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404

HIS CRITICISM OF A CRITICISM

Comrade English of Winnipeg Doubts the Infallibility of J. Ramsay MacDonald M. P. who Judged the Canadian Socialist Movement From a car Window and a Pink Tea Function.

To the Editor of the Voice:

Sir,—After publishing the article by Ramsey Macdonald clipped from the Labour Leader, giving that gentleman's views of the "Canadian Socialists" perhaps a few remarks in criticism of those views would not be amiss.

The gist of his criticism is that the Socialists in Canada do not follow the tactics pursued in England by those alleged Socialists who compose a part of the Independent Labor Party of that country. Going further, he speaks of the "barrenness of the present Socialist propaganda in British Columbia where its success appears to be most marked." He next assures us that "this province (British Columbia) is ripe for Socialism and Labor." Speaking further of the movement in British Columbia he says:

"This is the first Canadian province to develop the economic and political state from which a Labor and Socialist movement like ours grows up. Within ten years a legislature here could be dominated by our people. But unless there is a change, only a wild, seething strife will be kept up. The Socialists will continue to play into the hands of the reactionaries, and the magnificent opportunities of British Columbia will never be seized upon."

The Socialist party of Canada is certainly a revolutionary party. It nowhere puts forward or advocates any of that class of legislation known as reforms or palliatives. It points out that labor power or the human productive energy of the workers is a commodity, i. e., a thing for sale, and whose price (wages) is ever determined, not by the wishes or desires of any man or set of men, but wholly by the condition of the market. It asserts in no uncertain terms that as long as the means of production (mines, mills, factories, etc.) retain their character of capital, that is, owned by capitalists for the purpose of exploiting or making a profit out of labor, just so long will labor be held in the market as an article of merchandise, and the very lives of the working people hopelessly and helplessly at the mercy of the needs and requirements of that market. It unwaveringly proclaims that no law written on the statutes of this country can better to any appreciable extent or in any permanent way the condition of the great mass of the wage-earners, and that the only program which can promise anything to the serfs of capital is to own collectively the means by which they must live—collectively, because the very tools and instruments of production are collective things, i.e., they require the collective labor of the workers to operate them—to the end that they may be masters of their own means of livelihood; free men and free women who work and produce for themselves and command the product of their own labor.

To carry this program into effect means that the working people must by virtue of their strength of numbers or their political supremacy, seize hold of the reins of government, now wholly in the hands of that class in human society known as the capitalist class. This is the "class war" and the "class consciousness" which Mr. Macdonald calls a "cold, aggressive, academic formula." It may be so. This political struggle of the proletariat, the working class, is no child's play. The political party of the working class in its war with the powers of reaction and oppression, otherwise known as "vested rights," must be no les cold, aggressive and calculating than the thing which opposes it. It must pursue relentlessly its purpose unstayed by the threats of its avowed enemies or turned aside and lost in the fog and confusion in which the Independent Labor Party of England is floundering without purpose, without aim, and in place of deeds, excuses and promises.

The two elected representatives of the Socialist party in the British Columbia legislature have accomplished more in the brief interval since their election in the way of introducing bills in the legislature calculated to remedy in some way some of the galling features and conditions of the working people in B. C. than the whols fifty-five members elected of the I.L.P. even attempted in the British parliament, but not one good word has Mr. Macdonald in recognition of this. In fact, he displays the typical middle-class Englishman's most maddening trait in no small degree—self sufficiency. He stigmatizes that as "barren" which is more fruitful of endeavor than either he or his whole party. He comes from a country, the servility, docility, and meek unmanly slavishness of whose working-class is a byword among the more sturdy representatives of the working-class on this western continent, who are grappling with problems arising out of a more highly perfected form of capitalism than exists in that country of semi-feudal institutions. The "victories" he speaks of are no victories at all. The working people of England are no better off because a few shallow alleged representatives of Labor have climbed into the limelight of British political life. When the English working people "narrow" their political action down to the program of the Socialists they may then achieve the "barren" results the working people of British Columbia are seeking to achieve. Until that time they will ned all the comfort the contemplation of the glories of John Burns, MacDonald et al may give them.

L. T. E.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23, 1906.
—Winnipeg Voice.

THE DAY OF DEEDS.

BY GUY E. MILLER.
Candidate for Congressman-at-Large, Colorado.

Another mile-stone in the age-long struggle for human freedom will soon be passed. In colorado it is no longer an abstraction, it is a man. One whose native strength has developed in fighting the battles of his class. Men felt the thrill of the revolution when they found deeds taking the place of phrases. The class struggle was in action.

We have stopped the hangman; we must go on till the jail doors swing outward.

The class war still rages. The scenes are merely shifted. It must go on until the cause is removed. It doesn't matter that the battlefield is a court room. In class conflicts the judge's decision is more certain than the stern arbitrament of war. Let Pilate, Jeffries and Taney bear evidence of this. The agony of cross and fagot, prison and scaffold, cries from the judge's seat and each tomorow indicts him as the arch criminal of yesterday.

But for the agitation of the socialist party Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would, ere this, have expiated by death on the scaffold the crime of loyalty to the working class. The machinery was in readiness. Perjured Pinkertons stood ready to do the work in a court room that had been dedicated to the rifle and machine gun in the strike.

It was the intention to try these men quickly—convicted by a jury that needed nothing but the gold of their accusers as evidence of their guilt, sentenced by a court that had passed judgment before trial, strangled where their death groans would be unheard.

The plot failed.

The penitentiary's doors had no sooner closed on the destined victims than the socialists took up the cry. It was caught up by the working class. Never before since the bastile was engulfed in the rage of France have prison walls received such assault from the people. The cry of the condemned was not to go out in silence. It was on a world's lips. They were not to perish miserably in the dark; the light of millions of copies of an emancipated press fell upon them, and their prison was higher than thrones. Capitalism pilloried them for the scoff and jeer of the weak, but that pillory is the loftiest height in the land.

Galveston, Texas, was pulled off to the satisfaction of the city administration. Every witness, including the policeman who arrested him, said that he had done nothing out of the way; but he was found guilty and fined $50. The case had been appealed to the county criminal court and an able lawyer employed. The court will sit November 5. All who can help the Galveston comrades financially in this fight for free speech should forward their contributions promptly to G. I. Hayford, state committeeman, Seventh congressional district, Galveston.

The socialist aldermen of Milwaukee, Wis., gave their capitalist members of the city council a severe jolt recently by submitting resolutions of sympathy with the striking molders of that city. The old party politicians were paralyzed but did not dare oppose the resolution, which

Upright large drill .... 22 " 25

broke the records of history and passed without a word and with only two dissenting votes.

"If he should die," he would meet his fate as serenely as did Socrates.

The hate of Capitalism can always be measured by the strength of the resistance it meets. From its inception the Federation was a class organization. It has not won its commanding positon by betrayal of the unorganized. It has changed industrial conditions wherever it has secured a foothold. The wageworkers of the West receive at least half a million more per week because of it. Add to this the spirit it inculcates. Its officers have never "crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning." They have looked level into the eyes of the master and asked conditions partially befitting men, not veiling the fact that one day they would take all. They sought to use every weapon in the worker's armory. With one hand they reached for the tools of industry with the other for the code. Their platform was "the earth and the fullnes thereof" for the working class. Their positon left no room for the capitalist system. Is it strange that the system sentenced them to death, that the court attempted to carry out the mandate The question now is, Which shall die first?

Let us look at the matter calmly. The crime committed against these men is evidence that old forms and laws no longer meet the needs of society. They restrict the privileges of capital; htye can give neither bread nor liberty to the worker. For fundamentally opposite reasons that they are attacked, they must perish. You may choose what shall take their place.

When a system is attempting to push back the day of its doom it reveals its source and the methods by which it is sustained. For the stereotyped occasion the precedent of a yesterday that harks back to the day when the rising capitalist class wrote their charters in the light of their interest suffices, but industrial development has pushed the interests of capital beyond the limits of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution.

When our institutions were founded there were vivid memories of a master's heavy hand—government interference in business—and they set limits to the arbitrary action of the ruler. Now conditons are reversed, interests are enthroned, business is interfering in government. The boundaries set have become prison walls. The safeguards of individual liberty stand in restraint of corporate interest, and that interest is supreme.

The constitution has become too narrow for the liberties of the citizen and the privileges of the capitalist to co-exist.

The courts have voiced the words of Sherman Bell.

If the constitution is to be sent to hell whenever its provisions protect the worker against the greed or revenge of a corporation, the capitalist will soon find that he must repair to the shades of the infernal regions when he would invoke its protection for his privileges.

