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SOCIALIST PARTY MANIFESTO

Upon Entering the Municipal Campaign of 1907 Toronto Comrades Address Stirring Words to the Workingmen of the Ontario Metropolis.

Fellow Workers,—Are you satisfied with the conditions under which you work and live—with the small fraction of the amount you earn which you receive? If you are, you will have no use for us, nor we for you. It is because we believe that the great majority of workers are not satisfied and ought not to be satisfied with present conditions that the Socialist Party has sprung into existence as the party of the working class.

In every country of the civilised world the means of producing wealth that is to say, the lands, forests mines, factories and machinery, are owned by a few people. The workers, the great majority, can only exist by selling their labor—which is all they have—to the capitalist. Naturally the capitalist wishes ot buy that labor as cheaply as possible. Competition among laborers for the chance to work tends to force down wages to the lowest point at which men can live and raise families. In the labor market every day is bargain day for the buyer.

Workers have sought to remedy these condtions through trade unions, strikes and boycotts, but owing to the perfection to which machinery has been brought the number of men needed for production grows continually fewer, and the proportion of the unemployed, or only partly employed larger, so that these methods are no longer effective, even in giving temporary relief. As a permanent remedy, they never could be successful. An increase of wages all round, if it could be secured, would only result in increased prices for all necessaries of life, so that the worker would be no better off than before.

The only cure is to completely abolish capitalism—that is, private ownership of the means of production, and with it the wage system. Let the whole people own all instruments of wealth production and the workers get all they earn instead of a mere fraction. This, in brief, is what the Socialist Party stands for.

We realise that this cannot be accomplished until the mass of working men and women become class conscious; that is, until they thoroughly understand that their interests as a class are entirely opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, and are prepared to use their political power in their own interest, and not in that of their masters.

The capitalists have always been class conscious. They have always used all the political and other influences which they possess to get and keep power in their own hands and to defeat every move that labor has made for its enfranchisement. More especially have they availed themselves of the power of the government in making and enforcing laws. They control the parliament, the legislatures and the municipal councils. They appoint judges, sheriffs and police magistrates. They maintain soldiers, militiamen, detectives, constables and jailers. They subsidise a host of intellectual parasites such as newspaper editors, college professors and preachers to mislead the people and create a public opinion favorable to capitalism and capitalist government.

As soon as any serious labor difficulty arises all these forces are thrown into the scale against labor. When the people are goaded by intolerable oppression into acts of violence, they are met by superior force wielded in the name of public order, and crushed into subjection. Recent occurrences at Buckingham, Que., and Hamilton are sufficient object lessons, both as to the powerlessness of organised labor to contend against capitalism reinforced by the power of the state, and the brutality and ruthlessness with which that power is used on such occasions.

The Socialist Party, while it seeks to unite the working class to acquire political power in its own interests by the peaceful means of the ballot, fully recognises the fact that in the final analysis all government and society rest upon force. Behind the lawmaker and the judge there is always the bayonet of the soldier and the baton of a constable to carry out the behests of the ruling class. Those who hypocritically deprecate violence on moral grounds forget that force is nothing but legalised and organised violence. So long as this means of repression is at the command of the capitalist class, physical resistance on the part of the people should be discouraged, not because it is wrong, but because it is certain to fail. The working class must first obtain power by the use of their votes in their own interests, when the legalised force of the state will be at their disposal. When that day arrives we should not be true to principles of Socialism if we did not use it for the abolition of capitalism, as unsparing, as pitilessly and with as little regard for any other interests than our own as the ruling class has always done.

CAPITALISTS FIGHT ONLY FOR SPOILS.

Workingmen should remember that so far as Liberal or Conservative candidates are concerned, there is no principle involved other than the desire to obtain office for the sake of the spoils. To gain office, the old party candidates are willing to promise everything in sight, from a free ferry service to the island to a good job at the City Hall. To gain office they will join any lodge, profess any religion, wave any old flag, and pose as the workingman's "friend."

The Socialist Party candidates, on the other hand, have a principle to fight for. They stand pledged to always and everywhere use their votes and influence towards improving the conditions of living of the working class—the only useful class in society. Their ultimate aim is the abolition of wage slavery, and their motto is "no compromise." As wage slavery cannot be abolished, however, by any act of the municipal council or board of education, but can only be ended by the workers of the whole world becoming sufficiently intelligent to overthrow all capitalist governments, the Socialist Party's aim is to help in this work of education, and while endeavoring to reach our final goal, to gain every concession possible for the working class while the capitalist system lasts.

Education, like politics and ethics, are determined by the forms of industry, and prescribed studies for pupils in public and high schools merely reflects the thought of the capitalist class, whose very existence depends upon a satisfied subject class. This being the case, economic classes in society dictate that a part of the children in the schools shall be trained for lives of idleness, and the great majority to act as docile laborers. Any system of education that will teach the youth to think is kept from the children of the workers, because an educated working class is a menace to the power of any ruling class. If laborers are to be kept servile they must be kept as workers with the hand, and not with the brain. To turn out quantity and not quality, to encourage acceptance of facts without authority, and not critical thought has been the method of training the children of the workers. The Socialists stand for freedom of thought, for individual initiative, and for the abolition of class education. To this end it is the object of the Socialist Party when elected to the board of education, to oppose a system of education that fails to recognise the significance of economic conditions and their influence upon the intellectual, social and ethical condition of the pupils in our schools. Free and compulsory secular education that will fit the children of the working class to democratically control and manage all the machinery of production and distribution is the demand of the Socialist Party. Any system of education promoted with a view ot perpetuating the present system of capitalist exploitation and wage slavery is a menace to the working class, and as such cannot be supported by the elected candidates of the Socialist Party.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY'S PLEDGE.

We pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation.

If municipal ownership will increase the wages or shorten the hours of any part of the working class, we are for municipal ownership. If three-cent street-car fares or $700 exemption from taxes will make it easier for any part of the working class to live, we are for these palliatives. But, realising that the working class in Glasgow and other places where these palliatives have been tried, are, as a whole, in no better or worse position than the workers of Toronto, the Socialist Party declines to make its fight upon these issues of doubtful efficacy, and demands the complete abolition of wage slavery, the collective ownership of all the lands and machinery used in producing the means of life for all who do useful labor.

A WORLD WIDE AWAKENING.

That the working class are at last awakening to a realisation that their emancipation can only be brought about through an uncompromising political party is amply shown by recent developments in Russia, Japan, Germany and France, by the awakening of the British wage-workers in the recent British elections, by the steady progress of the Socialist movement in the United States, in spite of such middle class reformers as Hearst and Bryan, and by the decision of the recent trades union convention in British Columbia to endorse the Socialist Party (organised in the interests of the working class alone), instead of following the "will o' the wisp" of a "labor" party, whose slogan is "get something now," and which is ready to compromise with any old party or accept any endorsation in order to gain office or jobs for the "labor leaders."

Handicapped as we are by the unfair legislative enactments—the work of both political parties—requiring property qualifications for municipal candidates, we have not been able to put a full ticket in the field. We have, however, nominated candidates for some positions, whose names will be found below. If elected, they will owe no allegiance except to the Socialist Party, and on any measure which may seem of doubtful import it will be their duty to ask themselves the question, "Is this proposal in the general and permanent interests of the working class?" and to decide accordingly, without regard to the interests of the taxpayers or any other consideration.

If you believe in Socialism, we ask your votes, not for our candidates as individuals, but for the cause they represent.

For Mayor—James Lindala, Journeyman Tailor.

For Board of Control and Alderman—No nominations on account of property qualification.

For Board of Education—(six to be elected—each voter has six votes)—James Simpson, Reporter; W. G. Gribble, Carpenter; F. J. Syrlja, Journeyman Tailor; W. H. Rawbone, St. Ry. Conductor; Phillips Thompson, Journalist; Emil Tigert, Journeyman Tailor.

FLAG POLE AND SEWER VENT.

At present there are two questions which, locally at least, seem to overshadow all others in importance. One is the displaying of the flag over school houses, and the other is what to do with Winnipeg's aromatic sewers. A certain individual whose attention has been repeatedly drawn to a consideration of these all-important matters was recently possessed of a solution which seemed to fit in so well with prevailing ideas, that he could not remain quiet until he unburdened himself of it. Noting the peculiar satisfaction displayed by some persons at any and every old flag-waving exhibition, and also the further propensity of the citizens of Winnipeg to steer to windward of the row of smoking sewer vents when walking down street, the two ideas became intertwined in his mind. Briefly, it is this: A tubular shaft on the principle of a planing-mill smoke stack should be erected over each and every one of these vents, which would conduct those fumes to at least an altitude of 200 feet before turning them loose on a long-suffering public. These tubes could be made in ornamental designs and dedicated as monuments to the fallen heroes of the late municipal campaign or decorated with the names and record of our beloved sovereigns and their chief boosters and backers who have distinguished themselves in the nation's history bunco steering the working class. These useful ornaments—meaning, of course, the aforementioned tubes—could be utilised as flag poles on which to hang the dear old flag, which is just the thing to instill into the ignorant "furriner" a due appreciation of what a particularly excellent brand of freedom and enlightenment he is guaranteed the enjoyment of in "this Canada of ours" while pursuing the elusive job.—Proletary, in Winnipeg Voice.

The Register, a Catholic paper of New York, in the course of an article advocating a boycott against French goods as a protest against the action of the French government against the church, says: "Touch the pockets of France and you strike her a deadly blow. Her desire to confiscate all the property of the Roman Catholic church is because she needs the immense sums for her greedy government and her internal and external expenses." That the pocket is an extremely tender and vital spot the church well knows. The blow struck at her pocket by the French government has brought forth howls of anguish that have reverberated around the world. The reference to the "immense sums the church has in her possession," and which has so aroused the cupidity of the French government, is particularly unfortunate. It is liable to arouse in the minds of laymen the suspicion that dealing in spiritual bread is even more profitable than dealing in the mundane article. This would tend to discredit the priesthood and subject our holy religion to the scoffings of heretics and ribald sinners. The Register should be more circumspect in its utterances.

Senator Bailey, the ripsnorting Democratic Senator from Texas, who has taken many a Don Quixote tilt at "Trust" wind-mills, though somewhat of a windmill himself, has at last been caught "with the goods" in the shape of "tainted money." He got it from the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a "Standard" tentacle. Bailey says he merely borrowed it, but being an honorable Senator it is somewhat of a mystery how he ever expects to pay it back in kind.

SIMILKAMEEN COMRADES GET READY FOR THE FRAY

Hold Convention at Keremeos and Select Comrade Geo. E. Winkler as Standard Bearer to Contest the Riding at the February Election.

A foot of snow, the storm still raging and a thirty-mile drive over a mountain road where in some places the snow would be very much deeper.

These were the conditions which three of us had to face if we wished to attend the convention at Keremeos on Saturday, the 15th. After waiting till nine o'clock to see if the storm would let up at all, and finding that instead of getting any better it seemed to be snowing harder than ever, we decided that if we wished to get to Keremeos that day it was high time to start. On enquiry at the livery barn we found that the only available vehicle was a double-seated democrat, which we chartered and started on our trip to the Similkameen.

We made fairly good time considering the conditions, and reached Green Mountain about two o'clock, where we stopped to feed the horses, also ourselves. After an excellent lunch we started on the last and worst part of our journey, but our discomfort was to a great extent alleviated by the beauty of the scenery. The rugged mountains and the firs and pines, with their thick white mantle of snow, is a scene that will always stand out as one of Nature's most beatuiful pictures.

My two comrades, Logie and Winkler, who are both poets of no mean order, spent most of the time in declaiming about the beautiful snow, occasionally they were fetched back to earth and things terrestial by a small avalanche falling from the overhanging trees as we passed under.

We reached Olalla between five and six, and found several comrades on the look-out for us. We received many pressing invitations to stay and have supper, which we were forced to decline with many regrets. Reaching Keremeos about six thirty we just had time to have a hurried meal and change of clothing before meeting time.

If the weather had been fine the original program was to hold a convention of delegates in the afternoon and nominate a candidate for the Similkameen, and to hold a public meeting in the school house in the evening, but owing to the bad weather most of the delegates were unable to get to Keremeos before seven o'clock, so the only thing for us to do was to have the public meeting first and hold a convention afterwards.

Comrade Peterkin, of Olalla, having been elected chairman, opened the meeting with a short address, introducing the various speakers. Comrade J. W. S. Logie spoke for three-quarters of an hour on the Principles and Ethics of Socialism, also the marvellous growth of the movement since its inception. Comrade Logie not only made a very excellent speech, but he made it so interesting that the attention of the audience was rivetted the whole time he was talking.

