



## MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL

*A Summary of the Proceedings of the B. C. Legislature—The Interests of Capital Well Conserved Against Labor*

Below is given a summary of the activities of the two Socialist representatives in the Provincial Legislature for the last session, and of the capitalist representatives in the same House. It is to be hoped that any workingman into whose hands this may fall, and who voted for an old party candidate, will study carefully.

What the two Socialists have tried to do.

To amend the Coroner's Act by adding the following as a new section. "(2b.) All material evidence submitted under oath at any inquest shall be duly taken down by the official stenographer and incorporated in the reports of the evidence." Debated in Committee Jan 31, and defeated. See Clarion February 12th.

To amend the Notaries Act by inserting the following in lieu of section 4: "3. All applicants for the position of notary-public shall, before the Civil Service Commission, show that they are duly qualified and fit persons to hold such certificates." Defeated in Committee, February 1st, Clarion Feb. 12th.

To amend an Act to amend the Factories Act (introduced by Bowser) by prefacing it with the words "unless the trial judge otherwise orders." Bowser's Bill provided that an Inspector under the Factories Act should be prohibited from giving evidence in suits for damages brought against an employer for injury or death to an employee.

The Bill was opposed by the Socialists and forced to a division on February 2, in spite of McBride's obvious reluctance, and the second reading was carried, only the Socialists and Liberals voting against it, those in favor being all the Conservatives except absentees McDonald, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, McGuire, and Young. The above amendment was introduced in Committee on Monday February 7th, and again introduced and defeated in on Report on February 8th, those opposing it being all the Conservatives except absentees McDonald, Wright, Craven and Ellison. Clarion Feb 12th, and 19th.

To amend the Medical Inspection of Schools Act by providing that only duly qualified medical men be allowed to inspect the children. Opposed by the Minister of Education Young, but finally accepted. An attempt to induce the Minister to incorporate in the Bill a fixed scale of charges for medical inspection was unsuccessful. Clarion Feb 12 and 19.

To amend the Assessment Act by striking out Section "A" of income classification, which would have the effect of exempting all incomes up to \$2,000, instead of \$1,000 as at present. An amendment which would be of material benefit to the proletarian farmer. Defeated on February 9th.

To amend the Companies Act by striking out all the words after "Company" in clause 131 (e), which give a mining company power to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, etc., required by the company or its servants." The Socialist objection to the clause was that it gave a company a more complete hold over their employees. The amendment was defeated.—Clarion March 5.

To amend the same Act, clause 247 sub-section (b), by striking out the words "during three months" and "not exceeding \$250," also to amend sub-section (c) by striking out "during three months," and sub-section (d) by substituting a new sub-section as follows: "All amounts due in respect of compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act 1902, before the said date." The clause provided, in the case of an insolvent company, the debts that had to be given precedence for payment. While taxes due have to be paid, an employee cannot claim more than three months arrears of

wages, and the amount not to exceed \$250; the clause to be struck out provides that a claim for compensation laying against a company under the Workman's Compensation Act shall be paid only up to \$500, under the Compensation Act the limit is \$1,500. The amendment was defeated on the following division: Ayes—Williams, Hawthornthwaite, and the two Liberals Noes—Fraser, McKenzie, Tisdall, Callanan, Miller, Jackson, Cawley, Bowser, Cotton, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Schofield, Hunter, McGuire, Mackay, Davey.—Clarion March 5th.

To amend the same Act by adding the following as a new section 29, and renumber the following sections: "29. Every company shall once in each and every year, publish in the Gazette a statement showing, (a) The amount of its capitalization. (b) The amount of its paid-up capital. (c) The average number of employees per month during the previous twelve months. (f) The average wage paid to such employees. (g) The number of Orientals employed. (h) The nature of the work upon which they are employed. (i) The average wage paid such Orientals. (j) The gross receipts for previous 12 months. (l) The net profit obtained, dividend paid. (m) Amount of reserve fund.

29 (b) If a company refuses or neglects to publish a statement in the Gazette in accordance with the provisions of Section 29, it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 or less than \$50 for every day during which it is in default. Amendment defeated.—Clarion Feb 26th.

To amend the Game Act by prohibiting the slaughter of deer for sale, on Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands, thus making the prohibition general all over the Province. Defeated on a mixed vote.—Clarion Feb. 26th.

To amend the Liquor Act by including "bridge" among the list of prohibited games on licensed premises.—Defeated—Clarion March 5th.

To add the following as a new sub-section to the Act to Amend the Public Schools Act: "Section 39 c. 44 of the Statutes of 1905 is hereby amended by adding the following subsection "39a" The Board of Trustees shall have the power to exclude any child or children from the school or schools on the ground that owing to racial and other differences it is deemed to be inadvisable in the best interests of the majority of children, to admit them." Defeated Feb. 24th. Ayes—Williams, Hawthornthwaite and the two Liberals. Noes—All the Conservatives except absentee Mackay.—Clarion Feb. 26 and March 5.

To amend Section 5 of the same Act by inserting the words "equal to in the place of the words "not less than," amendment was accepted and the clause now reads "To the Municipal Corporation of any Municipality whose Board of School Trustees shall provide suitable accommodation in connection with the school or schools under its jurisdiction for instruction in manual training, there shall be granted a sum 'equal to three-fourth of the total amount expended for the necessary benches, tools, material and other equipment required." This amendment was accepted by the Minister for Education, as was also one to strike out the word "superior" as applied to a grade of schools, and substituting the word "intermediate" as being less snobbish.—Clarion Feb. 19th.

To amend the same Act by striking out Section 6, which had been amended by Hayward (Cowichan), to "allow" residents in any school district in the E. & N. railway belt to assess themselves to raise the teachers' salaries. The amendment to strike out the section was defeated.—Ayes, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and the two Liberals. Noes—All the Conservatives except absentees Callanan, Shatford,

Thomson, Taylor, Mackay.—Clarion March 5th.

To amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act by adding the following as a new section: "16. No engineer holding a certificate under this Act, except in case of accident or necessity, shall be employed for a longer period than 8 hours in any 24 hours. 24 hours, for the purpose of this Act, shall mean from midnight to midnight." Defeated.—Clarion March 19th.

To amend the Bush Fire Act by adding the following to Section 5, sub-section (2). "Where any farmer or owner of land neglects or refuses to obtain such permit he may be held responsible for any damage that may occur to surrounding holdings by the starting of such fires." Defeated.—Clarion March 19th.

To amend the same Act by adding the following as a new section: "6. Any farmer or settler clearing land adjoining or contiguous to land held as wild land under the Assessment Act, shall, upon satisfying the Government Agent for the district in which such lands are situated that his operations will be accelerated thereby, obtain an order from such Government Agent requiring the owner of such wild land to clear a satisfactory fire-guard around, or partly around, such wild land." Defeated.—Clarion March 19th. Practically the same division as on the first amendment.

To amend the same Act by adding the following as a new section "Chapter 10 of the said c.84 of the Revised Statutes of 1897 is hereby repealed." Defeated.—Clarion March 19th. The object of the amendment was to prevent the employment of the informer and spy as a means for enforcing the Act. Ayes—Williams and Hawthornthwaite. Noes—Brewster, Jardine, and all the Conservatives except absentees Watson, Fraser, McDonald, McKenzie, Braden, Manson (Skeena), Miller, Bowser, Thomson, Behnson, Manson (Dewdney).

To amend the Act to ratify the C. N. R. Agreement by adding the fol-

lowing words to sub-section (e) Section 7, of the Schedule: "Provided always, that the lowest wages paid to any laborer or worker employed in said construction shall not be less than \$2.50 per day." Defeated.—Clarion March 19th.

To amend an Act respecting the Salvation Army by adding the following as sub-section (a) to Section 3: "(a) All contracts entered into and all obligations incurred by or on behalf of the Salvation Army, shall devolve upon and be binding upon and be discharged by the Governing Council of the Salvation Army." This amendment, introduced by Parker Williams, was withdrawn by him, the Attorney-General wishing to have the words "or on behalf of" struck out, and Mr. Williams refusing on ascertaining that the Army could repudiate an action of one of its officers if that was done. The Attorney-General then took the amendment, and having made the alteration, submitted it, and it was carried.

To amend the Provincial Elections Act by adding the following: "Any voter who can produce sufficient evidence to show that he has resided in the Province of B. C. for six months, is a British subject, and can read and write the English language, shall have the right to vote in any election in any district in which he has resided for 30 days previous to the date of such election, notwithstanding that his name is not upon any voters' list in any electoral district of the province." Defeated. Ayes—Hawthornthwaite and Williams. Noes—Brewster and all the Conservatives, except absentee Shaw, Watson, McDonald, McKenzie, Wright, Cawley, Cayen, Cotton, Ross, Schofield, Hunter, Young, Taylor, Hayward, Parson, Davey.

To amend the Land Act as follows: "13. Section 13 of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor—127. It shall not be lawful for a commissioner or any other person to issue a pre-emption

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## FOR SALE

(Dedicated to the "spirit of the age.")

List while the singer sings,  
List to the poet's lay,  
Of men and women and things,  
A truthful rhyme of today.