At every point the interest of the capitalist comes in conflict with the welfare of society. His whole energies are spent in finding the point at which profits will be largest, the science of taking the most and giving the least. He has no other function, as a capitalist, than the absorption of the fruits of industry. In his eyes whatever diminishes dividends is to be overcome. Men and government are but vast machines in his hands; he uses the one to make profits and the other to protect them. Wrest the control of government from him, and labor comes into its heritage.

Capitalism pushed to the limits has dropped its mask, thrown to the winds the forms of law; is prepared to destroy whatever may oppose, to kill whatever shall withstand it. The only way to keep it from committing murder is to take the guns from it.

Workers, the socialist vote registers the intelligence of the working class in Colorado. What lessons have you learned in the outrages and betrayals of the last four years What message have you to send to the men who have given their freedom—may yet give their lives—for you? What answer to the bloody system that must go back to the tyrannies of forgotten kings to find precedent for its infamy?

You men of the trenches, soldiers in freedom's army, bearing the burdens of the campaign with no other hope than one day to share with the race the rewards your sacrifices hoped to bring—you will not fail now. Never did the world need you more than now. You are to do things that will become a part of all men's lives. There could be no future for the race without you.

Your hand, my comrades!—Appeal to Reason.

THE SHELL GAME

Canadian workingman—there isn't anything under either shell worth betting on.

CONTINUOUS LABOR CAMPAIGN

Written for the Western Clarion by Eugene V. Debs.

The old parties open and close their office-seeking campaign with spectacular demonstrations, inspired chiefly by vapid oratory and cheap whiskey.

There is no principle involved. It is simply a question of capturing the offices—of getting the spoils. The plans are laid long in advance and in due time the campaign is "opened" in the same old way.

The spread-eagle orator rides in advance of the procession in a decorated carriage, while the dupes bring up the rear afoot and shout themselves hoarse in seeming exultation over their degeneracy.

The same old speech is made and cheered again and again as the Columbian orator points to the "old flag" and warns his listeners that it must be saved from the desecration of the enemy.

The "issues" of the campaign, having been brushed off and polished up, are thoroughly ventilated, and the crowd, having been duly inspired and perspired by the parade and harangue, are now launched upon "the most important campaign" in all history.

The "keynote" speech has been delivered and the "vital issues" are before the people.

Whether the party is Conservative or Liberal, Republican or Democratic, it is all the same.

The platforms are all bombastic and meaningless. Between the lines they all read precisely alike: **Loaves and Fishes.**

They will declare in favor of anything, or launch their patriotic wrath upon anything that promises to give them an extra vote.

That any workingman should be stupid enough to serve as cat's paw in such a performance would be strange enough, but when we see large numbers of them doing service in that degenerate role, we get some idea of the extent to which they have been debased in the capitalist system.

Contrast with the capitalist campaign, the essentially corrupt chase for spoils, the educational campaign of the socialists.

It is neither "opened" nor does it close. It continues.

It does not cease when the polls close, but goes right along as if on the eve of another election.

The Socialist Party is in the field to stay until the enemy is driven from it and the field is won.

This can not be accomplished in a day.

Socialists understand this.

Their patience is equal to their persistence.

They comprehend the nature of the struggle and they know beyond peradventure that the final triupth is but a question of time.

Your old mis-called Liberal party is playing on its last string.

With its capitalist instincts and middle-class interests it is doomed to bankruptcy.

As the auctioneer would say: "Going, going and — Gone!"

Like our own Democratic party the only thing that is left of it is its appetite.

This hybrid aggregation out of the way, the field will be clear and the class struggle will blazon forth in bold relief.

The working-class are bound to see it and bound to join the Socialist Party, the only party pledged to their **emancipation from wage slavery.**

I am gratified to note the activity of our comrades in British Columbia

From all indicatione the continuous campaign is vigorously supported there and the outlook is all that could be reasonably expected.

The continuous campaign will end only in the Socialist Republic.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Austin, Texas.

THE COAL MINERS PALACE CAR

An Account of the Luxurious Accommodations Furnished by the Wellington Colliery Company for the Transportation of its Slaves to and From Their Daily Punishment.

It would be easly seen from my letter dealing with the actual working conditions of the Extension miners that by far their greatest grievance and hardship is to be found in their daily ride to and fro from the mine. Of course, to a mind of such solidified density as that of the editor of the local "Ledger" this bald statement of fact may take on the colors of exuberant fancy. To the miner who has to take this twelve mile trip back and forth to his work, fancy has long since been banished from the question. It is alweys a sore with him, which a very little irritation renders virulent, that he should be denied the privilege of choosing his place of residence. He is ever ready on the slightest provocation, to buck against the grafters and boosters who have reduced him to the merest human automaton in their schemes of money grabbing. But on the train question he has long since realized the utter inadequacy, the feeble impotence of mere language to express his smothered passion and seething disgust. The ride is a tiresome nuisance in the summer, and a weary and entirely unnecessary addition to his working day. In the winter, the season we are now in, it is still these two things, but with other and more grievous conditions added. It is as a matter of fact and not of fancy, pretty near unendurable. It carries with it all manner of physical discomforts, and even the gravest dangers to health and life.

I had once and once only, thank heaven) occasion to travel up to Extension in the dead of winter by this miners' train. It was an experience never to be forgotten. Of course I could have gone up in comfort as a passenger in the section of a car reserved for officials and travellers, but I had heard of the cars, of their terrors and discomforts, and resolved to see them for myself. I shall never regret this voluntary self-sacrifice of mine in the service and interests of truth. Let me describe what I saw as smply and faithfully as I can. If the Ledger man desires an imaginary picture he can get one at first hand by merely taking a trip up any one of these stormy mornings.

The cars I found stood out on an open side track, exposed to all the force of whatever weather providence for the time was dispensing to sinful humanity. The cars themselves are about the length of an ordinary C. P. R. passenger car, and are divided into a middle and two end sections. In the central section was placed the stove, but not every car can boast of a stove. In place of windows, the cars are provided with sliding shutters, which, when open, let in light (when there is any) and air and all that the air is laden with. When the cars are left in the siding for the night these shutters are never attended to, and the same during the day. Thus it will be seen that, winter and summer, fully half or more of the inside of the car shares with the outside the full burden of whatever weather may be going.

On the morning of my memorable visit things were as cheerless and terrifying as anyone could well wish for. The night had been wild, with storms of drifting snow and driving sleet, and the morning was so icily damp as to pierce through and almost paralyze the vitals in a minute. Picking one's way gingerly and cautiously over the rough and slippery roads one saw scores of flickering and nodding lights rapidly converging on the car siding. And there was no loafing to work in it. Every man was out after a record apparently, and a very few minutes exposure to that early freezing weather drove yours humbly into the hunt, regardless of all hidden dangers and darkly defined obstacles. And then the cars.

The cars! The picture would fit into any corner of Dante's Inferno. It belongs there as of right. Every car is a dim smoking arctic zone at either end, and a red sweltering hell in the center. There are no lights to the cars, and the miners, or some of them, burn their pit lamps. One lamp gives off enough black, evil-smelling smoke to darken and poison a landscape; let the reader imagine what half a dozen or more of them will do in a low, confined car. Added to the smoke of the lamps is the smoke from tobacco pipes, the two combining with the odour from the greasy mining clothes to form an atmosphere which would poison anything with lungs to it. Of course a miner has no lungs, or oughtn't to have, no more than he has or ought to have any brains, and so he lives through what would drive a mule into a galloping consumption.

Well then, either end of the car is as cold or colder than it is out in the open. On the occasion of my trip the snow and sleet had driven all the night through the shutterless windows. Quite half the seats were streaming with snowy water and the floor was a splashing icy pool. And so into this wet, freezing, poisonous refrigerator, seated in half the cases on a snow wet seat with feet on a slippery floor of icy water, the miner is conveyed to this work almost literally as so much frozen meat.

In the middle section of the car there is the other extreme of physical discomfort. The stove has been fired up until it is a red, glaring mass of metal. All the same, rather than endure the perishing cold of the end sections, men will maintain their seats near the stove, preferring a frizzling to a freezing. Those of them that can make it, perch their head and shoulders out of the windows, and so they reach Extension frozen cattle as to their heads, and smoked hams as to the nether portion of their anatomy. Now this applies to the four seats fronting, and the two seats on the side of the stove. The second seats may be warm, but the third and fourth are in the temperate zone; and, as already stated, the end sections are below zero. Notice also that I have spoken of open windows. It is all very well for the man who is baking his hams to try and equalize his discomforts by freezing his head. But it is an aggrevation of the dire circumstances of his fellow who has not secured a stove seat. Even in the end sections, the smoke-laden and evil smelling atmosphere constrains a man to open the window. What it means to the man who is in the teeth of the draught, and who is already congealing into a human icicle on his snow-wet seat, the reader can best imagine for himself. Moreover, there are holes in the floors of the cars, some of the doors will not remain shut, and those that will are holed and cracked and all these add their quota to the icy draughts fleeting through that rushing train.