Comrade Geo. E. Winkler, who was the next speaker, was loudly applauded on making his appearance. Comrade Winkler, in a speech lasting thirty minutes, sent in several home thrusts, and in finishing quoted some statistics that started some of his "old party" listeners thinking very hard.

Comrade R. L. Northey was the last speaker on the list, and in a very telling speech on what "Socialism is, and what some people think it is," showed that besides being an orator of exceptional ability and eloquence, that he had also a grasp of his subject only to be attained by a studentship of many years. There being no opposition speakers, the chairman thanked the audience for the fair-minded way in which they had listened to the different speeches. A vote of thanks was proposed and carried, thanking Comrades Logie, Winkler and Northey. The audience then dispersed, the members of the party staying for the convention.

The next business on the list was to form a Local at Keremeos. This, needless to say, did not take very long, nearly all the members having been connected with some Local previously or with the party directly. A Local was formed with seven members, Comrade R. L. Northey being elected organiser; Comrade Eissler, treasurer, and Comrade Peterkin, secretary.

Good luck and long life to the Similkameen Local. Long may it flourish.

The delegates then went into convention.

J. W. S. Logie was voted to the chair, and Comrade Peterkin was appointed secretary.

Chairman Logie then briefly addressed the convention, advising them to nominate a candidate to represent the party in the Similkameen.

Geo. E. Winkler was proposed and accepted unanimously by the members as Socialist candidate for the Similkameen.

Comrade Geo. E. Winkler thanked the delegates for the trust they reposed in him, and said he would endeavor in every way to prove himself worthy of the confidence they had shown in electing him their representative. Comrade Winkler also stated that he only accepted the nomination subject to the approval of the Socialists of the riding who were unable to be present at the convention.

Comrade J. P. Way moved that at least two hundred dollars be raised to meet campaign expenses and deposit fee. This was seconded and voted for unanimously.

This finishing the business before the convention, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

JAMES W. EDMONDS.

AN OPEN LETTER TO A. W. PUTTEE

John T. Mortimer Directs Pointed Remarks to the Editor of the Winnipeg Voice and Ex-M. P. and offers Wholesome Advice Bearing Upon Labor Politics.

(The following open letter to A. W. Puttee, ex-M. P. for Winnipeg, and editor of the Voice of that city, was forwarded to that journal for publication at the same time a copy was sent in for the columns of the Western Clarion.—Ed. Clarion.)

St. Vincent, Minn., December 17th, 1906.

Editor Voice, Winnipeg, Man.

There comes a period in the evolution of the labor movement when it must put forward a definite program on behalf of the working class and adopt political tactics in harmony with that program. Naturally when labor first becomes conscious of the necessity for political action in its own interests its conception of what is best to do is by no means clear. However, like all men, it learns by experience, and in the course of time we find its program becoming definite, comprehensive and logical, and the men prominent in it confronted with a situation where they too must either keep pace with the movement, relapse into silence, or degenerate into reactionaries, oftimes more bitter and unfair than the movement's legitimate opponents. There were many (myself among the number) who had hopes that you—elected as a labor representative—would advance as men like Hawthornthwaite and Davidson have done, and when the labor movement of Canada developed into the Socialist Party that we should have you with us. Your general attitude of late seems to indicate that instead of so progressing you are in a fair way to become as reactionary as many another labor mn who has failed to make good at a critical stage in the history of the movement.

In your last issue you publish an excerpt from a sheet that styles itself the Vancouver Trades Unionist. I should insult your intelligence if I were to say that you did not know that this sheet has recently been gotten together by a hungry horde of Liberal politicians for the forthcoming provincial elections in B. C., and that it masquerades under the name of "trades unionist" to humbug ignorant electors into the belief that it has something to do with labor unions, and further that the slanderous lies and misrepresentations you quoted is the current venom spat out by the Vancouver World and other Liberal rags throughout British Columbia.

And yet you, a whilom labor representative—yourself a sufferer by such dirty tactics—republish this stuff without warning your readers of its source.

As one of those who helped to elect you on two different occasions, I gave you more credit than to suppose that no matter how you might regard the Socialists you would stoop to republish the lies of their capitalist opponents while remaining silent as to the good legislative work which these Socialist representatives accomplished.

Any of your readers not on to the situation would infer that this was a more or less representative opinion of the B. C. trades unionists. I challenge you to produce one single trades union in B. C. which would stand sponsor for such a diatribe, while you cannot but know of dozens of resolutions passed by them warmly approving of the actions of the Socialist representatives. I am at a loss to account for your actions except that it is chagrin on your part that the recent attempt to organise a labor party in opposition to the Socialist Party met with such an ignominious defeat.

In Winnipeg you practically had no opposition in putting forward this labor party. You said in effect the Socialists were narrow and appealed only to one class. You were going to unite all classes and cut a broader swath; you were going to absorb the Socialists and produce bigger results than they were doing. In view of the recent municipal elections have you done so? As a matter of fact not one-half of those who voted for former labor candidates responded, and if there was a Socialist in your outfit he kept very quiet about it.

In your editorial comment you complained of lack of enthusiasm. What in the name of heaven was there in your propaganda to enthuse over? For all he said to the contrary the ultimate political horison of the candidate you yourself publicly nominated was bounded by securing smoking compartments in street cars! Just try and imagine the revolutionary fervor that would thrill the average wage-worker at such a utopian prospect! You advised the labor men to emulate the bourgeois aldermen and "work" to "get the votes of the men who know little and care less for the issues at stake." The "work" done by the bourgeois aspirant for civic fame and probable plunder is a judicious distribution of "boodle and booze." Would you suggest that the labor men follow this course? No doubt you have noticed that wherever a Socialist candidate is running there is enthusiasm, and there is a valid reason for it, just as there is for the absence of it in the case of the labor party campaign. In the Socialist campaign there is generally a discussion of economic principles; there is an examination of the laws that govern modern wealth production; there is a comprehensive explanation of how it happens that the worker who produces all wealth gets on the average barely enough to keep him alive, while the capitalist—industrious only in robbery—gets away with the cream of the product; there is a line of action sketched out whereby the worker, while forcing the maximum of palliatives and reforms ultimately frees himself from capitalist exploitation; there is a vision of a society of free men, masters of the wealth they create, who may thereby develop the best traits of human nature, and though the road be long and the fight hard, and death may come before absolute victory is reached, there is, in the conflict to which the Socialist invites, the necessary ingredients for unlimited enthusiasm. In the first two successful contests you were engaged in there was some of this enthusiasm behind you. In the third, which left you defeated, it was gone. Why? Because either you could not or would not keep pace with the evolution of the labor movement. The men who were prominent in these first two fights have for the most part gone on with the Socialist Party. All of hem were conspicuous by their absence in your late labor party fight.

On the Sunday following the defeat of the Socialist candidates who contested two-thirds of the constituencies in the last Dominion elections in B. C., there was a bumper meeting held by the party in a Vancouver theatre, and there was enthusiasm. These meetings have been kept up, wherever a branch of the party exists, week in and week out ever since the hour of its defeat. Will your labor party do as much? If it won't, and you know it won't, there is a reason for it which may do you good to find out.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. MORTIMER.

WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS.

Higher wages and shorter hours are aims which we in the unions have; but these aims are not ends in themselves; they are means to nobler ends. They are worth striving for because they are helps toward attaining human brotherhood, toward a life in which men shall work together in peace for a complete life; not fight and struggle as they do to-day for a mere existence. Standing for peace and brotherhood, we are opposed to all that hinders these. We are opposed to war and all that encourages war.

Not only for the sake of ideals to be realised in the future do we oppose war. We are against war from facts of the past. The wars of the past have cost the lives of the workers, have cost wealth produced by the workers, have brought untold evil after-effects on the workers, and have benefited the ruling class, those who do not work. The real rulers do not go to the wars. And those who command in wars are not those who suffer most either the hardships of the campaigns or the carnage of battle. The average man, the private, the workingman, pays. The working class gave the millions of lives in the Civil War; the working class paid, and is paying, the debts of billions of wealth.

More recently, the working class has reason to hate with a bitter hatred, war and all military schemes that make for war. Lives of the workers and wealth-producers by their labor paid for the Boer War, for the Japanese War, for the Philippine Wars, every one of which conflicts was brought about solely by the capitalists. And still more easy for us to see, is the way the military has been used against the railway men in Chicago, against the Pennsylvania miners, and against whole communities in Colorado. Foreign wars are waged by the working class, with wealth produced by the working class, and for the benefit of the capitalist class. In times when there are no foreign wars, the function of the military is to hold the workers in subjection, to break strikes.

These are some of the reasons why whole unions absolutely forbid their members to join military companies and why thousands of members of other unions see the evils, and hate the military. No union man who realises the greatness of the labor movement can have anything but an unceasing hatred for war and all that makes for war.

The militia, and military training are useless, except in so far as they fit men for war. How military training does this, any close observer can see. Look at that pleasant, smooth-faced boyish clerk. You know him at home and at work (for he is a workingman), as being gentle, considerate of others. Give him a few months of training with guns and uniforms, bugles, orders and loud talk about obedience to officers, and that young boy is changed. Clad in his fantastic clothes, and armed with a modern rifle he becomes a machine for murder. He will thrust his bayonet into the quivering flesh of a worker whom he never knew, whom he cannot hate; or he will shoot human beings to death with as little feeling as a wild Indian. That degradation military drill means for the boy as a human being. But the boy was a worker—little as he realises the class that he belongs to—and in becoming fitted to slay other workers he is guilty of treason to his class.

For humanity, we oppose war. In the name of peace and brotherhood we are against all that makes for war.

—The Laborer.

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THE COMING STORM.

There are hundreds of workingmen in Vancouver who have entirely lost faith in the ability of the various political movements of capitalism to do anything to relieve the economic pressure brought to bear upon the working class under the present system, even were they actuated by a desire to do so. These workers are looking for relief to come by way of some political movement that springs into being as an expression of the interests of the working class itself. They are rapidly awakening to the fact that the socialist movement of the world expresses the hopes and aspirations of enslaved labor to break the bonds whereby it it is now chained to the chariot wheels of capitalist exploitation and outrage. The workers of every country on earth are looking forward to the crystallization of these hopes and aspirations into concrete and effective action along the lines of conquering the public powers on behalf of the working class, and the use of those powers for the deliverance of labor from the thraldom of wage-slavery. That they are not to be disappointed is evidenced by the tireless and unvanquishable persistency with which the socialists push forward their assault upon the entrenchments (the State) by means of which capital enforces its brutal regime of robbery, rapine and slaughter against the working class.

In the heat of a political campaign the time is propitious in which to precipitate socialist sentiment into concrete action. Then is the opportune time to fan the flickering spark upon "Liberty's altar" into a consuming and irresistible flame that will spread consternation in the ranks of the industrial bandits and commercial pirates who, vampire-like, suck their substance and their power from the quivering flesh of their economic slaves.

Fortunately for the workingmen of B. C. the exigencies of capitalist political trickery have necessitated another election of members of the Provincial parliament at an early date. When the announcement was made that an election would be held on Feb. 3, 1907, the heart of every socialist in the Province was filled with joy. During these campaign times, while political discussion is upon every tongue, the workingman is in a particularly receptive mood and the task of converting him into a staunch defender of the interests of his economic class in human society is rendered easy.

However much the political expression of capital may be split into contending factions during the approaching campaign the fact will still remain that but two political movements will be in the field. The one—though perchance split into numerous noisy factions—will stand for the present system of property based upon wage-slavery and production for profit. The other—the Socialist Party—will stand for the freedom of labor and production for use. Either position is irreconcilable with the other. Between the advocates of each there is an irrepressible conflict of interests that will not down. It is "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," until wage-slavery is abolished and production for profit has become a matter of past history.

Every sign upon the social horizon is portentious of the Social Revolution. The class struggle waxes fiercer, the enthusiasm for liberty grows stronger. The "atmosphere is surcharged with the electricity of the coming storm." Every socialist candidate elected is a lightning flash presaging its rapid approach.

STRAINING AT A GNAT.

It has been discovered by a band of economic nincompoops of New York, known as the Consumers' League, that a large and ever-increasing number of women are being employed at night work in the factory hells of that state, and that such work is detrimental to their physical and moral welfare. They have secured the passage of a law prohibiting such employment. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State, with ease, grace and abandon peculiar to capitalist courts, has just declared the law unconstitutional, and the premaid nincompoops are exceedingly wroth thereat. Of course they are going to appeal to some higher division of the judicial bulwark of capitalist thievery, and if beaten there they are going to try something else, the good Lord only knows what.

