"WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"

The Western Clarion

Published in the interests of the Working Class Alone.

THIS IS NUMBER 407. Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, January 12, 1907. Subscription Price PER YEAR $1.00

Library Legislative Assembly
JAN 14 1907
VICTORIA, B. C.

CLASS WAR IN LOCAL HOUSE

Record of Socialist Activity

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

It would be manifestly unfair to give a report of the record of the Socialist members in the Provincial House without referring to J. H. Hawthornthwaite's work previous to his joining the Socialist party. This is especially the case because immediately after his election in 1900 he, to judge from his public utterances, commenced a study of Scientific Socialism and soon after on the floor of the House emphatically declared that in Socialism alone lay the hope of the workers.

His first session was not an idle one as is proved by the fact that he introduced several amendments to the statutes, the most important of which was an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act providing that miners should not be allowed to work at the face unless in possession of a certificate of competency, and further providing that all petty bosses should undergo an examination showing their fitness for such positions. The object of the act was to prevent the employment of unskilled men, and so help to lessen the list of frightful coal mining disasters that had made British Columbia notorious the world over. It was also hoped by the introducer that the act would effectually prevent the employment of Chinese underground, because, owing to their lack of expert knowledge, these people have proved a fruitful source of danger. The government of the day (Dunsmuir government) after a sharp struggle upon the floor of the House adopted the measure, but the bill has proved a failure insofar as Chinese exclusion from the coal mines is concerned, for the simple reason that no government since its enaction has had the courage or desire to strictly enforce its provisions.

The Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, James Dunsmuir, flouts the law in this matter in his extensive mines at Cumberland, where hundreds of Chinese, Japanese, and, latterly, Hindus are employed.

Three years after the passage of this act Com. Williams drew attention to the fact that it was not being enforced, in a series of questions. However entrenched in an apparently impregnable position by his great wealth (unpaid product of his two thousand slaves) and backed up by the Dominion and Provincial Liberal parties, as well as by certain conservative members of the House, Dunsmuir, as yet laughs at the efforts of Socialist representatives to force him to comply with the laws of the land. But, nevertheless, this tyrant, who has waded to power through the sweat and blood of his toilers, will speedily find, that deprived of state power, he will stand revealed an ignorant, useless, parasite awaiting with abject fear his approaching final downfall.

In the revenue act of the year 1901, Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced and succeeded in carrying a palliative amendment dealing with exemptions to workers over sixty years of age. His motion to relieve all firemen "whether paid or volunteer, and all retired firemen who have served fifteen years," from payment of the poll tax was defeated. The Dunsmuir government brought down an "Act to authorize a loan of Five Million Dollars for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other important public works."

The vote on this is important in view of the stand taken by Oliver and other Liberals and Conservatives on the question of bonuses. Page 128, Journal, 1901.

For—

McInnes, Gilmore, Stables, Oliver, Neill, Brown, Martin, Munro, Kidd, Green, Houston, Hall, McPhillips, Helmcken, Turner, Dunsmuir, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Tatlow, Hayward, Garden, Fulton, Prentice, Wells, McBride, Murphy, Rogers, Hunter, Taylor, Dickie, Mounce. 33.

Against—

E. C. Smith, Hawthornthwaite, Curtis. 3.

In 1902 Mr. Hawthornthwaite took a more vigorous hold of the situation and introduced many important measures for the benefit of labor in this province. The following amendment to the Provincial Elections Act, which was carried, being worthy of note: "8. Polling day in any Riding shall be a public holiday, and every registered elector of the riding who is within the Riding on that day, and who is a workman or employee for hire, shall be allowed by his employer to be free from his employment on that day for at least four consecutive hours between the opening and closing of the poll, and every employer who offends against the provision without reasonable justification shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $100, to be recovered under the "Summary Convictions Act and Amendments." The same session Mr. Hawthornthwaite took up the fight for the engineers of the province and continued it down to the present year and has succeeded by persistent effort in carrying through the House most of the amendments required by them to the "Engineers Inspection Act." His first amendment on April 21, 1902, to allow engineers to operate plants of less horsepower than their certificates called for, was through crass stupidity, defeated by a vote of 15 to 13. The vote stood as follows. Page 74, Journals, 1902.

For—

McInnes, Gifford, McBride, E. C. Smith, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Green, Curtis, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Helmcken, Kidd. 13.

Against—

Gilmore, Oliver, Dunsmuir, Stables, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Prior, Wells, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie, Mounce. 15.

He next introduced a resolution dealing with the Settlers' Rights in the E. & N. Railway Belt, Vancouver Island, which resolution carried. The facts in this case are briefly as follows: Some two hundred settlers went upon this land previous to 1893 and located upon it in accordance with section II., "Terms of Union between British Columbia and Canada." They believed they were legally entitled to a crown grant for 160 acres of land in fee simple, i. e., a grant including coal, timber and base minerals. Upon the the Dunsmuirs obtaining possession of the belt these men were denied their rights and some were evicted, after years of residence and work. The E. & N. Railway Belt has now passed over to the C. P. R. Co., with the exception of the coal and iron, which are still reserved by James Dunsmuir. Mr. Hawthornthwaite has persistently followed up his fight in behalf of these poor settlers and finally in 1904 succeeded in getting a Bill through giving them their claims.

Dunsmuir is now fighting in the courts and the matter will be decided by the Privy Council in May next. The Settlers cases being asserted and defended at the expense of the province.

The "Workmen's Compensation Act" was introduced and carried through the House in that session, also, after a memorable fight.

Great hostility was evinced towards it, manufacturers declaring that its passage meant the destruction of industries in British Columbia.

This of course has not proved to be the case and many an u fortunate has reason to be thankful for its enactment. Mr. Sherman, of the U. M. W.of A., Fernie, has publicly stated that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. alone paid to dependents of workingmen killed, and to those injured in one year, over $30,000 by way of compensation. It also had the effect, so he stated, of reducing the percentage of accidents from 1 in 41 to 1 in 120 or thereabouts.

The following amendment to the "Trade Unions Act" was also introduced in 1902 by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. which so far as British Columbia is concerned sets aside the celebrated Taff Vale decision.

(A). "No trade union nor any combination of workmen or employees in British Columbia, nor the trustees of any such union or combination in their representative capacity shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act of commission or omission in connection with any strike, lock-out, or trade or labor dispute unless the members of such union or combination or its council, committee or other governing body acting within the authority or jurisdiction given such council, committee or other governing body by the rules, regulations or directions of such union or combination, or the resolutions or directions of its members resident in the locality or a majority thereof, shall have authorized, or shall have been a concurring party in, such wrongful act."

In connection with the subsidy acts for railroad construction, he introduced the following amendment with a view to hampering the employment of coolie labor.

"But during construction such rate of wages shall not be less than two dollars per day for the lowest grade of unskilled labor."

This was defeated in the following vote. Page 160, Journals, 1902.

For—

E. C. Smith, Oliver, Garden, Fulton, Curtis, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Murphy, McPhillips, Taylor, Kidd, Hawthornthwaite. 13.

Against—

McInnes, Stables, Hayward, Martin, Helmcken, Prentice, Eberts, A. W.Smith, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Hall, Rogers, Hunter, Dickie. 17.

In 1903 Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced an important act dealing with the Trades Union movement in B. C.

Section 5 reads: That an employer of labor who discriminates against anyone for joining or being a m mber of any trade union should be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars. This was defeated on the following vote:

For—

Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Curtis, Houston. 4.

Against—

Gilmore, Stables, E. C. Smith, Oliver, Clifford, Hayward, Garden, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Semlin, Taylor, Helmcken, Prentice, Prior, Eberts, McInnes, Dunsmuir, Rogers, Dickie, A. W. Smith, Mounce,, Ellison, Clifford, Kidd, Paterson, Wells. 29.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced several valuable amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act in this year and started his fight for the eight hour day from "bank to bank," also for a bi-weekly pay. Clause 3 of his bill dealt with the weight of coal, and 5 with responsibility of the company in constantly keeping a supply of timber in the "working places."

This bill was strangled by the government resorting to "adjournment tactics."

The following is a vote, taken from April 16th, 1903, Journals:

Hon. Mr. McInnes moved for adjournment of the debate which was carried on the following division:

For—

Gilmore, Stables, E. C. Smith, Neill, Hayward, Martin, Helmcken, Prentice, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Prior, Houston, Clifford, Wells, McInnes, Dunsmuir, Hall, Rogers, Dickie, Mounce. 20.

Against—

Oliver, Hawthornhtwaite, Gifford, Garden, Fulton, Munro, Green McBride, Semlin, McPhillips, Taylor, Kidd, Patterson. 13.

In 1903-4 the Socialist party gained footing in the local legislature. The following excerpts from the report of the party convention at Vancouver will show the work done by the comrades during the first session of the House:

(B). Com. Williams introduced into the House an amendment to the Elections' Act reducing the deposit required from candidates from $200 to $50. This was met by a counter proposal from Mr. McNiven, the "Liberal-Labor" representative of the Trades Unionists of Victoria, to the effect that the $200 deposit should not be remitted unless a candidate could secure a petition signed by at least fifteen per cent. of the voters on the list.

This amendment was palpably only introduced to give the so-called Liberal party an excuse to vote down Com. Williams' amendment. It could be of no possible use to a genuine labor party, as workingmen dare not, for fear of losing their work, sign any such petition, while on the other hand it could be used to great advantage by bullying employers to secure a cheap nomination for their miserable decoys.

The following is the vote on Com. Williams' amendment. It should prove instructive to workingmen throughout the country.

For: Williams, Hawthornthwaite, Davidson, McBride, Wilson, Ross, Hall, Wells, Oliver. Young, Gifford, Fraser—12.

Continued on Page Four

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 revolutionary working class.

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. The present economic system is based upon capitalist ownership of the means of production, consequently all the products of labor belong to the capitalist class. The capitalist is therefore master, the worker a slave.

