the situation is described as "hopeless' from the standpoint of the landlords. This is bound to work intolerable hardship upon both peasant and landlord The former will now have no one to pay rent to, and the latter will have to work for his living.

Comrade Hawthornthwaite's remark from the platform, while in Vancouver recently, that he expected to yet see the red flag of labor float over the house of parliament at Victoria, has caused some of the capitalist papers to throw numerous fits. In their fevered dreams they actually see the irrepressible "Jim" shinning up the flag pole of the big Victoria building, upon treason bent. Then they throw another fit, and so on, ad infiitum, ad nauseam.

In attempting to pop off Trepoff, the chief Russian Butcher at St. Petersburg, the revolutionists made a mistake and got another cutthroat by name of General Kozlov. This breach of etiquette in giving Kozlov a furlough ahead of his superior officer, was unintentional, however. The mistake arose from the striking resemblance between the two. In fact all cut-throats look alike to the revolutionosts. No further apologies need be offered. Trepoff should not feel offended, his case will no doubt be attended to in due time.

Comrade Lucien Sanial persists in delivering two column jabs, through the New York "Worker," at the garulous gent who presides over the destinies of the daily and weekly "Peep," the "party owned" organ of the S. L. P., over his professed knowledge of Marxian economics. This is a waste of both time and energy on Sanial's part as it is extremely doubtful whether the presiding genius of the "Peep" even takes himself seriously. Most assuredly no one else does

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"The "Great Jehovah" created this earth for workers to toil and spin in, not for shirkers to rob and exploit in." This chunk of wisdom in the form of a bald assertion comes from a writer in the current issue of "The Industrial Worker." It does not appear to square with the facts, however,. As workers now "toil and spin," and shirkers "rob and exploit," it would seem the "Great Jehovah" created the earth for both purposes. As the shirkers seem to derive a greater profit from their particular calling, than do the workers from theirs, it would appear that the interests of the shirkers were the more carefully considered in the scheme of creation. Not having "Jehovahs" ear we cannot confirm the suspicion, however.

An ultimatum to their employers has been issued by 50,000 workers in the building trades of New York City, with a threat of striking unles their demands are complied with. It is reported that large numbers of strike breakers are being brought into the city to be used in case of emergency. It is now up to the I. W. W brethren to show that the overstocked conditions of the labor market that makes possible recruiting of strikebreakers is due to craft unionism.

The city editor is the maelstrom, the hired swill barrel, and he must provide a given amount of filth in order that the circulation may be kept up to a point that will enable the publisher to collect his regular dvertising rates from the department stores.—Exchange.

PLATFORM

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"

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 supremacy, i. e., possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organisation of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

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

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

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Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

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

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 6, W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. V. Ingram, president; W. A. Pickard, secretary

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack
Geo. E. McCrossan.
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Tel. 829. P.O. Box, 932.
324 Hastings St. . . Vancouver, B.C.

Socialist Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PARTY MATTERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

TO STUDENTS OF SOCIALISM.

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

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver B. C., July 17, 1906.
Present: Comrades Pritchard, Dales, McKenzie, Kingsley and the Secretary.
Minutes read and approved.
The following correspondence was read and dealt with:
From Claresholm, Winnipeg, Berlin and Fredrickton locals concerning party matters.
From Local Monett, Mo., enclosing vote of compliments on restoration of "Appeal to Reason" to mailing privileges.
From the International Socialist Bureau, Brussells, enclosing reports.
The financial report for the six months ending June 30th, was submitted and ordered to be published in the "Clarion."