In commenting upon the decision of the Appellate Court a leading New York daily, with a gravity that would do credit to a stoic, asserts that "it is the obvious duty of the State to protect the mothers of our citizens from labor conditions either physically or morally injurious." This is indeed laughable. As the present State is the instrument of capitalist production, it stands to reason if it has any "obvious duty" it is to safeguard it and secure to it any and all rights and privileges to which it is by its very nature entitled. Capitalist production calls for profit. It cannot be carried on unless this is forthcoming. It is clearly entitled to this in fullest measure. If, in order to secure this, it becomes necessary to employ women and children under such conditions as will prove to them physically and morally injurious, it is not the duty of the present State to interfere, but upon the contrary it is its duty to prevent intermeddlers and officious nincompoops from placing any obstructions in the way of its attainment. The Court in question evidently had a clear comprehension of the State's duty in the premises and was true to that duty in rendering its decision. The law referred to being an impudent interference with the fundamental principle of capitalist production was very properly declared unconstitutional because its purpose was to curtail the food supply upon which the full, free and robust growth and development of capital depends.

The source of capital, and of its subsequent growth and development, is surplus-value, or that portion of the value produced by labor, in excess of the value received by labor in the form of wages. Capitalist production is carried on exclusively for the purpose of realising this surplus-value, commonly termed profit. The present State has sprung into existence as the custodian of that principle. If the State be true to that from which it springs; if it be true to itself; it must give faithful account of its stewardship by conforming in its every act and edict to the conservation of that principle in all that the term implies. Capitalist production not only implies the right to extract surplus-value from the toil and sweat of labor, but it cannot exist except it contains within its political and economic mechanism the power to enforce that right against whatever obstructions may appear in its pathway. That it does possess this power is evidenced by its ability to over-ride any interference with this right that may be attempted by shallow-brained surface-skinners.

That it is physically and morally injurious to women to work in factories during the night-time is doubtless true. It is likewise injurious to the worker, either male or female, adult or child, to be ground up into surplus-value in the mill of capitalist production at any time whether day or night. It is, however, inevitable that they will be so ground up irregardless of sex or age so long as the ignorance of the working class itself is so pronounced as to tolerate the continuation of the reign of capital. When the working class shall have become sufficiently enlightened to realise the harmfulness of production for profit, upon whose altar they are now so mercilessly sacrificed, they will bring to an end that baneful rule, and henceforth conduct the industries of the world for the purpose of providing themselves with things for their own use. The things they require for their sustenance, comfort, happiness and general well-being. No more and no less. That such a regime will conserve both their physical and moral well-being is self-evident. It requires no further demonstration.

To make no attack upon the right of capital to exist at all, and at the same time attempt to curb its propensity to reap surplus-value to the utmost of its requirements, is equivalent to allowing a lion to dwell in a well-stocked sheep pasture and at the same time expect to curb his appetite for mutton. Preventatives in the shape of legal enactments, instituted by the "Consumers' League" and similar nincompoops, would have just as much effect in the one case as the other.

Those who approve of the present system of property and at the same time bitterly complain of some of its evil consequences, are very like unto he who "strains at a gnat and swallows a camel." Our worthy consumers of the products of other people's labor, in this instance gag at the thought of the crucifixion of women upon the cross of profit, through night work in factory hells, while at the same time they swallow the system of capitalist production that makes such infamy not only possible but inevitable, without turning a hair or batting an eye.

They are truly a consistent band of asses, though their assinity might be lessened if they would take the trouble to assimilate a little horse sense.

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

If any doubts were entertained as to the general and wide-spread prosperity of which so much is said, those doubts should be removed by the records of the past week. Shopkeepers were never so busy before, and the gladsome grin upon their unctuous countenances betokened an inward satisfaction that could be engendered by no other means than the profitable unloading of their wares in return for the shekels of the multitude. It is strongly suspected that the song of joy and praise in their hearts during this Christmas-time was inspired by the cheerful clink of the coin dropping into their coffers, rather than by the remembrance of the birth of He who was born and crucified to save sinners. Be that as it may, Christmas business was good, sales were immense, and the bourgeoise soul was anointed as with the oil of gladness in consequence thereof. Beyond question a period of prosperity is being enjoyed by the business world of Vancouver, and, if reports be true, of the same fraternity throughout this Western continent.

Somehow or other there is another side to the shield that forces itself upon the attention of he who cares to note the various phases of life under present-day civilisation. There is another story to be told that suffices to cast grave doubt upon the truth of the assertion that is so often made that prosperity is general and widespread. It was noticed during Christmas week that the Salvation Army had numerous garish bonneted females stationed along the city's streets begging for the wherewithal to "keep the pot boiling." Whether the contents of the pot were to regale the nostrils and solace the interior of the beggars themselves, or were to be sacrificed for other purposes, is not known, but as the papers of the day following Christmas announce that the Army of presumably impecunious beggars distributed about 300 meals to needy persons on Christmas Day, it would incline to the opinion that at least a part of the kettle's contents escaped the salvation stomach. Another job-lot of Christian charity was worked off at the Carnegie Library, where over 200 people were given probably the first square meal they had experienced during this prosperous year. Owing to the fact that the number of starvelings apparently at this particular function was not as large as it might have been, a local pper offers it as indisputable evidence of general prosperity.

In consequence of the prosperous twimes the Salvation Army in New York City, with the notorious Timothy D. Sullivan and the Bowery mission as subsidiary corporations, felt called upon to feed but 37,000 poor people. For similar reasons an insignificant 70,000 poor families was all the material that Christian charity could find to whet its teeth upon in the city of Chicago.

Numerous instances of employing concerns giving their employees a turkey or something of the sort, are recorded, all of which reminds us of Parker Williams'—story of the Klondike prospector who, finding himself in the interior, with provisions gone and nothing left but dog, sled and roll of blankets. As hunger pressed upon him he began to seriously contemplate the sacrifice of the life of his faithful dog in order to preserve his own. As this would leave him without means of transporting himself and his belongings to some point where food could be obtained, he thought better of it and hit upon a most happy expedient, by cutting off the dog's tail and converting it into a savory stew. After regaling himself with the meal thus provided, and in response to the appealing look of his now tailless but starving dog, he tossed him a joint of the tail bone with the remark: "Towser, good faithful friend and companion, you have stood by me through thick and thin. I appreciate your fealty and devotion. Here is a nice bone for your dinner."

That the exploiters of labor are enjoying a period of phenomenal prosperity is certain. The huge volume of business being done, as expressed by the enormous bank clearings, coupled with the air of embonpoint and smug satisfaction worn by the skinning fraternity in general, affords ample proof of this. That the working class is enjoying anything that could be construed by any well-intentioned and fertile imagination as prosperity worthy of the name, is proven false upon every hand. Wages, expressed in dollars and cents are, it is true, in some cases higher than formerly, but the price of the things the worker must purchase have advanced in a corresponding or even greater ratio. With the thousands of families which, according to the news despatches, were forced to depend upon charity for a meal on Christmas Day, the lie direct is given to the oft repeated assertion that there is a scarcity of labor in the country necessary to the carrying on of all needful work. The further fact that the quantity of provisions necessary to provide a meal for these needy ones was on hand and available for the purpose, still more emphatically denies the assertion. In a country of boundless resources no thousands of people would be found in such conditions of poverty and distress as to be compelled to accept the ignominy of charity in order to get one square meal a year unless they were denied the right to utilise the resources or were robbed of their product when they did.

Slaves cannot prosper. It is an utter impossibility. It is an unthinkable thing. The slave is robbed of the wealth he produces. This absolutely precludes the possibility of his prosperity. That is the sale privilege of his master, his despoiler.

The workers under capitalist rule are slaves. Their product belongs exclusively to the master class, because the latter own the resources of the earth and the instruments of production. By owning these they practically own the working class. Through such ownership the capitalists are enabled to command the service of the workers and appropriate the product. Nothing further than this was ever accomplished under any previous system of slavery.

As long as the wage-slave will consent to wear his chains, the master will prosper. When he breaks these chains by dethroning the master from his control of political and economic power, the slave will have attained his freedom. He can then enjoy the prosperity that will come from the opportunity to feed, clothe and shelter himself without being robbed.

CITIZEN'S ALLIANCE PHILOSOPHY.

"We must curb the greed of the autocratic employer. We must show the worker that it is best for him to render a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We must prove the true relations of capital and labor are of fraternity, not of war."

Thus spake Mr. Van Cleave, one of the delegates to the recent convention of the Citizen's Alliance, during an address to that humanitarian conclave. Surely such words of wisdom ought to be engraved upon tablets of brass and handed down to posterity as a choice specimen of Citizen's Alliance philosophy in vogue during the early years of the twentieth century. The brass tablet would, in itself, be especially appropriate.

To talk about the "greed" of the employer, by Van Cleave or any other fathead, is pure rot. To propose to curb it is the senseless chatter of idiocy. When such proposal comes from one of the delectable labor-skinning fraternity, and is made to a hungry pack of the same species whose appetite for the juice that can only come from the exploitation of labor is insatiable, it is a piece of senseless and ridiculous buncombe equal to that of the palmistry charlatan who proposes to foretel a person's destiny by reading the wrinkles on one of his paws.

Labor is "employed" under the present system of property in the means of production, for the sole purpose of making a profit out of it. Such an arrangement is undoubtedly good for the employer as it enables him to obtain at least some portion of the products of labor for nothing. The larger the portion the better. There is no point in the process at which the employer can either stop of his own volition, or be made to stop by any outside force short of the abolition of the system of property that makes his existence as an employer possible. The increasing economic pressure upon the workers that is forcing them into an ever more rebellious mood is not due to the greed of employers. Their enterprises are corner-stoned upon the making of profit. Their interests imperatively demand that the greatest possible profit be obtained through their operation. The individual, or concern, that persists in refusing to comply with such demand would eventually be distanced in the capitalist race by those who were wise enough to play the game according to the rules laid down by the game itself.

If it is a moral and proper thing for an employer to make one penny of profit out of the labor of employees, then it is an equally moral and proper thing for him to make millions. It is not the volume of profit that can, by any stretch of the imagination, determine whether the act is moral and proper, or otherwise. The act itself must be taken as the criterion. To make profit out of labor, is to rob labor, no matter whether the profit be great or small. Employers of labor, capitalists, who find themselves in a position to obtain huge profits are no more entitled to be termed greed than the most insignificant member of the thieving tribe. It is not a question of greed at all. It is purely a question of opportunity, of power. The capitalist, who, finding himself in possession of such opportunity, would allow any milk and water scruples to prevent him from making the most of it, would be an imbecile, and a disgrace to his thieving tribe. He should be placed in the home for feeble-minded, or locked up as an incorrigible.

The spectacle of Van Cleave getting up on his hind legs and declaring to that band of Citizens Alliance pirates that "we must curb the greed of autocratic employers" could only be equalled by that of a wolf proclaiming to his fellows that "we must curb the appetite of the hungry wolf for mutton," while at the same time there was a drove of fat sheep in a near-by pasture.

Van Cleave's guff about "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay" is so stale it smells bad. Everything is today measured from a capitalist standpoint. The only "fair day's work," from that standpoint, is all that can be gotten out of the worker, and the only "fair day's pay" is the least possible amount he can be compelled to accept in return for it. It will not be necessary for "we" to show the worker that such a happy arrangement is the best for him. He has been "from Missouri" long enough to pretty well realise that its the best for him that is possible under the property regime that has produced such a fat-bellied but still hungry band of parasites as Van Cleave and his Citizens' Alliance.

To "prove that the true relations of captial and labor are of fraternity, not of war," is no doubt easy. When "we" have proved it what an era of reconciliation will be ushered in. The slave will no longer envy the master, the master no longer look down upon the slave. The highwayman and his victim will hail each other with joyous acclaim, fall upon each other's necks and weep, and at parting the latter will force his valuables upon the former as a tribute upon the altar of their interest and mutual esteem. Betwixt the vendor of gold bricks and the gullible agriculturist will be woven ties of friendship that will make that of Damon and Pythias look like a farce. The burglar will ply his avocation in daylight, and when he raps at the front door be greeted with a hearty welcome from his friend the householder. The domestic will entertain her steady in the front parlor, and the mistress wear the cast-off garments of the cook. It is easy to see that after these and numerous other reconciliations have been effected the politician would lose his job, penitentiaries become depopulated, lawyers and courts a superfluity, bullpens and compounds unnecessary, theological thimble-riggers useless, and hell no longer grow in population. At least not by immigration.

It is indeed sad to think that the workers are so dense that they cannot realise the existence of those fraternal relations between capital and labor without the necessity of Van Cleave and his bunch showing them. Nothing could be plainer than the mutuality of interest involved in the coining of their lives into profits for their employers. The nice and even distribution of wealth that results from it ought to enable a wooden Indian to see it. Why, even Van Cleave sees it.