A story brutally true—  
(Truths is seldom over-nice)—  
Of the many and varied things you  
can do,

Of the many and varied thing that you  
Can buy—if you have the price!

Wherefore, O workers, this howl of  
rage?

Wherefore this pitiful tale?  
Get the price—in this beautiful age  
Everything is for sale—  
There are no exceptions at all to the  
rule,

Everything is for sale, I say!  
Men and women, the wise and the  
fool,

Lots to be bought, like the ass or the  
mule—  
The price is "three meals a day."

What will you have—a heavenly home?  
Come right along with me;  
Throw a dime on the big bass drum—  
The price is low, you see.  
Different prices to suit your class,  
But prices to catch the greatest or  
least,

Come along this way for a genuine  
pass,  
Endow a church or pay for a mass,  
And buy heaven from the parson or  
priest!

Do you want a parliamentary seat?  
It's easy enough if your purse is  
long—  
Booze and bribe and a voice that's  
sweet,  
And lie like hell to the "vulgar  
throng."

All that you need is lots of gall,  
A flag to wave and some pimps to  
cheer,  
Roar and rave and rant and call,  
Promise the "plugs" a job for all—  
Buy your seat with "hot air" and  
beer!

Would you purchase the law of the  
land?

It's done every day in the week,  
you'll find,

Slip a "roll" into the proper hand.  
(Justice, you know, is always blind)

That is the way to win your case—  
The dignified judge will sagely jaw,  
From his cushioned seat in the judg-  
ment place,

Will solemnly fire off his "noble"  
face—

It's easy enough to buy the law!

Women? The price has never been  
lower

For a "light of love" or one for a  
wife;

A dollar bill buys the first for an  
hour,

The hope of a home gets the second  
for life.

Fine girls, too, and pleasant to see,  
Mistress or wife, they will play  
their parts—

Caught in the meshes of slavery,  
Beaten, and hopeless of breaking free,  
Selling their bodies, if not their  
hearts.

There are many things you say you  
desire—

A good fat "wad" can get them all.  
The whole wide world is for sale, or  
hire—

There is nothing in it too great or  
too small.

So plank down the price, and don't  
be afraid—

Join in the game, on a wise man's  
advice;

Coin is the force by which all are  
swayed,

From a packet of pins to a virgin  
maid,

It's only a matter of having the  
price.

—DESMOND.

## ALBERTA LAW- MILL ADJOURNED

*After a Session of Continual Bickering Between the Henchmen of Rival Corporations, the Prairie Solons Adjourn*

March 14.

Boyle rose to a question of privilege regarding an article which had appeared in Calgary press, which stated that he, Boyle, had approached or had got a Mr. Weir, the secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, to approach certain members with a view to bribing them to line up against the government. This he refuted and claimed that Weir had told him that the hotel men were tired of being held up by the attorney-general for hush money. He said that Weir had told him that he had placed a cheque right under the attorney-general's nose, but had not received any relief. He was not making charges against the attorney-general, but was only repeating what he had been told.

Att-Gen. Cross rose to refute the statement, calling it a contemptible piece of slander, and insinuated that Boyle's methods of work were none too clean.

A fire of cross-questions followed, in which each professed themselves as agreeable to investigation, but no charges were made.

Premier Rutherford gave notice that he would on Wednesday move that a royal commission be appointed to investigate into the Great Waterways deal. The resolution calls for the appointment of Hon. Justices Scott, Harvey and Beck of the supreme court.

Premier Rutherford moved the second reading of the Truancy Act. Its chief provision is that it will require all children between the ages of 8 and 13 to attend school, and this includes private as well as public and separate schools. It provides that no children of these ages shall be employed at any work during school terms.

Bennett was in accord with the bill. He thought it was a step in the right direction. There was too little appreciation by western parents of the necessity of providing their children with at least a fundamental education. They seemed to think the child's wages of more importance. He thought that the age limit of 13 years was too young.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, none of which, however, are of the least benefit to workers.

March 15.

Rutherford read the resignation of Hon. Buchanan, minister without portfolio. This leaves the government with two vacancies in cabinet.

Bennett asked that the correspondence relating to the resignation of the attorney-general be read before the House, as these letters were public and not private documents.

Rutherford held that the correspondence was private and it was for him to use his own discretion. He declined to produce them.

Boyle, in speaking to his motion, calling upon the government to replace the missing papers from the A. G. W. Rly. file, dealt very voluminously with the files, literally tearing them to pieces, and showing undeniable proof of missing links in the incomplete chain of correspondence between the government and the railway promoters.

Smith also spoke in support of motion, portraying with vivid sarcasm the parody of the late W. E. Gladstone, acting as Rutherford and his government had and were doing now.

Puffer said he did not profess to be a sharp business man upon these matters; he had not noticed these faults with the files; he thought the A. G. W. R. was not the only bone of contention, but he had every confidence in the government. Supposing they have made a mistake, anyone might do that. He preferred to judge the government on their general record than on one particular deal. He would vote for the government with a clean conscience.

Bennett said that Boyle's speech was the same as he gave some days ago. It would appear that the government, no matter how fair they wished to be, would not be able to please the member for Sturgeon. The premier had given notice of motion asking for the appointment of a commission that should be sufficient. The members will be asked to vote upon the motion.

O'Brien was convinced that this question was the same as that which was brought up a few days previously. It may be clothed in different words, but its meaning is the same. It reminded him of a poodle dog which had grown a ragged coat. They might clip and shear it in different styles, making it look somewhat different, but still it was about the same. "When I voted upon this question the other day," he said, "I did so, not to vote for the government, but for the purpose of opening the contract so that I might introduce amendments of some small benefit to the working class, the class I am here to represent. When the second division came on a day or so later, as there was no chance to introduce anything for the workers, the result of the vote was of no interest to me, and so I left the House."

"That, Mr. Speaker, is the attitude I intend to adopt as long as I am in this House. If I can do the working class any good by voting, I shall vote, but as long as it is only a fight between the henchmen of different corporations, I shall leave the House."

"The propagand we Socialists teach, Mr. Speaker, is that everything is based upon a materialist basis; that man acts according to his material interests, and since I have been here I am more than ever convinced that that is right. I happened to go south this last week-end, and on the train I met a newspaper man. He was very anxious to see this government overthrown. He said that if they had a couple of good live men in the districts of Leduc and Lacombe to hold indignation meetings, they would be able to raise such a row that the government would have to resign. In fact this man told him he intended to get Bennett or Cushing or both to hold meetings there. That, Mr. Speaker, is a plain, materialistic basis. The newspaper men are fond of elections; it means larger circulation, and that means more money. I realize that they don't get much, hence they are always eager to bring about elections if possible."

"Now, Sir, it has been stated by several hon. members that they have been inundated with telegrams, letters and phone messages, in respect to this deal. I have not been worried that way, but I have received letters from men who take a different view of the matter than the correspondents of the members who are trying to bring about the downfall of the government. For instance, in one letter which I have received, the writer thinks that the C. P. R. wants to have this road or the franchise to build it, especially carrying as it does a guarantee of \$20,000 per mile. But they realize that it would take a pile of money to buy the Clarks out, and it might be much cheaper to make a division in this House by the aid of their henchmen, and holding meetings over the country might help quite a bit to bring about the downfall of the government."

If this was accomplished, the Clarks would probably sell out cheap. I mention this, Mr. Speaker, to show that all the people in the province are not looking at this matter in the same light. This letter is only one of many not only from my own constituency, but from all over the province.

"But, Mr. Speaker, although the writers express their views, this is not a matter which concerns the working

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## DETERMINISM.

There is more to it than meets the eye. If we read not the portents wrong, in that one word determinism is more of moment to man than in all the ponderous tomes that line the shelves of time. Within its jurisdiction lies all the universe, from the infinitesimal to the infinite; all life, motion, and mutation; all facts and ideas. It is the pass-word to the new age; the cornerstone of the new philosophy.

As yet we are bound upon the wheel of our inherited ideas. We are active individuals, knowing our right hand from our left, free to choose between good and evil, higher and lower. "I" think, "I" act, "I" do. We "may" do thus, or thus. Not yet do we realize that we may do no other than we must. Our thoughts are shackled by social conventions; we think in terms of world old concepts. Only when our necks have cast off the yoke of servitude will our brains be freed from the shackles of convention.

But the new era is dawning. Already, thinkers and scientists, climbers among the high peaks of knowledge, have seen glimmerings of the light, but they are bound to old modes of thought, to conceptions formed by gropings in the dark, and the new light is repulsive to eyes seasoned to darkness.

The day will come when, freed of our fetters, we will revel in the light. Riddles which—

"Earth could not answer; nor the Seas that mourn

In flowing Purple, of their Lord forlorn;

Nor rolling Heaven, with all his Signs revealed

And hidden by the Sleeve of Night and Morn.

Riddles over which the wise men of the ages pored and pondered; in the light of determinism will melt like morning mist and be seen to be no riddles at all. "The Master-knot of Human Fate" will be unravelled; the Door to which Omar could find no Key will be unlocked.