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

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

The interest of the working class lies in the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working-class at the point of production. 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 interest between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

Progress of the Party

As, according to the biogenetic theory, the evolution of any given species of animal is epitomized in the prenatal stages of development of its progeny, so the growth of the Socialist movement in any part of the world is a sketch in miniature of the development of the movement the world over from its very inception.

First we have a sentimental humanitarianism, based on "Eternal Truth and Justice" and the inalienable "Rights of Man," an outgrowth of a tender-hearted realization of the fact that—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Arising from such a basis, it cannot but be ideological in its tendencies. Looking around him upon the misery and degradation of the workers and upon the bloated opulence and arrogance of the indolent, our humanitarian is forced to the conclusion that things are not as they should be. That there is reason to doubt the soundness of the dictum of Maitre Pangloss that "this is the best of all possible worlds." Forthwith he casts about him for a remedy. The lot of the workers is hard, ergo, it must be alleviated. To this end he, according as he is of an imaginative or of a practical turn of mind, proceeds either to build up in his imagination wondrous Utopias and sallies forth pen in hand to convince the world and his wife that so and so should they conduct their affairs. Or else formulates reforms and palliatives without number as things that the "masses" need. And this without ever so much as consulting the said masses or even seeking to ascertain in what degree they conform to their desires. Relying upon the innate altruism of the human race and upon the manifest justice and unimpeachable rationality of his theorems, our humanitarian is in no little measure disconcerted to meet with not only opposition of the bitterest from the classes but apathetic indifference from the masses themselves.

But adversity has its uses, and out of this disappointment is engendered that spirit of enquiry that leads in due time to a realization of the fact that there is somehow an irreconcilable conflict of interest between the classes and the masses, and that, before the support of the masses can be enlisted for it a proposition must hold out to them some reasonable hope of emancipation from their galling bondage and must offer to

Continued on Page Two

FACTS FOR PROLETARIANS

Pointers to Wage-Slaves

MANIFESTO.

Once more you are called upon to exercise your political rights in the election of a Provincial Parliament.

The opportunity is again afforded you of expressing your approval of industrial conditions as they are, or of pushing forward your demands for such changes in the administration of industry as will tend to conserve your interests as workingmen by rendering more certain your hold upon the means of employment and securing more comfortable conditions of living for yourselves and those dependent upon you.

That you may make no mistake in expressing your will upon election day it is necessary that you firmly fix in your mind a few facts that spring from the fundamental basis upon which present civilization has reared its social and industrial superstructure.

That basis is the present form of property in the means of wealth production, under which such property functions solely as a means whereby those in possession of it are enabled to command the services of the workers and take possession of the entire product of their labor.

A few of the facts that stand out in such bold relief as to render it almost impossible that they should escape your notice, are as follows:

The working class, the class to which you belong, produces all wealth that expresses itself in exchange values.

Food, clothing, shelter and the multitude of other things necessary to the comfort and well-being of human kind are the products of Labor, and of Labor alone.

Outside of the resources of the earth, which have been stored up by Dame Nature herself, no other factor enters into this production other than the mental and physical energy of the workers themselves.

As the working class thus fashions the resources of the earth into usable form for the satisfaction of human needs, it constitutes the only useful portion of human society.

Means of production (natural resources and machinery of industry) used for the purpose of enabling owners to command the services of non-owners and obtain possession of the wealth they create, are termed capital.

Capital, then, merely expresses the function of the particular form of property in the means of production out of which the relationship of employer and employee arises.

Under such form of property the owners are masters, the workers are slaves.

The power to command the services of laborers and appropriate the products of their labor is all there ever was, is, or can be to human slavery. Laborers create wealth, capitalists take it.

This exploitation or robbery of Labor is at one and the same time the source of all capital and the breath of life in its nostrils.

Under the rule of capital the workingman's power to labor is a thing for sale in the market.

He must sell it in order to perpetuate his existence.

As a thing, a commodity, for sale in the market its price is to a large extent determined by the number of workers as compared to the number of available jobs.

Under no circumstances can the worker expect to find employment unless a profit can accrue to the capitalist through his employment.

Under no circumstances can the worker retain employment, and thus secure sustenance for himself and those dependent upon him except by permission of some employer or employing concern.

The present masters of industry maintain their command of Labor and possession of its products solely through the instrumentality of the State.

By controlling its machinery they protect and defend their property rights in the means of production and hold the workers in subjection to their exploitation.

Their control of the powers of the State can only be held by permission of the workers.

Upon each recurring election day the workers are asked to extend such permission for another period.

They are asked to give consent to a continuation of their own exploitation.

They give their consent by electing to office men who are selected by capitalist interests to protect and defend the right of Capital to suck profit from the quivering flesh of Labor.

With all of their voluminous vocabulary of high-sounding phrases to the contrary notwithstanding, the political representatives of capital stand for the maintenance of that right.

Upon that basis all capitalist institutions rest.

You workingmen of British Columbia are to be again asked to give assent to your own robbery.

On February 2 you will be requested by the interests that live and thrive upon your exploitation to elect the men selected by those interests to go to Victoria and for another period rivet the chains of slavery upon your limbs.

The support of the political interests of capital means nothing short of this to you.

Labor can never obtain for itself any greater security in its means of living until it ceases the folly of giving political allegiance to the master class.

Capitalists are few, workers are many.

By withdrawing their political support from the master class and using it in their own behalf the workers can bring to an end the brutal exploitation that has been practiced upon them for centuries, by striking down the economic dominion of capital and securing to themselves the products of their own labor.

With no men of your own in the legislative chambers you are bound hand and foot by your capitalist masters, and forced to submit to the merciless exploitation practiced upon you under the wage system.

With a strong contingent of your own men in the legislature you have a safeguard against the more brutal exactions of your capitalist masters.

With the control of government which must come to the working class once its members are awakened to the interests of Labor and use their political power to make those interests good, will come the end of capitalist rule and Labor's enslavement.

It is the mission of Labor to effect its own deliverance from bondage to capital.

An excellent start has already been made in British Columbia.

In the last three sessions of the Provincial House, three men, Hawthornthwaite, Williams and Davidson, have stood like a stone wall in defence of the interests of Labor as against those of capital.

If you workers of B. C. do your duty to yourselves and your class the result of the pending election will be to appreciably augment the force that has been so valiantly upholding your interests against the encroachments of the masters who rule over you.

A few facts have been stated.

They are easy to grasp.

The case is plain.

It is now up to you.

Will you be men thirsting for freedom, or slaves hugging your chains.

SLOCAN MINERS LINE UP.

Sandon, B. C., Jan. 6, 1907.

Editor Western Clarion:

Dear Sir,—You will be glad to hear that we have finally crossed the Rubicon. Yesterday at a convention held in New Denver, B. C., the working men of this riding nominated Mr. Wm. Davidson as a straight Socialist to contest this riding in the forthcoming provincial elections. I am instructed to request you to publish the following resolution.

Yours sincerely,
PERCY W. JOHNSTON.

Resolution.

Resolved, that this convention of delegates representing the workingmen of the Slocan riding of the West Kootenay electoral district, do here adopt the platform and principles of the Socialist Party of Canada, and pledge the candidate nominated by this convention, in the event of his election, to support that platform and party.

ANTHONY SHILLAND,
Chairman.
PERCY W. JOHNSTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CATCH ON?

If financially you belong to the working class, and

Socially you belong to the working class, and

Industrially you belong to the working class, and

Historically you belong to the working class, and

In habits you belong to the working class, and

In opportunities you belong to the working class, and

Practically you belong to the working class, and

In destiny you belong to the working class,

Then—

LOGICALLY you—at least you—belong organically to the working class political party COMMITTED TO THOSE DOCTRINES THAT WILL SET YOU FREE.

We must think like men and be free or we must surrender like slaves and (union or no union, strike or no strike) be forever starved into submitting to THE TYRANNICAL PROGRAM OF CAPITALISM:

Toil, toil, toil, toil, toil—for cheap clothes, cheap food, cheap shelter and cheap furniture, and be forever socially snubbed, scorned and damned for our lack of leisure, culture and cash.—Mental Dynamite.

Do you think that a large increase in the population of B. C. will be good for you as a worker? If so, why don't you go back East where there is already a large population?

The Western Clarion

Published every Saturday in the interests of the working class alone at the Office of the Western Clarion, Flack Block basement, 165 Hastings Street, Vancouver B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
$1.00 PER ANNUM
Strictly in Advance.

Yearly subscription cards in lots of fi or more, 75 cents each.

Bundles of 5 or more copies, for a period of not less than three months, at the rate of one cent per copy per issue.

Advertising rates on application.

If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

In making remittance by cheque, exchange must be added. Address all communications and make all money orders payable to

THE WESTERN CLARION
Box 836,
Vancouver, B. C.

LABOR PRINTING TRADES UNION ADVT. COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C.

408 Watch this label on your paper. If this number is on it, your subscription expires the next issue.

Saturday, January 12, 1907.

THIS ISSUE.

The Western Clarion is practically given over this week to the provincial executive committee of the Socialist Party in British Columbia for the purpose of giving as wide a circulation as possible to matter that is of particular concern during the present campaign. Much of the contents of this number is devoted to the history of the party in this province, and the career of its elected representatives in the legislature at Victoria.

Though space will not admit of going as fully into details as should be done, still the information given relating to doings in the provincial house during the last few sessions should prove invaluable to the earnest and well meaning workingman who desires to avoid losing his head during the present campaign, in spite of the tirades of abuse and falsification that will be spewed forth by the political tools of the class that lives and thrives by sucking the blood of Labor.

Let every workingman into whose hands a copy of this issue may fall carefully digest its contents. Let him take particular note of the attitude taken by the Socialist representatives in the house, and the line of action they have followed in dealing with matters having a bearing upon the interests of the working class. If he does so he will be rendered impervious to the blandishments of capitalist politicians and boosters.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Socialism may be briefly defined as the enunciation of the logical conclusions drawn from a study of human society, its origin and development, its function and the laws that govern and direct it.

It is a subject so vast that within the limits of so brief an article more than a mere sketch is manifestly impossible.