The Citizens' Alliance convention evidently saw it too. The members were so impressed with Van Cleave's words that they promptly re-elected "Postum" Post of bum breakfast food fame, as president of the Alliance for another term. Everybody knows he is well qualified to carry out Van Cleave's suggestions.

"We want justice," hysterically shouts one of the champions of organized labor. Of course we do, dear man. But we stand just as much show to get it under capitalist rule as the denizens of hell do to get ice cream.

It is said that Hearst has announced his retirement from political life. He will never run for office again. His staff of boosters look upon his action in the matter as a case of another good thing gone wrong.

The wages of railway employees down around Cincinnati, Ohio, were recently advanced five or ten per cent. There was great joy among the slaves thereat, until they went to pay their rent. When they discovered rents had advanced 25 to 40 per cent. they were exceeding sad and somewhat wroth.

The servants of the "Holy Church" in Russia have so successfully plied their ecclesiastical trade as to have helped themselves to 8,500,000 dissatins of the best land in the Empire. A dissatin is equal to 2.70 acres. As a writer in the New York Worker naively intimates church dignitaries cannot be expected to live entirely upon "Holy Ghost and fresh air."

"Who will do the dirty work, under socialism?" is the question often asked by its most learned and able opponents. The answer is easy. The same bunch of politicians, parsons, professors, editorial squirts, shyster lawyers, policemen, detectives, judicial luminaries, salvation army officials and Republican, Democratic, Liberal and Conservative labor decoys at so much per, who perform this delectable service under capitalism. It is too much to expect this breed of pups to die out at once. Their spawn will no doubt be eminently fitted, through heredity, to drive scavenger carts and remove night soil for generations to come.

THE POVERTY PROBLEM.

The only way to solve the poverty problem of both out-of-work and underpaid workers has been clearly pointed out by some of the best thinkers on economics, and which is to begin to manufacture for use and not for profit. This, of course, means that the profit-monger must be displaced as an individual, or a company, or a trust, such as exists at present.

The only trust, if trust there must be, is that of the nation, to whom every member must be entitled to a fair share of the national wealth production. This, of course, is what landed and capitalist classes object to, hence the accumulation of wealth in so few hands to the exclusion of the great majority of the people having the wherewithal to live in either decency or comfort. The result being the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer.

Unfortunately, the mass of ignorance on economic questions is so great among what is termed the common people that no serious effort is made to alter present conditions. Murmurings are often heard about the callousness of the rich towards the sufferings of the poor, but these murmurings are stifled as far as possible by the doles of the wealthy, aided by the influence of the churches and their preaching of the doctrine that the poor ye always have with you, and which the uneducated portion of the proletariat accept as a thing that must be for fear of worse that might follow if they made any decided stand against the powers that be. The governments of to-day, like all past governments, does little or nothing to lighten the burden of those whose lot is the hardest. Untold millions have been spent on armies and navies for the destruction of peoples in other continents, but when it comes to relieving the necessities of the poor a paltry sum of £200,000 is granted as a sop to feed, clothe and house over half-a-million of people, who, like the Son of Man, have nowhere to lay their heads, but just depend day by day and night by night on relatives or friends for a semi-starvation existence until the Mower with His scythe comes to relieve them of the strain. Surely it will not be ever thus. Reform or revolution must come to end a state of things that is a blot and a disgrace upon the civilisation of the twentieth century.—Bakers' Magazine, London.

CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT IN NANAIMO.

Two by-laws have been passed by the council giving a right-of-way to the saw-mill and to the Western Fuel Company to run railways through the town. Every slave driver, commonly called a boss, was canvassing the miners for their votes on the by-law. Every sucker the company had was canvassing the town, telling the working men what a good thing it would be for them and every rig was hired to bring the slaves to the voting booths. Keep your eye on Nanaimo and see how the thing works out. The press has been frantic in its efforts on behalf of the two corporations, pointing out the prosperity that this will bring to the working class. Seeing that the population of Nanaimo is largely composed of British people, it is wonderful that they have not profited by their experience in the older countries where prosperity never comes to the working class through capitalistic development.

Capitalistic development means an increased population and greater competition in the slave market. If that is what the working class of Nanaimo want they will surely get it. The vote was put to a referendum to-day and both corporations won out by a ten to one vote in their favor. Apparently the people realise that in capitalistic development they will be soon stripped of everything they own and that the sooner the job is finished the better.

I wish to point out to you the concessions that the Western Fuel Company has granted to the parties that voted upon the by-laws.

The first move that the company made here was to cut off the privilege of free coal to the widows of men who had been killed in the mine. The miners had free coal under the old company; they cut that off likewise. The next move was to stop the miners from fishing off their wharves. Then they cut off the seven-hour day on Saturday and made it eight. The people had always been in the habit of camping out in summer on Newcastle and Protection Islands; the company cut off that privilege, also, by putting up "Keep off the grass" notices all over their property.

Then came the famous strike which the company made against the eight hour day. They told the men that this eight-hour law would shorten the hours of labor and that they would have to pay for it at the rate of a dollar a month per man. The men refused to submit to this, and seeing that they were strongly fortified in belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, they thought that they could beat the company, so the strike began, and it lasted four months. Then Ralph Smith and Mackenzie King brought forward a scheme which looked feasible to the men and they voted for it. A few days after they had got to work they discovered that they had been betrayed. It seems that there is a sucker born every minute. The conditions that the men returned to work on were those of the open shop and no recognition of unions.

With this development of capitalism in Nanaimo, it will be up to the capitalist class of Vancouver Island to raise a strong militia corps to keep the slaves in subjection and hand them out bullets in place of loaves when they get the idea into their heads that they can overthrow capitalism with a strike.

The Trades and Labor Council of Toronto has been taking Earl Grey to task for he speeches he made when on the Coast to the effect that all this country wanted was cheap labor. I see that that champion of labor, Ralph Smith, has endorsed Earl Grey's stand. This is the rock that Hawthornthwaite and Smith split on when they both belonged to the Independent Labor Party. Smith said that the Chinese were a benefit to the province. Hawthornthwaite said that they were a curse. At that time Smith was supposed to be a friend of labor, but time has proved him to be a traitor to labor and a friend to the capitalist class.

Keep your eye on Nanaimo. Wages for the slaves, profits for the masters.

Yours for the revolution.

"Arouse Ye Slaves."

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.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Local No. 97, meets in Labor Hall, first and third Friday of the month at 8 p. m. B. Jardine, Recording-Secretary, Box 1196, Vancouver, B. C.

Phoenix Miners' Union, No. 8 W. F. M. Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Miners' hall. John McInnis, President, Walter Morrison, Secretary.

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 every Sunday 3 p. m. at Davis Hall, corner Queen and Spadina Avenues. F. Dale, Secretary, 41 Henry Street. Finnish Branch meets Sunday nights, same hall. Jewish Branch, Sunday nights, at 185 1-2 Queen St. West.

Local Winnipeg, S. P. of C., meets every Sunday, in Trades Hall, at 2:30 p. m. J. Coxon, Secretary, 226 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Local Nelson, S. P. of C.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m., in Miners' Union Hall, Nelson B. C. A. W. Harrod, Organizer.

J. Edward Bird, A. C. Brydon-Jack
BIRD & BRYDON-JACK
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
Tel. 829. P.O. Box, 932.
324 Hastings St. . . Vancouver, B.C.

GRAND BALL.

Britannia Miners' Union, W. F. M., will give a Grand Invitation Ball in Myers' Hall, Pender St., Vancouver, on Monday evening, Dec. 31. Brassfield's orchestra has been secured for the occasion and an all-round good time is assured. The western miners already hold an enviable reputation as entertainers and the Britannia boys have on this occasion taken it upon themselves to break the record in this respect. Those who delight to indulge in the mazy waltz and the seductive quick-step should not overlook this event.

Tickets are $2.00 per couple, including supper. Invitations may be secured upon application to Prof. Myers, Myers' Hall, Pender St., or F. B. Shearme, 41 Hastings St. East. Do not forget the date, Monday, December 31, 1906.

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 Origin of the Family, (F. Engels)	.50
The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky)	.50
The World's Revolutions (Ernest Untermann)	.50
The Socialists, who they are and what they stand for, (John Spargo)	.50
The Evolution of Man (Bolsche)	.50
Modern Socialism (Chas. H. Vail)	.25
Class Struggles in America (A. M. Simons)	.10
The Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx	10 cents
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Marx & Engels	10 cents
Wage, Labor and Capital, Karl Marx	5 cents
The Mission of the Working Class, Chas. Vail	.05
Socialism and Farmers, A. M. Simons	5 cents

Other works procured to order.

Address the Literature Agent, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

TO SECRETARIES OF LOCALS LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, per dozen	.85
Membership cards, each	.01
Application blanks (with platform) per 100	.25

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 ORGANIZING FUND.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged	$139.80
J. A. Teit	1.00
Total	$140.80

CENTRAL 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	$44.50
Spartacus	5.00
J. A. Teit	1.00
Clarion sub	50
Total	$51.00

Forward all contributions to Provincial Secretary.

TO SOCIALISTS IN CANADA.

The comrades of Local Claresholm, Alberta, have decided that it will be a pleasure as well as a duty to give a helping hand to our comrades in B. C. in their fight against capitalism in the coming election.

At their last meeting they voted to start a fund to be called the Alberta Aid to B. C. Election Fund.

Two-thirds of this fund is to be placed at the disposal of the B. C. Executive and one-third to be used for agitation in Alberta. Contributions to be sent to

J. J. Morgan, Dom. Secy.,
551 Barnard St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Claresholm comrades may leave their contributions with J. W. Wooster at the Tin-Shop, Claresholm.

Stavely comrades may leave theirs with Lee Hewitt, Bands Store, Stavely.

The forces of capitalism will no doubt be concentrated in an effort to stamp out Socialism in B. C., where our comrades have won such signal victories in the past and given promise of so much greater victories in the immediate future. We, too, should therefore concentrate our efforts in B. C. that capitalism may be given an effective blow.

We therefore call on all comrades throughout Canada to do as we are doing. Locals should lose no time in appointing some one to receive moneys for this purpose. Unorganized comrades should send their contributions to the Dominion Secretary direct.

This fight in B. C. is our fight and we should act and act quickly.

Yours for the Workers' Revolution,
CHAS. F. LOWRIE.

Claresholm, Alta.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Special meeting, December 23rd. All members present. Comrade Hawthornthwaite made report of organisation work on the Island. Further organisation work outlined and a warrant for $25 drawn to Comrade Hawthornthwaite to cover expenses of same.

A campaign tour in the interior for Comrades Kingsley and Hawthornthwaite determined upon as early as possible.

Adjournment.

D. G. McKENZIE,
Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Regular business meeting December 24th. Comrade Flowers in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Warrants authorised for the following sums:

Literature agent	$10.45
Hawthornthwaite meeting exp.	30.00
Rent Grand Theatre (next Sunday)	15.00

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organiser, R. MacLachlan; Secretary, F. Perry; Recording-Secretary, L. Broderick; Programme Committee, Comrades Peterson, Stephens and Sharman; Auditing Committee, Comrades Burns, McKenzie and Stephens; Literature Agent, L. E. Sehey.

Comrades Burns, Perry and Stephens appointed to audit books of Dominion and Provincial Executive Committees.

Receipts—

Collection, Grand Theatre	$46.50
Literature sales	10.45
Dues	1.25
Total	$58.20

Adjournment.

FREDERIC PERRY,
Secretary.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 26, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of Local Vancouver, S. P. of C.:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at headquarters, 313 Cambie Street, on Monday, Dec. 31st, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of selecting five candidates for seats in the Provincial Legislature to be voted for at the election to be held on Feb. 2, 1907. All members are urged to be present at this meeting.

FREDERIC PERRY,
Secretary.

MR. WORKINGMAN—THIS IS TO YOU.

You know that no campaign can be carried on without, at least some funds. You don't need to be told this. It is a self-evident fact. You also know that the old-line political parties have no trouble in securing funds for the reason that they represent the interests of capitalists and of course these capitalists can and will pay their campaign expenses out of the plunder they have secured from the robbery of the workers. With a workingclass political movement, however, it is a different matter. There are NO propertied interests standing behind it, and which it is sworn to protect. It must depend solely upon such contributions as you, Mr. Workingman, see fit to give, in order to carry on its work. You are a generous giver when it comes to giving up your hide to your employer. You will surrender it to the last square inch without a kick providing he gives you a small ration of grub in the form of wages. You are all right as a giver in such a case, but when you come to contributing to the carrying on of a movement that purposes to relieve you of the necessity of giving up any part of your hide to a labor-skinner, you amount to but little. What you contribute won't sink a ship.