Receipts—

Claresholm Local, stamps	$1 00
Winnipeg Local, stamps and supplies	2 00
Berlin Local, stamps.	1 70
Fredericton Local, stamps	1 30
	$6 00

Adjournment,

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

Expenditures to June 30, 1906:	
Printing	$ 64.50
Rent of room	5.00
Advertising	10.00
Secretary's and committee's expenses (postage, etc.)	16.05
To Toronto local organizing tour (O'Brien's)	20.00
Total	$115.55
Receipts to June 30, 1906:	
By sale of due stamps	$ 82.80
By sale of supplies and charter fees	38.25
Contributions to organizing fund	23.50
Contributions to "Appeal leaflet" fund	11.00
	$155.55
Balance from 1905	28.85
Total receipts	$184.40
Total receipts	115.55
Balance on hand	$ 68.85

FOR THE SINEWS OF WAR

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

DOMINION ORGANIZING FUND.

The following sums have been received to date:

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

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

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged	$27.50
C. Donner	1.00
Comrade in Quebec (per J. F. Johnson),	1.00
E. H. Phillips	2.00
per J. H. Hawthornthwaite	25.00
Total	$56.50

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

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

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular business meeting, July 17.
Present Comrades Kingsley (organizer), Morgan, Dales, Pritchard and the secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Com. E. H. Phillips admitted as member at large. Communications read from Vancouver local, Fernie local, Northport, Wash., Oroville, Wash., Comrades Hawthornthwaite, Parker Williams, E. Upton and J. F. Johnson. Local Vancouver's nomination of place of convention, having been found irregular, was referred back to local. Receipts: Fernie local, $5; Vancouver local, $2.50; E. H. Phillips, dues, $3; contributions to central campaign fund, $1; contributions to organizing fund, $29; total, $40.50. Adjournment.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

Receipts to June 15, 1906:	
General fund	$109.45
Organizing fund	64.00
Total receipts	$173.45
Total expenditures	63.95
Balance	$109.50

CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

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

The following amounts received up to date:

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

D. G. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Vancouver local No. 1, regular business meeting, July 16. Com. Dales in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. One application for membership received. Warrants were drawn for $10 rent and headquarters account 50 cents. The Gibson Landing meeting committee reported progress and requested all comrades who intend going to hand in their names to the secretary without delay. The auditing committee reported the books of the provincial secretary correct. Revelstoke and Nelson were nominated for place of convention, Comrade Stebbings was elected chairman for Sunday night meeting of July 22. Financial report: Literature sales for week, $3.95; dues, $2.75; collection Sunday evening, July 15, $3.70; donation from "a comrade," $1; total, $11.40. Report received and meeting adjourned.

S. P. campaign fund, local Vancouver:

T. H. Elliott	$ 2.00
R. Stephens	5.00
W. M. Farlane	50
Per P. Garvie—	
No. 1.	1.00
No. 2	1.00
J. Burke	50
Wage Slave	50
L. Broderick	5.00

Last Sunday evening's propaganda meeting was addressed by Comrade Geo. Dales, who, speaking on the "Social Contract" clearly and forcibly pointed out the urgent necessity of a change in the relations of man to man, anad demonstrated that no attempt at improvement can be a success unless based on a complete change in our social relations by the abolition of class property and wage-servitude.

Frederick Perry, Secretary.

AMONG THE WORKERS.

Read Island, B. C., July 8, 1906.
Mr. D. G. McKenzie,
Provincial Secretary, S. P. C.
Dear Sir: Reading your notice in the Clarion today, I thought I would renew my subscription so as to do a little to help the campaign fund. I have just embarked in a small venture in the way of poultry farming, and for the present am rather skeery of using my little accumulation, but when I get on my feet I expect to help more liberally again.

Taking up land up here is moving backwards historically, but if we lose some of the advantages of civilization we escape most of its disadvantages. I believe this district is almost unknown to the comrades of B. C., no propaganda work ever having been attempted, at least under the auspices of the party. Whiskey sems to reign supreme amongst the 2,000 or so loggers. The majority of them work for it alone, and when the local saloon pirates cannot succeed in getting all the wages earned, the men go down to Vancouver and blow in the balance.

Still, although drink is such a demon it acts towards the loggers as a friend to the loggers in disguise, because it prevents the labor market from being overstocked and so maintains a good rate of wages. It is safe to say that at any time one-quarter of the available loggers on the coast are laying off for a spree, taking their wages out in whiskey at different resorts up here or in Vancouver.