This is the picture as I saw it with nothing added and nothing taken away. Every car was the same that morning, except that in one there was no fire at all and this often happens. Let who will look upon it, not the basest creature of them alll can lessen its manifold horrors. It is a crying scandal, clamoring in vain to the ears and hearts of the bloodless boosters and smug, complacent preachers for redress. That a body of white men should ever have submitted to such a scandalous provision ought to be all the proof that any person could ever ask for of the real and actual conditions of slavery into which labor has been forced by Capital's gilded rule. That it should be allowel to continue without a protest of any kind from any church or Christian organization. from any priest or others of the superior persons whose hearts are always with the poor, the weak and the oppressed, ought to convince every toiler that he himself alone must work his own salvation. Some of us in Ladysmith have learned our lesson and learned it thoroughly. Others of us have only reached the objurgatory stage as yet. These cars cannot fail to carry the lesson home to its logical and inevitable conclusion. Personally, I regret that my early beliefs should have paled and withered in the dry cold light of reason for I should have been pleased to think that the cause and author of all this suffering would one day catch his turn in that raging sulphurous inferno with which in our youthful days the lurid preacher used to scare us into well doing and the fear of the Lord. I am not alone in this. There are others. Hundreds of others.

Now I have been moved to this rather lengthy description of this Dunsmuir engine of terror and possible death for two reasons. The first is that the thing itself calls for publicity, clamors for exposure. If a community of white men will lay down to such a damnable exercise of capitalistic power, then indeed is there no hope for the future of labor. The second is that there is a side of the question which is not understood as it ought to be. "What I can't see," one often hears the victims remark, "is why Dunsmuir should incur the extra expense of running a train." They reckon the cost up in a groping kind of a way, and are staggered by their resultant figures. Even if Dunsmuir did make a small fortune out of the sale of lots on the townsite, they can see that it cannot have nearly paid for the expenses of running a train. Astounding is it not that they don't see that Dunsmuir never suffered the loss of a cent on account of the train? The oldtimers will tell you how wages have come down and the price of mining

(Continued on page three.)

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Saturday, November 10, 1906

OF COURSE HE DOES.

Secretary Taft, the Republican fat man, who is being judiciously groomed for the presidential race in 1908, was sent into the state of Idaho by Roosevelt during the recent campaign to make a couple of speeches on behalf of the notorious Governor Gooding who was up for re-election on the Republican ticket. The dispatch from Washington announcing his coming read as follows:

"That President Roosevelt thoroughly approves the course taken by Governor Gooding in prosecuting the men charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg can no longer be questioned. It was officially announced today that Secretary Taft, the strong man of the administration, at the special request of the President will speak at Pocatello, Friday, Nov. 2, and at Boise next day, in order that the people of Idaho may know that the sympathies of the National Administration are with Gov. Gooding and those who stand with him for law and order."

That the despicable Gooding is the chief tool enlisted in the service of the controlling capitalist interests of Idaho and Colorado for the purpose of murdering the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, is well known to thousands of American working men.

That the federal administration, if not a direct party to the murderous conspiracy is at least bound to be in sympathy with it, is perhaps not clearly understood by the average unthinking workingman. To the Socialist, however, it is a foregone conclusion. Understanding, as he does, the character and purpose of government, he would readily recognize that an act aimed at the working class of any state, no matter how brutal, ferocious and murderous, would be condoned, if not openly backed up, by the entire machinery of government from top to bottom.

The government of a state is but part and parcel of that which makes up the sum total of the repressive power upon which the capitalist class depends for the maintenance of its economic dominion over the producers of wealth, the slaves of factory, mine and field. As the instrument of the capitalist class, government, in its every department, must protect and defend the interests of that class, even though it becomes necessary to resort to the foulest crimes in the entire category.

It is by no means strange that this fat man, Taft, was sent to Idaho to aid in securing to the villianous Gooding another term of office in which to carry out his murderous intentions, against the imprisoned officers of the W. F. M. He has already successfully caried out equally honorable missions in both Panama and Cuba. In each case he has proven a valuable instrument in carrying out the wishes of the present ruling class, whose infamous system of plunder, carried on under the euphonious names of business, trade and commerce, splits human society into two warring factions—masters and slaves—and makes of the world merely a theatre of exploitation by the former and a shambles for the latter.

Some there are among the enslaved class, the workers, who will fail to note the bond of sympathy between the federal administration and Gooding's conspiracy to murder, so plainly expressed by the sending of Taft to Idaho. In fact the great majority of them will not see it, for the reason that they are yet as blind as bats to the class antagonism existing in human society today, and therefore believe government to be something intended to establish justice and protect the weak against the strong. The adjectives necessary to properly emphasize the superlative qualities of foolishness possessed by those who still entertain such notions, are unprintable. Government spells coercion, repression. It expresses itself through the exercise of its power on behalf of the governing class, by protecting the interests of this class, as against those over whom its rule is exercised. The only class to be governed is the class that produces wealth, the working class. Present governments exist for no other purpose than to hold the workers in subjection to the exploitation of their economic masters. This system of exploitation has been threatened by the attitude and line of action recommended to the working class by the now imprisoned officers of the W. F. M., and others. As soon as the thieving interests, represented by the corporations and combines, scent danger to their schemes, and the only danger that can seriously threaten can come only from an awakened working class, all the powers at their command are set in motion to ward it off. It matters not whether the measures taken are in accordance with previously laid down rules and regulations known as law or not. Whatever needs to be done must be done provided the power is at hand to do it. This power has been at hand in the case of the capitalist interests of Idaho and Colorado that took alarm because of the attitude of the W. F. M., and it was swiftly and effectually used to deprive the officials of that organization of their liberty, with the evident intention of doing them to death. Every one knows that this power was used arbitrarily and with an utter contempt for all established proceedure and constitutional guarantee. The spectacular ass, who sits in the presidential chair at Washington knows this to be true as well as Gooding himself. Therefore, when he sends fatty Taft into Idaho to assist in the re-election of Gooding, it is most emphatic admission of his approval of Gooding's action in over-riding all constitutional guarantees, and kidnapping Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes in another state.

Approve of Gooding's action? Most assuredly he does. Before the end of the Gooding conspiracy to murder is reached, it will be found that not only every department of government from the sneaking "dog catcher" to the "august" supreme court will approve it, but every capitalist interest on earth, either large or small, will heartily give it sanction.

The workers will eventually find out that the entire machinery of the capitalist state is arrayed against them and may be depended upon to approve of any crime committed against them in the interest of the ruling class, not even excepting the crime of murder. In their zeal to protect the interests of the class whose tools they are, the officials of government may be relied upon to vie with each other in ferocity and lack of scruple, in dealing with the working class, through whose folly alone class robbery and class rule are made possible.

CONVENTION REFLECTIONS.

Where is that mandate?

We mean that imperative instruction from the Victoria Congress to form a Labor Party.

We have perused again the "recommendation" of Congress and the convention call of the provincial committee entrusted with the matter, and we fail to see any official ground, at least, for the position taken by delegate Gray and his following in the convention. In proof, we here reproduce the two material clauses, first that of Congress, and second that of the convention call.

"That this Congress endorse the idea of sending representatives of labor to parliament and local legislatives for the direct purpose of conserving the interests of the working people of this country."

"Objects, To organize and consolidate the labor vote at the coming elections in the interests of the working class, and to draw up such platform as shall best conserve the interests of the working class of British Columbia."

Either or both of these might have been issued by the Socialist Party of Canada, organized in the interests of the working class "only."

It may not now be a matter of very profound concern, but it is at least interesting to inquire, "What was the intent of Congress?"

Was it an instruction to form a new Party in every province and under all circumstances, or was it bounded by the terms of the clause quoted?

In this inquiry we have nothing to guide us in forming an opinion but the document itself and a limited knowledge of the Congress personnel, and these compel us to the conclusion that Congress exhibits, in the matter, a larger mind than the provincial committee entrusted with its mandate.

The convention met and by a very decided vote declared that a political labor party already occupied the field in B. C. and also its decision to stand by it. It further pointed out that any attempt to form a new party could only result in dividing and weakening the labor vote.

Now, to test at once the purpose of Congress and the honesty and correctness of the bolters' position, let us suppose that the situation, as it exists today, were submitted to the same Congress. Would it, in the face of its own words and the events of the Convention, would it, we ask, support the divided faction, headed by a man from New Zealand who claims to have sized up the labor situation in such an incredibly short time?

We think that it would not.

We think that a Congress wise enough to frame its wishes in the words quoted would be fair enough to accept the devision of the Convention and denounce any factional fight.