With the amount of money the two old political hags—Liberal and Conservative—will spend in this city alone for booze during the coming campaign, the Socialist Party could carry a dozen seats, and not a cent would be used for the purpose of moistening the gullet of any thirsty British object, either. It takes money to pay for halls, literature, speakers' expenses, etc. On top of this comes the penalty of $100 for each candidate, which in the case of Vancouver means $500 for a full ticket. These expenses cannot be met except workingmen put up the money. If all who are interested would chip in even a dollar each there is not a riding in the Province that could long withstand the assault that could and would be made upon it. It is up to you, Mr. Workingman, to do your little part and be d—d quick about it too, or every decent person in the community will lose what little respect they now have for you. Drop into the headquarters, 313 Cambie St., and make your contribution. It will be acknowledged in the following issue of the Western Clarion and used in a manner to get more squeals out of the gang that lives by robbing you, than you ever emitted against the robbery in all your life.

Here is what some of you have already done for the campaign fund of Vancouver Local:

Previously acknowledged	$34.00
C. Laing	1.00
Geo. Nichols	5.00
Per D. P. Mills	6.85
J. Irvine	25
J. Shutson	50
J. Woods	25
Per R. P. Pettipiece	3.50
O. Raymner	50
A. J. Peterson	10.00
Con. Kentrike	1.00
A. R. Stebbings	25.00
J. Kay	50
J. Rattery	.50
J. Ritchie	1.00
Total	$89.85

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Phoenix, B. C., Dec. 24, 1906.

Editor Western Clarion:

We enclose herewith resolution covering action of Socialist convention held in Phoenix on Dec. 19. By giving these resolutions publicity you will greatly oblige,

Yours for the revolution,
J. CHAS. HALSEY,
J. F. JONES,
R. D. MITCHELL,
Press Committee.

RESOLUTIONS:

WHEREAS, the Phoenix labor convention, representing the combined unions of Grand Forks and Phoenix, recognises the old parties, both Liberals and Conservatives, to be hostile to the interests and welfare of the working class;

And whereas, at the recent Labor convention held at Vancouver organised labor decided that the Socialist Party only can adequately express the true interests of the working class in the Province of British Columbia:

Therefore be it resolved, that we place in nomination Brother and Comrade John McInnis, a union man, as a Socialist candidate and as our unanimous choice to contest the Grand Forks riding in the coming Provincial election:

And be it further resolved, that we pledge ourselves to support his candidature financially and otherwise, and recommend him to all friends of organised labor as a man of honesty and integrity of purpose who has the true interest and welfare, not only of the workering class, but of all humanity at heart.

J. CHAS. HALSEY, Phoenix;
J. F. JONES, Phoenix;
R. D. MITCHELL, Phoenix;
THOS. J. BENNINGER, Grand Forks;
W. J. CROSSAN, Grand Forks;
R. BUNTING, Grand Forks.
Press Committee.

MOUNT SICKER, B. C.

At a meeting of Mount Sicker Miners' Union on December 12th, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas a great influx of Hindoos has set into this province, through misrepresentation of local conditions, and

Whereas said Hindoos are wandering in bands around different localities with absolutely no means of support, depending on charity, and at times using forcible means to obtain food and shelter, and

Whereas this is working a great injustice on the Hindoos as well as citizens of the province, and

Whereas immigration of this class to the province is encouraged directly and indirectly by the transportation companies,

Be it therefore resolved, that this union do its part in bringing this matter pointedly to the notice of the proper authorities, requesting said authorities to take immediate steps to stop the incoming of the Hindoos and all Asiatics who do not make desirable citizens and whose presence is detrimental to the welfare of the people, and,

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; to the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, and the Miners' Magazine and Western Clarion for publication.

(Signed)
ED. LEE,
President.
G. N. MORRISON,
Secretary.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 18.—The following contributions to the campaign fund have been received:

T. Booker	$2.00
J. Stephens	2.00
W. Storey	1.00
Total	$5.00

T. BOOKER, Collector.
JAMES YOUNG, Secretary.
THOMAS HARDY, Treasurer.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after sixty days we intend to apply for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands in Rupert District:

1. Commencing at a post about two miles in a Southerly direction from the head of Atluck lake, marked "Imperial Timber & Trading Company's" S. W. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at the same point as No. 1 marked the N. E. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post about two and a half miles South Westerly from the head of Atluck Lake marked the S. W. corner post, thence E. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at the same point as No. 3 marked the N. W. corner post, thence E. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at the same point as No. 4 marked the N. E. corner post, thence W. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains, thence E. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at the same point as No. 5 marked the S. E. corner post thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post about two miles Westerly from the post on No. 6 marked the S. W. corner post, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at the same point as No. 7 marked the N. E. corner post, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post about two miles in a Southerly direction from the post on No. 6 marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at the same point as No. 9 marked the N. E. corner post, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at the same point as No. 10 marked the S. W. corner post, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post about three miles Westerly from the post on No. 11 marked the S. W. corner post, thence E. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains, thence W. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at the same point as No. 12 marked the S. W. corner post, thence E. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

14. Commencing at the same point as No. 13 marked the N. E. corner post, thence W. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains, thence E. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains to point of commencement.

15. Commencing at the same point as No. 14 marked the S. E. corner post thence W. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence E. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

16. Commencing about six miles Westerly from Atluck Lake marked N. E. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at the same point as No. 16 marked the S. W. corner post thence E. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 160 chains, thence S 40 chains to point of commencement.

18. Commencing at a post about two and a half miles in a Westerly direction from Atluck Lake marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

19. Commencing at a post about one mile Easterly from No. 18, marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

20. Commencing at the same point as No. 19 marked the S. W. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., December 15th, 1906.

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands in Rupert District:—

1. Commencing at a post marked Imperial Tmiber and Trading Company North East corner post situated at the N. E. corner of section 29 T'p. 15, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains East, to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at the N. E. corner of section 29 marked Imperial Timber and Trading Company's Northwest corner, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains East, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains West to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a point one-half mile East of the Northeast corner of section 29, marked Southwest corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at the same point as No. 3 marked the Southeast corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a point about one-half mile West from the Northeast corner of section 29, marked Southwest corner post, thence Noth 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at the same point as No. 5, marked Southeast corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a point one-half mile East of the Northeast corner of section 23, T'p. 14, marked the Northwest corner, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at the same point as No. 7, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a point one-half mile West of the N. W. corner of section 15, marked Southwest corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at the same point as No. 9, marked the S. E. corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at the same point as No. 10, marked the N. W. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at the same point as No. 11, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 160 chain, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at the Southeast corner of Section 20, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

14. Commencing at the same point as No. 13, and marked the S. E. corner, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

15. Commencing a half a mile West of the S. E. corner of section 20, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

16. Commencing at the same point as No. 15, marked the S. E. corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a point near the N. W. corner of section 19, T'p. 15, marked N. W. corner post, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, North 40 chains to point of commencement.

18. Commencing at the S. E. corner of section 16, T'p. 14, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

19. Commencing at the same point as No. 18, marked the N. W. corner post, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

20. Commencing at a point one-half mile West of the S. W. corner of section 20, marked the N. W. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

21. Commencing at the same point as in No. 20, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

22. Commencing at the same point as in No. 21, marked the S. W. corner post, thence Noth 160 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

23. Commencing at the same point as No. 22, marked the S. E. corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

24. Commencing at a point near the N. E. corner of section 31, marked the N. E. corner post, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.

25. Commencing at the N. E. corner of section 28, marked the S. E. corner post, thence West 160 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains to point of commencement.

26. Commencing at a point half a mile East of the S. W. corner of section 27, T'p. 15, marked the S. E. corner post, thence North 160 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 160 chains, thence East 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., December 10th, 1906.

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after 60 days we intend to apply for a special licence to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands in Rupert District:

27. Commencing at a post about one mile S. of the S.W. corner of Section 15, Tp. 14, marked the N.W. corner post, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, to point of commencement.

28. Commencing at the same point as No. 27, marked the N.E. corner post, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, to point of commencement.

29. Commencing at a point about two miles S. of the S.W. corner of Section 20, marked the N.W. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains to point of commencement.

30. Commencming at the same point as No. 29 marked the N. W. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

31. Commencing at a point near the S. W. corner of Section 34, T'p 13, marked the N.W. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains to point of commencement.

32. Commencing at the same point as No. 31 marked the N. E. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

33. Commencing at the same point as in No. 32 marked the S. W. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains to point of commencement.

34. Commencing at the same point as in No. 33 marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

35. Commencing near the S.W. corner of Section 22 marked the S. W. corner post, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains to point of commencement.

36. Commencing at the same point as No. 35, marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

37. Commencing at a point about one mile S. of the S. W. corner of section 22 marked the S. E. corner post, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains to point of commencement.

38. Commencing at the same point as No. 37 marked the N. W. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, to point of commencement.

39. Commencing at the same point as No. 38 marked the N. E. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

40. Commencing at a point near the S. W. corner of Section 21 marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

41. Commencing about one mile N. from the N. W. corner of Section 17 marked the S. E. corner post, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

42. Commencing at a point about one mile S. of the S. E. corner of Section 20 marked the S. E. corner post, thence W. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence E. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

43. Commencing at a point about two miles S. of the S. E. corner of Section 19 marked the S. W. corner post, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains to point of commencement.

44. Commencing at the same point as No. 43 marked the N. W. corner post, thence S. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains to point of commencement.

45. Commencing at a point about two and a half miles S. of the S. E. corner of Section 24 marked the N. E. corner post, thence W. 160 chains, thence S. 40 chains, thence E. 160 chains, thence N. 40 chains to point of commencement.

46. Commencing at a point near the S. W. corner of Section 22 marked the N. W. corner post, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., December 13th, 1906.

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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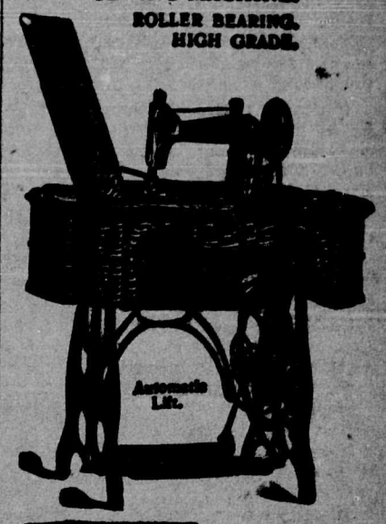

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For the Campaign Fund.

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.

SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" OR KURTZ'S PIONEERS OR SPANISH BLOSSOMS BEST IN B.C. CIGARS

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

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

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.

B. C. GENERAL ELECTION SET FOR FEBRUARY 2

Provincial Parliament Dissolved On December 24.—Nominations Take Place January 19 and the Election Five Weeks Later.—House Will Mee Again on Thursday, March 7.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 24.—A proclamation was issued this afternoon dissolving the Local House. Nominations will take place on January 19 and elections on February 2. The House stands called for March 7.

To the socialists of British Columbia the above official despatch speaks for itself.

It simply means another opportunity of measuring the progress and development being made by the Socialist movement in this portion of King Capital's domain.

The total socialist vote in British Columbia in June, 1900, was 684.

In October, 1903, approximately 6,000 votes were polled, made up as follows:

John T. Mortimer, Vancouver	1,338
J. C. Watters, Victoria	699
A. R. Stebbings, Vancouver	950
J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Nanaimo (elected)	486
Ernest Mills, Greenwood (defeated by 9 votes)	332
Parker Williams, Ladysmith (elected)	208
J. R. McPherson, Fernie	209
S. Shannon, Ferguson (Kaslo Riding)	179
J. W. Bennett, Revelstoke	152
John Riordan, Grand Forks	242
Total	4,792

From 1900 to 1903 the Socialist Party vote increased 550 per cent!

The campaign of education among B. C.'s wage-slaves has been waged with vim and vigor since October, 1903.

Hundreds of new members have enlisted in the revolutionary army since then; thousands of dollars have been judiciously expended in literature, speakers and organisation work.

The record of our representatives in the House has been keenly watched by the workers, and even our bitterest opponents must admit that every effort put forth at Victoria on behalf of the workers was by the hand and voice of Coms. Hawthornthwaite and Williams, assisted by Com. Davidson—elected on an independent labor ticket in Slocan district last time, but will this time be re-elected as a socialist.

The reduction of the election deposit of $200 to $100 will be more fully appreciated at this time. Its entire abolition next session will be better still.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, Eight-Hour Day for miners, etc., also serve as instances of what may be accomplished while waiting for a majority vote in the House, to bring about the collective ownership of things used collectively, and production for use instead of profit; in other words, a stop put to employers of labor robbing their wage-slaves of the product of their toil.