To those wishing to further investigate the subject, literature on any and every phase of the question is procurable through the party.

Here nothing more will be attempted than to outline the main points and point the conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

The greatest motive force of life is the desire to live. Under its compelling influence all living forms are moulded. All that lives must conform to the means whereby it gains its living, or perish. To this law man himself must bow.

The great characteristic that differentiates man from other animals is his faculty of using tools. In the vigorous language of Carlyle, "Man is a tool-using animal. Weak in himself, and of small stature, he stands on a basis, at most, for the flattest soled, of some half square foot, insecurely enough; has to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him. Feeblest of bipeds! Three quantals are a crushing load for him; the steer of the meadow tosses him aloft, like a waste rag. Nevertheless he can use Tools, can devise Tools; with these the granite mountain melts into light dust before him; he kneads glowing iron, as if it were soft paste; seas are his smooth highway, winds and fire his unwearying steeds. Nowhere do you find him without Tools; without Tools he is nothing, with Tools he is all."

By means of tools he has emancipated himself from brutedom; and by tools has his destiny since been ruled. Until today he is become largely the slave of the Tool, a mere accessory to a machine.

From the rude club and lever of the primitive savage, tools have evolved to the present gigantic machinery of production. And parallel with, and compelled by, their development has been the development of the human race.

Of the primitive savage, and the later barbarian, little need be said. With them organised society was but little developed or not at all. In horde, clan or tribe, they lived largely by the chase and upon such products as nature supplied at first hand, until compelled by the precariousness of such an existence to domesticate animals and cultivate to some extent the soil in order to obtain a measure of security in the means of life. They developed their tools to meet their new requirements and as their wants increased this compelled still further development of them. With this their intellectual and moral progress was forced to keep pace.

At length man's development reached a stage where he could produce more than was necessary to supply his own wants, and the world was now prepared for the advent of slavery. Previously it had been necessary to kill any prisoners taken in battle, often even to eat them. To keep them alive would necessitate feeding them. But now when a man could by his labor produce more than he consumed, it became profitable to enslave him. To compel him to toil that his master might reap the benefit.

The advent of slavery is undoubtedly the most momentous occurrence in history. For upon slavery have all kingdoms, empires and civilizations been founded. Here for the first time was the class line drawn, and drawn just where it stands today, the line between master and slave, between exploiter and exploited. The chattel slaves, owned by their masters, toiled in those masters' fields and tended their herds, producing wealth in a quantity more or less great according to the industrial development of the times. Wealth that belonged, of course, not to those whose toil produced it, but to those who owned the toilers, the tools and the resources of nature. Of this wealth the slaves received sufficient to maintain them in working condition and to reproduce another generation of slaves to take their places. The rest went to the masters to maintain them in wasteful luxury and barbaric splendor. Naturally, as the number of slaves increased, surplus wealth increased, and at the same time, the stronger crushing out the weaker, the master class proportionately decreased. Wealth concentrated into fewer and fewer hands. On the one hand luxury and indolence sapped the virility of the master. On the other poverty and degradation crushed out the last spark of manhood in the slave. And so civilization after civilization perished. For no civilization founded on any form of slavery can endure.

Today the term slave is an epithet and is generally used to denote the chattel slave alone. This is incorrect. The fact of the matter is that whoso is forced to work for a master and to surrender to him the product of his toil is a slave. This is the condition of the wage worker of today, and a slave he is just as much as any thrall or bondman that ever wore collar of brass. Indeed in one respect his lot is infinitely worse than that of the chattel slave.

Just as today the owner of a horse must exercise some care in keeping his beast in good condition, must display a certain solicitude for his health, so the owner of the chattel-slave was compelled to accord to him such treatment as should keep him in good working condition so as to get out of him as much work as possible, and, in sickness, to procure him such medical attention as was available lest the slave die and he be put to some considerable loss and expenditure of money to replace him. Not so under the present system of slavery. Should a wage-worker become inefficient through sickness or age, or should he fall a victim to one of the numberless industrial accidents or suffer a natural death, it is a matter of little concern to his master who can easily find in the labor market another willing slave to take his place.

"Britons never, never shall be slaves," the song boastfully says; but the truth is that, ever since slavery first became practicable, Britons never, never have been free. Nor has the real abolition of slavery ever been possible until now. Aristotle, probably the most encyclopaedic mind of any age, has said truly enough that slavery was necessary until such time as man should harness to his service the forces of Nature. That this time is now at hand and how it has come about we shall presently see.

Under the system of chattel-slavery conditions had been gradually changing.

The resources of the earth, as known to the ancients, were at length brought to the highest pitch of development possible under that industrial system. And to such an extent had countries become settled and populated that it became no longer necessary to keep watch and ward over the slave class as escape was now virtually impossible. Thus the way was clear for a new and more efficient and economical system of production. And so serfdom came into existence. Under it the slave no longer belonged directly to a master, but was attached to the land; was, in fact, part of the estate. As the estate passed from hand to hand the serf went with it. To the serf was apportioned a parcel of land just sufficient to provide his necessities. Part of his time he could work on this to produce for himself and his family the necessaries of life. Part of his time he must work upon the lands of his feudal lord in order to maintain him and his retainers. Virtually the serf was in the same position as the chattel-slave. Upon the product of his unpaid toil the chivalry of the middle ages bourgeoned and bloomed. Knights, kings and conquerors attained to fame and glory in wars and crusades. The humble serf paid the bills.

As under the system of chattel slavery the way had been prepared for serfdom; so within feudal society were being laid the foundations of a system that would presently replace it. Feudal chivalry having reached full bloom, began to decay; luxury and idleness sapped the virility of the nobles. Meanwhile the, to them, despised bourgeoisie (literally, townsmen) were gaining wealth and power. The discovery of new countries, continents and trade routes gave an impetus to trade and commerce that filled the coffers of the merchants, and at the same time compelled the further development of the industries of the day to meet the demands of the new found markets. With this development the ruling class of the time, the feudal lords were by no means in sympathy. Trade and commerce they despised. And in the progress and prosperity of the bourgeosie they scented danger to their own rule. Their interests were to conserve that system of which they were the beneficiaries. To this end they bent all their energies, and sought to clog the wheels of progress by means of legislation that would arrest the development of industry. Against this the bourgeosie the embryo capitalist class rebelled. With what not they rallied the workers to their cause and overthrew at length the feudal system. This was the Revolution, this wresting of the reins of government from the hands of the beneficiaries of one industrial system by the representatives of another. This was accomplished in some countries gradually, in others suddenly and with great bloodshed, according to the industrial development of the country and the resisting capacity of its rulers.

Freed from the trammels of feudalism, industry now reared her head and began to assert her power. With increased markets, with increased facilities for transportation, came improved methods, and improved machinery.

Now dawned the age of the Giant Tool, the great wonder-worker of today, overshadowing the earth; man, beside it, dwarfed into pigmy insignificance, dominated by it, organized by it. Whereas of old the peasant exchanged the product of his toil with the artisan, the potter with the weaver, each finishing practically his product, each a specialist in his own line, today no industrial worker can say, "This I made." Each product passes through many hands, often many lands. Silks grown in China, woven in Massachusetts, sewed into a gown in Paris, worn in a Persian harem. The world's workers toiling collectively to dress a Sultan's favorite. Specialists, indeed; but as ratchets and pawls are specialists, each doing a fractional task. The skilled mechanic giving way to the machine-tender, the man to the woman, the woman to the child.

And parallel with this change in the process of production has been the change in the ownership of the tools. From individual labor to collective labor, from ownership by the individuals of a class to ownership by the class collectively; from master to firm, from firm to company, to corporation, to the giant trust of today. So that now no one owner can say this machine is mine, but only that he with others owns it.

And now again history repeats itself. As the slave owner and the feudal lord outlived their usefulness and were cast aside, so the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class, have fulfilled their historic mission, have ceased to be longer a useful factor in society, are become indeed a huge incumbrance and their doom is sealed. The Handwriting is already on the Wall. The master of the factory at least directed the industry. The shareholder knows only of the industry that it pays so much per cent. per annum.

The way is now cleared for a new order—more efficient, more economical.

As each older system nurtured on its breast the progeny that was to slay it, so has capitalism done also. It has socialized production and so organized the workers to toil collectively, to think collectively, presently to act collectively. Forced by stern necessity they must own collectively that which they use collectively.

As soon as a society fails to provide for the wants of the race that society is ripe for overthrow. The workers are beginning to see that they produce wealth more than sufficient to supply the reasonable wants of all mankind and yet their portion is indeed a meagre one. Whereas of old famines had occurred because there was a scarcity, today famines occur because there is a superfluity. Truly a strange contradiction. Well may the worker ask himself why this is. The reason is not far to seek, nor difficult to under tand.

The wage-slave of today receives exactly what the chattel-slave and serf received, the cost of his keep. As we have seen slavery could only exist where the slave produced more than the cost of his keep. So it is with the wage-slave: unless the value of his product is greater than the wage he receives he cannot be employed. But with the modern machinery of wealth production he can produce such a huge volume of wealth that it becomes a gigantic problem to get rid of it, for with the pittance, he receives it is manifestly impossible that he can buy it back. All the producer can consume is the equivalent of the wage he receives. The difference between what he produces and what he consumes is surplus wealth, "surplus value." With the further improvement of machinery and the closer concentration of industry, the volume of this surplus increases and the number of workers required decreases. The value of this wealth can only be realized by its disposal to a consumer. Towards this end every effort of the capitalist class is bent.

But in spite of all their efforts the surplus continues to accumulate till at last the granaries and warehouses are full to bursting. The wheels of production are clogged by an overflow of products, and must stop till such time as the surplus is got rid of. Factory after factory must shut down. Thousands are thrown out of employment. Hunger stalks through the land and claims its victims by the thousand. Periodically this occurs, each succeding occurrence bringing greater misery to the workers, each recovery being more difficult. At least no more avenues for the escape of the surplus remain. The crisis becomes chronic instead of intermittent. Recovery is impossible. The system must perish. The working class roused from their lethargy by the rude hand of necessity must awake to a realization of their mission, and, wresting the powers of state from the hands of an incapable ruling class, take possession of the machinery of production and thus be masters of their own product, free men at last. Surrendering to no man the fruits of their labor, truckling to none for permission to live.