I enclose the dollar to pay for my renewal and remain, yours fraternally. E. UPTON.

Pocatello, Idaho, July. 16.
Editor Western Clarion,
Vancouver, B. C.
Dear Comrade: My first meeting in Idaho last night convinces me that this State is thoroughly alive and the Socialists will put up an exciting campaign. The case against Comrade Dalton, editor of the Crisis, for selling books at my street meeting in Salt Lake City July 8 was dismissed without even coming to a trial.

I had a very novel experience at Bingham Canyon, Utah, which is worthy of notice. Bingham Canyon is a large mining camp. The town is siven miles long and thirty-five feet wide. The Socialists are in control of the town and when I arrived there I found that the busiest men in arranging for my meeting were two of the policemen and the superintendent of the street and water works. The police touched off the red fire to draw the crowd. I made my headquarters at the police department oface, where I found all the Socialist papers and National Bulletin on the office desks, and had it not been for the sign, "Police Headqaurters," on the door and the presence of two or three men wearing a star I should have taken the place for a Socialist headquarters I asked the superintendent of streets and water works what they had ben able to accomplish and he said not very much, but enough to show the superiority of a working class administration over business men's, even under the capitalist system. More taxation money has been collected under the present administration than any other. If any favors are shown in the matter of water taxes it is to the poor widows or washerwomen. A year ago July 4 there were 80 arrests and a large expense incurred through the riotous behavior of citizens. This year only three arrests were made for slight offenses and everybody pronounced it the most orderly and decent celebration ever held in Bingham Canyon. Jingo patriotism was a scarce article in Bingham this last fourth A short time ago when the men where on strike the mine owners asked for special favors from the police and the chief replied: "If your lives are in danger we will protect you, but when it comes to doing anything against the workers in their efforts to secure better conditions we refuse."

When the working class elect men to represent their class then police men everywhere will talk like this instead of arresting and clubbing Socialist speakers.

My literature sales for eleven meetings in July while working under the direction of the National were $77.55. I leave tonight for Butte, Mont., where I have a week's work. Yours for the revolution,

LENA MORROW LEWIS.

FROM THE SLAVE PENS

Nanaimo, B. C.
Dear Comrade.— I was walking along the beach the other day and came to the Indian Reserve. It was a pretty picture. Here were people that were enjoying themselves. They were basking in the sun, and swimming and boating. Their horses and cattle were lying around taking it easy. All land is held in common among them.

Then I wandered along to the slave-pens of the Western Fuel Co., nd it ws certainly a sight. Here were the poor broken down slaves going down into the bowels of the earth to be poisoned with foul gases and bad air, for it costs too much to keep the air courses clear. I stood by and watched the slaves answering to their numbers, for you know, they have all lost their names in up-to-date concerns, nowadays.

And this is what we call civilization!

I read in the "Herald' this morning that the peasants in Russia are killing the landed proprietors. I wonder how long it will be before the slaves in this country get up courage enough to do likewise.

Oh, how long?

AROUSE YE SLAVES.

"Colliers" is of the opinion that "the postponement of the trial of Moyer and Haywood will probably result in good." Speaking further it remarks that "the postponement until autumn is involved in legal technicalities which it would be folly for us to discuss, and in mutual recriminations, but we are inclined to believe that the trial will utilmately be more satisfactory for the thinking-time which will now elapse."

This will no doubt prove very soul satisfying to the men who are suffering these long weary months of imprisonment although according to the alleged ethics of capitalist law they are presumed to be innocent of crime. The imprisoned men have at all times since their arrest been ready for immediate trial. At the time of their arrest the Idaho officials bombastically proclaimed that they were in possession of overwhelming evidence of the guilt of the accused men. If this overwhelming evidence was in their possession and the accused men were ready for immediate trial, it is difficult to imagine what good could come from a "postponement" of the trial. "These "legal technicalities" which "Colliers" considers it folly to discuss are merely the subterfuges resorted to by those who have a weak case, in order to bolster up their contention, and, if possible, subvert the law. "Legal technicalities" and justice are total strangers to each other

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Yesterday was the anniversary of the shooting of President Garfield by the anarchist, socialist and un-American Guiteau—who waylaid President Garfield at the Baltimore & Ohio depot at Washington, D. C., on July 2, 1881, and shot him in the back, as most cowards do shoot, and from which wound Garfield died on the 19th of September following.—Seattle Times.