Then indeed we will be seen to be

"Magic Shadow-shapes that come and go

Bound with this Sun-illumined Lantern held

In Midnight by the Master of the Show."

And to the Master, too, we shall find the clue. Environment, the Master, shaping and moulding and breaking and remoulding us and all things. Mighty, measureless, cold, unerring.

"This is its touch upon the blossomed rose,

The fashion of its hand-shaped lotus leaves;

In dark soil and the silence of the seeds

The robe of Spring it weaves."

"That is its painting on the glorious clouds,

And these its emeralds on the peacock's train;

It has its stations in the stars; its slaves

In lightning, wind, and rain."

"Out of the dark it wrought the heart of man,

Out of dull shells the pheasant's pencilled neck;

Ever at toll, it brings to loveliness

All ancient wrath and wreck."

"It spreadeth forth for flight the eagle's wings,

What time she beareth home her prey; it sends

The she-wolf to her cubs; for unloved things

It findeth food and friends."

"It is not marred or stayed in any use,

All liketh it; the sweet white milk

it brings  
To mothers' breasts; it brings the white drops too,  
Wherewith the young snake stings."

"It slayeth and it saveth, nowise moved  
Except unto the working out of doom;  
Its threads are Love and Life; and Death and Pain  
The shuttles of its loom."

"It maketh and unmaketh, mending all;  
What it hath wrought is better than has been;  
Slow grows the splendid pattern that it plans  
Its wistful hands between."

"This is its work upon the things ye see,  
The unseen things are more; men's hearts and minds,  
The thoughts of peoples and their ways and wills,  
Those, too, the great Law binds."

Then the universe will be set upon its base and we shall see it in all its simple grandeur. All form, change, and motion, the result and consequence of countless converging changes and motions. Cause behind cause in endless retrospect. A timeless, measureless universe. Determined, ordered, rhythmic, grand.

And man himself, not the centre of the universe but an inconsequential incident. Not a free agent, overriding and exempt from all laws, but an instrument, an automaton, moulded by environment and responding to environment at every contact, in action and thought, in mood and manner, each in accordance with the fashion of his mould.

Then we will have achieved the triumph of our existence. Then, knowing the Law, we will be able knowingly to live according to the Law.

## WOMAN-WARE.

That divorce court judge in England seems quite an original person, for a judge, which, so far as we know, is altogether without precedent in the annals of jurisprudence. In fact he is really an imprudent jurist, for he goes the length of telling the truth, "to the best of his knowledge and belief, s'elp me." He says there is no religious aspect to the marriage and divorce proposition, which is a rankly anarchistic statement for a judge to make. Further, he volunteers the opinion that while a wife must always be a paragon of unsullied womanhood, there is nothing very alarming in a husband falling down once in a while; more, that it might be regarded as purely accidental, which is absolutely a new one to us.

It appears to us that the still small voice of Property must have spoken in that judge's ear. For it is a property proposition, sure enough. A man's wife is his property. If he is your husband, he is your owner.

It is on record that when a certain man of the tribe of Lothario was on trial for bigamy, the second captive of his bow and spear was heard to ejaculate, with some heat: "If he ain't my husband, what right has he got to beat me?" And that, with modifications, is about the size of it all the way through.

We have woven considerable romance and no little rot about our sex relations, but when we get down to bed-rock it shows up to be dominated by the system of barter and sale that is the prevailing religion in other walks of life. The woman is a ware, a commodity. And man is the buyer. Economically she is, on the whole, dependent on the man for her living, and the conventionally accepted manner in which she is to get that living is by marrying him. Consequently he has an edge on the bargain, and wants, and can get, the best of it. He may be considerable of a blackguard, but she must be of virgin purity, or, at any rate, must not have been found out. In fact, a man who has not sown some wild oats is generally regarded as a spiritless creature. But imagine a woman with a similar record offering herself in the marriage market!

Even while the daughters of Lillith are irretrievably outcast, the men who patronize them are in no way sullied. Which is a wise provision, for otherwise there would be an appalling scarcity of marriageable men.

Withal, we make a great show, with the assistance of the novelists, who, however, have to make a living by it, to exalt woman to the semblance of divinity. Judged by results, we have certainly made her supremely ridiculous, possibly even more so than ourselves. Now she has to learn all sorts of arts and graces. To bandage her body almost out of all semblance of human and healthful shape. To wear painfully minimized shoes and unblushingly exaggerated hats. To bend a potentially intelligent mind to the abstruse intricacies of frocks, frills and futile conversation.

But we can't help it and she doesn't want to. Property rules and must be obeyed, or destroyed. Only when property rule has been overthrown, will we discover that our divinity, woman, is quite human and very like a man.

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record of any crown land, or sell any portion thereof, or grant authority under the said Act to record or divert any water from the natural channel of any stream, lake or river in this province, to any but the Caucasian race." (This amendment had been previously moved by Hayward (Cowichan) and withdrawn by him at the request of McBride and Bowser, and Hawthornthwaite immediately took it up, and moved it in his own name.) Defeated. (Clarion, March 19.)

To amend the Municipal Clauses Act by adding the following sub-section: "30c. From any organization known as a Citizens' Alliance, Development League, Boosters' Club, or similar public nuisance, a sum not less than \$1000 for every six months." Defeated. (Clarion, March 19.) Only the two Socialists voted for it.

To amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act by adding the following: "Where an inspector has reason to believe that a dangerous condition exists in any mine by reason of the approach of workings to old or abandoned workings, he shall at once report to the minister of mines. Upon receipt of such report, the chief inspector shall, under instructions from the minister of mines, make an examination of the districts affected, and direct mining operations, or issue directions governing such operations, in said districts affected, until such dangerous condition is removed or overcome." Accepted and passed.

To amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act by adding the following as a new section: "Section 2 of C. 47 of the Statutes of 1889 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: All inspectors under this Act shall be elected by the workmen employed underground in the district over which such inspector presides." Defeated. Ayes—Williams, Hawthornthwaite, and the two Liberals.

To amend the Act to Ratify the Agreement with the E. & N. Ry. Co. in such a manner as to include all persons who had occupied or improved land previous to 1887. (The Act grants to the E. & N. Co. 20,000 acres of land as compensation for the lands they lost under the famous Settlers' Rights Act. The amendment was introduced to prevent a recurrence of that trouble.) Defeated. Ayes—Williams, Hawthornthwaite, Jardine, Nays—All the Conservatives except absentees Shaw, Watson, McKenzie, Braden, Callanan, Miller, Jackson, Shatford, Wm. J. Manson, McGowan, Young, Ellison, Taylor, Hayward, Mackay, Parson.

To reduce the grant to the Salvation Army from \$20,000 to 12 cents. Defeated. Ayes—Williams and Hawthornthwaite. Nays—Watson, Fraser, McKenzie, Manson (Comox), W. Manson (Skeena), Tisdall, Jackson, Cawley, Bowser, McBride, Cotton, Ross, Shatford, Thomson, Behnsen, Hunter, Taylor, McGowan, Hayward, McGuire, Parson.

To reduce the grant to the Militia from \$1500 to 12 cents. Ayes—Williams and Hawthornthwaite. Nays—Watson, Fraser, W. Manson (Skeena), Tisdall, Wright, Callanan, Jackson, Miller, Cawley, Bowser, Cotton, Ross, Thomson, Hunter, Manson (Dewdney), Ellison, Young, Taylor, McGowan, Gifford, McGuire, Mackay, Davey.

To amend the C. N. Pac. Bill to compel the company to have a terminus in Alberni. Defeated. (Clarion, March 12.)

To amend the same Bill by striking out the words "Lieutenant-Governor in Council" in clause 37 and substitute the words "Provincial Legislature," thus forcing the company to apply to the latter body for permission to amalgamate with another company. Defeated. (Clarion, March 12.) Ayes—Williams and Hawthornthwaite. Nays—Shaw, Watson, Fraser, Braden, Brewster, Jardine, Manson (Skeena), Tisdall, Wright, Bowser, McBride, Cotton, McPhillips, Schofield, Behnsen, Hunter, Ellison, Taylor, McGowan, Parson.

To amend the same Bill by striking out the land grants for terminal and townsite purposes in clause 13(d). Defeated. (Clarion, March 12.)

To amend the Act to Incorporate the City of Prince Rupert, by abolishing the property qualification for mayor, and for voters at the first municipal election, and to give the city control of its own water supply. All the amendments were defeated. (Clarion, March 12.)

The Dyking Assessment Amending Act was forced to a vote on the third reading by the Socialists, as increasing taxation on the farmer which did not appear in the public accounts, and should be paid out of the consolidated fund. Nays—Williams, Hawthornthwaite. Ayes—The two Liberals and all the Conservatives except absentees Watson, Callanan, Cawley, Caven, McBride, Schofield, Gifford, McGuire, Mackay, Davey.

**Labor Bills Introduced and DEFEAT. ED on Thursday, March 8.**  
An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act, 1899. (To extend the 8-hour law for underground workers to workers in any shaft, tunnel, pit, quarry, gloryhole, or any opening from which ore, rock

or mineral is broken or extracted in carrying on mining operations.) Defeated.