The condition laid down by Aristotle is fulfilled. The forces of Nature are harnessed. Slavery, no longer necessary, will soon be impossible. Then at last shall man triumph over the Tool, and so over his own destiny. Then indeed will the seas be "his smooth highway, winds and fire his unwearying steeds."

Both Liberals and Conservatives are pledged to defend the present system of property in the means of wealth production, with its profits for masters and wages for slaves. Put the question to the speakers of either gang and watch them squirm. However verbose they may be in trying to explain it away they dare not deny it.

The working man practically owns nothing but his labor-power, and this he is forced to sell in order to obtain his sustenance. When he cannot sell it he can pawn his shirt if he has been previously lucky enough to accumulate one.

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

Continued From Page One

them something more than a charitable dole.

And by these devious ways we at length arrive, after much bickering by the wayside and an expenditure of words, which, were they costly would be ruinous, at a clear understanding of the structure of the social organism, and of its logical development and ultimate outcome.

That the above is a correct outline of the growth of the movement in general, a brief examination of its history will show.

A better review of the earlier stages of its development is hard to find than the following passages from Frederick Engels:

"A communism, ascetic, denouncing all the pleasures of life, Spartan, was the first form of the new teaching. Then came the three great Utopians: Saint Simon, to whom the middle-class movement, side by side with the proletarian, still had a certain significance; Fourier; and Owen, who in the country where capitalist production was most developed, and under the influence of the antagonisms begotten of this, worked out his proposals for the removal of class distinction systematically and in direct relation to French materialism.

"One thing is common to all three. Not one of them appears as a representative of the interests of that proletariat, which historical development had, in the meantime, produced. Like the French philosophers, they do not claim to emancipate a particular class to begin with, but all humanity at once. Like them, they wish to bring in the kingdom of reason and eternal justice, but this kingdom, as they see it, is as far as heaven from earth, from that of the French philosophers.

"For, to our three social reformers, the bourgeois world, based upon the principles of these philosophers, is quite as irrational and unjust, and, therefore, find its way to the dust-hole quite as readily as feudalism and all the earlier stages of society. If pure reason and justice have not, hitherto, ruled the world, this has been the case only because men have not rightly understood them. What was wanted was the individual man of genius, who has now arisen and who understands the truth. That he has now arisen, that the truth has now been clearly understood, is not an inevitable event, following of necessity in the chain of historical development, but a mere happy accident. He might just as well have been born 500 years earlier, and might then have spared humanity 500 years of error, strife, and suffering."

* * *

"The Utopians' mode of thought has for a long time governed the Socialist ideas of the nineteenth century, and still governs some of them. Until very recently all French and English Socialists did homage to it. The earlier German Communism, including that of Weitling, was of the same school. To all these Socialism is the expression of absolute truth, reason, and justice, and has only to be discovered to conquer all the world by virtue of its own power. And as absolute truth is independent of time, space, and of the historical development of man, it is a mere accident when and where it is discovered. With all this, absolute truth, reason, and justice are different with the founder of each different school. And as each one's special kind of absolute truth, reason, and justice is again conditioned by his subjective understanding, his conditions of existence, the measure of his knowledge and his intellectual training, there is no other ending possible in this conflict of absolute truths than that they shall be mutually exclusive one of the other. Hence, from this nothing could come but a kind of eclectic, average Socialism, which, as a matter of fact, has up to the present time dominated the minds of most of the Socialist workers in France and England. Hence, a mish-mash allowing of the most manifold shades of opinion; a mish-mash of such critical statements, economic theories, pictures of future society by the founders of different sects, as excite a minimum of opposition; a mish-mash which is the more easily brewed the more the definite sharp edges of the individual constituents are rubbed down in the stream of debate, like rounded pebbles in a brook.

"To make a science of Socialism, it had first to be placed upon a real basis."

* * *

"The Socialism of earlier days certainly criticized the existing capitalistic mode of production and its consequences. But it could not explain them, and, therefore, could not get the mastery of them. It could only simply reject them as bad. The more strongly this earlier Socialism denounced the exploitation of the working-class, inevitable under Capitalism, the less able was it clearly to show in what this exploitation consisted and how it arose. But for this it was necessary—(1) to present the capitalistic method of production in its historical connection and its inevitableness during a particular historical period, and therefore, also, to present its inevitable downfall; and (2) to lay bare its essential character, which was still a secret. This was done by the discovery of surplus-value. It was shown that the appropriation of unpaid labor is the basis of the capitalist mode of production and of the exploitation of the worker that occurs under it; that even if the capitalist buys the labor-power of his laborer at its full value as a commodity on the market, he yet extracts more value from it than he paid for; and that in the ultimate analysis this surplus-value forms those sums of value from which are heaped up the constantly increasing masses of capital in the hands of the possessing classes. The genesis of capitalist production and the production of capital were both explained."

* * *

Leaving now this sketch of the growth of Socialist thought and turning to that which more immediately concerns us—the development of the movement in Canada—we find that its course has been in many respects similar.

The first attempt at a crystalization of the sentiment against both the old political parties of capitalism in Canada was probably centered in Toronto about eleven years ago. George Wrigley and G Weston Wrigley, as publishers of "Citizen and Country," with the assistance of others, formulated the Canadian Socialist League, several branches being organized throughout Ontario and a few in the Territories and B. C. While this organization was short on knowledge of economics, still it must be admitted it did some good, if only by the circulation of literature, and Citizen and Country at least kept the comrades throughout all Canada informed as to each other's efforts.

In 1901 the Vancouver League or Local was converted into a provincial executive committee, with Ernest Burns as secretary-treasurer. With a $50 donation towards an organization tour for B. C. from the Ontario comrades, J. Cameron toured the province and established some eight or ten Locals of the Socialist Party of British Columbia, including three or four leagues already existing. But outside of Vancouver very little propaganda work was carried on by any of these, except the distribution of literature.

During the miners' big strike for the eight-hour day in the Kootenays, R. P. Pettipiece was conducting the publication of the Lardeau Eagle, at Ferguson, B. C. Owing to the vigorous stand taken on behalf of the miners, and its Socialistic tendencies, the Eagle was made the official organ of the newly-formed B. C. S. P.

Soon after, in 1902, negotiations between Coms. Pettipiece and Wrigley, resulted in the disposal of the Eagle, and the removal of Citizen and Country from Toronto to Vancouver to voice the claims of the party to-be. It appeared in July, 1902, as the Canadian Socialist.

With no press in Toronto the idealistic movement of Ontario just naturally petered out.

At about this period considerable confusion reigned and discussion ensued within Socialist ranks in British Columbia as to the potency of their adopted platform, which read as follows:

1. Direct legislation.
2. Proportional representation.
3. Abolition of property qualification for voters and candidates in municipal election.
4. Abolition of system of cash deposits for candidates at provincial elections.
5. Adult suffrage.
6. A minimum wage law, fixing wages at not less than $2 per day for adults.
7. Reduction of hours of labor in all trades to forty-four per week.
8. All coal mines to be owned and operated by the province, in the interests of the people.
9. Graduated land tax, similar to New Zealand law.
10. Free medical attendance to all needing such.
11. Scientific and practical management of fisheries, forests, and waterways, in the interests of the province.
12. Employment of unemployed labor on useful productive work.
13. Extension of powers of municipalities.
14. The education of children under 14 years of age to be free, secular, and compulsory. Text books, meals and clothing to be supplied to children out of public funds when necessary.
15. Municipalization and public control of the liquor traffic.
16. Abolition of poll and personal property tax.
17. No more bonusing private individuals or corporations, with land grants or cash subsidies.

It was generally agreed that something more in line with the international movement was necessary, and definite action was left for a provincial convention to settle.

The "official organ" by this time had experienced sufficient vicissitudes, common to all such, to cut it down to a one-man shop—leaving Com. Pettipiece sole owner of the Western Socialist.

In the meantime the idealistic basis upon which the Ontario Socialist League was founded proved to be too indefinite a proposition upon which to build a party to cope with the more highly developed capitalism of British Columbia. A difference of opinion arose within the party resulting in the Nanaimo comrades withdrawing and promptly organizing the "Revolutionary Socialist Party, with branches at Northfield, Ladysmith and Vancouver. They also secured control of an anaemic Nanaimo labor paper known as the Clarion.

In the fall of 1902 a bye-election occurred in North Nanaimo riding, caused by W. W. B. McInnes accepting a portfolio in the Prior government. McInnes, who was known as the ablest capitalist campaign orator in British Columbia, was backed by every government employee and by the Nanaimo and Dunsmuir coal corporations, briefly by the master class and its toadies, heelers and henchmen. Into this sort of a fight the Revolutionary Socialist Party projected its first candidate, a totally unknown man, Comrade Parker Williams, a Nanaimo miner.

The battering-ram effects of sound economic teachings were speedily felt by the master class in this campaign. The roar of the revolutionary artillery of the proletariat was unmistakable in the result of the poll. Parker Williams polled about 40 per cent. of the vote. This, allied with the fact that J. H. Hawthornthwaite, at this time holding a seat in the Provincial House as an Independent Labor representative from Nanaimo, had espoused the Socialist cause, thus in a large measure removing the popular idea of its abstract nature, and making it a matter of practical politics, served as a warning to the corporations to henceforth refrain from trusting the political lives of their most useful lieutenants to the mining sections of Vancouver Island. The next time McInnes ran for a seat in the House he discreetly did his stunt in Alberni riding an out-of-the-way and scatteringly populated district, as yet untouched by the revolutionary storm.

During the fall of 1902, delegates from the two wings of the Socialist Party in British Columbia met in convention at Vancouver. The result of this convention was the adoption of the clear cut revolutionary program of the Vancouver Island comrades. The word "Revolutionary" was dropped from the party name and the "Socialist Party of British Columbia" stepped into the ring to conquer for the proletariat the control of the industrial life of the province. Its field of activity was now to extend beyond the narrow limits of Nanaimo and Ladysmith. It was to carry its message to the uttermost parts of the province and awaken the workers to the struggle for freedom.