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

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

For the Campaign Fund.

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

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

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

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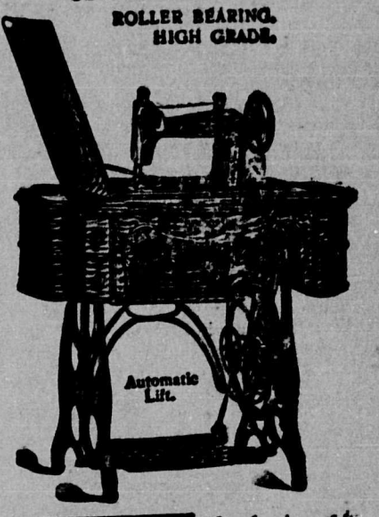

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NEWS AND VIEWS

AS GIVEN OR EXPRESSED BY SOCIALISTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

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

IN THE THROES OF REVOLUTION.

The Second of a Series of Articles, Written for Clarion Readers, by Com. John Cloak, of Bellingham, Relating His Experiences, Observations and Conclusions as a Life-long Factory Hand.

Food being produced in ample abundance, our next step is to ascertain if possible that no lack prevails in the line of clothing and shelter Let us consider the production of cloth One hundred and fifty years ago every tool used in carding, spinning or weaving of woolen or cotton were hand tools. The wool was taken from the back of the sheep by hand. Cotton was gathered and seeded by hand The electric sheep-shearer has now replaced the hand tool with an increase of 600 per cent By hand 150 pounds of wool could be carded in a long day of 15 hours With the power carder 15 to 18 tons receive a much more even quality of work With the old hand spinning wheel 2 hecks of yarn was a big day's work With the invention of James Hargrave's spinning jenny, which spins he filling, and the spinning frame invented by Richard Arkwright, the child was admitted into the factory and wages reduced, while the work of a century was performed by a child in one year. All other processes, coloring, printing and dyeing, have kept an even pace in the manufacturing of cloth. In the making of garments also a revolution has taken place in a much shorter period of time, for it is only 73 years since the first sewing machine was invented by Elias Howe. To this has been added steam and electricity to drive them with increased speed that crowds months of human labor into hours.

The great clothing manufacturers of New York city, who have reduced the manufacturing of clothing to a science, have established statistics of sizes of clothing worn by the inhabitants of every state and territory in the country, so that they are enabled to readily supply clothing for the people of any section, not only of the particular kinds required, but in just the proper sizes. The manner of cutting of cloth from the bolt is also changed to an extent almost beyond one's comprehension. We have the great stamps that punch out a dozen pairs of overhalls or shirts at each revolution. A folding machine prepares the goods for the cutting machine. An adjustable pattern is used for making suits of heavy material and an electric knife is used with a thin, slender blade set vertically in the implement and working up and down like the needle of a sewing machine but much faster, 2,000 per minute. There is a handle at the back which can be grasped as easily as a pair of shears could be held and by it the knife blade can be guided in any direction. They lay down upon the cutting table many thicknesses of cloth and the pattern upon the top. The workman then uses the electric knife, cutting all at once. Some idea of the work can be had from the following table: The capacity of the knife is 80 thicknesses of denim, 80 of white duck, 60 of heavy flannel, 40 of trousers cloth, 20 of chinchilla goods. With the aid of these machines 30,000 garments are made each month by 340 employees, many of whom do not work upon the garments but act as foremen, clerks, etc. This means nearly 4 garments per day to each employee.