While a majority of Congress might have wished a different result to the Convention, we hope and believe the time is past when any really representative assembly of the workers in Canada will regard the platform and the political activity of the Socialist Party as other than in the interests of the working class.

And we equally hope and believe the time to be near when the results of the British Columbia Convention will be duplicated on the floor of Congress itself.

As between the Victoria Congress and the committee entrusted with its instructions, honors rest decidedly with the former and more representative body. STONEHENGE.

Clarion readers will have to wait until later on for news of the Socialist vote in the United States on Tuesday last. No freight trains have yet arrived from the scene of coflict.

THE HOPE OF CANADA.

Ralph Smith, M. P., recently delivered an address in Nanaimo on the above subject. Comrade James Young, of that city offered some criticism of the address to the Nanaimo Free Press for publication. It was declined. Comrade Young's criticism here follows. It will be concluded in our next issue. (Editor Clarion).

Editor, Free Press,—Prevented by circumstances from hearing Mr. Ralph Smith deliver his lecture on the "Hope of Canada," which report had led me to believe was of a high order, I was especially surprised to read your excellent report, which, from its completeness, I judge, is printed from the original manuscript, or is at least a verbatim report. Apart from the pleasure of listening to a fluent speaker it is sometimes more profitable to read a speech than to hear it delivered, because the spell an orator casts upon a sympathetic listener is apt to prejudice the judgment and prevent careful, critical, and thoughtful consideration of the subject matter of the discourse. Not having heard the lecture, probably I shall be better able to examine it dispassionately, to note more clearly its many excellencies, its numerous absurdities, and more calmly and intelligently discuss the issues raised. As the lecture had been delivered on a previous occasion and as he had ample time to correct and arrange it, we may take it, that this is an expression of the matured, elaborated thought and judgment of Mr. Smith. Therefore we need not make any allowances for obscurity, absurdity, or warmth of statement, crudity of thought or lapsi linguae arising from extempore deliverance or heated debate.

Mr. Smith says, and I agree, that the best, most valuable citizens are those who deeply feel the responsibilities of citizenship. That it is the duty of every one to take an active, intelligent interest in all the affairs of the state. That it is imperative that every member of the body politic, should personally study all public questions, and having found intelligent opinions, should freely express his honest convictions. Thus only can democratic institutions be maintained, and freedom preserved. Thus only can a basis be obtained on which to build a structure of laws, that all may safely and cheerfully obey. It is because I hold these views, and because Mr. Smith is our chosen representative in the councils of the Dominion, whose public utterances deserve serious consideration, that I venture to discuss the questions he has raised.

Some of his conclusions I can heartily endorse; some are self-evident, and need no discussion; some, and these the very soul of his address, I am diametrically opposed to.

In approaching the subject the first difficulty is to know just what Mr. Smith means. This is not very clear anywhere and sometimes so obscured by verbose inelegant phrasing, turgid diction, endless repetition, contradictory and inaccurate statement that it is no easy task to separate the wheat from the chaff. However, there is much of good in the lecture, much that is worthy of our serious study, and I shall be amply repaid if I can drive home the lesson Mr. Smith seeks to teach and arouse all to a sense of the perils which beset us and the urgent, vital necessity of studying and understanding our economic conditions, and how best to arrange affairs so that absolute justice may rule and every citizen and every worker may reap all the fruits of his toil and share fully in the blessings showered so abundantly upon this vast Dominion.

Mr. Smith rightly says the first hope of Canada is her great natural resources. A self-evident proposition, this hardly needs discussion. For no nation can exist, let alone become great and prosperous, unless her resources and natural wealth are sufficient not only to maintain her people in comfort, but to offer ample reward for skill, industry, and toil. In this respect it is certain, we have the foundation on which to build a mighty nation. No language is too extravagant to describe the wondrous beauty of her hills and vales her great lakes, her majestic rivers, her vast fertile plains, her towering mountains sublime in their rugged grandeur. Only a great poet could adequately deal with themes like these, and only the God who has so richly endowed this favored land, can even conceive the boundless wealth, the limitless resources of our great heritage. Where under heaven can such great and perennial harvests be gathered from sea and lake and river? Where, such potential power and energy, as rushes down her mountain sides, and pours with giant force through rocky canon in all her thousand rivers and streams? Where, such immense forest wealth? Scarce anywhere are there such vast deposits of coal and iron, or such exhaustless stores of every valuable and useful metal or mineral; nowhere on earth are such stretches of rich and fertile prairie, waiting but the hand of labour to yield up bread enough to feed the whole world.

With all these we have the climate under which alone can be bred a race of men, physically, mentally, morally strong, and virile.

Truly Canada is a richly endowed land, destined to be a great and mighty nation, the home of a great, a powerful people. Yet, great as are the possibilities, vast as may be the potential wealth, even at the threshold of her national life, it were better that every vestige of civilization be swept away, and Nature resume her sway, that, in the development of her resources, there should grow up a subject class doomed to endless toil, while the wealth produced by them was absorbed by another class, who labored not at all.

Next, Mr. Smith names as most important her institutions, and especially jubilates because they are founded upon British laws and institutions. In this section he gives expression to some perfervid oratory, especially designed to tickle the imagination of vain fools, who think they are free, and scarce to be excelled by the spread-eagle screechings of Uncle Sam's wildest boosters.

I deny the inherent superiority of British institutions. I assert there never were more cruel, merciless instruments of oppression, than British industrial institutions, buttressed, supported and defended as they are by her legal, political and social institutions. I grant you there is good in all of them as in all human institutions, but the evil preponderates, and I affirm it would have been better far had Canada made a fresh start and on a clean slate, written all her own laws, and built up all her own institutions, which would at least have fitted the new conditions, and permitted a new civilization to expand naturally. She certainly could not have done worse than copy those of Britain, which dwarf and cramp the energies even of her own people, inured as they are, by centuries of tyranny and oppression. The history of Britain has been written in blood, and is but a record of endless strife and struggle, and of the merciless oppression and robbery of the workers, by each succeeding ruling class, who wrote the laws, entirely in their own interest and specially to hold the producers in subjection and rob them of the product of their toil. They arrogated to themselves all political rights, fighting savagely every effort to wrest from them any portion of their privileges. They dominated the church and used it to keep the masses in dense ignorance, in mental and spiritual darkness. They controlled as far as possible, all social institutions and sought to mould and direct public opinion so as to be better able to stem the rising spirit of liberty. Never yet was there any progress, but was marked by the blood of countless victims, and never yet was there any measure of reform, but the ruling classes bitterly opposed, and every concession was wrung from their fears alone. Especially bitter has been their opposition to the efforts that would enable them to of the workers to secure conditions live somewhat like human beings, and time and again have they forced them back into cruel slavery at the point of the word, spear and bayonet. What wonder then that the workers hate the rulers with a bitter hate, or that so far from the laws of Britain even being obeyed cheerfully, they are evaded whenever possible and their enforcement depends upon the power behind them. The ruling classes have always opposed education, and even now there is a bitter struggle going on to free the schools from the domination of the church, which now, as ever, does all that is possible to hold the masses in mental servitude.

All the laws and institutions of Britain are designed to uphold the landlords, and capitalists, and to maintain their supremecy in the state and their mastery of the industrial system, and what a cruel merciless system it is. A system which dooms the bulk of Britons, 41,000,000, to a life of slavish toil. A system which holds 12,000,000 constantly on the verge of starvation. A system which immures over 1,000,000 helpless wretches in the Bastiles, called Poorhouses, and treats them worse than criminals or dogs. A system which fills prisons to overflowing, which annually murders thousands of innocent children, and starves the bodies and stunts the minds of millions more. Which forces thousands of pure, good women to sell themselves for a crust of bread, and all the while they are producing wealth abundantly enough to satisfy every reasonable desire of every soul in Britain. What need to prate of the greatness of British institutions if these be their results.