Early in 1903 the U. B. R. E. strike occurred in Vancouver. This was shortly followed by strikes in the Ladysmith and Cumberland mines. Fearing the vigorous growth of the Socialist Party, the notorious Ralph Smith, who had wormed himself into the Dominion House of Commons upon his professed loyalty to Labor while secretly and silently serving the interests of the Nanaimo Coal Corporation and similar piratical bands, seized upon these strikes as a pretext and induced the Ottawa government to appoint a commission, ostensibly to enquire into the cause of "Labor Disputes" in British Columbia. Subsequent events proved this commission to be practically an inquisition for the purpose of providing the corporation with sufficient excuse to discriminate against those of their employees who were Socialists. How willing the commissioners were to do their part of the nefarious business is well shown by the following quotation from the Official Report: "The latter (the Revolutionary Socialist) is ever compassing the embarrassment or ruin of the employer." No blacker lie than this has ever stood over the signature of a Canadian judge. Of the other commissioner, a parson with political ambitions, little need be said.

But even these well fed and well paid gentlemen were compelled to admit, in closing their report, that the "labor problem was incapable of final solution. . . . as long as present civilization endures." All of which is undoubtedly true.

During the U. B. R. E. strike the Nanaimo Clarion was merged with the Western Socialist and publication was henceforth continued under the name of the Western Clarion. But the time had not yet arrived which was to assure support to an organ advancing the revolutionary ideas of a working class enthused with aspirations for its emancipation from the chains of wage-servitude. The organizing of a limited liability company and various other means were resorted to in order to finance the paper, but it was forced to suspend publication at the end of 1903.

The result of the provincial election in the fall of 1903 was the triumphant election of J. H. Hawthornthwaite in Nanaimo and Parker Williams in Newcastle ridings. Ernest Mills came within a few votes of being likewise successful at Greenwood, and there is more than a suspicion to justify the assumption that his defeat was even then accomplished only by fraud. Good showings were made in other ridings where Socialist candidates were run. The results were in general satisfactory and served to show the capitalists that the movement that had already proved so threatening to them around the coal districts on Vancouver Island was stubbornly spreading throughout the province. The foul policy of the Dunsmuir and other interests in driving the miners of Nanaimo and Ladysmith off the island had only resulted in spreading the infection to parts hitherto unaffected. Those workers who have been brought in to take their places are found to be as bad, or in many cases even worse, than those driven out.

Mention of the result of the election of 1903 cannot be passed by without reference to William Davidson, who was returned as a Labor representative by the miners of Slocan. Being a genuine labor man, earnest and honest in his efforts to find relief for his class from the terrible exactions of their capitalist oppressors, he was not long in discovering, upon entering the house at Victoria, that the only party with which he could affiliate in the interest of the workers was the Socialist Party. During the succeeding three sessions, though adhering, and holding himself amenable to his own local organization, he worked faithfully and earnestly with the two Socialist representatives in pushing forward the various labor measures brought before the house. By his every act he proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the miners of Slocan made no mistake in selecting him to further their interests in the Provincial Legislature. They will make no mistake by again placing their mandate in his hands.

In the Dominion election of 1904 five candidates were run and, though none were elected, a good showing was made.

At the end of 1904 a convention was held, whereat the party decided to spread itself into the rest of the Dominion, and became the Socialist Party of Canada. Since that considerable progress has been made, more especially within the last year in British Columbia.

In January, 1905, the Clarion reappeared under its present management, and has since, with the assistance of the job plant, succeeded in keeping afloat. For this credit is in no small measure due to the untiring efforts of its subhustler, Com. Harry Sibble, who, inspired by a desire to push forward the cause, found in this field an outlet for his energies. The Clarion has undeniably had no inconsiderable influence upon the propaganda, and has done much to crystalize the Socialist sentiment and place it upon a sound and logical basis of economic fact.

During the transition from the humane sentimentalism of the League to the aggressive materialism of the Party, there had been brief periods of inactivity. But the march of events and the development of industry was bringing the class struggle ever more clearly before the workers. No event has served to bring home the lesson more forcibly than the bare-faced kidnaping of Moyer Haywood and Pettibone by the collusion of the governors of Idaho and Colorado, at the instance of the Mine Owners' As-

(Continued on page three.)

PARTY MATTERS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Present—Comrades Stebbings, McKenzie, Pritchard, Pettipiece, Kingsley and the Secretary.

Minutes read and aproved.

Correspondence dealt with from Dawson, Y. T., Claresholm and Winnipeg locals.

The sum of $100 was donated to the B. C. Provincial Executive Committee for use in the election campaign.

A warrant was ordered drawn for $2 to the Western Clarion for advertising space.

Receipts.

B. C. Prov. Exec. Com.—Stamps and Supplies	$35.00
Winnipeg local—Stamps and Supplies	$7.00
Dawson local—Stamps and Supplies	$11.00
	$53.00

J. G. MORGAN, Secy.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular business meeting, January 6. Present—Comrades Stebbings, Pritchard, Morgan, Pettipiece and the Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Charter applications received from Mara and Gabriola Island and charters granted.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals Revelstoke, Phoenix, Greenwood, Rossland, Kelowna, Summerland, Squamish and Fernie.

Re election in Richmond riding, Squamish local having nominated Com. Kilby, the committee agreed to guarantee $25 of the deposit.

Secretary announced that the services of Com. Mortimer had been secured as organizer and that he would arrive at Fernie on or about the 12th.

Warrant ordered drawn for $100 to Com. Mortimer for organizing expenses.

Secretary reported that Com. Seney had made a trip to Van Anda to assist Com. Cartwright in his campaign. His expenses being $5.50. Warrant ordered drawn for same.

Receipts.

Fernie local—Stamps and Supplies	$4.80
Vancouver local—Stamps and Supplies	$5.75
Mara Charter Fee	$7.00
Gabriola Island Charter Fee	$7.00
Campaign Fund	$2.00
Total	$26.55

Warrants ordered drawn for the following amounts:

To J. T. Mortimer	$100.00
L. E. Seniy	5.50
Dom. Exec. Com., Stamps	10.00

Adjournment.

CENTRAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$53.50
Homeless Wage Slave	1.00
Two Clarion Subs	1.00
Total	$55.50

Forward all contributions to Provincial Secretary.

D. G. McKENZIE, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LOCAL, NO. 1

Regular business meeting January 7. Comrade Stebbings in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Geo. Syvatuck admitted to membership. Warrants ordered drawn for the following sums:

Headquarters rent	$10.00
Coal	2.85
Dues, stamps and supplies	5.75
Literature Agent	18.65
Total	$37.25

Local ordered 6,000 copies of campaign edition of the Clarion.

Com. Johnson offered a sewing machine to be raffled in aid of the campaign fund. Com. Pratt offered a cigarette case, value $5.00, for second prize. Offers accepted, and Comrades Garvie, Leah and MacLachlan appointed a raffle committee.

Receipts:

Literature sales	$18.65
Dues	16.50
Donation	4.45
Total	$35.60

Adjourament.

CAMPAIGN FUND!

Previously acknowledged	$89.85
Leeds	2.00
J. Lee	1.00
T. Ruff	1.00
J. Kline, Dawson	5.00
Rob. Smith	2.00
E. Clough	1.00
J. Pearson	1.00
J. Donovan	.50
A. Laing	1.00
John Neelands	5.00
Geo. Syvatuck	1.00
Fred Phillips	3.00
Worker, per Leeds	1.00
Jack Walton	5.00
H. Allan	2.00
Friend, per Leeds	.50
S B., per Leeds	1.00
Collected at Grand	24.20
Ernest Burns	5.00
Leeds, per Bills	2.00
J. S. B.	5.00
R. W., per Clarion	5.00
W. B. Ross	2.00
D. P. Mills	1.00
Fred Perry	10.00
T. Beamish	5.00
J. Johnston	10.00
H. Madison	2.00
Total	$194.05

FREDERIC PERRY, Secretary.

WILL TAKE A HAND.

Comrade John T. Mortimer, who has been residing at St. Vincent, Minn., for the past three years, will arrive at Fernie about January 13, to take part in the campaign. He will speak at various places in the Crow's Nest, Kootenay and Boundary districts on his way to the coast via Revelstoke. John T's incisive and effective manner of dealing with capitalist politicians and their humbug issues should be taken advantage of to the utmost by the comrades of the interior. During the latter part of the campaign he will be in Vancouver and vicinity.

HOW TO BE A MILLIONAIRE.

(a) Buy some labor-power of people who are forced to sell their labor-power.

(b) Have a few hundred of these people apply this labor-power—with tools, machinery, factories, etc.—and have each worker thus produce, each day, $6.00 or $8.00 worth of values.

(c) Each day give to each seller of labor-power, say $2.00 or $3.00—called wages—barely more than enough to enable the worker (by eating and sleeping and rearing children) to get more labor-power to sell you.

(d) Give these workers "hot air" about freedom before election, and cold lead after election, if they go on strike or get noisy.—Mental Dynamite.

Some hysterical Liberal squawkers declare that Hawthornthwaite has evil designs upon the British flag that flies over the house at Victoria, and threatens to pull it down. Even though it be granted that he has made such threat it by no means follows that his purpose is evil. Perhaps he desires to wash the dirty smutches from its folds that have been placed there by the actions of the unclean political beasts that the working men of the province have so long allowed to stable in the building.

Everywhere in the civilized world a publicly-owned industry always has naturally been administered, is now naturally administered, and always will naturally be administered primarily to the special advantage of the class that has possession of the powers of government.—Mental Dynamite.

A Conservative government sold, for $10,000, Kaien Island, for which the middlemen got from the G. T. P. $40,000 Graft!

A working man sold, for $2.00, one day's labor-power, for the product of which the middlemen got $10.00. Business!

What's the difference?