An Act to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1910. (To extend the 8-hour law for smelters to all employees engaged in any work in which they are brought into contact" with either smoke, fumes, dust or heat arising from smelting or mining operations.) Defeated.

An Act respecting Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries suffered in the course of their Employment. (Allowed to be discussed, but declared out of order, as being beyond the power of a private member to introduce.)

An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act, 1900. (Lays down the hours shops shall close, one half-holiday weekly, four all-day holidays yearly on New Year's Day, Xmas Day, Easter Monday, May Day; removes the control from municipalities and places it under the Act, and provides a penalty not exceeding \$50 or one month imprisonment for breach of the law.) Defeated.

An Act to Establish a General Eight-hour Day. (Provides for eight-hour day in all industries not already regulated by law, with a penalty on employers or their agents of a sum not more than \$100 nor less than \$20 for each person working over eight hours. The penalty applies to workmen also.) Defeated.

An Act to amend the Health Act. (Provides for the sanitary inspection of "logging, lumber, railway, sawmill, mill, and mining camps" during the months of January, May and September of each year; a report of the sanitary condition and water supply to be turned in to the provincial board of health.) Defeated.

An Act to Prevent Discrimination Against Members of Trade Unions. Defeated.

**What the Capitalist Members Have Done.**

Wm. Manson (Skeena) introduced the following Bills: An Act to Incorporate the Queen Charlotte Ry. Co.; an Act to Incorporate the Anglican Synod for the District of Columbia; an Act to Incorporate the Columbia and Alaska Ry. Co.; an Act to revive, ratify and confirm the incorporation of the Graham Island Ry. Co.

Fraser (Cariboo) introduced Acts to incorporate the B. C. and Alaska Ry. Co. and the Cariboo, Barkerville and Willow River Ry. Co.

Miller (Grand Forks) introduced an Act to incorporate the Northern B. C. Telephone Co., and an Act respecting the Great West Permanent Loan Company.

Ross (Fernie) introduced his fake Bi-monthly Payday Bill, which is limited to concerns paying not less than \$50,000 monthly in wages, and has no penalty attached. It was defeated on the last day of the session.

Shatford (Smilkameen) introduced an Act to incorporate the Pentleton Ry. Co., which was opposed by the Socialists.

Thomson (Victoria) introduced an Act respecting an agreement between the B. C. Electric Co. and City of Victoria; an Act to incorporate the Northern Vancouver Island Ry. Co.; an Act to incorporate the B. C. Mainland and Industrial Co. (The latter opposed by the Socialists, as not in the interests of the citizens of Prince Rupert.)

Behnsen (Victoria)—An Act confirming and ratifying the incorporation of the Campbell River Power Co. Davey (Victoria)—Act respecting the Salvation Army.

McGowan (Vancouver)—Acts to incorporate the Port Moody, Indian River and Northern Ry. Co.; the B. C. Packers' Association; the Island Valley Ry. Co.; and to revive the Vancouver and Nicola Valley Ry. Co.

Gifford (New Westminster)—An Act to incorporate the Comox Logging and Ry. Co.

Hayward (Cowichan)—An Act to incorporate the Menzies Bay Ry. Co.; and an Act respecting the powers of the Municipality of Oak Bay.

Tisdall (Vancouver)—Introduced some eight corporation Bills; Bowser, the attorney-general, some 31, some merely of an administrative nature, and none of a nature calculated to benefit the workers; in some instances, as in the Coroner Act, Factories Act, and Companies Act, leaving them in a worse position than before.

The following Conservatives rarely spoke, introduced no legislation of any kind, but kept one sleepy eye on McBride or Bowser for the cue as to how they were to vote:

Shaw, Watson, McDonald, McKenzie, Braden, Manson (Comox), Wright, Callanan, Jackson, Cawley, Caven, McPhillips, Cotton (the last two, it is fair to say, never went to sleep!), Schofield, Hunter, Manson (Dewdney), McGuire, Mackay, Parson.

Although they did nothing else, they amply justified the wisdom of their constituents by enthusiastically voting down every bill and amendment introduced by the Socialists in the interests of the working class of the province, which was not desired by the government.

J. H. B.

# Socialist Directory

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

**DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

**ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Labor Hall, Eighth Ave. East, opposite postoffice. Secretary will be pleased to answer any communications regarding the movement in the province. F. Oxtoby, Sec., Box 647 Calgary, Alta.

**MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Meets first and third Mondays of every month, Jubilee Hall, corner of King and Alexander. The Secretary will be pleased to furnish any information and answer any correspondence relative to the movement. S. Cummings, Organizer, W. H. Stebbings, 316 Good St., Winnipeg, Man.

**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Meets in Labor Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto, on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Organizer, W. Gribble, 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto. P. C. Young, Secretary, 940 Pape Ave.

**MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every second and fourth Sunday at Comrade McKinnon's Cottage Lane, Cochrane, Secretary, Box 13, Glace Bay, N. S.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Business meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, over Edgett's Store, 151 Hastings St. W. F. Perry, Secretary, Box 836.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 45.** Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Thursdays in the month at 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Wm. Myntti.

**LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C.** Headquarters and Reading Room, Room 1, Eagle Building, 1319 Government St. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre. K. Thomas, Secretary.

**LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 3, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday evening in Foresters Hall. Business meeting at 7:00 o'clock sharp. Propaganda meeting commences at 8:00 o'clock. Jack Place, Rec. Secy., Box 828.

**LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. OF C.** HOLDS educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave., Fernie, every Sunday evening at 7:45. Business meeting first Sunday in each month, same place at 2:30 p.m. David Paton, Secy, Box 101.

**LOCAL GREENWOOD, NO. 5, S. P. OF C.** Meets every Sunday in Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 p.m. Business meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month. Geo. H. Horton, Organizer; R. J. Campbell, Secretary, Box 124.

**LOCAL VERNON, B. C., NO. 38, S. P. OF C.** Meets every second and last Friday in each month. Chas. Chaney Secretary, Box 127, Vernon, B. C.

**LOCAL PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., NO. 53, S. P. OF C.** Meets every Sunday in hall in Empress Theatre Block at 8:00 p.m. Angus McIver, Secretary.

**LOCAL MARA, B. C., NO. 34, S. P. OF C.** Meets first Sunday in every month in Socialist Hall, Mara, 2:30 p.m. Cyril Rosoman, Recording Secretary.

**LOCAL REVELSTOKE, B.C.S.P.O.** Propaganda and business meetings at 8 p.m. every Sunday evening in the Edison Parlor Theatre. Speakers passing through Revelstoke are invited to attend. B. P. Gayman, Secretary. W. W. Lefauve, Organizer.

**LOCAL LADYSMITH NO. 10, S. P. OF C.** Business meetings every Saturday 7 p.m. in headquarters on First Ave. J. Williams, Sec., Ladysmith, B. C.

**LOCAL MONTICELLO, B. C., NO. 30—MEETS** every Sunday 7:30 p.m. in McGregor Hall (Miners' Hall), Mrs. Thornley, Secretary.

**LOCAL ROSLAND, NO. 25, S. P. OF C.** Meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. E. Campbell, Secy., P. O. Box 874. Rosland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p.m. A. Sebbie, Secy., P. O. Box 765 Rosland, B. C.

**LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C., MEETS** every Friday evening at 8 p.m., in Miners' Hall, Nelson, B. C. Organizer; I. A. Austin, Secy.

**LOCAL PROXIE, NO. 2, S. P. OF C.** Meets every Sunday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Matt Halliday, Organizer. H. K. Macinnis, Secretary.

**LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., NO. 4, S. P. OF C.** Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, Eighth Ave. E. (near postoffice). Club and Reading Room, Labor Hall, T. H. Mach, n. Box 647. Secretary, A. Macnald, Organizer, Box 647.

**LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA., NO. 12, S. P. OF C.** Meets every first and third Sunday evenings, Bellevue Town Hall, J. Oliphant, Secretary.

**LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 5.** Meets every Sunday night in the Miners' Hall and Opera House at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Socialist speakers are invited to call. H. J. Smith, Secy.

**LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Headquarters 622 First St. S. Business and propaganda meetings every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Our Reading Room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. F. Blake 649 Athabasca Ave. Secretary-Treasurer, T. Bissett, 322 Fourth St., Organizer.

**LOCAL WINKER, S. P. OF C. HEADQUARTERS.** Kerr's Hall, 120 1-2 Adelaide Street opp. Roblin Hotel. Business meeting every Sunday morning 11 a.m. Propaganda meeting Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Secretary, J. W. Hilling, 276 Young St.; Organizer, D. McDougall, 424 Jarvis St.

**LOCAL TORONTO, ONT., NO. 24, S. P. OF C.** Business meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month at the Labor Temple, Church St. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 3:30 o'clock at the Labor Temple. Speakers' class every Thursday at 8:00 o'clock at Labor Temple. J. Stewart, Secretary, 62 Seaton St.

**LOCAL OTTAWA, NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Business meeting 1st Sunday in month, and propaganda meetings following Sunday at 8 p.m. in Roberts-Allan Hall, 78 Rideau St. A. C. McCollum, 68 Slater St., Secretary.