Fifty years ago it required eight, ten and twelve months to properly tan leather with hemlock and oak bark in large vats. Today with the use of acid a hide can not only be tanned but made into shoes in twenty-four hours. At Lynn, Mass., in May, 1905, a pair of ladies' fine boots were made in the presence of a notary public, the time required being thirteen minutes utilizing the services of 57 operatives and 42 machines they proceeded t convert twenty-six piecs of leat , fourten of cloth, twenty-four buttons, twenty-four button holes, eight tacks, twenty nails, two box toes, two steel shanks and twenty yards of thread into a dainty pair of womans' footgear in the above mentioned time. Yet with all this rapidity of production not one of the 57 men in this factory could buy, with a day's labor, the product of 13 minutes. Reason tells us that it is not from indolence or the shortage of nature's free gift that our bodies must be deprived of good, wholesome food and proper clothing.

Besides these two necessities another must be added and that is a place of abode. Perhaps it might be here that we are short. Let us examine this matter. Take, for instance, the making of brick. From Moses' time till 80 years since there was little if any change. Five thousand bricks per day for six men was a very good day's work. But with an up-to-date clay working machine 50,000 for five men is considered only a fair day's work. In the cutting of lumber 175 years ago with the whip saw, with the log rolled upon high trestles, so one man could work below and one above, 100 feet was a great day's work, but with water harnessed and the single jig saw the product was increased to 2,000 feet per day. Then came the double circular saw and the product rose to 25,000. With eight men and steam as the power then came the edger or gang saw, and the product was advanced to 50,000 feet per day. Now we have the double band saw with teeth on either edge that works going or coming and cuts 125,000 per day. Thus the rough lumber is supplied. In the finishing department an equal amount of increase in production is recorded. The man with a hand plane could tongue and groove 200 fet in a day. With a duplex matcher 60,000 feet can be finished with four men. With the mortising, boring and molding machines, doors and window sash are made in such large quantities that an hour accomplishes what formerly required months. The making of the shingle is also reduced. Sixty years ago marks the beginning of machine production of this article. Up to that time all shingles were rived by hand with a frow and mallet. A good river received $2.25 per thousand. Six hundred to one thousand shingles was a good day's output. Then came the first machine—the swing. With a portable engine 10 to 15 thousand could be cut in a day and the price of cutting fell to $1.25 per thousand. Following this machine came the Hood machine, which cut 40,000 to 50,000 per day and the price to the cutter fell to 17 cents per thousand. Then came the double block machine, which has crippled more men than the war of the rebellion. It increased the product to 120,000 per day and the price fell to 4 1-2 cents per thousand to the worker. Now we have the "ten block," so named because it cuts two shingles from each of the ten bolts carried by the machine at each revolution Its product runs from 200,000 to 250,000 shingles per day and the worker gets two and a half cents per thousand. Although the workman with the "ten block" does two and one half centuries' work in one year as compared to the man who used hand tools, yet the pay received for his year's work has no greater power to supply his wants. His wages in no way keeps pace with his increased productive powers. When one remembers that shingles were sold from the hand producer for $3 per thousand and today they bring $3.50 to $4 some idea may be gained of the ever lessening percentage of the value of the product of his labor, that accrues to the working man with each increase of his productive power brought about by the introduction of more perfect tools.

JOHN CLOAK.

Bellingham, Wash., July 14, 1906.

WHAT'S THE USE.

What's the use of a workman grumbling about his position in life—his small wages, his hard task? Workers of the present day ought to be sufficiently enlightened to know that their position is inevitable whilst society is as at present constituted. The worker ought to know that he lives and labors under Capitalism—a system of society, which robs him of the fruits of his labor.

This system of Capitalism he supports at every election by giving his vote to either Liberal or Tory candidates, as both endorse capitalism.

Then what's the use of him grumbling? What's the use of kicking about the way his employer uses him, and then turning round and electing the same employer to Parliament to make laws for him? Why should the workers—whose interests are identical—at election time vote against being called a slave by his socialist fellow worker, when by his daily life and work he lives up to the term?