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

Continued From Page Two.

sociation. This dropping of the mask of legality and constitutionality has resulted in driving the Western Federation of Miners into the ranks of militant Socialism, and the metal-mining and smelting districts have become a veritable hotbed of organized revolt, as was clearly demonstrated at the convention recently held in Vancouver to attempt the formation of an non-Socialist Labor Party.

The convention of 1906 did much to cement the organization, remove mutual misconceptions, and inspire the various branches with confidence in one another.

In the Dominion also, though organization is greatly hampered by the vastness of the territory and the lack of funds, considerable activity has been displayed. Local organizations are now scattered throughout the Dominion from Yukon Territory to Newfoundland, and signs are not wanting of a general awakening which requires but a few organizing tours to rouse into aggressive activity. Toronto Local, the most active outside of B. C., has, in the recent civic election, made a very good showing, their candidate for mayor polling 8,200 votes and pushing the successful candidate hard for election.

Briefly speaking, the party is a factor henceforth to be reckoned with in both Dominion and Provincial politics. Signs are not lacking upon the horizon to show that the old Liberal and Conservative gangs of capitalist political humbugs will be forced in the near future, especially in British Columbia, to throw aside their pretense of enmity and unite against the advancing host. The prediction is here made, that if the result of the pending election should be an increase of Socialist strength in the house at Victoria there will be another provincial election within a twelve-month, and the old humbug of party lines between capitalist political factions will be thrown to the winds. Once they are forced to do this and stand revealed in their true colors as purely representatives of the interests of capital as against the interests of Labor, their ultimate finish is within easy reach.

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker

Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Stock of staple ready-made Shoes always on hand.

2456 Westminster Ave. Mount Pleasant.

WHEN IN VANCOUVER, STOP AT
THE DOUGALL HOUSE
ABBOTT STREET.
First Class Bar. Excellent Rooms.
CAFE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Prices Moderate.

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

Union Directory

When They Meet; Where They Meet.

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

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

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

Socialist Directory

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

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

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

Local Vancouver, No. 1, S. P. of Canada. Business meetings every Monday evening at headquarters, Ingleside Block, 313 Cambie Street, (room 1, second floor). Educational meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m., in Sullivan Hall, Cordova Street. Frederic Perry, Secretary, Box 636, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

ENJOY LIFE BY SMOKING
The TERMINUS Cigar
MADE IN VANCOUVER

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

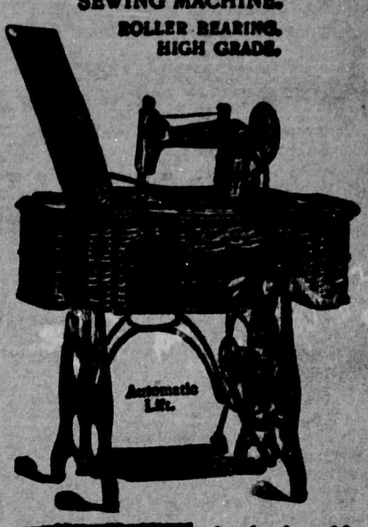
Dated at Vancouver, B. C., December 13th, 1906.

IMPERIAL TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 349
CAPITAL CITY BAKERY
G. A. OKELL, Manager
Bread and Cakes delivered to any part of the City. You can always depend upon our bread. Try it.
37 Pandora St. Victoria, B. C.

TELEPHONE B779
HENRY BEHNSEN & Co.
Manufacturer of HAVANA CIGARS
No. 8 Centre St. VICTORIA, B.C.
THE BIG B CIGAR REGISTERED

"The Eldredge"
SEWING MACHINE.
ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FACTORY AT BELVIDERE, ILL.
Hudson's Bay Company, Agents.

Five Clarion sub. cards—$3.75.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize 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.

BURNS & CO.
HARDWARE and Second Hand Dealer
A large and varied assortment of Heater and Cook Stoves, at bed-rock prices.
Boom Chain, and Loggers' Tools a Specialty.
New Iron Beds from $3.50 up.
Hardware, Junk and Furniture.
'Phone 1579 Vancouver, B. C.

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

United Hatters of North America
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA REGISTERED
When you are buying a FUR HAT see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, do not patronize him. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. The genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are some times perforated on three edges, and some times only on two. John B. Stetson Co., of Philadelphia, is a non-union concern.
JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J.
MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

CHEAP FUEL **COKE**
COKE is an excellent fuel for grates, hall stoves, furnaces and cooking stoves, making a clean, bright fire without smoke or dirt.
PRICE $5.00 PER TON.
Vancouver Gas Company, Ltd.

CLASS WAR IN LOCAL HOUSE

Continued From Page One

Against: McNiven, Drury, Brown, Evans, Tanner, Patterson, King, McDonald, Henderson, Munro, Cameron, Tatlow, Jones, Cotton, Ellison, Houston Clifford, Bowser, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, MacGowan, Shatford—25.

Com. Williams introduced several amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of importance to miners. His amendment, which provided that plans of the mines be posted in conspicuous places in the workings to better enable men to escape when explosions or other disasters occur was carried without much opposition. It is noteworthy, however, that proceedings had to be instituted against the Union Colliery Co. (James Dunsmuir et al.) before compliance could be exacted. Human life is indeed cheap, provided always that it belongs to the class that exist by the sale of their commodity, labor power.

Com. Williams also introduced an amendment to the Game Act ,providing that children under fifteen should not be governed by certain sections. This carried.

His amendment to the Mines Act (coal) providing that employees should have the power to elect inspectors met overwhelming defeat.

Com. Hawthornthwaite introduced the following bills and amendments:

1. Boiler Inspection Act (amendment) Carried.
2. Settlers' Rights Act. Carried.
3. Eight Hour Law, Engineers (amendment). Defeated.
4. Bird Protection Act (amendment). Carried.
5. Eight Hour Law in Coal Mines. Carried.
6. Transportation on Railways (passes). Defeated.
7 Game Protection Act. Carried.

The necessity of some amendment to the Boiler Inspection Act, in the interest of a class of workers is shown by certain certificates issued under the old law, which practically enacted that certain men would be allowed to work on engines of a certain horse power and for a specified company only! They could not legally work on engines of the same type of less horse power, and were literally tied to their machines, as, if they quit work they could not be employed elsewhere in the Province—a decided touch of old-time serfdom. To the disgrace of the Department many of these certificates were issued, signed by the Inspector and Minister of the Crown. The new act, which requires that certificates shall be issued without cost and without examination, where men have proved competency by years of service, is appreciated by the majority of practical engineers in the Province. The examination of service men under the old law was most objectionable, as it afforded corporations, which are the real rulers under capitalism, possible means of smoothly, but effectively getting rid of old employees who were no longer ideal wage slaves.

The Settlers' Rights Act was introduced at the request of a number of proletarian farmers on the island who have been denied their rights under the law to their lands at the instance of the E. & N. Ry. Co. Corporations in all countries have great respect for the law only when written in their direct interests. The large majority of settlers affected are proletarian, being unable to make a living upon their farms, and eke out an existence by occasionally working in the mines and upon the roads. The agitation in connection with their troubles has been going on for over twenty years and has been used at every election by the old political parties to humbug these unfortunate men. The Socialist Party in its first session has succeeded in having enacted a measure which, if under the system any are effective when opposed to capitalist interests, will finally settle the vexed question. As the Bill, to be effective, had to be brought down by message from the Lieutenant-Governor, and as this is outside the privileges of a private member of the House, Premier McBride undertook the task and saw it safely through. Now that it is through, however, there is considerable difficulty and delay in having its provisions carried out.

With a few notable exceptions this measure was opposed by the Liberals in the House, and efforts were made to clip its effectiveness by means of weakening amendments, Macdonald, the leader of the party, distinguishing himself in this respect. Generally speaking this man's attitude towards reforms, and his anxiety on behalf of the corporation interests, would almost lead one to believe that the term Liberal, as applied to the party bearing it, is a misnomer, and that it more truly represents capitalist interests. This, however, is another question, but one which calls for consideration by our party.

The Eight Hour Law for coal miners, which should prove a boon to the mercilessly exploited miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and other mines, also passed. But workingmen must recognize that any efforts to decrease the hours of labor can only result in the increase in its intensity. Capitalism's unwritten iron laws cannot be ameliorated to any appreciable extent by legislation under capitalism. This Bill was opposed with bitterness by many Liberals, principally on the grounds that it interfered with "freedom of contract" (God save the mark).

The bill making it compulsory for all railway and steamboat coroporations to issue passes to members of the Legislature, assessors, etc., needs but little explanation. Owing to the action of your Executive it will not be necessary for our party to again introduce this Bill. The Laurier Government passed a similar measure, so far as Dominion members are concerned, but even with this noble example only one Liberal could be found in the local House independent enough to brave the hostility of the transportation companies and support our measure. If the Bill had passed it would have put a stop to a cheap but common method of petty bribery.

The Eight Hour Law, for engineers, had of course but little show, both Conservatives and Liberals, with few exceptions, voted against it. If it had become law it practically meant an eight hour day for most of the industries of the province. The attitude of Mr. McNiven, the "Liberal-Labor" member for Victoria ,towards this Bill, was very instructive. He explained that he favored an eight hour day, but did not believe in obtaining it by means of legislation. It should, in his opinion, be obtained by voluntary agreement between master and man, or by Trades Union efforts; and therefore he would have to vote against Com. Hawthornthwaite's amendment. He did.

SESSION OF 1905.

The session of 1905 proved to be a strenuous one for the Socialist members. Hawthornthwaite introduced two eight-hour bills that seemed to stir the capitalist representatives into fine fury. One was the eight hour law in the smelters and the other some amendments strengthening the "bank to bank" clause in the eight hour law in coal mines. The vote on the Smelter Bill was as follows. Journals, 1905. Page 30:

For — Henderson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Houston, McNiven, Jones, Davidson, Clifford, Fraser, Gifford, McGowan, Shatford.—12.