**LOCAL COBALT, NO. 9, S. P. OF C.** Propaganda and business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Everybody invited to attend. Arthur L. Botley, Secy., Box 446.

**LOCAL BURLING, ONT., NO. 4, S. P. OF C.** Meets every second and fourth Wednesday evenings, at 8 p.m. 55 King St. E., opposite Market Hotel. V. A. Hunt, Sec., 93 West Lancaster Street.

**LOCAL GLACE BAY NO. 1, OF N. S.** Business and Propaganda meeting every Thursday at 8 p.m. in Macdonald's hall, Union Street. All are welcome. Alfred Nash, Corresponding Secretary, Glace Bay; Wm. Sutherland, Organizer, New Aberdeen; H. G. Ross, Financial Secretary, office in D. N. Brodie Printing Co. building, Union Street.

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Enderby B. C.  
572

**Propaganda Meeting**

Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock

**City Hall**

**Vancouver B. C.**

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to D. G. McKenzie, Sec., Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local) .....	\$5.00
Membership Cards, each .....	.10
Dues Stamps, each .....	.01
Platform and application blank per 100 .....	.25
Ditto in Finnish, per 100 .....	.50
Ditto in Ukrainian, per 100 .....	.50
Ditto in Italian, per 100 .....	.50
Constitutions, each .....	.20
Ditto, Finnish, per dozen .....	.50

## MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Receipts and expenditures 12 months ending 31st December, 1909.

<b>Receipts.</b>	
Sale of Constitutions .....	\$ 5.50
Sale of cards, etc. ....	.92
Sale of stamps .....	171.15
Sale of charters .....	15.00
Collections, O'Brien's meetings ..	31.00
Bal. from Fulcher's tour .....	9.35
Warrant books .....	1.50
Bal. Pro. organization fund .....	8.65
Cash on hand 1st Jan., 1909 .....	23.35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$266.42</b>
<b>Expenditures.</b>	
Western Clarion, ad. space .....	\$ 7.00
W. J. Donovan, election fund .....	1.75
Stamps purchased .....	80.00
Lestor's visit .....	6.35
O'Brien's visit .....	45.00
Advertising .....	10.50
Organizing .....	13.00
Literature .....	17.37
May Day deficit .....	4.00
Fulcher's expenses .....	27.00
Postage and exchange .....	4.13
Books .....	2.00
Red Deer contribution .....	2.50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$220.60</b>
Bal. forward, 1910 .....	45.82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$266.42</b>

## MANITOBA CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrade,— Thanks for Clarion list. You watch us. That \$100.00 is just as good as lost to you people.

Looks very much like another election in Alta., Eh? How are the subs. coming in from Winnipeg? We got those receipt books distributed among the boys and Jim Thompson is sending them in. We should have a sub. list of 500 here soon.

Armstrong is all right. I don't know what you can do to help him out except turn "revisionist." He is Red and a fighter. That is all that ails him.

The enclosed list is a sample of a letter we are sending to all sympathizers.

<b>Campaign Fund.</b>	
Local Sointula, B. C., per John Rivers .....	\$ 7.20
Local Canmore, says it's a little ..	16.30
Local Calgary, with more to follow .....	3.00
Local Vancouver, said they were broke .....	25.00
Local Brantford, Ont., we are with you in the fight .....	2.00
S. Moen, Kimberley, B. C. ....	1.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$54.50</b>

## TORONTO LITERATURE SALES.

Dear Comrade,— At the regular business meeting of Local No. 24 on the 23rd inst., I was instructed to forward the finding of the auditing committee of the librarian, the same as enclosed, as an example of what a Local can and should do in propagating Socialism by the printed word.

The project was started by the formation of a literature committee with a donation of \$10.00 from the Local funds for a shareholder's stock in the Kerr Publishing Co., and with no further financial assistance, can show for 58 weeks, receipts to the value of \$243.49 and bills receivable and stock to the value of \$135.49, a total value of \$378.98.

This had only been accomplished by the co-operation of all the members who have hustled around and canvassed individually and at all meetings, indoor and out.

This method of propaganda is most suitable to small places where the exercising of the glorious rights of free speech when persisted in against the interests of the dominant class means jail or exile.

I venture to express as my opinion, that if every Local was to get down to business in this direction in the same proportion there would soon be something doing, and they would then

have a backing, and be able to express themselves aloud, and their masters would think twice before trying to stop them. A word of warning, however. Even Socialist Publishing houses print stuff that is not in keeping with the clear cut ideas of this Party and care should be exercised before putting out literature and if anything should escape the eye of the literature committee they should be at once notified.

To know if the book or pamphlet is giving out the right stuff, is to become clear yourself, and the best way to accomplish this, according to the experience of this Local is to institute an economic or speakers class.

Every Local worthy of the name should investigate this idea, and this Local will be glad to give all the hints it has available. We would suggest that if there is a Local that feels it is not financially able to take a share in the Kerr Publishing Co., that they may write the Ontario Provincial secretary, P. C. Young, 940 Pape Avenue, who will furnish the above company's literature at a very little above cost.

Trusting you will find space for the above in the columns of the Clarion, and with best wishes, I remain, Yours in revolt,

ARTHUR TAYLOR, Fin. Secy. Pro Tem.

<b>Copy of report of auditing committee of Librarian Local 24, Toronto, Ont.</b>	
Receipts .....	\$243.49
Disbursements for books and payers .....	221.29
<b>Balance on hand .....</b>	<b>\$ 22.20</b>
<b>Outstanding accounts .....</b>	<b>\$ 64.98</b>
<b>Stock on hand; books to the amount of .....</b>	<b>55.61</b>
<b>Value of books in Circulating Library .....</b>	<b>14.90</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$220.60</b>

## A FEW POINTERS.

Editor Clarion,— The following is written for the exclusive benefit of those Comrades in the Party who show a decided tendency to run off the rails, and I hope they will take notice and try to benefit by the same. It cannot be too strongly insisted that it is our duty to keep the Party as straight and clear-cut as possible. Our fight against capitalism is too big a proposition to allow of any strife within the Party, the same being the outcome mainly of petty jealousy, and is valuable time and energy wasted which could be used to better advantage in storming the strongholds of capital. There is no force works to greater advantage in tending to utterly disorganize a Local, and to nullify its fighting strength than continual strife within. The following is intended to show some of the reasons why there is such strife, and how utterly foolish it is when it is all summed up.

First, in forming a Local it is the usual thing that they be all Socialists, but some people think this is not entirely necessary; in the event of the latter being the case, it is a good idea to have one or two thorough-going Reds, as they come in handy to bully and badger about occasionally, on account of their being too revolutionary to suit the ideas of some.

Then as to literature, books like "The Penny Bun, and Its Vital Significance to Socialists," or "Pinchbeck Jewelry: a Study in Economics," are splendid propaganda. Here is where you will clash with the real Red section; they will be sure to object to these brilliant works, and may even go so far as to designate them as twaddle. You should push every other paper but The Clarion, as this naturally helps out the deficit of same, besides keeping the circulation up.

Your next step will be to revise the Constitution and amend the By-laws to suit yourselves. If you think the Constitution will be alright, you want to waste the time of your meeting by passing a lot of silly resolutions, to put the seal of your approval on it. And, by the way, you should always take a dig at the Dominion Executive, and question their right to do certain things; one fruitful cause of trouble with them is they're always putting the stamp on their correspondence upside down, or maybe Mac signs his name at the bottom of his communications; you should question his right to do this, as it will tend to stop officialism.

For the benefit of some Comrades, I suggest to the Editor the advisability of issuing a monthly paper, containing sound, helpful resolutions for the benefit of those who have a penchant that way; an appropriate title would be: The Resolutionist.

It is thought best to elect a new secretary, organizer, etc., every other meeting, instead of yearly; this tends to relieve the monotony. Finally, when you have elected your officers, you want to tie them up with all sorts of restrictions and hamper them in every possible way—this gives them incentive.

If you have any members who are liable to make good speakers, you should never give them a chance to speak, as they may get conceited, and besides, it is not fair to those who cannot and never could speak; it hurts. Should you be lenient and allow them to speak, you want to watch them closely, for fear they should exploit the movement to their own advantage. The phrase, "exploit the movement," is one I have very often heard applied to the wrong person, and is generally used by some Comrade (?) who is jealous of the success of another; it is a very successful way to put the kibosh on a young and enthusiastic Comrade who makes a better showing than yourself.

Some Comrades I have run up against seem to have a bee in their bonnet, anent speakers. Although they may have some of the finest raw material in their Local, that only needs licking into shape to make excellent speakers, they will strenuously oppose bringing them forward and making them speak. This sort generally has the idiotic idea that anybody from their own locality can never be any good as a speaker; why, I don't know, and I don't believe they do themselves. But, anyway, they like "noted" speakers, which means in all probability someone from the next town or province.

Another helpful way of furthering the Cause is to form cliques in the Local, one clique to spend its time bucking into the other, or, for a change, join forces and buck those Comrades who really have got the movement at heart, and not their own personal aggrandizement. Backbiting, tale-bearing, and backstabbing in all its forms, you should practice plentifully, as this tends to cement and consolidate the Local.