Mr. Smith says we have escaped the evils of older countries; that we are free from landlordism; that English land laws are founded on the Feudal system. He is wrong in all, and particularly unfortunate in citing the wondrous development of the States as due to British institutions, and British people. It is true that the institutions of the States are copied from those of England in great part. It is also true that they have been developed more fully there than anywhere else, and what a ghastly picture it is. Wealth in the most boundless profusion and want and misery everywhere. Prodigal waste, graft and corruption everywhere rampant. Public and private virtue scarce to be found. Little children in thousands ground up, soul and body, to make profits for ghouls, while men and women starve in idleness. 5,000 milionaires and 3,000,000 tramps while 50 per cent. of the working force is always out of work and facing starvation with the development of the trusts adding to the number always. What will happen 10 years from now? There must be a revolution, and it may come in rivers of blood, but come it will. We may escape the perils of our neighbors, but we are treading the same dreary path under exactly the same conditions and the end can only be the same. Indeed we are far on the road now. We have landlordism here now, and in a worse form than in England. True this is not so apparent, because our immense, unoccupied territory obscures the fact, but whenever any district is fully settled and vacant land is scarce or difficult of access, landlordism shows the inherent savagery of the beast and appears in a form infinitely worse, more cruel and pitiless than its English parent. For there ancient customs restrain somewhat the fiend-like rapacity. Here there are no restraints save the will, the caprice, or the necessity of the landlords. A glaring instance of this is the course of King James in dealing with the great estate his father was enabled to filch from the people of Vancouver Island. Certainly no landlord in England ever displayed a more callous indifference to the welfare of the men who produced all his wealth.

ference between the modern tool

Based upon those of ancient Rome the land laws of England were modified by the Saxons, whose land system was a form of communal ownership. On this the Conqueror superimposed the Feudal system, which, based on serf labor, placed all power in the hands of the king the great land owners and the Church. But if the land owners had great powers they had also great services to perform. They must maintain order within their domain. They must provide certain fixed sums for the support of the king and the state. They must maintain and support a certain number of trained soldiers, and they must follw the king to battle whenever called upon to do so. Hence during the Feudal system there never was any national debt, and there were no paupers or poorhouses though there was ceaseless war.

It was a rude age. Wealth was limited and production was mainly for use. The producers were subjected to great oppression it is true, but their lot was in many respects, superior to the producer of to-day, for while they were serfs, the labour they had to give their masters was strictly defined and after it was rendered they could go on producing for themselves, secure in the main of enjoying it. The Church, too, at that time protected them, and as it was the greatest land holder in the kingdom it commanded the labor of many serfs, and generally they performed their labor under much better conditions than obtain now. There was a rude plenty and happiness and content were more common than is now dreamed of. The Conqueror never fully reduced the sturdy Saxons, and their common ownership of the land was evidenced by the fact that every village owned a good stretch of land from which a part of their substance was derived. It was only after the Reformation and the rise of the present system that the landlords were able to throw off part of the obligations imposed by the Feudal system, and not till the 18th century that the burdens were removed from land and the landlords became absolute owners. Even now the land must support the Established Church and the Poor rates. So that even now landlords in England are subject to special burdens which here they escape entirely. Thus it can easily be seen that our system of land tenure is infinitely worse than even England's with all its abuses.

Pray that the whole infernal system may be abolished before population becomes dense as in England, else it will be an inferno for the landless. The fundamental security for any country is not in unlimited ownership of the land. That spells certain destruction. The Roman empire perished because of unlimited ownership of land, bred not free men, but rulers, slaves and effeminate landlords.

The real security for any country is unlimited ownership of the products of labor and that can only be secured by the common ownership of land and the instruments of wealth production and distribution.

I agree with Mr. Smith that every man and woman should vote. There is no earthly or heavenly reason why a woman should not have every right a man has. That is a fundamental principle of Socialism, and will be realized the moment the party can force the passage of the law. Mr. Smith is wrong again when he says the state (Canada) pays for and absolutely controls education. It would be very desirable if there were a uniform system of schools. Free secular and compulsory; but it is not so. The Dominion has nothing whatever to do with education, in the primary stages at least. That function belongs entirely to the provinces, and very unfortunately each province has adopted a system of its own, and essentially different from all the others. Indeed, up till 1900 only British Columbia and the Maritime provinces had a school system in any sense national. Even these have not yet adopted the compulsory feature, or if so the law is never enforced. Only after a desperate struggle did Manitoba secure the right to establish a national school system. In all the other provinces there are separate schools controlled entirely by the various religious denominations. The memory of the battle to secure for the new provinces the right to establish national schools is still fresh in our minds, and, with shame be it said, amongst those who aided in fastening upon these young communities the iniquitous separate schools, this very Ralph Smith was prominent. We have no state church because the provinces have supreme control over these matters, else we may be sure the Grafters in control of the Dominion would have added one more to their means of retaining power. Mr. Smith trots out that old chestnut of Wellington's "That Waterloo was won in the playground at Eton." It is time this was dropped for good. True, something was due to the leadership of Wellington and other Generals and officers, but Napoleon always declared he was beaten not by generalship, but by the stubborn courage of the rank and file, who formed that famous thin red line and died in their ranks in thousands and not one of them ever saw Eton and but few ever went to a school of any sort. Let us have done with this everlasting lauding of elevated personages, this voluntary or involuntary homage at the shrine of rank and wealth. It is essential to the progress of Canada that all her people be thoroughly educated. Physically, be fitted for the duties of citizenship but that can never be while the majority must begin the deadly struggle for existence, while yet their education has scarce begun, and this brings me to the last and most important section of the lecture, viz., the consideration of the economic freedom and industrial rights.

(Concluded next week.)

Union Directory

When They Meet: Where They Meet.

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

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

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

Socialist Directory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

WANTED

A Trained Nurse. Must be a Graduate from some well established hospital. For particulars write to
W. B. McISAAC
Sec. Ymir General Hospital
Box 506 Ymir, B. C.

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 (Boelsche)	.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.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following amounts received up to date:

Previously acknowledged	$133.80
J. L. Baum	1.00
Total	$134.80

SOCIALIST PARTY 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 especially 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	$22.50
Two Clarion Subs	1.50
Total	$23.50

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 6.—Present, Comrades Pritchard, Dales, McKenzie, Leah, Kingsley and the secretary. Minutes read and affirmed. The following correspondence was dealt with:

From Hamilton and Winnipeg locals.

From Com. Wendland, concerning organization in North Winnipeg.

From the International Bureau.

From the N. E. C., S. P. Y., U. S. A., reports.

Receipts.

Winnipeg Local, stamps	$ 3.00
B. C. Prov. Ex., Con., Stamps and supplies	15.00
	$18.00

A warrant was drawn to the Western Clarion for ad. space $4.00

Adjournment.

J. G. MORGAN, Secy.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular business meeting, Nov. 6. Present, Comrades Pritchard, Dales, Morgan, Leah, Kingsley (organizer), and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Correspondence dealt with from: Locals Fernie, Boundary Falls, Vancouver, Peachland, Squamish, Ladysmith, Chilliwack, Nelson and Rossland.

From Enderby, Ymir, Cape Scott and Comrades Parker Williams and Mrs. Clayton.

Application for charter received from Moyie and charter granted.

Matter of convention expenses taken up and per capita of $1.00 struck to cover same.

Comrade Dales appointed a committee of one to revise the introduction to the constitution.

Warrants authorized for the following sums:

To Dom. Secy., stamps and supplies	$15.00
To W. H. Moore, organizing expenses (Moyie)	5.35
Ad space in Western Clarion	2.00
Postage	1.50

Receipts since previous meeting:

Vancouver Local, stamps and supplies	$ 5.25
Chilliwack Local, stamps	1.50
Nelson Local, stamps	3.00
Ladysmith Local, stamps and supplies	5.00
Peachland Local, stamps	5.00
Moyie, charter fee	7.00
Campaign Fund	1.00
Organizing Fund	1.00
Total	$28.75

Adjournment.

D. G. McKENZIE, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Regular business meeting Nov. 5—Comrade Leah in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and endorsed. The following comrades were admitted to membership: R. W. Spoening P. Hilton, Miss M. Niemela, A. Hamly, Johan Nygren.

Warrants were ordered drawn for the following amounts:

Electric light	$ 2.15
Western Clarion	4.50
Coal	1.00
Cleaning headquarters	.50
Oddfellows' Hall	3.50
Literature Agent	21.05
Total	$32.70

Program Committee.

Reported that Comrade Morgan would be speaker for Sunday evening. Also reported that Rev. Mr. Fraser would give us a date to speak later on.

Comrade McKenzie was appointed Chairman for Sunday evening.

Considerable discussion took place on the attitude of the Local at the forthcoming civic contest. Agreed that Local take part in contest, and that Monday, 19th inst., be the nomination meeting.

Financial Report.

Collection Sunday evening	$ 5.30
Literature sales for week	21.05
Dues	$4.25
Total	$30.60

Report received and meeting adjourned.

FREDERIC PERRY, Secretary.

INFAMY.

The callous and utterly inhuman character of the official and financial classes in their class capacity is being continually exemplified, especially in the most Christian and enlightened of modern states. Holy Russia in her extremity, created by the fact that massacre could not keep time with the rising revolt, appealed to the governments and financiers of Europe. The latter responded promptly Loans were quickly subscribed for and the hopes of the butchers and the edge of their blades were whetted for a more vigorous regime of "pacification," the peace of death.