Against. — McInnes, Drury, King, Brown, Oliver, Murphy, Evans, Tanner, Munro, Patterson, Hall, Cameron, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Bowser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Wright, Young, Grant, Taylor. —26.

Macdonald, the leader of the alleged opposition, refused to vote on the bill. He claimed the men had never asked for it and after lying in every possible manner to damage it, sneaked out in a most cowardly fashion. Never before in the province have Labor representatives had to contend against such a dangerous and implacable foe as the gentleman in question. Cold-blooded by nature and profoundly hypocritical, what ability and legal training he has is remorselessly used to destroy any efforts in behalf of the worker and at the same time cover up his own tracks. Such men as McBride and even Patterson are much less to be feared. Their work as a rule is so open that he who runs may read. It will be remembered during Hawthornthwaite's powerful speech on behalf of the smelter workers, applause from the crowded galleries was with great difficulty suppressed by the Speaker's threats to have them cleared.

A tremendous effort was made by the coal barons to defeat or destroy the "bank to bank' clause in the eight hour law for coal miners. A strong lobby of Liberal and Conservative lawyers was made and a deputation from the Nanaimo Board of Trade was sent down to influence the local and other representatives. Hall, of Victoria, a prominent Liberal, undertook the task of introducing the amendment to destroy the bill. The vote is as follows. Journals, 1905. April, page 115:

In Hall's amendment.

For—McInnes, Drury, Muhphy, Evans, Taner, Munro, Patterson, Wells, Hall, Cameron, Tatlow, Cotton, Ellison, Garden, Grant.

Against—J. A. Macdonald, Wilson, Fulton, Brown, Henderson, Bowser, Taylor, McNiven, Hawthornthwaite, Fraser, Wright, Davidson, Williams, Ross, Oliver, Young, McBride, Green, Gifford.

The following excerpt from the Daily Herald (Liberal) is of interest as showing the position of certain Liberal leaders:

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's reconstructed bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment providing that "bank" for the purpose of this act shall mean the surface entrance to a mine, except in the case of a vertical shaft, when it shall mean the foot of the shaft. He explained that considerable time was taken up in conveying a shift of men up and down a shaft, and argued that this time should not be included in the day's work under the act. In view of the competition existing in the coal mining industry, he contended that the legislature should not impose upon it any vexatious conditions which might result disadvantageously to the industry in this province. The amendment he proposed would be an advantage to the men as well as to the operators of the mines, and would remove a condition from the bill which might lead to the closing down of coal mining operations.

Mr. Williams did not think Mr. Hall knew very much about coal mining matters. Three-fourths of the coal mines in the state of Washington were working eight hours a day at present, and, as a mater of fact, the eight hour day had obtained in the Nanaimo collieries for the last fifteen years. The present bill was calculated simply to continue the system effectively.

Mr. McInnes said the bill of last year was passed with the understanding that it would not interfere with the collieries of Vancouver Island. They now found that it would very materially disturb two of the Island mines. If the House passed the present bill the law of last session would have full force and effect with respect to the Fernie mines. It would also disadvantageously affect the mines of Vancouver Island inasmuch as it would cut fifty minutes from the days' work of the operatives, thus reducing their earning power. He agreed with Mr. Hall also that the condition imposed might militate against the competing power of the local industry as against the coal mines on the other side of the line. The conditions of labor in the coal mines of the Island were excellent and were so considered by miners who came from collieries in other parts of the world. What reason was there for disturbing the industry, and interjecting into it a possibility of trouble, both for the operators and the men?

Mr. Wright moved the adjournment of the debate.

Ten Liberals and five Conservatives voted for the amendment and six Liberals and eleven Conservatives voted against it. It will appear from these votes that the reform party is not all it is usually cracked up to be, a "friend of Labor."

Parker Wiliams again introduced his amendment to the Elections Act to reduce the deposit required for the candidate from $200 to $50 but did not succeed in carrying it beyond the second reading.

Hawthornthwaite's Explosives Regulation Act, 1905, which provides that explosives offered for sale shall have stamped on them the date of manufacture and percentage of the explosive material contained passed the House without much opposition. His bill providing for transportation of members of the legislature and assesors met defeat, and his "Master and Servant Act" and "Shops Regulation Act" did not get beyond the third reading.

Parker Williams' amendment to the "School Act" protecting the farmers in the E. & N. Railway Belt from material increase in taxation in respect to education became law, as did Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the "Assessment Act" reducing the rate upon the farms of the assesed value of $2,000 or under. He was however unable to carry his amendment's to the "Workmen's Compensation Act" raising the amount of compensation up to $2,000. The following report from the Daily Herald (Liberal) shows the position of prominent "friends of Labor" on the question—Oliver, Macdonald and Patterson:

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE

The Workmen's Compensation Act was further considered in committee.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite offered an amendment to allow claims for compensation in cases where men are killed or injured on buildings of less than forty feet in heght ,the act as it stood debarring claims unless the buildings were over that height, which he considered a manifest absurdity.

The amendment passed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite proposed to enlarge the amount of compensation obtainable under the act from $1,500 to $2,000.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald disputed the wisdom of this proposal. He argued that the act was practically an insurance for workmen, and he thought it might be going too far to increase the amount as suggested, especially in view of industrial conditions in the province, and the desirability of avoiding anything calculated to discourage the investment of capital.

Mr. Patterson thought the act was essentially wrong. Its principle was indefensible. If employers were made liable only in cases where men were injured through their negligence, it would be proper. It was not fair or reasonable that they should be liable for accidents due to carelesness of the men employed, or at least to causes over which the employer had no control. If the amendment passed it would have a serious effect on many industries which were struggling to keep their heads above water.

Mr. Oliver objected that the motion was out of order on the ground that it was a substantive proposition and not an amendment in the proper sense of the term. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Patterson attributed a pronouncement to Mr. Hawthornthwaite that the policy of his party was to wreck the industries of the province, and he (Mr. Patterson) thought members should be advised of this and guide themselves accordingly.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that in making such a statement Mr. Patterson was deliberately saying what he knew to be untrue.

Mr. Davidson and Mr. Wiliams supported the motion. The later argued that the proposed enlargement in the rate of insurance to workmen was consistent with risks obtaining in the country.

Mr. Patterson said he had been a workman all his life and knew more in ten minutes about the conditions obtaining amongst them than the Socialist members could compass in a lifetime. He advanced the statement that the honest workmen of the province were not in favor of the measure before the House.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite observed that he was perhaps deserving of Mr. Patterson's rebuke. The present legislation was not Socialistic. It emanated from the trade unions, who had not found men among the Liberal party willing to introduce it in the legislature. It was argued that the bill was calculated to embarrass the small capitalist. Personally he could not oppose it on that ground, as the smaller capitalist was being driven out naturally through the economic revolution now taking place. There was nothing radical about the present legislation. It had been adopted by the most conservative countries in the world. Even in Russia laws existed for the compensation of the workmen injured in accident, and the dependents of those who were killed.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald pointed out that there were three courses open to workmen or their dependents suffering through accident. At common law they might lay claim for an unlimited amount; under the Workmen's Compensation Act they might claim up to the amount of their wages for three years; and by the present bill they could claim compensation up to the extent of $1,500. He did not think, in view of the nature of the indemnity that the amount should be increased.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to increase the compensation to $2,000 was put and caried on a mixed vote. The amendment applied to cases where death ensued as a result of injuries received.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite proposed the same increase in the compensation in case of injuries which are not followed by death. The amendment was rejected, a number of those who supported the first amendment not being in their seats.

The bill was reported complete with amendments. (Afterwards lost.)

Among the many lying reports circulated by the opponents of the Socialist representatives is one to the effect that they tried to introduce to protect the C. P. R. in its functions of the E. & N. Belt. The very opposite is the truth. The bill in question was introduced by Ralph Smith at Ottawa and the Socialist representatives promptly took action as the following will show to protect provincial rights in the premises. Journals. 1905, page 79.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved, seconded by Mr. Williams,—

Whereas Ralph Smith, Member of the House of Commons, Ottawa, has introduced a bill into the said House, intituled "An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company"; and

Whereas the said bill contains the following clause:—

"9. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway company shall not, for or by reason of entering into the said agreement or selling its said railway thereunder, be held, or deemed, or taken to have waived or lost, or prejudiced, or affected in anywise howsoever any of the franchises, rights, powers, authorities, exemptions, grants and privileges held or possessed by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company at the time of entering into the said agreement and selling the said line of railway, but all such franchises, rights, powers, authorities, EXEMPTIONS, GRANTS, and privileges shall, nothwithstanding the entering into of such agreement and the completion of such sale, remain exist, and continue in full force and effect, unprejudiced and unimpaired, for the benefit, profit and advantage of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company;" and

Whereas the object of this clause is to prevent this Province from exerting and exercising its power to tax the land of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, which owing to the sale of the said railway has now become open to taxation; and

Whereas high legal opinion has doubtless been obtained by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company that this will be the effect of the passage of said legislation through the Dominion House; and

Whereas it is a matter of vital importance that the Province should preserve intact its right to tax the said Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Belt;

Be it therefore Resolved, That this House urge upon the Government the necessity of taking such immediate steps as it may deem necessary in the matter to protect the rights of the people of this Province."

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that all the words after the word 'Whereas' in the first line of said Resolution be struck out, and the following substituted therefor, viz.:—

"the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are seeking to have passed by the Parliament of Canada a bill intituled 'An Act respecting the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company,' which contains the following clause:—

"Nothwithstanding anything in this Act, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company shall not, for or by reason of entering into the said agreement or selling its said railway theeunder, be held, or deemed, or taken to have waived, or lost, or prejudiced, or affected in anywise howsoever any of the franchises, rights, powers, authorities, exemptions, grants and privileges held or possessed by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company at the time of entering into the said agreement and selling the said line of railway, but all such franchises, rights, powers, authorities, exemptions, grants, and privileges shall, notwithstanding the entering into of such agreement and the completion of such sale, remain, exist and continue in full force and effect, unprejudiced and unimpaired, for the benefit, profit an advantage of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway;

"Be it therefore Resolved, That this House urge upon the Government the necessity of taking such immediate steps as it may deem necessary in the matter to protect the rights of the people of this Province."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite accepted the amendment in place of the original motion, which was then put and caried.