There is a curious belief among some Comrades, which I myself have heard expressed, that a knowledge of economics grows on one with age, just as whiskers do. For example, if one Comrade has been ten years in the Party, he would know five times as much as one who had only been two years in the Party, regardless of the fact that the member of two years' standing may learn and know more in that time than the one of ten years' standing could ever absorb in a lifetime, if at all. This idea is of course sheer windy humbug, and only shows the crass ignorance of the man who makes use of such a puerile notion.

Finally, I should like to say that all Socialists who call each other "Comrade" should strive to make that Comradship a REAL thing, and not a mere hollow name. Hoping that these few lines will accomplish the result they were written for, I am,

Yours in full revolt, PROLETARIAN.

## WAGES AND PRICES.

Dear Comrade,— Editorially dealt with in The Clarion, Jan. 22nd, is the question of wages and prices; mention is also made of a correspondent from Rocliffe—the city of Rocliffe—which the editor has apparently never heard of. It consists of one log house, log barn, granary, chicken house, etc. The editor of The Clarion believes himself to be a scientific Socialist, I guess. In one respect, then, the editor and the city of Rocliffe are alike.

I live in the Rocliffe district, am not the correspondent mentioned, but have the same "mental affliction" as he, viz., I believe that a rise in wages does not interfere with the prices of commodities. Poor Marx! What a good job he is dead, or he would have been classed with us, but what a pity for "scientific Socialists" that he had that horrible knack of leaving irrefutable proof to bear out his statements. I quote from him: "A general rise in the rate of wages would result in a fall of the general rate of profit, but broadly speaking, not affect the prices of commodities." (The black-face is mine.) Value price and profit, last page.

I will not attempt to deal with the production I refer to, statement by statement; it would take too much space, besides which, I am afraid the task is beyond me—it is such a conglomeration of fact and fiction.

The editor admits that the capitalists cannot raise the prices of commodities at will; that being so, by what means are they enabled to return to the laborers the same amount of commodities for a greater amount of wages? Only by a spontaneous rise of those commodities which the wage-earners buy. Now let us see whether such a rise could take place.

It is a fact that wage-earners must spend their wages on necessities. We will assume, then, that the rise is spent on them. (We are considering a general rise in wages.) This extra money being spent on necessities will

cause the price to rise temporarily through the greater demand; this rise in price will have the effect of curtailing any waste that is taking place in the houses of the rich, which will reduce the demand somewhat.

Now let us see how a general rise in wages would affect the capitalists. Those who produced necessities would be compensated, or partly compensated, by a rise in their commodities, for a time at least. But what of those who produced luxuries, commodities which were entirely out of the reach of the wage-workers?—pearl necklaces, diamond rings, automobiles, etc. (And there are a great many of them, since four-fifths of the product of labor goes to not more than one-fifth of the population.) They could not compensate themselves for the rise in wages, by a rise in their commodities, since there had been no extra demand on the contrary, owing to the decreased purchasing power of the bulk of the capitalists (as a consequence of the rise in wages) and the higher price of necessities (temporary) they would have less to spend on luxuries, and the demand would fall off, so that they would lose, not only by the amount of the rise in wages, but in the compound ratio of the rise in wages, the fall in the price of their commodities, and the rise in the price of necessities. This would bring about a shifting of capital, from the less remunerative (luxury producing) to the more remunerative (necessary producing) branches of industry. This shifting of capital would go on until supply equalled demand in all branches of industry, and profits were again equalized.

Where a rise in wages has taken place, only in a particular industry, the rise in the prices of necessities would be almost nil, for supply has a way of meeting a small extra demand. If the rise was in the "luxury" department of industry, the goldsmith, say, the result to the owners of capital in that industry would be that they would find their profits decreased, capital would then be withdrawn as stated above.

If production was carried on in small competing factories and shops, those whose cost of production was above the average would be forced, by the fall in profits, and lack of demand as a consequence, to sell out. If, on the other hand, the industry was trustified, a fall in the rate of profit would cause a spontaneous fall in the quantity of capital; just as a rise in the rate of profit causes stocks to advance in price, and those "wicked" capitalists to water their stock. Production would also be curtailed, so that supply and demand again balanced. Thus capital would be reduced and profits though smaller in amount would not have fallen below the average rate of profit.

Quite a different state of affairs to what our editor depicts, viz., the price of the commodities rising, to produce more profit, so that profits in all industries should be equal. This is absurd, since in that case commodities (in our instance, jewelry) would be selling above their value; competition would then speedily reduce them to their value. But even supposing jewelry did rise in price, that would not affect the wages of the goldsmiths in the least, or the benefit they derived from them, since pearl necklaces, etc., are not classed as necessities, nor are they possible purchases of the wage-worker.

Whether the workers spend part of their wages on luxuries or not does not in the least affect this matter. To draw the line between luxuries and necessities is an impossibility, since what one person considers a necessity, another considers a luxury. Tobacco, to some, is a luxury; to others, a necessity, and to others again a vile habit. Have you ever seen a bunch of men without tobacco, and 100 miles from any? If so, you know that to them tobacco is a necessity. Tables and chairs; are they necessary? The Japanese do without them. I consider therefore, for the sake of simplification, that everything the workers can buy are necessities.

Whatever difference a rise in wages (either general or restricted) makes to the prices of commodities would be caused by supply and demand, and "supply and demand regulate nothing but the temporary fluctuations of market prices." (I again quote from "Value Price and Profit," p. 45, 10c ed.) After the shifting of capital described above, the prices of all commodities would resume their former level. Thus the workers would gain by the full amount of the rise in wages, less the temporary rise of necessities.

I agree with the editor when he says that rises in wages follow rises in prices, and do not succeed in following very closely. That is quite true. It is also true that the wage-workers cannot get any appreciable real rise in wages (I say real rise to distinguish from apparent rise, which is frequently only keeping the price of labor power up to its value. When necessities rise, from any cause, wages must rise or the real wages have fallen), but that does not say that if they could the rise would be no good to them.

Let us consider the root of the fallacy that a rise in wages causes a corresponding rise in prices. It is true that wages frequently rise with commodities and fall with them. In periods of bad trade, when markets are stocked, and supply greater than demand, the prices of commodities are low; labor power is cheap also, from the same reason as other commodities, viz., an over-stocked market. Labor power at these times is frequently sold below its value. In periods of good trade when the old stock is consumed, demand is good, and prices are high; the demand for men (labor power) is good, and they are able to demand a higher rate of wages. It used to be that wage-workers could get in times of good trade, a wage slightly above value; this extra they could keep to help them out when times were bad. But as capitalism advances there is an oversupply of labor power practically everywhere, and all the time; thus the workers are unable to get more than their value when trade is good and still must accept less than their value when trade is bad. Though wages rise with prices, the rise in prices is not consequent upon a rise in wages, but the whole movement is a result of inequality in supply and demand and so is only temporary.

My object in writing this rather long, and, I am afraid, tedious, letter is not to boost up trade unionism (for that is on its death-bed), but is simply and solely in the interest of the Socialist Party. When a man is told that trade unions are out of date, and that the benefits he can get from them are so small that they are almost unnoticeable, he cannot refute what is said. But if he is told that, if through his union he could raise his wages, he would be no better off, he would most likely look at his informant, think, then walk away and tell his mates that that coon was bughouse; and if said coon had told him that he was a Socialist, he would class all Socialists the same.

Yours in Revolt, HARRY F. SMITH.

It having thus been satisfactorily demonstrated that a rise in wages would not be counteracted by a corresponding rise in prices, the law of value no longer applies to labor power, and the economist of Soho is confounded by the economist of Rocliffe. Poor Marx! That coon was bughouse too—Mc.

## THE GOLD SUPPLY.

Comrade J. H. and other readers would no doubt like to know something about the production of gold, for doubtless it is the cause of "rising prices."

The following is from "Everybody's Magazine" for April: From 1855 to 1875 the world's coinage of gold decreased from 135 million dollars in 1855 to 97½ million in 1875. But this decrease did not effect prices at once; it was not until 1880 that prices started to fall to any great extent. From 1880 to 1900 may be called a period of low prices.

From 1880 to 1909 the coinage of gold increased from 106½ million dollars in 1880 to over 457½ million in 1909. Again we note that although the output of gold started to increase from the year 1880, yet it was not until 1905 that its effect on prices began to show itself.

The world's visible supply of gold has risen from nearly 5 billion dollars in 1900 to over 7½ billion in 1909. This is going some, and I would advise any Comrade who wishes for further details to get a copy of April's "Everybody's" and read the article commencing on page 476.

The most interesting part of it is: Have you got your share in your pocket right now? I know you have not, and neither has

LEEDS.

The capitalist press of Alberta do not approve of the kind of dope that Charlie O'Brien, M. P. P., hands out. Well, if they did, he would be of no use to the working class.

## A. F. Cobb Merchant Tailor Okotoks, Alberta

For every suit sold through this advertisement I will give \$2.00 to the circulation of the Western Clarion.