For what does slavery imply

It means one class doing all the servile work, getting in return just sufficient pay to continue working, and to keep up the supply of workers.

The wage slave needs no chain to kep him to his task under Capitalism. He is chained in a more effective way. There is no fear of the slave running awav now. The sound of the factory whistle in the morning is as effective in calling the slaves to work as ever the crack of the slave-driver's whip was.

Then, what's the use of parading his freedom under conditions like these?

What's the use of scoffing at Socialism as a remedy for these ills without first trying to understand it?

Socialism doesn't propose to cut anyone's throat; nor does it suggest a general "dividing up" of property or money. Socialism wouldn't rob anyone—it would stop the infamous robbery going on now; whereby the worker is robbed every day of his life, of the wealth he produces. Socialism would abolish most of the evils of which we hear so much from good intentioned but misled people; Intemperance, immorality, dishonesty, will disappear like snow in the sunshine when Socialism removes the cause of them.

What's the use of asking a man to live a pure and virtuous life, living and working amongst conditions that make purity impossible? What's the use of telling men to read good literature and develop their higher nature; when the conditions of labor are such as cause a man to throw himself down on a bed immediately after a day's work and get what rest he can, before the morning ushers in another day of toil?

So, what's the use of tinkering with the evil system? Why not strike at the root?

The root is Capitalism, which divides, and is dividng society into two classes—a working class, and an idle class.

This system the Socialist opposes. He would have the worker use his political power to wrest the reins of government from the capitalists, reorganise society on the basis of collective ownership of all capitalist property, and substitute the general well-being of the community for the personal interests of the few.

So stop grumbling, friend, think these things over and VOTE!

WM. DAVENPORT.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Comrade B. F. Gayman Revelstoke, Hands Local Paper a First Lesson In Economics. Also Courts Further Discussion.

The following A-B-C- lesson in Marxian economics, appears in the last issue of the Revelstoke Mail-Herald. The writer is a well known railway employee, and if the rest of his kind are possessed of a similar knowledge, there will be interesting times in store for the slave-owners of the railway and lumbering center, next election.

The letter reads:

Editor Mail-Herald. Sir,—Your editorial in the last issue on "Mr. Hawthornthwaite," charges him with insincerity, and a few words in defence of the speaker may not be out of place. The claim that profits are not based on the cost of production is evident with a little investigation. The wage earner sells his labor power at its market price. Its value is determined by the state of the labor market and the cost of maintaining that class is the standard of living determined by itself. With the use of labor saving machinery, labor produces much greater value than its own cost—wages. The employers of labor appropriate labor's product because, owning the machinery of production, the worker is forced, in order to live, to sell himself for an amount measured by his necessities, regardless of the value produced. In other words he will produce, with machinery, his living 2 or 3 hours in the day, but the employing class, by controlling the products of labor can impose on him an additional 7 or 8 hours per day, constituting a surplus value, which is divided up among the various individuals whose incomes are other than by wages. This surplus value is in the market and makes it possible for income derived from rent, interest and profit to purchase on the same terms as the workers who produced the goods. If there was no surplus product, after the laborers had spent their wages there would be nothing left in the market for non-value producing incomes to purchase. It can now be seen that profits are not based on cost of production, but is a part of the surplus product, which constitutes unpaid labor and costs the capitalist class nothing. The business man is only careful about ascertaining the cost of production because of competition, to the end that he may get his slice of the surplus. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, instead of an "utter lack of business knowledge," not only understands the point of view of the business man, but also can look at the question from the worker's side, and the language necessarily required to define the latter's position is, of course distasteful to those sharing in the surplus product graft.

It is noted that Mr. John Burns' apologists are all found in the ranks of the opponents of labors' political movement. Mr. Burns, years ago, called the capitalists all kind of hard names. If he has been of material aid to better the workers' condition in England it follows that the conditions would be that much worse had such aid been withheld. The conditions in that country have been represented to be impossible to be worse without bloodshed—so much for Mr. Burns.