Coms. Hawthornthwaite, Williams and Davidson have still the confidence and united support of the B. C. Executive Committee and every last member of the Socialist Party in this Province.

What more of them need be said?

The thing which now concerns us as workers is to strengthen our representation in the House, and increase the majorities of those already elected, so that socialist propaganda work may be carried on to better advantage, with the ultimate aim always the goal—the industrial freedom of labor!

There were ten S. P. candidates in the field last time; this time there should be at least 24.

In the nine constituencies contested in 1903 the Socialist Party polled 24 per cent. of the total vote; or approximately 8 per cent. of the entire B. C. vote in 42 electoral ridings.

What the record of the growth of socialism in British Columbia will be on February 2, 1907, rests entirely with the enfranchised wage-slaves themselves.

The Socialist Party, as the political expression of their needs and requirements, will make the effort of its life to drive the TOO old parties of capital into one camp in this province.

So far as Nanaimo and Ladysmith are concerned it would appear that this much has already been accomplished.

Once the workers see and realise the "identity of interest" between the Liberals and Conservatives, when it comes to defeating Labor, the issue becomes plain—and the result emphatic.

If the workers of B. C. want a change in their social system—and want it sufficiently to work, pay and vote for it, there are interesting times ahead for the present state executive committee of the ruling class—owners of the lumbering, fishing and mining interests of this province.

If the results of this election do not please the workers' representatives in complete control of the powers of state, then we must only redouble our efforts for the following contest.

"While those who toil have worked, those who rob have planned to keep possession of their ill-gotten gains."

Off with your coats, slaves!
Rise from your bended knee;
To hell with the "labor market,"
Let's be men; be free!

If the workers in this province say the word on Feb. 2nd, every last S. P. candidate will be elected.

And even in spite of the economic ignorance still within our ranks at least twelve should head the poll.

Give the Socialist Party twelve this time, and the rest of the story can be told in serial.

It will make the best reading matter any bunch of wage-slaves ever clapped an eye on in a bunk-house or any other slave-pen.

Only this:
Get busy!

SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION FOR THE YOUNG.

The organization of the young has now become an international movement. It has taken various forms corresponding to the political conditions in the various countries. In Austria the youths' organization already embraces over 3,300 members, and this in spite of the fact that students, and especially those under age have no legal right to organize. Their organ, the Jugendliche Arbeiter, offers the best proof of how effectively the young graduates of the schools can be trained for socialism. Protest meetings were held in nearly all the great cities in opposition to the proposed "reform" of the factory law which would have essentially injured the condition of the young workers. The Austrian organizations have decided that economic activity united to political education produces the most satisfactory results. A special organization is also maintained in Austria for the Bohemian young men. This has its headquarters in Prague and pursues the same lines of work.

In Holland the organization of the young is directly affiliated with the Socialist Party, has considerable strength, and has its own organ, De Zaaier (The Sower).

France, Norway and Denmark have similar unions of the young, all of which are active politically, and some of which devote especial attention to the anti-military propaganda. The battle against militarism is also carried on by the "Union of Young Socialists" in Italy, whose members, because of this activity, have recently been subject to most brutal attacks—so much so that a great meeting was recently held in Rome to protest to the government against such treatment.

At the present time the strongest existing organization of the young is the "Socialist Young Guard" of Belgium, which at the present time has over 13,000 members. Here also the anti military propaganda plays the most prominent part.

In Germany the river Main marks the boundary of the activity of such organizations. In southern Germany where there is still something of right of free union, the organizations of the young have combined into a general organization, possessing its own organ Die Junge Garde (The Young Guard). This organization is also permitted to teach its members politically. In northern Germany, on the contrary, the scope of organizations of the young is very limited. Consequently the police exercise their tyrannous power to the utmost in order to cripple even what little activity is legally permissible.

In this way the foolish officials give a practical illustration of the existence of a class state, which is much more effective than the mere statement of that fact which they forbid the socialists making. While our south German organizations are principally occupied with political activity, those of north Germany are compelled to confine themselves exclusively to economic action, with a little educational work. But this education is always in accord with the modern labor movement, and is especially effective when combined with practical union activity. When the young are assembled in purely educational organizations, only a few of those who are especially studious will remain true to the flag: but when the miserable condition of the young is kept constantly before their eyes, with the long hours of labor, the miserable wages, the insufficient schooling, with the impossibility of any higher intellectual training, etc., then the young pour into our ranks filled with a determination to better their condition.

They learn to grasp the idea of organization and to recognize the power of knowledge. The growth of the Berlin organization, now numbering over 1,000 members is an excellent illustration of the application of the proper tactics to Prussian conditions. —Fritz Maschke in Gleicheit. Translated by A. M. Simons, for the International Socialist Review.

PARKER WILLIAMS NOMINATED.

Parker Williams is to be the standard-bearer in the Newcastle riding once more. He was unanimously chosen by the Ladysmith comrades on December 24th as the Socialist candidate at the forthcoming election. Any doubt as to his re-election is laughed to scorn by those who are familiar with the situation at this Dunsmuir coal camp. It is needless to say that every effort will be put forth by the Dunsmuir interests to defeat him, but those who are on the inside and in close touch with the men are emphatic in declaring that he will win out against any combination that may be made against him. Tht strong efforts will be made to defeat him by that element that lives by skinning labor is all the assurance the miners of Ladysmith should require as to Parker's fitness to represent the working class in the Provincial Parliament.

A GREAT MEETING.

Every seat in the Grand Theatre was taken last Sunday evening before eight o'clock by persons who had gahtered to listen to Comrade J. H. Hawthornthwaite, of Nanaimo. A large number who arrived later on could not get inside the building. The speaker dealt with matters relating to the forthcoming election, and it was easily to be seen that his audience was strictly in harmony with his view of matters political and economic. A collection of over $46 was taken to defray the expense of the meeting, and otherwise assist in carrying on the campaign. One of the most peculiar things in connection with this meeting is that the "paper that prints the facts," the World, did not throw a fit within 48 hours thereafter. As that estimable and veracious sheet usually throws several of them ere that length of time elapses after "Jim" has spoken in Vancouver, its lack of virility upon this occasion is considered by some as an exceedingly dangerous symptom of extreme sanctification to truth.

The following from the News-Advertiser report of the meeting, though rather brief, is fairly accurate:

A crowded Socialist gathering greeted Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P., in the Grand Theatre on Sunday evening. Mr. R. P. Pettipiece occupied the chair, and was supported by a galaxy of local Socialist leaders on the platform. Mr. Hawthornthwaite appeared to be in splendid form, and spoke with all his usual exuberant energy. He made the statement with apparent positive assurance that the provincial elections would be held within the next thirty days.

He opened with a good-naturad gibe at what he termed "the capture of the local Conservative Government by the Salvation Army," remarking that it was probably owing to the fact that the military Captain Tatlow found it impossible to resist the appeal of a redcoat and a drum, while Hon. Mr. Green's might have been allured by the ladies'faces under the poke bonnets.

He said "the paper that prints the facts" was a little astray in saying that he was there for the purpose of opening the political campaign; he had opened it years ago, and meant to keep at it till Socialism was supreme. At the same time he was safe in saying that an election would take place in British Columbia within the next thirty days. In this respect both Premier McBride and his opponent, Mr. Macdonald, had taken him into their confidence, not in words, perhaps, but at least in their actions. He pointed to the preparations being made by both parties, and said he was certain there would be an election within a month—if he was as sure of obtaining $50,000 within the same time it

WOULD BE A CINCH.

He then outlined the programme of the Socialists. He said they would contest nine seats on Vancouver Island, and for his own part he intended again to take up the battle for the miners at Nanaimo. There was some talk among his opponents that he would be put out of business; but he did not fear but that he would again sit in the House as the Socialist representative for Nanaimo. His good friend, Parker Williams, might also be relied upon to sit for Newcastle again. The Socialists would also contest fifteen seats on the Mainland, or twenty-four altogether, and he thought they should win at least twelve of these seats.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite pointed to the progress made by Socialism in British Columbia in an era of unprecedented capitalist prosperity. The workmen, however, found that this prosperity brought little to them. He was told that real estate men in Vancouver were making thousands of dollars, but he failed to see how the wealth of any community could be increased by the buying and selling of lots. Labor alone could produce wealth; and let all labor cease in this city for a month or two, and you could not get a dollar for lots that were worth thousands to-day.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite discoursed at considerable length on

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

He said that if he would try to pass a law to-morrow to give the workers the control of the wealth they produced, he would be regarded as a violent and dangerous man, and the people in trying to seize their own, would be called robbers and thieves. Yet such a law would within a shorter time than any of them thought, be placed upon the statute books of British Columbia. He said that every effort was now being made by the capitalists to defeat whatever advantage the workingmen might derive from the present scarcity of labor by bringing in more men. For this reason the government, as the right wing of the capitalist party, had joined hands with the Salvation Army, and were ready to join hands with any traffickers in human flesh to bring labor to our shores. The workers saw no need for these people. On Vancouver Island, though coal had never been so high before, wages had never been so low.

"Yet some of these employers are not such bad fellows after all," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, "and when I am heated on the platform, perhaps I speak more harshly of them than they deserve. Why even the Western Fuel Company at this season has opened its heart and is going to present every miner with a good fat Christmas turkey." (Laughter.)

A voice: "Will you get one?"

"I won't get one, you may be sure," said Mr. Hawthornthwaite. "No though I am the head of a family, I shall not get one of these North-West turkeys, half-frozen at that."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, in conclusion, advised the Socialists to do their own fighting, and

NOT TO IMPORT ORATORS

from across the line to do it for them. If they were short of men in Vancouver, they had only to send to Nanaimo, and they would send over some that would shout as loud as any star-spangled hero of them all.

In conclusion, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he would be glad to hear from any other speaker. "If my old friend Kane is among the audience," he said, "I shall be only too glad if he will come up and take another fall out of me. I shall be pleased to oblige him."

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Hawthornthwaite answered several questions from the audience to the evident satisfaction of his hearers, if one might judge by the applause.

Arrangements have been made to continue the meetings in the Grand Theatre every Sunday evening until further notice.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

The workers of Russia have no ballot; but they have a way all their own of giving expression to their demands for liberty. While hundreds of agitators are being tortured and put to death daily, the list is not wholly composed of wage-slaves. From the present outlook, and the number of vacancies occurring in the ranks of autocracy of late, the only effective method of creating attention to the needs of the workers is being administered in the proper proportion. May their powder ever be dry.

LIBS. AND CONS. STAND FOR THIS.

The present form of property ownership means "profits for masters, wages for slaves."

THE CHURCH AND STATE.

The Socialists in France have forced the separation of Church and State. But few Orangemen in Canada even vote the Socialist ticket. The L. O. L. is supposed to stand for such a policy. There is this difference, however, the Socialists insist that ALL churches keep their hands off the school and state.

The Socialists' "Marseillaise" the world over stands for freedom. That at this time the very streets of France resound with its message augurs well for the future of the workers there.

THE EDUCATIONAL FORCES OF SOCIETY

By W. J. CURRY.

(Concluded)

"What a mad-house the world would seem to-day in the frenzied revelry of capitalism, but for the light the Socialist philosophy sheds upon it! "What Alpine peaks of wealth, what desert wastes of poverty, despair and death!

"To the strained and vigilant eye of the socialist on the watchtower, all is well in point of outlook. Capitalism has had its day of carnage, and its crimson sun is now slowly but surely sinking in the west.

"Not more certain is the sun-rise in the morning, than the coming of the Socialist Commonwealth."

—EUGENE V. DEBS.

* * * *

To-day those who possess the powers of perception, must realise that amid the increasing anarchy and corruption of capitalist society, there is already springing into power a race of men and women, with new ideals, aspirations and determinations. This is the element out of which the fires of revolt, are forging the foundation of the Socialist Commonwealth.

All who can see must realise that there is evolving rapidly the intellectual basis of a new social order. They must see that this is the very antithesis of what now prevails.

Capitalism, like all class-rule society, determines an exclusive metaphysical, idealistic literature and art. It is the literature and art of aristocracy in which pedigree has been replaced by trade-marks and bank accounts.

The new literature on the other hand is democratic, scientific and in this stage brutally animated and realistic so that it often offends grieviously the sensibilities and conceits of those who have been living in the fool's paradise, provided by the educational agents of the ruling-class.

The literature and art of Socialism deals with the under-world of the poor. It reeks with sweat and blood and tears of the multitude who swelter in factories and sweat-shops; who live in slums, who dress in rags and feed on garbage.

At this time it wears the aspect of revenge and some of the respectable people are beginning to shiver, with fear and anger at this Frankenstein pursuer which they have created.