SESSION OF 1906.

This session proved to be an interesting one from the working-class standpoint. The Socialists concentrated their efforts in the House to obtain the enactment of certain measures broadening the franchise and hence removing difficulties from the path to final emancipation. Not the least important of these is the "Act to extend the Franchise to Women." Com. Hawthornthwaite introduced the measure in a speech of several hours' duration, covering the question from every standpoint, historical, economic and ethical. He was ably supported by Parker Williams, and in a half-hearted manner by one or two Liberals. The opponents of the Bill, however, did not take up the debate but cast a "silent vote." It is noticeable that the leaders of both old parties, Richard McBride and J. A. Macdonald, voted against women having political freedom. The Bill to reduce the election deposit required from candidates from $200 to $100 was also introduced by Com. Hawthornthwaite and after a memorable fight he succeeded in carrying it through the House. The Labor men of British Columbia have been advocating this reduction of the deposit for a number of years. His efforts were as usual strongly opposed by the "reform party" which did not seem to relish the idea of the working-class having political representation made easier for them. Every cunning artifice that the legal mind and training of J .A. Macdonald could suggest to defeat the object aimed at by the Socialist was put in practice. But in spite of this malignant opposition the amendment became law. The following is the vote upon the second reading:

For—Tanner, Williams, Archie McDonald, Young, Davidson, Garden, Bowser, Gifford, Hall, McBride, Taylor, Macgowan, Hawthornthwaite, Wilson, Wright, Manson.—16.

Against—J. A. Macdonald, Oliver, Cameron, Ellison, King, Henderson, Tatlow, Fulton, Brown, Munro, Cotton, Grant, Murphy, Patterson, Jones.—15.

The Liberal outfit succeeded in strangling the Bill in the committee of the whole House, where most of the dirty work is done in connection with Labor measures owing to the fact that votes are not officially recorded. Com. Hawthornthwaite, however, was not so easily disposed of and moved "in the open" that the Bill be reinstated upon the orders of the day, and won out on the following vote:

For—Hawthornthwaite, Wilson, Green, Williams, Houston, Garden, McBride, Bowser, Taylor, Davidson, Fraser, Wright, Hall, Ross, Young, Tanner, A. McDonald, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson.—22.

Against—J. A. Macdonald, Oliver, Munro, Drury, King, Brown, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Patterson, Wells, Cameron, Tatlow, Ellison, Clifford, Henderson. —16.

Oliver next resorted to a clever move to defeat the Bill and cover up the tracks of the Liberal humbugs by placing upon the orders the following resolution. Of course he never devised the scheme himself; this was done by the lawyers of the party, and it tickled Oliver's savage vanity to have people believe that the clever piece of trickery was his. It will be noticed that if this resolution had passed Hawthornthwaite's measure would have been defeated, but Oliver's suggestion would not have become law. This dirty trick is a fair sample of many resorted to by the "reform party."

Records February 27, 1906. Page 74:

The report on Bill (No. 8) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Provincial Elections Act,'" was considered.

Mr. Oliver moved in amendment that all the words of the resolution after the first word, "That," be struck out, and the following words be substituted therefor: "whereas the system of representative government presupposes that the Legislature shall be composed of persons representing a majority of the electors in the several constituencies:

"And whereas in the past it has been deemed expedient to require a deposit of two hundred dollars to be made with the returning officer by or on behalf of each candidate at the time of his nomination, which said deposit was to be forfeited if the candidate (on whose behalf such deposit was made) did not receive at least one-half as many votes as the successful candidate who had received the smallest number of votes;

"And whereas the requiring of such before-mentioned deposit, or any deposit, is objectionable to many electors:

"Therefore be it resolved, that this House is of the opinion that it is desirable to so amend the Statutes relating to elections that only candidates receiving over one-half of the votes polled at the election at which they are candidates shall be elected as members of the Legislative Assembly, and that the deposit of two hundred dollars by or on behalf of the candidates now required by law be abolished."

Defeated on the following division:

For—Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells.—13.

Against—Tanner, Davidson, Hall, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Houston, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson.—25.

The report was adopted. Third reading the following day.

Com. Williams ineffectually tried in this session to amend the "Small Debts Act" so as to protect the wages of employees from the iniquitous garnishee system. In the discussion upon this measure the gallant Bowser distinguished himself by expressing the opinion that $35 a month was "quite enough" for a workingman, and his family, to live upon. J. A. Macdonald, leader of the Liberal party, followed his usual cowardly tactics of sneaking away when the time came to vote. When accused of this at Rossland by Com. Hawthornthwaite he explained that he had been "working hard all session and required a holiday." He certainly had been working hard to defeat any measures designed for the protection of the workers and should be given a lengthy vacation. The following is the vote:

Records January 24, 1906. Page 17.

The report on Bill (No. 10) intituled "An Act to amend the 'Small Debts Act,'" was considered.

Mr. Williams moved to add the following new section:

"3. Section 5 of the said chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1901 is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following words: 'Provided always, that this section shall not apply to any debt not exceeding $100 due, or accruing due, to a mechanic, workman, laborer, servant, clerk, or employee, for or in respect of wages or salaries.'"

Negatived on the following division:

For—King, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Tanner, Davidson, Henderson, Wells, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McBride, Wilson, Houston, Green, Wright.—16.

Against—Drury, Brown, Evans, Oliver, Paterson, Hall, Tatlow, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Young, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson.—21.

Hawthornthwaite's "Ambulance Act" passed and is now law. It provided that petty bosses in the mines, overmen, fire bosses, shot-lighters, etc., should undergo an examination showing their proficiency in giving first "aid to the wounded" in mining accidents. This Bill was not strongly opposed as owing to the Compensation Act employers are liable for injury to their workers and therefore it is to their interest to have the accidents of as light a nature as possible, and a number of men now lose their lives through man handling and exposure after receiving the first injury.

The following amendment in regard to educational facilities is of interest. It will be noticed that one Liberal voted with the government against this amendment, and that others did not vote.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved the following as a new section:

"9. Nothing contained in this Act shall confer upon the McGill University College of British Columbia any special privileges or powers or any control of the public educational institutions of this Province."

Negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Davidson, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Paterson, Hall, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Ellison.—15.

Nays—King, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Macgowan, Grant, Manson.—18.

Mr. Davidson's Act to give smelter workers an eight-hour day was defeated in spite of the earnest and able effort of its introducer. It is noticeable, however, that it only met defeat by two votes, and the next session of the House is certain to witness its enactment, provided, of course, that the working-class do their duty at the polls and elect sufficient representatives.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 28) intituled "An Act regulating the Hours of Labor in certain Industries," was resumed.

The second reading was negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Jones, Davidson, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Wells, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Wilson, Green, Garden, Young, Manson.—17.

Nays—Murphy, Tanner, Oliver, Munro, Paterson, Hall, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Fulton, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant.—19.

Com. Williams' amendment to the "Master and Servant Act" (think of it, ye slaves!) providing a bi-weekly pay day, carried on the second reading on the following vote:

Yeas—Brown, McNiven, Jones, Evans, Davidson, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, McBride, Cotton, Fraser, Ross, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Manson.—19.

Nays—Drury, Tanner, Paterson, Wells, Hall, Tatlow, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, A. McDonald, Fulton, Macgowan, Grant. —13.

When, however, it came to the committee stage five out of the seven Liberals who had voted for it swung round, voted against it and effectually strangled it. It is more than probable these men only voted for the Bill in the open, believing that the government would have been defeated upon the Columbia & Western Bill and that this piece of labor legislation would have also "gone by the board," but they would have "saved their face."

It is, of course, impossible in a work of this nature to deal fully with the efforts of the Socialist party in the local House. Enough has been quoted, however, to show the untiring nature of the work done by the comrades and how closely they adhered under all circumstances to the party platform. Enough has also been quoted as showing the position taken by Conservatives and Liberals alike on labor legislation.

NUTS FOR PLUGS TO CRACK

Especially During Campaign Time

Under the present system of property industry is carried on for the sole purpose of bringing profit to the owners of the means of production.

Profit is merely the getting of something for nothing.

In order that one person may get something for nothing another person or persons must give something for nothing.

This is self-evident.

The profits accruing to the masters of wealth production are measured in the material things produced by those whose labor carries on the industrial process.

Into these material things is coined the very lives of the laborers.

They produce the wealth; their masters, the capitalists, take it.

That is how the latter obtain their sacred profits from which they wax sleek and fat in appearance and great in pomposity and power.

What the capitalist gets costs him nothing; the laborer pays the bill.

A similar happy arrangement once existed betwixt the chattel slave and his master.

Later on it was the same between feudal lord an serf.

Now it is the capitalist and the wage-slave.

The capitalist is master; the worker a slave.

The modern slave gets his wages, which are equivalent to the expense of his "keep" while he works.

When he has no job, i. e., master, he gets nothing.

His wages are paid out of the product of his own labor, therefore he pays his own wages.

This is in turn equivalent to working for nothing and "keeping" himself.

The profits of the master also come from the product of the slaves' labor.

This represents the price the slave pays for the privilege of working for nothing and "keeping" himself.

The masters are few; the slaves may.

The former could not retain their soft snap without the latter's consent.

Periodically the slaves have an opportunity to withdraw their consent.

This is termed an election of public officials.

Most of the slaves refuse at these times to withdraw their consent.

They are quite satisfied to work for nothing, "keep" themselves and pay through the nose for the privilege.

The masters are equally willing they should.

This shows the identity of interest between master and slave.

The willing slave is just merely an ass who has hind legs only.

As the four-legged ass is not altogether willing to pack his load certain apologies are due him.

He is hereby assured that no insult is intended.

It requires something more than his own unsufferable ignorance to hold him to his task.

All of which is greatly to his credit.

But the ass with hind legs only—well life is short and forceful adjectives altogether too few.

Crack him if you can.