Socialists court discussion and can arrange joint debates with any of the party lecturers when in town or with any local party members who may feel competent to handle their subject.

B. F. GAYMAN.

CEASE LOOKING FOR A MOSES.

Choose One From Your Own Ranks, **and Try His Practical Socialist Knowledge, as Against Capitalist Property, Political Hot Air and Rhetoric.**

The contention of Socialists that the workers must seek their own salvation—economic freedom—is not new. But that from the ranks of the workers men will be found who are capable and armed with a knowledge of our needs and requirements, is not so patent, to many. A man may not be without honor, save in his own country, but it is that each locality or slavepen must produce its own Moses. The needs of the workers are such in each country or province that all available material can be used on the "home consumption" plan. It is time the workers in their respective electoral districts ceased asking the query, "Where are we going to get a suitable candidate to represent our Party?" Choose one from your own ranks. See that he has armed himself as a man—not a commodity seller— and with a knowledge born of practical experience, and the well-developed policy of the Party he represents, there need be no fear of results if elected. The workers have been feasting on hot air and arratory for ages. Let's try a little common horse-sense this trip.

UNITED STATES SOCIALISTS.

Lining up Their Forces for the Coming Campaign—Prospects Bright—"The Spirit of '76 Prevails; the Challenge to Capitalism Will go Forth."

Wm. D. Haywood, President of the W. F. M., who is now with his two comrades, in jail at the instance of the mine owners, in contravention to all rules of legality or common decency, was nominated by acclamation, Governor of Colorado State by the Socialist Party on July 4th.

J B. Osborne, one of the ablest exponents of the proletarian revolution who ever visited B. C., points, from across the Customs line, has been nominated by the S. P. for Governor of Georgia. The convention was held at Atlanta.

Com. Osborne, while, unfortunately blind, is certainly by no means blind as to the line of action necessary on the part of the workers to accomplish industrial freedom.

At the Michigan State convention, held at Grand Rapids, Comrade Walker was nominated for Governor.

The United States National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barns, says:

From reports at hand the Congressional Districts are getting into line for an active campaign and there is every indication that there will be socialist candidates for the first time in a number of new districts. Each local in the United States has been written upon the importance of placing a Congressional candidate in the field. They have been notified of the boundaries and number of counties or wards comprising their Congressional districts. Each local has also ben informed of the number of locals of the party, together with the names and addresses of the secretaries within their congressional districts. Comparative tables of the Congressional districts have been arranged showing the districts in which Socialist candidates were nominated in 1904 and the vote cast, and the districts which did not have a Socialist candidate in 1904 or previously

SAME WAY ANYWAY.

"But I pay the union scale of wages," says the employer of the "free and independent" workman. If there were no union how would he regulate his scale of wages? By the necessities of the unemployed?—Typo Journal.

CAPITAL.

Capital, say political economists, is thas portion of wealth which is devoted to the production of more wealth, that is, wealth set aside for reproductive purposes. When I say that it is sometimes sought to include in the term capital not only the grain used for seed and the fodder for cattle, but also the food and clothing of the laborers, you will, I think, agree that the definition is not sufficiently definite. For this, as well as other reasons, I submit that the proper definition of the term capital is: Wealth used for the production of profit. This is by no means the same thing. Wealth may be directed to the reproduction of wealth and yet produce no profit for the owner or user. On the other hand, profit is often secured by the destruction of wealth. The object of production today—the object of capitalist production—paradoxical as it may be to say so, is not the production of wealth at all, but the production of profit only. The good of capital to its owner is, not, that it enables him to produce articles of utility, that with it he can produce things to satisfy human needs but that it produces for him an increase—profit. It is only in so far as his wealth produces him profit that it is "capital" at all. That it may be used for the purpose of producing good and useful things is merely an incident and does not concern him. Its real function is to breed, to fructify, to produce profit. Whether it is used for the production of things good and useful, or of others which are mischievous and harmful is of absolutely no concern to him as "capitalist." It may be shoddy clothing, bosh butter, leaden bayonets, or big guns, that he is engaged in putting on the market, but the utility or the reverse of these things does not coscern him in the least, so long as by producing them he makes for himself a profit.