How much of political comfort and assurance went out to the murderous Muscovite let the Kaiser of Germany and Edward of England tell. Such things are mostly hidden in the dark wells of diplomacy and away from the eyes of their most helpless victims. In this connection it is some satisfaction to know that during the past summer social democracy scored for once in Britain. Under cover of a pretended practice cruise a British squadron was ordered to the Baltic and Gulf of Bothnia, but in reality designed to reassure the autocracy of Russia. The flimsy mask was torn aside, mainly by the Socialists of London and large provincial cities and with all the grace it could muster the liberal government backed out of the role of headsman's mate to Holy Russia and ordered the squadron to other waters.

Given to the financier the allurement of a secure investment on his own terms, to the capitalist government an opportunity to express its class interestshrdsumc NLr arws SH class instincts and no plan is so base, or method so inhuman but its beneficiaries may, as a rule count on its execution.

Does his Devilship need new grate bars in hell? then Birmingham, Pittsburg, Essen and Cape Breton await his worshipful commands, and specifications. They must be non-fusible and guaranteed to reduce to their primal elements fuel of any size, age or sex. Let us say Pittsburg gets the job, exports rise, i. e., if the locality be outside the United States, Statistics are inflated, there is prosperity for all, the Lord has blessed us.—S.

WAR BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR.

On the night of the 25th ult., about fifteen of our comrades marched through the city of Tokyo, each with a red lantern, and distributed leaflets which read as follows:

We were compelled to rub out the above lines, because the selling or distribution of the leaflet was prohibited by the police and its publisher was prosecuted as the violator of social order. We can say nothing about this matter.—"Hikari," Japan.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realise the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

LECTURE BY THOS. McGRADY AT THE CITY HALL.

A good audience occupied the City Hall last Thursday week to listen to Comrade McGrady, a man with a continental fame. Comrade E Burns was in the chair, and briefly introduced the speaker.

The Hibernian blood and pulpit training of the lecturer were manifest from the start. Little stories and allusions embellished with wit alternated with impassioned declamations, some of which was lost upon the audience owing to the speaker's somewhat imperfect articulation.

In opening, the lecturer drew, in flamboyant and ornate language, a picture of the vast possibilities of man in a society freed from oppression and ignorance, confidently predicting this to be his destiny and the conscious hope and aim of Socialism.

The technique of exploitation in capitalist production was next traced by the speaker and proved to be the most instructive part of his address. How the free laborer, free in nothing but the necessity of selling his labor power or starving, how he meets the capitalist who treats with him from first to last on a commodity basis. How the wage is determined, primarily by the cost of subsistence and reproduction, and secondarily by the market supply; these were dealt with at length and illustrated with many of the speaker's characteristic digressions. The signs of degeneration and decay in the system and its evident failure to meet the needs of human society were touched upon, and the lecturer concluded with a review of those causes, inherent in the system itself, which, with the intelligent effort of the working class, will bring about its downfall; thus clearing the way for its natural successor, the co-operative Commonwealth.

The Coal Miners Palace Car

(Continued from Page One.)

materials gone up. He will tell you that the same size of box which now carries now from 13 1-2 to 16 cwts. once carried from 18 to 22 cwts. And yet he sees no connection between a coal car and a passenger car. He just falls short of seeing that he, the sufferer, pays for his privilege of suffering. Some day, when this elementary fact becomes tolerably and generally clear, the cars may be found over the end of the wharf. The bay would be a dandy place for them.

Meantime, the miners have found two new subjects to engage their attention and occupy their powers of speculation; and, if I have told my story as I meant to do, the reader will readily imagine that all their speculations are tinged with the darkest hues of foreboding. The first of these subjects is the beginning of a new system of contract-letting which has always found favor with the officers of the Dunsmuir mines. Not to enter into technicalities, it may be said that by this system one or two men enter into a contract with the mine boss to take out the coal of a given number of places in a given section of the mine. These contractors engage diggers, pushers, and drivers at so much a day. The men who occupied the working places on the general terms of 75 cents a ton prior to this contract, have either to quit or to work for the contractor on a datal wage of the contractor's fixing. The worker gets his $2.50 or $3.00 a day, the contractor lives on the spoil of the undertaking; and Dunsmuir reaps an enlarged profit from cheapened labor. That is the general result of the contract system. It introduces a midleman whom the laborer has to support, and, of course, support in a fashion better and more remunerative than the said contractor could possibly have done for himself. Given the conditions, I have tried to describe in previous letters, one can guess that there is no fear of a scarcity of would-be contractors. I have it from a source which I have every reason to believe trustworthy, that, in one contract now going, a father and son are actually working a son and brother, and son-in-law and brother-in-law at a datal wage. After that can one be surprised at these contracts reaching conditions of the utmost degradation to the individual and independent worker? And is it any wonder that honest and fairminded miners, who believe in an equal chance to every man, should be overwhelmed with forebodings as to their future?

They are scared that they must adopt a system which they heartily detest and vigorously condemn or that they must bow the necks to the yoke of the contractor and work for a bare subsistence or that they must pull up stakes and leave the camp. To the man who has pinched and scraped to buy a home, and has also a family dependent upon his earnings, this last alternative becomes a gallingly bitter necessity. All the same, it is one which many a poor devil, whose spirit is superior to his circumstances, is facing with a good heart and courage as he can command.

The other subject is newer still, and still more perplexing. As you have observed, we are in for a labor agitation. Our farmers with their wives, and our capitalists with their ladies, are just stuck for the want of men, and the lack of other men's wives and daughters to do their slop-carrying for them. The cry is for labor, an especially cheap labor; such labor as a garden and cabbage plot will effectually tie at the feet of the lord of the soil. Of course, cheap laborers are also wanted at the mines. Even at such an El Dorado as Ex? tension, places have had to be kept standing empty for the want of men to fill them. That is, mind you, if we are to take the word of the mine superintendents. Against that, I have the statement of miners that they have never once come out of the mine without seeing men standing round on the hunt for a job. But there are no two stories to the dark sequels. Dunsmuir has taken his own means to supply his wants, and his action, so entirely consistent with all his methods, has given rise to no end of talk and gloomy speculations

We have had an influx of colored miners. They have been brought from the other side, and they are already pretty numerous. They came to work waiting for them. They had not to make even a preliminary trip to Extension to see the mine boss They were taken up to the mine by a kind of agent, and were sent straight into the mine to work. Are they receiving the same wages as their white co-laborers? Is this the first step to a general reduction of wages? Is Dunsmuir going to work his mine with negroes and foreigners? What does it all mean? These are questions which one hears on every hand. What is the answer? Only Dunsmuir and his Maker know, and one is just as likely to hear from God as from His Island vice-gerent. One fact stands out in sinister prominence, and that is that while every day fresh negroes are going into places in the mine, white men and British subjects are daily being turned away.

Let these swollen heads who are screecning for labor size these things up. While they are so employed, they will at least be profitably engaged. Let them give a little attention to the conditions of the laborers who are here, and who, in nine cases out of ten, have been lured here on false pretences. There will always be labor at hand where the conditions are good; but let us never forget that the conditions for labor will never be good until labor itself makes them good. That is the one lesson of the whole story I have endeavored to tell. ISLANDER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that after 60 days we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Rupert District:

No. 1—Commencing at the S.W. Cor. of Sec. 23, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains.

No. 2—Commencing at the N. W. Cor. of Sec. 14, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 3.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 15, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 4.—Commencing at the S. E. Cor. of Sec. 22, Township 14, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains.

No. 5.—Commencing at the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 26, Township 14, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 6—Commencing at the N. W. corner of Sec. 25, Township 14, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains.

No. 7.—Commencing near the S. W. Cor. Sec. 36, Township 14, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 8—Commencing at post half a mile south of the S. W. Cor. of Sec. 31, Township 15, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 9.—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. Cor. of No. 8, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted near the N. E. Cor. of Sec. 17, Township 15, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north.

No. 11—Commencing at a post near the N. E. Cor. of No. 10 thence west 160 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 26, 1906.

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WASHINGTON.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 5.—"Free speech is the priceless gem of the human soul."—Ingersoll.

The right to be heard in defense of one's position is one of the most cherished traditions of this nation, but the masters in Seattle have placed a foreigner at the head of the police department of that village to suppress free speech.

His methods are the methods of Bismark, the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany. Such tactics utterly and miserably failed in that country, and it remains to be seen whether imported tyrannical methods will succeed in a republic after having failed in a kingdom.

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BOX 2064 NEW YORK.

On Friday evening, Nov. 2nd, fifteen Socialists were arrested on the streets of Seattle for an attempt to exercise the rights of free speech, and after the arrests the comrades were thrown into the filthy jail at police headquarters. The rudeness, the coarseness and the brutality of the jail officers is beyond belief. I give to the bourgeoisie credit for the belief that they would not stand for wilful and gross abuses if only they were acquainted with the facts.