1. Write me for samples of goods.
  2. Mention the price you want to pay for suit.
  3. Compare my sample with the price.
  4. If suitable, send me deposit of \$5.00.
  5. I will guarantee to deliver suit to fit within three weeks.
  6. Clarion will acknowledge receipt of \$2.00 from me when suit is paid for.
- Suits to measure from \$15.00 to \$30.00.

## Here and Now

By "LEEDS."

For the past four or five months the Clarion account balance has been on the right side. However, for the information of all readers and hustlers (ALL readers should be sub. hustlers) a deficit looms in sight for this long hungry month. It means that you will get busy as soon as you read this, and flood the Clarion office with the necessary number of new subs. to wipe out the aforesaid deficit. We should try and keep ahead as much as possible now in preparation for the usual slack months of summer. Don't neglect this.

Comrade E. Maynard's renewal for a year, and a new yearly, arrives from Brantford, Ont.

Three more citizens of Uncle Sam will get a chance to study the real thing, per Comrade Clarence V. Hoar, Portland, Maine, who also orders a bundle of 25 copies for himself.

A bunch of four subs. to hand from Comrade A. F. Cobb, Okotoks, Alta., two on suit order as per ad in Clarion. (It is alright.)

Have you forgotten the voters' list?

Comrade R. T. Matthews orders a bound volume of The Clarion for 1909 as well as sending in a list of six new subs. from Calgary, Alta.

Comrade Jas. Thomson comes along with his usual pair.

A bunch of four from Prince Rupert, B. C., to the credit of Comrade Angus McIver of that G. T. P. burg.

Comrade Harold Machell, Matsqui, B. C., renews for a year and of course does not forget to enclose a new yearly with it.

North Battleford, Sask., ordered a supply of 200 copies of The Clarion as ammunition for Comrade Gribble, who left there for the country districts on the 21st; Sec. H. Collingwood sends in also a new yearly from the same place.

A bundle of five for two dollars for S. Comrade is Dave Forrest's stunt.

Com. Moses Baritz, Manchester, Eng., rustles up two of England's disinherited for The Clarion, with the promise of more a-coming.

Comrade P. C. Young, Toronto, renews and forwards two subs. from St. Thomas, Ont., for the Ontario Executive.

Brantford, Ont., pulls up another notch when Com. A. P. Baker lands with a bunch of four.

Comrade S. Moen, Kimberley, B. C., helps out the Manitoba scrap with a dollar and The Clarion with two subs. His own renewal and a new yearly is how Comrade Robert Dixon, Creston, B. C., makes his bow this week.

The new Local of New Westminster, B. C., has certainly hit a winning gait, and kept it up by increasing its bundle order from 50 to 65 copies weekly, per Comrade Archibald Hogg, who finishes up the order with two yearlies.

You know a friend who will subscribe for The Clarion if you get after him until he does (is that Irish?). The following Reds are down for one each this week: J. Watson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. K. Dysart, Winnipeg, Man.; W. F. Cook, Vernon, B.C.; W. T. Jackson, Vancouver, B. C.; John Harrington, Fernie, B. C.; Edward Jones, Celista, B. C.; Eric Matson, Helen Mine, Ont.; Ernest Dickinson, Vancouver, B. C.; A. Gildemeester, North Battleford, Sask.; Mick Hennessey, Cumberland, B. C.; F. S. Faulkner, Staveley Kendall, Eng.; John McKenzie, Edmonton, Alta.; R. W. Abbett, Cooking Lake, Alta.; and A. Arkwright, Edmunds, B. C.

The sufferings that our fellow-workers in Philadelphia are at present undergoing will not be in vain. It would have taken years of talking to convince these men that the rights of the sovereign American citizen are only those which he can enforce. But the policeman's club should show him the necessity of getting possession of said club and of welding it in his own behalf. Election day is the day.

If it were ever discovered that the working class (as a class) saved a part of their wages, the Capitalist would use that knowledge as an excuse for reducing their wages. In the same way, if a farmer finds that his mule leaves some of his feed he reduces the amount accordingly.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE  
ADJOURNS.

(Continued from Page 1)

class. They have never yet been able, as a class, to obtain more for their labor-power than was sufficient to keep them in working order. So that when the surplus value which they have created has been taken from them, it matters but little to the workers whether it remains in the hands of the first thief, or a second one takes it from the first. This is just such a fight, Sir, a scrap between the henchmen of rival corporations, fighting for their material interests. I don't blame them for getting all they can; I am glad to see the scrap, it is a sign of progress, it shows that the little fish might be gobbled up by the big one, and the quicker that comes the quicker the development, not only of this country, but of the economic intelligence and knowledge of the working class, will be brought about through economic pressure and their material interests will compel them to rise up and take these things for themselves.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot about Liberalism, and Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, and Asquith. We have also been told that we might well be in Russia, owing to the work of the government, but let us get into England; good old Britain, the home of Gladstone and Liberalism, where according to the previous speakers they have had such a splendid record of Liberals and Liberalism, which has been lauded to the skies as the People's Friend. Why, Sir, the people are worse off in England than they are here. There they have in the words of General Booth, 14,000,000 on the verge of starvation. And this is in spite of the glorious governments they have had. But, Sir, I will agree with the hon. member for Camrose. There is a very high standard of Liberalism in good old Britain—they are Liberal in fleeing the workers.

"The wage-slaves of today can not be classed as a part of the public or people; the public or people are they who own the means of production. Those who have to obtain permission to use these and have to give up the lion's share of their produce in order to use them, are slaves, and slaves have never been considered as part of the public. It is much as Aristotle said of his time: 'We have a population of 65,000, but only 3,500 souls.'

"There seems to have been some misunderstanding here why I have voted against the opposition on the first occasion and walked out on the second division. I did not vote for the government, Mr. Speaker, but to open up the contract, in order to insert an amendment for the class I represent. On the second division, there was no opportunity to do anything for the workers, and so I walked out. Had I voted against the government I should have cast a vote that I had no confidence in the government, and had I voted against the opposition it would have been a vote of lack of confidence. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Speaker, I have no confidence in either party, and so I shall do in this case and indeed in every case where I can do the workers no good, walk out of the House just before the division."

Stewart thought that it was the duty of every member of the House to vote upon this question in the interests of all the people, wage-earners or not. They should vote yes or no to the question: "Have the files been stripped?"

Riley, Dr. Campbell and Bennett followed in support of the motion, and Puffer against it, supporting the government. On the question being asked, a division was demanded, which resulted in the defeat of the motion. For 17; against, 20. The result being same as last division.

Wednesday, March 16.

Mr. Smith gave notice that on Friday next he will move the following resolution:

"Whereas the government has proposed to appoint a royal commission to inquire into all the circumstances surrounding the agreement with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company and the sale of the securities of the said company guaranteed by the province; and,

"Whereas, it is not desirable to have work continued on the road of the said company while the future of the enterprise is uncertain.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this House instruct the government to stop all proceedings in connection with the building of the aforesaid road until the finding of the said royal commission is laid before this Legislature."

Rutherford, in speaking to his motion re the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into A. G. W. R. deal, said the resolution should meet with unanimous approval.

The resolution was bitterly objected to by the opposition as being too narrow in scope.

Bennett suggested that House go into committee of the whole to frame the preamble of the resolution to meet the approval of whole House.

Cross moved an amendment which he claimed should be approved by the opposition, but was disappointed, his amendment being bitterly criticised

by his opponents, who claimed that the amendment was no improvement upon the resolution.

Bennett said that it was too narrow inasmuch as it called only for the investigation of "a certain contract"; the resolution should contain the words "to inquire into the creation, organization, construction and all matters appertaining to the A. G. W. R." After about two hours' discussion, during which Cross and Bennett left the House to try and come to an amicable conclusion, the above words were adopted.

The Premier then withdrew his motion, the amendment becoming the motion.

As the resolution entails the voting of money to carry out the inquiry, the Premier moved that the speaker leave the chair and the House go into Committee of the whole (adopted).

Boyle asked that the Commission be empowered to allow the opposition to be represented by counsel before the Commission so that they could bring the points in dispute before the Commission. A debate followed, several members taking part; the members of the Government benches claiming that the resolution embodied that, whilst the Opposition claimed it did not.

Bennett said that as the Commission was to be conducted as a case, it was necessary that the interests involved be represented, as the duty of the commissioners was not to ferret out the case but to hear the evidence and deliver a verdict on the evidence submitted. Puffer and McKenzie, two of the most ardent Government supporters thought that Boyle's amendment was only fair. As the Deputy speaker is also a Government supporter, and the vote on the division being 20-17 in favor of Government, they could not afford a division, especially as the speaker would be at liberty to vote and his vote it is well known would be against the Government. This would place the Government in a minority.

Cross then introduced an amendment "that the Commission shall select their own counsel." This was not wide enough for the Boyle cum Bennett cum Riley brigade, who insisted that the amendment only permitted the Commission to select counsel to advise them on the evidence submitted. If that was adopted, the Commission could do no good, as there would be no one to lay evidence before them. He again insisted that all interests should be allowed to be represented.