When a man invests a thousand pounds in a commercial venture, he does in the hope or expectation that at the end of a year his thousand pounds will have increased—will have grown. If at the end of the year there was still only his thousand pounds he would be dissatisfied and disappointed. He would feel that it had failed to fulfil its mission, that he might as well have kept it in his strong box at home. His only object in investing it was to get a profit. Now I want you to understand that just here we are not concerned with the approval or condemnation of this; we are simply engaged in analysing existing facts, and what we must all recognise as a fact is that the investment of capital is dictated by no desire to satisfy human needs; to, in the words of a pushing advertiser, "meet a long-felt want," but only to make personal profit for the investor, and that the true function of capital therefore, is not the production of wealth, but the production of profit—a very different matter. This function to grow, to breed, to increase, has gained an exaggerated importance in the eyes of bourgeois economists who have come by lone contemplation of this wondrous creative power which appears to belong to their deity, to regard capital as a sacred thing—but withal a timid. They speak of it with lowly reverence, and with bated breath they caution working men to be law-abiding and moderate in their demands, lest they frighten from our midst this timid, holy dove, capital, which is sometimes described by coarser but not less ardent worshippers as the goose that lays the golden eggs. To them capital is everything and labor nothing. Labor, in their view, is kept alive by capital. It may seem a small matter, but the order in which they place the elements of production shows their relative importance in their eyes. There are, they say, three elements of production: land, capital, and labor. Now a very little consideration will enable you to see that the proper order is land, labour, and capital. I sometimes wonder that bourgeois economists do not place capital before land. It would be scarcely more absurd than to place it before labor, but I suppose it would make the absurdity too apparent. Land, which, as an economic term, includes all raw material, must, in the natural order of time, precede all other thisgs, seeing that it is the material basis of existence.

But, while it is obvious that the land must have existed before either labor or capital, one would have imagined it to be almost equally obvious that the existence of labor must precede that of capital. Capital, say the political economists, is the result of saving. Saving of what, but the result of past labor? Capital, we have seen, is wealth used reproductively—wealth which, instead of being cossumed, is devoted to the production of more wealth. But whence did this capital arise. Capital, say the economists, is the result of thrift and abstinence. But thrift and abstinence, however admirable they may be are but negative qualities; they do not create anything. One may be as thrifty and abstemious as it is possible to be and yet possess nothing and even die of starvation. Something more than thrift and abstinence is needed to create capital. If a man earns a pound in a week and spends only ten shillings, you might describe the ten shillings he had left as "capital—the result of his thrift and abstinence." But really it wiuld not be the result of his thrift and abstinence; it would be part of the result of his past labor. By saving it he is, perhaps, able to turn it into capital, but this fact by no means changes its source, which is the common source of all wealth—labor.—From "Economics of Labor," By H. Quelch.

Ex Chief of Police North of this city is putting up a pitiful cry baby squawk because he got fired from office and another appointed in his place. He demands an investigation and appeals to the citizens of Vancouver to see that he gets "fair play." Such an appeal as that coming from a policeman is the funniest thing that ever happened outside of a monkey show. As a policeman's chief business is to browbeat peaceful citizens, club defenseless drunks and blackmail prostitutes, an appeal from such a source is enough to turn a Presbyterian deacon into a laughing jackass. One striking thing in regard to the North episode is that nobody seems to care what he gets or who he gets it from, provided he gets it in the neck good and plenty.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmens' union has offered to issue a special union label to be used by the packers whose goods are pronounced pure by the union officers. Happy thought; the label is the thing. A wonder it wasn't thought of before. Call off the "muck rakers" and give us the label and we'll swallow everything that comes under it. So easy.

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