The literature of revolution is elemental, like a mountain torrent—a sea lashed by a tempest, and to the bourgeois teachers and preachers, dozing comfortably in their armchairs, it comes as a violent shock, a vision of coming disaster, a shrieking discord of condemnation.

Our Gorkys, Zolas, Londons, Sinclairs, Ibsens and Shaws are to-day the instruments through which the toiling masses are condemning their masters, expressing their sufferings and heralding their determination to be free. This is naturally irritating the educational guardians of trade and commerce. These owls and bats of capitalism are beginning to hoot and flutter, wink and blink in dismay at this new light which is being turned on in the world of thought. Bourgeois ideals and morals have been held up to us as the eternal principles of truth and justice. But these eternal truths do not appear quite as everlasting now as they did even a few years ago.

The cant and hypocrisy, the rags, patches and running sores of capitalist society, are becoming more visible every day, and people of normal sensibilities are beginning to turn away in disgust. There is little wonder that the worshippers of mammon are waxing wroth.

The leaven of revolt is working rapidly, and this new force in society is as irresistible as the ocean's tide. They who oppose it but expose their weakness and ignorance, while they who join it, become part of that flood which will bear humanity upward to a new and true civilisation.

"Ye blind guides who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." The opponents of socialism tell us that human nature does not change and that all men are Judases only waiting for their price. They forget, or do not know, that man is the product of heredity and environment and that they and their opponents view values and costs from opposite standpoints.

It was Wesley who said that Calvin's god was his devil, and so the god of private property in the machinery of production is to the man who views things from the position of the workers, the fiend which tortures humanity.

Wealth as viewed by those blinkered through conventional education and public opinion, means comfort, luxury and power and this picture fills the whole field of their vision.

The socialist sees the wealth of today as a thing that drips with blood and sweat and tears of millions of men, women and children, chained to the machinery of production, and so the worshippers of Mammon find that falsehood and slander, curses and ridicule, bludgeons and jails, directed against this new force, but stimulates its growth and develops a certainty that only through the overthrow of capitalism can this world become a habitation fit for civilised man.

It is owing to the differences in our powers of perception that Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," meets with such opposite receptions.

The appetite being the special sense of bourgeois society, the great message which The Jungle was intended to present did not reach above the stomach with the majority of its readers. They were deaf to that sublime appeal to the workers which awakened the soul of Jurgis. Their senses are not attuned to vibrate with the cries of suffering humanity.

With them spirituality is not self-sacrifice and sympathy. It is rather the ability to swallow and keep down that ancient theological hash served up by the pulpits on Sunday and to feel sanctified through the merits of another. This is quite in keeping with business principles. To be "moral" is to obey the laws respecting capitalist property; in women and other goods and chattels or at least "not to be found out."

The fact that thousands of Jurgises are having their bodies and souls murdered for profit continually is beneath the consideration of our popular teachers and preachers. The fact that millions of toilers are always stretched on the rack to be tortured is of no account, compared with the conquests of foreign markets, through the cheap commodities produced by these wage-slaves. To be told however, that their precious stomachs had been desecrated with chicken made from embryro calves, musages from measley pork and consumptive cows, was certainly enough to arouse a protest. While to learn that a dirty foreigner was occasionally worked up into "pure leaf lard," and that this instead of being sold to the alien at a fancy price was consumed by themselves, was certainly enough to bring about an investigation of the methods employed in packing houses.

The man who lives in luxury through his capital, believes that private property in social utilities is quite right. He views the worker as a proper and necessary part of his machinery of wealth production. To him the socialist is a dangerous fanatic who should be ignored as long as possible and then promptly suppressed.

On the other hand those of the capitalist's class, who are to-day inflicting the world with poverty and pain and who are at this moment, struggling for wealth, that can only curse them and their children, are seen by the socialist to be a band of frenzied gamblers of money-maniacs, whose power of destruction must be taken away. The ideas of what is right or wrong are determined according to whether circumstances are for or against their interests. This is the law of economic determinism.

The leaven of social regeneration—socialism—is a workingclass revolutionary movement, and there can be no compromise, no political trading. But the workingclass, through centurnes of oppression are dull and possess little imagination or ambition. Their perceptions are all centered in the struggle for existence and in the jungle in which they live those nearest the animal plane are usually the fittest to survive.

The masses for the most part lack eitner the opportunity or ability to receive the message of socialism in a way that would enable them to present it to others. If left to itself the proletariat might in time turn on its masers and this civilization would probably go down in a sea of blood. But industrial evolution is, through the concentration of capital, now creating just that element essential for a speedy and successful revolution.

The skilled workman, the small business man, the journalist and author, the man whose environment has made him intelligent, alert, energetic and aggressive.

Those of this class, when they strike the bedrock of proletarian society, bring up with a shock which frequently knocks the scales from their eyes, so that they rise up in violent rebellion against the powers which precipitated them. These are just the agents, able and willing, to awaken into activity the sluggish perceptions and ambitions of the workers, and to carry the message of socialism to all who can receive it.

These men who are most active today in the socialist movement, are men of striking personality and moral courage. Men like Bebel, Gorky, Debs and London not only see the world as it will be after the useful members of society have moved up and the parasitic class have been brought down to where it belongs, and so in spite of poverty hardship and abuse, these men push on for that goal in which will be realized the just resultants of all their love and hates.

The powers of sympathy which come through enlightenment and a realistic imagination, have been the secret in all ages of the greatness of the truly great, and it is the philosophy of socialism which is revealing to us our blood-ties and interdependence, and which is awakening in us race-consciousness. This development of sympathy is the true requirement which in due time will leaven into regeneration the whole human race.

Hundreds of men and women who are giving their lives and energies to humanity, through the socialist movement, do not even realize the spiritual significance of their work. Our Pharisees have so often told them that they are grovelling in materialistic infidelity that many of them believe it, and yet they will all admit that in working for socialism they lose money, time and friends.

Industrial evolution is to-day forcing men to see that in their self-interests they must co-operate in the interests of all.

It was Ingersoll who said that "an intelligent self-love embraces with its mighty arms the whole human race." This intelligence comes through the study of scientific socialism.

What the Power of Sympathy Means.

When the clergy and "respectable people" of the North were savagely opposing the abolitionists, Walt Whitman, the poet of democracy, said: "I am the hounded slave. I wince at the bite of the dogs. Agony is one of my changes of garment. I do not ask the wounded slave how he feels. I am that wounded slave."

This recalls the words of that other comrade: "For I was in hunger and ye gave me no meat; thirsty and ye gave me no drink; naked and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison and ye visited me not. For in as much as ye did it not to the least of these ye did it not to me."

Sinclair's description of Debs, reveals once more the spirit of sympathy behind the socialist movement: "He is a man of electric presence, tall and gaunt, with a face worn thin with struggles and suffering. The fury of outraged manhood gleams in it and the tears of suffering little children plead in his voice. When he speaks he paces the stage, lithe and eager—like a panther. He leans over, reaching out for his audience. He points into the soul with insistent finger."

This is the spirit of the "new life," which to-day is thrilling the souls of millions.

Socialism is now the only thing worth while. It is the only educational force in society that is based on truth and social justice. It is the only movement worthy the name of religion. It fills all the requirements of man's material, intellectual and spiritual nature.

In socialism egoism and altruism join hands and for the first time science and religion are one.

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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.

AFTER THE TURKEY, WHAT?

Man is a hopeful cuss.

Sometimes, when out of a job, he mortgages his future prospects by obtaining goods on credit.

At no time receiving more than a mere-existence wage, he finds it difficult to pay up back accounts—small though they may be.

For his special benefit the Bourgeoisie has concocted a public nuisance, known as a Small Debts Court; one of the most contemptible petty capitalist institutions, to be backed by the power of the State, ever inflicted upon enslaved labor.

The Garnishee is another glorious contrivance, calculated to make life miserable—in most cases for poor devils who really need the pittance to convert more food into more labor power, to make more profit for his boss.

There are the hordes of pitiful woe-howling Bourgeoisie flunkies known as Collectors. They're a bunch of abominations, highly creditable to the interests they serve.

Then, too, we have the modern Shylocks; lean, hungry looking; meaner than the Jew Christ persecutors, and always eager and ready to seize upon the misfortunes of others and exact their pound of flesh, heaping shame and humiliation upon any who come within their grasp.

Also, a bunch of buzzard-heads, bedecked in uniform—becoming defenders of His Majesty's mandate—called for decency's sake Officers of the Law. The first qualification of a Cossack, Militiaman or Policeman is a large bump of ignorance and a keen eye to distinguish between common wage-slaves and members of the "business" class; between law-violation in down-town joints and up-town Hotels de Bourgeoisie.

And so we might go on, enumerating the many beautitudes of present-day civilization.

But, Glory be to Christmas!

The whole shooting-match closed up its junk shop for one whole day this week, and, of course, there is "Peace on Earth; Good will to all Men!"

A Socialist daily is now issued in St. Petersburg, utterly regardless of all censorship. Things do move a bit.

* * *

And now Australia has a huge unemployed problem, which goes to show that the island continent is entitled to front rank in our glorious civilization.

* * *

The Socialist vote in Italy at the last general election was 300,000, as against 168,000 at the previous election. Solidly the Socialist army is marching on all over the world.

* * *

"Economic unity" does not imply political unity; else why do we find trade unionists boosting for what is commonly termed the old parties—all of them representing the interests of the job-owning class?

* * *

Sir Isaac Newton once rebuked a combatant thus: "Sir, do not disgrace yourself by presuming to judge on questions that you have never examined." How applicable to many today who oppose Socialism.

* * *

"As ye vote so shall ye reap," is the revised version of the oft-quoted biblical extract. And in spite of their early training in these words of wisdom, the majority of the working class voters still continue to vote for what they don't want—and receive it.

* * *

An Army of Paupers.—The statistics of pauperism in October, issued the other day, show that 778,012 persons in England and Wales were in receipt of relief at the end of that month, representing 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, and an increase of 15,495 over the number at the same date last year. But this capitalist system is so practical, you know.

* * *

The revolutionary feeling is said to be rising among the Swiss Socialists. It is becoming generally recognized by the workmen that the government, although professedly progressive, has succeeded during the past two years in carefully avoiding doing anything of value to labor. The workers are beginning to realize that they must depend solely upon their own efforts for their emancipation from capitalist exploitation.

* * *

"The coupling of the word 'bargain' with the birthday of Christ exhibits Christian society exactly as it is, a hideous infidelity; a profanation of human life. Christianity is so defiled that its unconscious language, finding expression in common advertisements, publishes its glaring infamy. To make the birth-month of Jesus a time of huckstering; to allow for a single instant the association of his name with the idea of human exploitation, is to debauch his image and to drag his ideals in the mire."

THE MISSION OF THE WORKINGCLASS

ROUSING SOCIALIST MEETING IN CITY HALL ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

E. T. KINGSLEY, SPEAKER

The Problem Confronting Labor Ably Analyzed; the Remedy Pointed Out; Its Means of Accomplishment; and What It Will Mean to the Proletarians of the World.

On Christmas eve, Sunday last, amid a pouring rain, some 300 workingmen and women gathered in City Hall, to hear Com. E. T. Kingsley's address, his subject being "The Mission of the Working Class."

Com. James Pritchard acted as chairman, and after briefly announcing future meetings, etc., introduced the speaker.

"It does seem peculiar that despite the fact that the working class—the only useful class in society—have builded the most gigantic and complicated means of wealth production this world ever knew—the great mass of them are still suffering from poevrty, except when they were able to secure employment from another man, or set of men," observed the speaker.

"To ask for a job is to ask for permission to live.

We hear much in these days of the right to live.' At this very moment the great workingclass of the world do not possess that right. They only have the privilege; and this because they have no command over the means of life. The things the workers have to use in order to feed, clothe and shelter themselves, are the instruments used to dispossess that workingclass."

Com. Kingsley then briefly reviewed the methods of production from the time of the hand tool up to the present time of great mechanical devices; until to-day we have what is termed by the Socialist capitalist property—a form of property between private property and what is soon to be—collective property.

The proletarian—that portion of society without any means of subsistence—cannot exist except by wage-labor.

The small farmer, too, who at first glance would not appear to have interests identical with the proletariat, crystalises his and his family's labor-power into wheat, etc., but he too, must turn his product over to capitalist property—the combines—the latter to use for profit-making.

In the last analysis the small farmers and the wage-earners have worked for the same thing—a bare existence.

Surplus farm products and surplus labor, both tended to depress their market price.

Therefore, the small farmer—not the big farms, operated by wage-labor—had interests identical with the wage-slave. There should be no conflict between the small farmer and the city wage-earner.