Our attorney was not allowed to see us, and we were given a little sour bread and some colored water that the jailer called coffee. The boys said that it was innocent of the charge and it was acquitted.

Some of the prisoners offered to pay for food, but we were informed that the chief had given strict orders against this. Our friends were not allowed to bring blankets to us.

By such petty methods this chief of police hopes to smother the love of freedom. I would say that he has a lesson to learn, but a moment's reflection convinces me that he is too stupid to learn anything. His masters may yet learn the lesson that all tyrants learn soon or late.

The police of Seattle ordered the Socialists to remove the words "Working men of all countries unite" from their street banner. From this you can see that there are no classes in Washington.

The Socialists ignored their orders and the banners still bears the words that so haunt the masters.

Great activity still characterizes the movement in this state.

Hurrah for the Revolution.

D. BURGESS.

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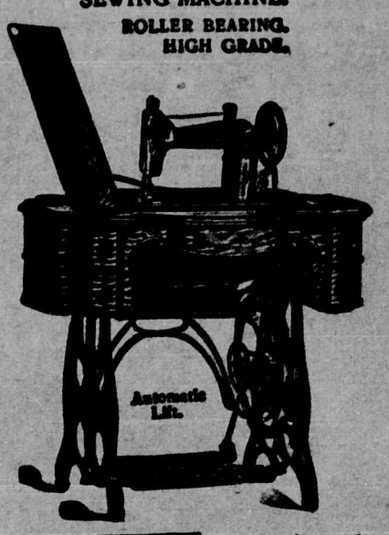

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For the Campaign Fund.

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.

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.

OLD-PARTY INTERESTS ARE IDENTICAL.

According to some of the papers in Idaho, there appears to be a deal between the Democrats and Republicans, the provisions of which are that Gooding, the Republican candidate for Governor, is to be favored by Democratic and Republican votes, while the Democratic legislator is to be elected insuring the return of the United States Senate, of the present incumbent.

The "Spokesman-Review" of Spokane, Wash., advises this course in the editorial headed, "Mixed ballots in Idaho."

The Chicago Daily Socialist made its first appearance on Thursday, October 25th, starting with about 25,000 subscribers. A number of subscriptions have been sent to the National Office. They should be sent direct to the Publication office of the Chicago Socialist, 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The "Kiowa Breeze," published at Kiowa, Indian Territory, has announced its support of the Socialist Party. The Socialists of Oklahoma have already nominated delegates to the constitutional convention in forty districts out of the total of 111, wiht a number of districts yet to be heard from.

A GOOD STARTER.

In commencing the study of Socialism the student should remember that the Socialist bases his claims upon a philosophical interpretation of history. The law of evolution he recognizes as operating in all its rigors. Society is analyzed in the same way that a chemist analyzes a material compound. It is reduced to classes, and each class is treated as an economic factor. The name designing a class also designates the economic rank. The working class, sometimes called the producing class, is a term used to represent a class that produces all the wealth upon which society subsists. The capitalist class is a name applied to an economic rank evolved from the capitalist economic system of production. It formerly consisted of individuals who performed an economic service, but who, through the operation of the law of evolution, have become at present a superfluous or parasitic class, with no further useful function. The Socialist shows that the law of evolution has brought us to face the problem of Socialism which solves the question of producing goods for the future upon the basis of use and not profit. This will establish a condition of exact justice, as every man will produce for himself and not for others. There will be no exploitation of one class by another class. The necessities of life will be produced socially, and a man will be paid for his labor upon the basis of his labor and skill in turning out goods. The underlying principle will be "Every man according to his Labor." Exchange will be conducted without profit.—John S. Pyle (Toledo, O.).

AN EARLY ELECTION IN B. C.

The daily press keeps right on predicting an early general election in British Columbia. Let the Socialist Party be ready for action in every constituency.

STRAIGHT GOODS.

The commonwealth of today is a pryamid shaped structure, in which class is built upon class in inverse ratio to their usefulness, until a few men with fabulous wealth and immense power sit enthroned at its summit in imperial splendor, while millions of the producing class, who with their toil support the crushing weight of the whole society see nothing before them but hopeless poverty. Built upon the principle of individualism, it is today unable to cope with modern industrial development and to serve the purpose for which it was instituted—namely, to insure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the majority of its citizens. This majority, the working class, must, to readjust this social anomaly and emancipate itself, unite politically, vote itself into power and institute a system of society that will give no man a privilege to live off another man's labor.—Frans Bostrom, Washington.

At the recent elections in Norway the Socialists increased their representation in parliament from four to seven, with excellent prospects of securing three more seats at the second balloting.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

WORKING CLASS TOOLS OF RULING CLASS COERCION.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—A sequel to the Buckingham riot has developed in this city. Harry Stevens, a member of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, was drafted for service at the scene of the riot. Upon his return to the city, he resumed his quarters in his boarding house at 139 Albert street, but was quickly made aware of the fact that his presence was obnoxious to his fellow boarders, some seven in number, and members of the unions. He had hitherto been on good terms with them, but his service at the call of the government in assisting to suppress a labor strike was something that could not be tolerated, and his landlady was given the option of dismissing Stevens or losing the seven union men. She has accordingly requested him to quit and quit he must. She explained that there was no reason for requiring him to go other than his service at Buckingham.

Mr Stevens is employed as a case-maker at the Eclipse Manufaturing Company's, and is a friend of the labor movement. If there was a union for men in his line of work he says he would join its ranks. He asserts positively that his conduct in the regiment was by no means affected by his personal attitude toward the strikers.—Daily Press.

The above statement is quoted, not for its novelty, or rarity—such cases being increasingly common—but as being a highly typical one, and expressing in clear terms, the inherent antagonism that exists between the working and employing classes, and and the means employed by the latter, under all circumstances, to keep the former in subjection.

The fact cannot be over-estimated by the wage-slave class that their slavery is first made possible by their own ignorant political vote, and then maintained and enforced by their voluntary enrolment in those coercive forces, military, police, etc., which exist only for the maintenance of their own subjection, and its corrolary, the dominance, profit and privilege of the ruling class.

In the last analysis it is a literal fact that labor is performed at the point of the bayonet, and the man behind the bayonet is a working man when out of uniform, or drawn for permanent service from that class.

"But for bands, bricks and brass buttons there would be few soldiers." said Earnest Crosby; true enough. The tinsel and glamor of the thing, coupled with a little patronizing fraternity from a "gentleman officer," the chance to become a member of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, these, the thoughtless and feather-brained youth, full of vital energy, has nothing either in his experience or acquired knowledge to withstand, and sworn to surrender his will and convictions, if any, to his "superiors" he becomes the blind and pitiable tool of the oppressions of his own class.

Alone, the ruling class is as helpless in its coercion as in its exploitation. For both it depends on the aid of the working class.

One of the most cheering signs of a growing social sanity is the increasing disinclination of workers to put their necks in the yoke of a militarism under capitalist control. A working man soldier today is a supreme contradiction, a lie in unform.—S

COMPLETE CHANGE NEEDED.

The greatest crisis in the world's history it at present facing the people of all nations. Unrest is upon us and changes in conditions, social and economic, are inevitable. The man is both blind and deaf who does not realize the fact. The workingman is beginning to realize the part which he plays in the political game. Revolutionary Socialism, and not reform, will abolish this grafty capitalistic system. No reform can help you. What you need is a revolution.—Geo. Laviolette (Washington).

ABIDING FAITH SHAKEN.

Is it any wonder the workers are becoming a suspicious lot? and is it not about time the rank and file were carefully investigating the merits of so-called labor parties and "friends of labor" with political bees in their bonnets?

UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

* * * Re your query: "What is the matter with the typos?" I may say that the trouble is that some two hundred of them are working in the Government Printing Bureau and imagine they have a life-sit, and do not require the influence of organized labor or an I. T. U., card. However, they will find out their mistake before long.

Accept my thanks for the copies of the Western Clarion. I have read each carefully.

With my kindest regards and best wishes, I will conclude by hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you frequently.

Yours for the abolition of wage slavery . P. M. DRAPER.

PRINTERS ON W. F. M. OFFICERS.

The following resolution, introduced by Messrs. Belz and Koop, Chicago, was passed at the last annual convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs:

Whereas, The state administrations of Colorado and Idaho, evidently in collusion with the all-powerful mine owners' organization, have by a novel process of law unknown to the common American citizen, kidnapped in the dead of night, and incarcerated the leaders and officers of that steadfast organization, the Western Federation of Miners, under the false and damnable charge of murder; and,

Whereas, They are now denied either immediate trial or release on bonds under various subterfuges, evidently in accord with prearranged plans to put these men to death and their organization out of business; be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 16, at its regular meeting, demands of the state administration of the state of Idaho that these men, in compliance with their request, be given an immediate trial in the courts, or be, according to the process of law, released on bonds. Be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the international Typographical Union convention are hereby instructed to present these or similar resolutions at its next session at Colorado Springs.