O'Brien said that it appeared that, as there were two factions there who both professed to be acting in the interests of the public, the public, the dear people, must be split into two parts, "I am not representing the public," he said, "I think I have made it perfectly clear who I am representing here, and if both sides are to be represented by counsel I know of two lawyers in this Province who are foolish enough to be Socialists, and I shall insist that the class that I represent be given the privilege of naming counsel in their interests.

Boyle then introduced an amendment, which he withdrew when Cross recognizing the seriousness of the position, withdrew his amendment and substituted one which met with the unanimous approval of the House.

Thursday, March 17th

Two resolutions were on the order sheet but were allowed to stand over.

Two Bills, one respecting the Diamond Coal Co., Ltd., and an Act to grant additional powers to the Town of Raymond, for the purpose of acquiring or constructing Public Utilities, were passed through the final stage.

Several Bills were dealt with in Committee and progress reported, all of which were of a private nature, dealing with incorporation of Companies and giving greater powers to municipal corporations.

Friday, March 18th.

Premier Rutherford gave notice that the House adjourns from March 19th, to May 26th, which would give the Royal Commission time to finish its inquiry and bring in a report.

Boyle, asked the Premier what had been done, if anything, with reference to the letter from W. H. Clarke, President of the A. G. W. R., in which he offered to concede the terms of the contract, which was adopted by the House together with other amendments? When will the estimates be brought down? and has the Royal Commission been appointed?

Premier—The Government has not acted upon the resolutions adopted by the House with the A. G. W. R. Co., yet. The estimates will be brought down at this evening's session, that is, temporary estimates for five months. The Judicial Committee has been appointed.

After a deal of discussion regarding the amount of work that the company be allowed to proceed with, as soon as they adopt the amendments, it was decided that the company be allowed to proceed with the construction of the first forty miles of the road.

Smith withdrew his motion which provided for the appointment of an independent board to watch the construction of the A. G. W. R. After a great deal of discussion which arose out of the clause in the agreement which gives

the Government an option on the sale of the road, during which the term expropriation was freely used.

O'Brien said he was pleased to hear the term expropriation so freely used, and was glad that the House thinks that such an action could be justified. There is at the present time a big conflict on between the working class and the capitalist class, and the working class are hoping to start expropriating very soon. The consensus of opinion of the house today would be a valuable precedent for the working class in the near future.

At the evening session several bills were railroaded through at express rate, which called forth condemnation from Boyle, who thought there was no need of it.

The provisional estimates for five months were laid before the House and the Premier suggested that the rules of the House be suspended and the estimates dealt with at once.

Boyle objected to this, as he thought members should have an opportunity to see that everything was alright before voting upon it. He was not prepared to consent to consider the estimates till Monday. A discussion followed at the end of which, Boyle said he would consent to the estimates being brought before the House tomorrow. The House adjourned and was subsequently adjourned to May 26th.

BLAKE.

## ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

Dear Comrade,—

The Clarion of Feb. 12th was full of interesting matter. I would like to comment on one or two articles therein.

The article by Alfred Budden was a surprise to me. His name had been impressed on my memory by reason of an article of his in the Clarion of May 8, of last year, as excellent in composition and style as in matter, and which I think would make a most useful "leaflet." It seems hard to believe that his recent article is by the same hand. He is flogging again that, for some time dead dog, the religious question, and, not content with exposing the antagonism of the churches to the proletarian movement, he makes the usual crude attack, in the name of Socialism, on private opinion on the large question of religion.

Some Comrades seem to think that they have just to mention the magic words "economic-determinism" to annihilate all faith in what Matthew Arnold, himself an agnostic, called "the power outside ourselves that makes for righteousness," and coerce all true Socialists, as by a modern inquisition, into a belief in nothing higher than their own bellies, otherwise their lowest material needs, whose dictates alone may command a man's obedience.

The law of economic-determinism may be spoken of as a new light on the affairs of man. It is to be hoped that, as time goes on and it is more clearly understood, it will be permissible for a good Socialist to interpret it in a less hard, crude and narrow manner than is the fashion at present. It plants our feet firmly in the material conditions of life, but it does not put limits on the development of the mind of man or the evolution of life and character, individual or social. Necessity, not selfishness, is its guiding principle, and necessity must take account of all man's aspirations and the needs of his inner being, however you call it, mind or spirit, and not of his physical needs only. Economic-determinism helps us to understand the past, to adjust ourselves to the present and to forecast and prepare for the future, but it cannot explain the unknown, and there is quite a lot that is unknown in the universe; and as the unknown becomes known we may be sure it won't stultify the law, but only widen our view of it.

Alfred Budden says that right and wrong, justice and injustice, etc., mean nothing, that might only is right. In the name of economic-determinism, I deny that absolutely. Every "white" man in every age has stood for right and justice and against all the might of wrong-doing and oppression, and in so doing they have shewed a higher understanding of the law of necessity than the wrong-doers and oppressors. They recognized, figuratively speaking, that the factory and the grocery store—otherwise production and distribution—were the fundamental facts of life, but not the only ones; that right and justice, human sympathy and fellow-feeling and a thousand other things were equally facts of life and sometimes of even more importance; just as do the I. W. W. fighters at Spokane today, who risk the necessities of life and life itself for an "idea," but an idea which will revolutionize the world.

There is a good deal of hair-splitting and word-juggling on this subject, which one would wish to avoid—attempts to define what is undefinable, to make distinctions where none exist. Does not the history of the race show that the best elements in it have always upheld ideas of right and justice as among the most important realities of life, and do not the clearest thinkers among Socialists foretell that the Revolution, once

achieved, will put mankind in a position to press forward to higher and nobler attainments than ever dreamt of before? Why obscure the truth by a petulant rejection or denial of certain supreme human qualities, just because under capitalism and the ruling-class religion those qualities are habitually misrepresented? In our revulsion from the false sentimentality and ineffectual emotionalism of our bourgeois reflected religion, why seek to dehumanize human nature and ignore every side of life except the so-called material side?

The human mind, in a universe where comparatively little is clearly known and understood, draws an arbitrary line between material and non-material. There can be in reality no such distinction. Unity must be the supreme law of the universe, and all that is must be obedient to law, component and interdependent parts of the same whole. The higher attainments of heart and mind are in the strict line of evolution from the material facts and conditions of existence. The law of progress has governed mankind and, where man has most progressed, he has sought and found inspiration and light outside his own personal and limited experience, and economic-determinism has as much to do with the highest attributes of his being as with the lowest and simplest. It has always been determining that man shall work his way up from the unthinking brute to the self-conscious, aspiring human, capable of judging between right and wrong, between self-control and self-indulgence, between mutual obligation with his fellow-man and blind selfishness in his own interests.

It is not opportune to obtrude a discussion like this into Socialist propaganda work, and I think the columns of The Clarion can be much better utilized, but, while we should in the class-struggle generally confine ourselves to the things that directly pertain to it, one feels an impelling desire occasionally to burst through the narrowing restraints that every now and then some well-meaning Comrade tries to impose on our mental outlook and development.

As for fighting the churches, we cannot do better than to build up the new order within the shell of the old, till it crumbles away naturally, with all its parasitic institutions.

Much more satisfactory than Alfred Budden's treatment of the subject is the editorial in the same number. It is, I believe, correct in its description of the churches, its justification of The Clarion's attitude and its estimate of what the scientific attitude should be on this subject.

I don't think one does a bad service to the movement in protesting against the tendency to a narrow outlook and a compulsory sameness, where temperaments, conditions, etc., vary. And this thought is also suggested to me by a letter in The Clarion from I. A. Austin, Nelson, on the subject of Miss Gurley Flynn's services to the I. W. W. and the Revolutionary movement in general.

Why need Comrade Austin regret that she is not speaking for Socialism? Is this not a case of drawing unnecessary distinctions where there is no real difference?

Socialism is a very big thing. Can any one person discharge all the manifold services it needs? And can anyone do, or where is anyone doing, more fundamental, necessary and splendid service for the Revolution than these I. W. W. Comrades? Is not this movement strictly and truly on Marxian lines and carrying out, as though under the direction of that master mind, the beginnings of the Revolution on the industrial field, where everything, till now, is chaos? There may be some quibble on both sides about political action, which quibble will soon be dissipated. The awakened and organized workers may be relied on to use every weapon whenever they can to overthrow capitalism and the wage-system, and how and by what means can the workers be better awakened and organized than by the men and methods of the I. W. W., working among the wreckage of trade-unionism and the devastation wrought by capitalism. The day may come when the Socialist Party in the States may ask the I. W. W. to recognize them as useful workers for the Revolution! That any Socialist should hesitate to recognize the I. W. W. as such is a mystery to me.

RALPH G. GREY.

Some of the Comrades in Great Britain seem to be in doubt as to how to use their votes in ridings where no Socialist candidate is running. That's easy! In the first place candidates should be nominated wherever possible, and where this is not the case a manifesto giving the reason for no candidate (lack of funds, etc.) and containing an analysis of the capitalist system, should be as widely distributed as possible. Then on polling day, go to the booth and write "Socialism" across your ballot paper (or nothing), as you wish. These are the only "tactics" worthy a party that wishes to gain the confidence and support of the great working class.

## PLATFORM

## Socialist Party of Canada

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

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

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme 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. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.

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

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

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

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