The function of capitalist property was to make a profit out of wage-labor; and unless profits would accrue to its capitalist owners, not a wheel was turned, no matter what the hunger or suffering of those dependent upon the sale of their ability to work.

The function of capitalists was to take what the workers make.

We have no reason to harm capitalists as individuals; but since the means of wealth production were created by labor alone, we must merely strip the capitalist of his power to exploit those who do the work.

The proletariat must know his position in human society; what capitalist property is, and how he is robbed through the wage-system, and denied the right to life.

The workers having mastered the problem of wealth production; with the modern means of machine production, there should be little difficulty in providing food, clothing, shelter and other necessaries for all.

Yet, with all this accomplished by the workers, they are still face to face with poverty in all its hideousness, degradation and humiliation.

They (the workers) have another mission to perform. They must convert these "trustified" means of wealth production to their own use.

How?

By destroying capitalist property—yet not wrecking a single wheel—but merely by stripping the means by which we live of the garb of capital—the power to enslave labor for profit. Make it the collective property of the class who use it.

How?

By taking possession of the power of government, and by legal enactment, backed by the power and mandate of the working class—without which we are helpless. The conquest of the organized powers of the state, the reins of public power placed in the hands of the proletariat, the instrument with which to strike the blow for its emancipation.

But what of resistance on the part of the ruling class?

Say; if you wanted to capture a grizzly bear, how would you go about it? Would you approach it and ask: Please Mr. Bear, will you lay down and die? (laughter).

Or would you make ready for the task before you, and I want to tell you here and now the governments of every country are just as lacking in scruples as any grizzly bear you could meet.

What is legal enactment?

The power to do!

Constitutional rights?

Bah!

You must possess yourselves of the power to protect yourselves. If the ballot will do, so much the better—for the other fellow.

With all the power in its hands the proletariat can free itself. You cannot stop its robbery by leaving representatives of the robbing class in power.

The workingmen to-day have no means or power of enforcing their mandate or agreements, while the capitalism—few in number—are backed by all the powers of the State, and vested with the ownership of the means of existence. Formerly it was chattel slavery; then feudal serfdom; now wage-slavery.

One "Professor" had said socialism would mean a reversion to barbarism. Barbarism would at least be preferable to modern "civilization." Why, there are dozens of hungry men and women in Vancouver tonight—this glorious, prosperous Christmas eve. The vilest holes of debauchery, prostitution, human degradation and cesspools of iniquity exist within the shadow of this very hall—with the consent of Mr. Business Man and Mr. Church Man, all for the glory of God and Profit.

As you all know we have developed some of the ablest, Godliest, and highest types of morality and refinement in polite business society the world ever knew. For instance, our insurance men, copper kings, oil kings, and that whole bunch of scalawags engaged in the business of what?—Skinning the workers, and dividing the swag.

And the workers?

Why, many of them are so busy upholding the dignity of labor that they stay up and slave all night in order to preserve it.

Current events throughout the world, in Russia as elsewhere, are making plain the mission of the working class. In France, in Germany, in the United States, and even in reactionary England, the workers are more than beginning to recognize that if they would be free they must themselves strike the blow—and assert their freedom.

It is a tremendous task. But the campaign everywhere is being waged with a persistence never duplicated in all history.

The Twentieth Century belongs to the Proletariat.

The Russians are sounding the advance. Capitalism cannot much longer stand; it must choke for need of further markets to conquer.

The proletariat will be compelled to accomplish its mission—no matter what the cost.

"And I intend to live to see the flag of freedom float o'er every country on top of this earth!" concluded the speaker mid spontaneous applause.

After the collection, a few questions, and some little discussion the meeting adjourned, stirred with the spirit of the "Marseillaise."

"CHARITY" DAY.

"Charity Day" was a great success in Toledo last Saturday. Several thousand people bought tags and wore them to testify that they (the people, not the tags) had contributed to "sweet charity." This was the latest device adopted by the charity organizations to get money. It was successful, for it satisfied the common vanity of the multitude to be able to advertise its own generosity.

It was a disgraceful spectacle. Yes, a disgraceful spectacle. Every person who wore a tag was a walking testimonial to the fearful degradation, the awful failure, the pitiful impracticability of the present industrial system. The tag wearers did not think that they believed (some of them, at least) that they were doing a fine and beautiful thing. The papers said they were; so did the preachers and the professional charity mongers.

But how many people stopped to ask: "Why a Charity Day in a country like this, a country lauded as rich and great and prosperous? Why Charity at all where everything that man needs is here in abundance?"

What a farce! But what a tragical farce! To think that in a nation whose resources are boundless and whose possibilities for sustaining life in comfort are unlimited, there should be necessity to solicit alms wholesale to provide for the poor! Was there ever such mad inconsistency, such fantastic humbuggery?

Will the workers, who are robbed to make a Charity Day, never see this? Will they never see that what is necessary, first of all, is a JUSTICE DAY, when Labor shall come into its own and banish the necessity for Charity Days, and even the memory of them, from the earth forever.—Toledo Socialist.

TORONTO.

By G. W. Wrigley.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—At the last meeting of Local Toronto, officers were elected as follows: Organizer, W. G. Gribble; corresponding secretary, F. Dale; recording secretary, W. Harris; financial secretary, H. Pettit; treasurer, W. H. Rawbone; literary agent, to be elected. Educational and Propaganda Committees were also chosen.

An interesting discussion took place over question of nominating candidates for municipal elections on Jan. 1. Comrade Lindella, one of the Finnish comrades, was nominated for mayor, he having the property qualification. Chairman Kilner ruled the nomination out of order as the comrade had not been a member for the six months provided in the constitution, he having joined the Party last August. After a lengthy discussion over a motion made to suspend the constitution, the motion was withdrawn, Comrade James Simpson leading the fight in favor of living up to the constitution. All the comrades regretted being unable to make the fight for mayor, but will have to wait another year.

For the Board of Education, Comrades Phillips, Thompson, F. Dale and W. H. Rawbone were nominated. Com. H. Pettit and others had to withdraw on account of lack of qualification or fear of losing their jobs. No comrades had the necessary property qualification to run for aldermen. Ten thousand copies of a manifesto will be circulated.

One new member was enrolled.

It was decided to meet in future on the second and fourth Tuesdays at the new Socialist headquarters, 185½ Queen street west.

A Finnish branch is being organized.

Wm. Mailly, editor Toledo Socialist, will speak in Toronto on Jan. 21, the first anniversary of "Bloody Sunday" at St. Petersburg. All the proceeds will be sent to Russia to buy guns for the revolutionaries, who have no other weapons to use in self-defense.

Eugene V. Debs has been engaged for from six to ten dates in Ontario. Toronto will have him on Feb. 2 (evening) and Feb. 4 (Sunday afternoon). Further announcements later.

A LETTER TO MOTHER.

" . . You ask me if I have given up reading the Bible and going to church entirely. Well, yes, I have given up going to church entirely. Why should I go? There is nothing there for me. I like to go among people who think, and are in earnest about something; and, aside from my having no sympathy with the teaching of the church, the ministers and church people do not carry with them the conviction that they are really trying to do something for the world; nor do they seem to me to be earnestly preparing for another world. Most of them are opposed to anything that makes for the progress or comfort of the common people. They oppose change of every sort, theological, political, sociological. They are apparently willing that men should stagnate and women starve, so long as the church is sustained. They do, indeed, establish missions for the poor, whom they do not welcome into the home church, and something is done in the way of charity, but this is incidental to the pomps, display, and smug gentility which characterize the institution, as such. It boasts of its wealth and power as an indication of divine favor, but it hasn't sufficient faith in the potency of its God to risk the result of paying taxes on its property, as other people and institutions are obliged to do. It is a parasite, sustaining itself, partly, at least, by casting the burden of its support on unbelievers, whose taxes are increased for its benefit. I have no respect for it, and do not understand how it can respect itself.

You never think of those things, for you have grown up in it. It is part of your life, and you think, no doubt, when the subject is brought to your attention, that it ought to be supported out of the public treasury because of good it does in minifying crime, etc. But it so happens that nearly all the criminals are church members, and the church is the foster-mother of that conservatism in social institutions out of which all crime grows.

I do not want to hurt your feelings, mother mine, but this is the way the church impresses an outsider. . ."

CLARION QUESTION BOX.

Secretary Revelstoke Local.—I received your communication; but have mislaid it. Kindly write again.

G. C., Vancouver.—The Socialist Party of Canada has no affiliation with the Socialist Party of the United States as yet. Our platforms are entirely different in many respects; though fundamentally seeking the same object—the overthrow of wage-slavery and the establishment of a working-class administration of industry, owned and operated by themselves. Read both platforms.

A. F., Grand Forks. 2. Comrade Hawthornethwaite will visit your section for at least a week or ten days, as soon as the coming session closes. The Clarion proposes issuing an eight-page paper during the session, giving full details of the proceedings of the House from a Socialist viewpoint. You should order a bundle at once and see that copies reach the hands of every worker in the Boundary district. 2. The Clarion is now arranging for the installation of a modern Mergenthaler typesetting machine, in lieu of their present Monoline, then they will be in a better position to print such literature as you suggest, and I have no doubt will do so at the earliest possible moment. 3. The Clarion's mailing list and revenue is gradually increasing, every dollar of which is going into plant—except pie-card money for its publishers. It has no corporations to run its overdraft column, hence such gradual progress. It takes time—backed by organized effort on the part of a conscious working class—but it's making headway, nevertheless, and will soon become a much stronger factor in the Socialist movement in Canada. Two comrades now devote their whole time to sub-rustling; later others will join them, and soon its message of freedom will have reached every workingman worth reaching.

Five Clarion sub. cards—$3.75.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna demonstration of the workers for Universal Suffrage seems to have been beyond words—and the "strike' general all over Austria. The ministers see that they have got to give way, and now a measure to that effect is announced for February. The orderly and disciplined nature of the Vienna demonstrators, who kept an unbroken order of ten in a row, enabled the counting to be done with almost mathematical certainty, and there were in the procession 250,000 people. An enormous percentage in Vienna, which, though big, is nothing like so big as London, and 70,000 people are calculated to have been present as spectators, 320,000 people. No wonder the Bourgeois reporters were impressed, and that with absolute order. In the provinces the order seems to have been as remarkable as the success of the general strike. In fact, the authorities could not apparently provoke disorder or did not dare to.—J. B. Askew in Justice.

What an inspiring spectacle, a quarter of a million of workmen marching with almost military precision past the Parliament buildings as a demand upon their rulers that they be clothed with legal rights of citizenship in order to be able, by the exercise of such rights, to break that rule and establish their own economic freedom. A more striking exemplification of the solidarity of labor, when once the workers become imbued with a common purpose, has never occurred.

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RUSSIA IN REVOLUTIONARY THROES.

At the moment of writing the curtain has been drawn over the great drama which is being enacted by the revolutionary proletariat of Russia, and no man can tell what is going on behind it. There is something intensely fatal in that. Like in the Greek drama, you feel the tension of the "Moira," the fate of gods and men, and you seem to hear the flight of the long-haired Erinyes, the furies of Vengeance.

As I said last week, the rebellion at Sebastopol could not last; but, as I also said, its effect on the soldiers and sailors will be great. The army is well-nigh in open revolt, and the very first precipitate action of the Government may bring matters to a head. The press of this country speaks of a civil war. I do not believe in that. There may still be a number of troops loyal to the Czar, but their loyalty will not stand a three days' trial. And this means that the struggle will be short and sharp, and the Czar's throne will fall ere its occupant may even become aware of it.

This, of course, on the supposition that Witte does something which may precipitate matters. But in spite of all the sinister rumors of a military dictatorship, we do not believe he will have recourse to high-handed measures. Much sooner will he drift, and in that case the armed insurrection will come from the people itself. I believe it is close at hand. It is preached openly in the Social-Democratic press, in special manifestos, and at gigantic meetings. The Government cannot and does not stop it, and the masses organize and arm.

Of course, Witte may be pursuing in this the same tactics as were applied to Father Gapon's movement. He allows the people to arm in order to repeat January 22 on a national scale. But he will find, when the time comes, that he has reckoned without his host. He will only find a portion of the army on his side, and even that will not long withstand the appeals of their revolutionary comrades. January 22 may well repeat itself, but for him and his clique—and the victors will be the people. As a matter of fact, I have not the slightest doubt that the very first onslaught will place the whole country in the hands of the revolutionary government.—Th. Rothstein in Justice.

The Anti-Military propaganda has become so widespread in Italy as to cause serious alarm in the camp of the ruling class brutes, who have so long depended upon the machinery of murder to maintain their economic tyranny over a plundered Italian working-class. Numerous silly schemes are being devised to offset its effects.

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