THE ISSUE IS PLAIN.

Com. Ald. John Cloak, Bellingham, is again a standard-bearer for the Socialist Party in B. C.'s neighbor State, 42nd District, Washington. This time as State Senator. In a manifesto to the working-class, Com. Cloak says:

"The worker is again called upon to decide upon the kind of law he wishes enacted in the immediate future. The issues are plainly set forth by the contending political parties, and the truth so plainly stated that he who will may read and understand. The dominant class parties are bold in proclaiming their intention to encourage capital by giving it an advantage, and as there can be no advantage without a corresponding disadvantage it is plain that they intend to place a handicap upon labor. The Socialist party demands that the rock upon which the future government shall be built must be that of Truth, Justice and Equality. This can only be established by the working class, we therefore make our appeal to the worker to vote for his own emancipation."

THE MISSION OF THE SOCIALIST.

The Socialist Party as a political organization, is in the field asking for your votes for the avowed purpose of obtaining for the workers of all classes their economic independence of the capitalist class. Socialists proclaim that the working-class ever since the birth of civilization, have been held, in one way or other, as slaves to do the world's necessary labor, and that the time is now ripe for their complete independence of all classes. The Socialist movement is an anti-slavery movement, and it will not cease its work until every man is the equal in opportunity of every other man, politically and economically. Freedom for the working-class means freedom for everybody. The Socialist Party invites the aid of every one who feels with it that all mankind should be free. The working-class is especially urged to study the principles of Socialism. As a class, "you have everything to gain and nothing to lose but your chains.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

MOUNT SICKER, B. C.

Editor, News and Views:

These days it seems fashionable with the common or garden capitalistic sheet to flavor its daily output with something about Socialists, Socialism, or the doings of one to the undoing of the other. From the Red Sea to Persia, from hell to the Atlantic, it is ever thus and if anything in this world disgusts the man-up-a-tree, it is this same feeble attempt at wit on the part of the pimps of capitalism to decry the movement that is surely working out the freedom that will make their existence impossible. We have out to pick up our next morning or evening paper to read of what lots of tricks or outrages the socialists have been up to of late, and in the next issue of that same paper read how the old parties are working to defeat what our Ladysmith's neighbors choose to call the "Common Enemy.

Not long ago I chanced to pay a visit to a not unknown agricultural district, in which, years ago, I had a long list of acquaintances, but a believer in the faith was not to be found among them then; whereas now the subject of socialism is forever being discussed with the "gentlemen of the plow." While at times one is found who can lay calim to a fairly good understanding of the creed.

Ranchmen are—as a rule—the hardest class to approach on the subject. Perhaps they have something to lose. But an occasional convert is a good sign and will bring others to their senses in time.

One year ago this little camp could only lay claim to a bare half dozen who were alive to their own interests. Comrads Sibble came among them and, later, Com. Arnason, but with poor success, but it woke up a feud and for a time there was something doing. For a while not much progress was made. But the truth is strong, and now 'tis safe to say, the vote will be a different one to the last.

Another good sign is to be found among the strangers coming along looking for a market in which to sell labor power. Where in a few months past the new comers either did not interest themselves in politics, or else hugged some strange delusion, such as this new freak of which we hear so much of and will be called upon to hear **more** after yesterday's, (Oct. 29) gabfest in your city. Now, the market seeker will, in most cases, deliver himself of some remark indicating that he can see a few and just as likely admit later on that he has no vote. Same old tale, "not registered." In a great many cases the victim can not be blamed as chasing the elusive job takes him away from his "happy" home, and keeps him going at such a rate he can't find time.

But things are coming our way with a certainty, and it is not the coming that bothers us, 'tis the other fellow who throws the fit. The workers should enjoy his agony as much as he has enjoyed theirs, when he had them harnessed to a wheelbarrow for $1.10 per day.

Yours for the revolution,

JOHN RIKENSHONSH.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Mount Sicker, B. C., Oct. 24, 1906.

G. F. Gray, Esq., 29 Princess Avenue, Victoria B. C.,

Dear Sir and Brother,—We the officers and members of Mount Sicker Local 215, W. F. of M., in meeting assembled, to discuss the proposed new movement re workingman's politics, and as our views are asked for to be voiced in Vancouver on the 29th inst., we beg to submit the following resolution:

Whereas, there has been in existence in B. C. and Canada for some time past a workingman's political party, and said party has at present two members in the Provincial House, who by their actions have proven themselves to be the right kind of labor representatives, and

Whereas the platform of the aforementioned party is framed for the working class only:

Then be it by us resolved that

We view with distrust the forming of a second labor party, and consider it a well-laid scheme to assist the Conservative and Liberal parties in defeating any and all labor members next election:

And be it further resolved that this local extend its aid in assisting to office the candidtes of the only safe workingman's political party, the Socialist party of Canada:

And be it still further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine and the Western Clarion.

Respectfully submitted, Edwin Lee, Thos. C. Jones, Alex. Cameron, G. N. Morrison, J. Woodriff, committee.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

FROM NANAIMO, B. C.

Nanaimo, B. C., October 31.

Editor Western Clarion:

On Monday night there was a meeting of the dirty dozen, self-styled the "Liberal-Labor Party. They passed resolutions that the fight was now on between the Socialist and Liberal-Labor parties. There were present at the meeting Richard Booth, George Johnston, John McLean, Hugh Aiken, William McCallum, William Neave, Sam Wilcox and Ralph Smith, the great trade-unionist that rode around the streets with "His Honor" James Dunsmuir at the reception to "His Excellency" Earl Grey, in Nanaimo. The dirty dozen holds another meeting Saturday night. I will keep you posted.

Yours for the Revolution,

"AROUSE YE SLAVES."

Nanaimo, B. C., Nov. 6, 1906.

Editor Clarion,—Things are still moving over here. The local labor skates are in the agony of birth pangs trying to bring forth another "labor party." They have gone to the expense of publishing a pamphlet setting forth the awful doings of Comrades Hawthornthwaite and Williams re that Columbia & Western land grant matter. The revelations are, of course, horrible.

They held their first meeting on Oct. 29, and had from 10 to 14 present. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to combat the Socialists. This committee's task will be an easy one. An ad. was inserted in the morning glory (Herald) calling on all those who were opposed to Socialists to meet in the labor party rooms at a later date. Their second meeting was worse than the first, there being but nine present. They had an interesting time of it, however, as the evening was spent in committing to memory the heart-rending story of Hawthornthwaite and Williams' infamy in the C. & W. land grant case. Nearly all of those present have been after Hawthornthwaite, Williams and Manson, the member for Alberni, for some time to obtain for them some special privilege in the shape of a government-built road to mining claims they have somewhere in the interior of the island. Their antipathy against Hawthornthwaite and Williamst need not be considered as due to their failure to enlist the efforts of these two members in behalf of their road schemes. It is just merely a coincidence, nothing more.

Three or four or this "labor party" aggregation are petty bosses in the mine. No reflections upon their sincerity and integrity need be entertained. The balance are equally sincere and honorable "heelers" of Ralph Smith. This small but aromatic bunch is already doomed and damned. Their new ad. in the daily stench (Herald) this week calls upon all who are opposed to Hawthornthwaite to attend the meetings. It is confidently expected that this will not seriously lessen the attendance at future gatherings of this Spartan band.

Yours dodgastedly,

B. SMALL SPUDS.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

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

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

....The capitalist system gives to the capitalist an ever swell-ing stream of profits, and to the worker an ever-increasing measure of misery and degredation.

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

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

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

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

a. Thorough and democratic organisation and management of industry by the workers.

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby apply for membership in .....Local .....Socialist Party of Canada.

I recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a struggle for political supremacy, i.e., possession of the reins of government, and which necessitates the organization of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the capitalist class.

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

Applicant .....Address .....

Occupation .....Age .....Citizen .....

Admitted to Local ..... 190.....

.....Chairman .....Rec. Secry.

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2456 Westminster Ave. Mount Pleasant.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

As there is said to be 50,000 Hindus in Hong Kong awaiting transportation to British Columbia, it looks as though the terrible shortage of labor that is so crippling "our" development, would, in time, be wiped out. The poor, overworked and underpaid C. P. R. can also earn a few much needed dollars by bringing them over.

Work is for the horse, the mule, the ox, the ass, the machine and the wage-slave. The latter is the only one of the bunch, however, that has ever been known to hanker after it.

If the "dignity of labor" were an asset convertible into cash, it would afford a most excellent excuse for a reduction of wages.

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