FEB 27 1911

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

# The WESTERN CLARION

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

No. 620. Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1911. Subscription Price Per Year $1.00

# TORIES GET IT RIGHT AND LEFT

## The Class Nature of Conservative Measures Exposed by Socialist Members.

**Monday, Feb. 13, 1911.**

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Little of interest to wageworkers transpired today. Minister of Finance **Price Ellison** made his Burget "speech" —(which was type-written for him), and Bowser's Act relating to Fire Insurance was in Committee. **Parker Williams** found occasion to criticise the latter for the powers given to the Inspector, who is to be a composite of detective, policeman prosecutor, judge, jury and pailor.

**The Coal Mines Regulation Act** came up again, Clauses 89 to 102 provided that special rules shall be established in each mine to deal with the varying local conditions prevailing, such rules to be endorsed by the Chief Inspector, and have force as if they were part of the Act. The Minister of Mines may object to and propose alterations to any rule made by the management, and the latter can demand arbitration if they disapprove of the proposed alterations, (but the miner cannot).

**Clause 92** provides that before the special rules are sent to the Chief Inspector they shall be posted up, together with a notice that any employee who has an objection to offer can send it to the Chief Inspector, for two weeks.

**Parker Williams** objected that the clause as written could be complied with in such a manner that the rules would not come under the notice of any one at all.

**McBride's** reply was inaudible, and **Williams** answering said that it would be a fatal error to allow the Premier's statement to pass. No attempt had been made to enforce the old Act, and as far as the House was concerned, if the new Act was to be enforced, they would have to consider the rules as entirely new.

**McBride** stated that the Department would spare no effort to carry out the rules. It was of very great importance to do so. He appreciated the close interest **Parker Williams** was taking in the matter, and was grateful for his assistance. He would not oppose any suggestion to make the Bill more effective. If **Williams** thought it necessary to go further in notifying the miners of the special rules, he, (**McBride**) had no objection. Any proposal to do so would be considered.

**Clause 103 Hawthornthwaite** drew attention to the marginal note, which stated "Employee subject to same penalty as owner, etc." in the Bill alongside the clause, as not accurate, and McBride said it would be rectified.

**Clause 110 Hawthornthwaite** suggested that the words "so that" in the fourth line be struck out, and "shall" be inserted after "person". The alteration was made, and the passage now reads "No person shall be punished twice for the same offense."

**Clause 111** (Disqualifies certain persons from holding position as a court in respect to any offense under the Act) **Hawthornthwaite** amended by adding after "manager of a mine" the words, "or any person holding stock or financial interest in any mine."

The rest of the clauses down to clause 115 passed without amendment, the schedules at the end of the Bill were taken as read, and the committee rose. (Several important amendments by the Socialist members are on the order paper, and the Bill will probably not go out of the committee and report stages without further amendment.)

**Tuesday, Feb. 14.**

Bill 12, "An Act respecting Railways," was in committee, and **Parker Williams** objected to clause 208 which provides that a farmer had absolutely no claim against a railroad company for cattle killed on the road-crossing, or within half a mile, if there is a person in charge, and allows anyone to impound such stray cattle.

**McPhillips** and **Bowser** replied, and the result of the argument was, briefly, that under the Act a farmer had a mighty poor show of getting compensation for any of his cattle that might be killed on the railway. (The Act, however, will be of very limited application as it deals only with railways under the jurisdiction of the provincial government.)

**Wednesday, February 15th.**

The debate on the resolution against the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, moved on February 3rd, was continued by **McBride**, who spoke strongly in support of it.

**Hawthornthwaite** said he had been more impressed by the manner than the matter of McBride's speech in favor of the resolution. The premier was inclined to pride himself on being a Britisher and his tendency in that direction might blind him somewhat as to the value of questions of more than a provincial character. As far as his own knowledge went the people of Canada would as soon deal with the people of the United States as with any other country in the world if it meant good business.

**McPhillips** No, No.

**Hawthornthwaite.** But they would. What dominated men if it was not their material interests? Even the member for the Islands himself would put his patriotism and imperialism in his pocket and do business with the client from whom the most money was to be extracted. He (the speaker) would like to see friendly relations with the United States cultivated as much as possible. They were largely of the same blood and race as ourselves, and with similar traditions and institutions. The boundary line was purely an artificial one, and the sooner it was removed the better it would be for humanity and civilization.

**McBride** had treated the matter largely as a political one between the Conservative and Liberal parties, and one thing the premier had said he could agree with, that the difference between the two old parties was only a small and sentimental one, something that the Socialists had consistently maintained, and for which they now had the authority of **McBride** himself. He hoped the time would soon arrive when they would be forced to line up together, so that the workers could see whom they had to fight.

After criticising **McBride's** references to the Coast lumbermen (who had declared in favor of reciprocity) as a direct threat, the speaker referred to the proposed agreement as a good thing, as was anything that tended to destroy the artificial barriers between the nations. It would be a good thing if they were all torn down and prevented from being put up again. The capitalists of the United States desired to see their lands and resources reserved for their own exploitation, and the capitalists of Canada took the same position, and on both sides of the line they kept up the patriotic, flag-waving cries in order to preserve the distinctions between the different countries of the world, in the endeavor to maintain their position at the cost of mankind. Those natural values, it was wise to remember, were purely potential, and could not be realized until human labor was expended on them. What these capitalists really exploited was human labor.

The principle that all progress sprang from the method of production was now accepted by the greatest scientists of the world. Other factors had an influence, but progress depended mainly on the method of production. The United States had outstripped the world in advanced methods, and was at the head of the list of civilized nations. That might not be palatable to a patriotic Britisher, but it was the case, and they must accord the United States that position. Why continue those artificial barriers? He failed to see any reason for doing so, unless it could be shown that a direct advantage could be gained by the people of B. C. He disliked to place himself in opposition to **Parker Williams**, a practical farmer himself, who had said that in his opinion British Columbia was getting the worst of the deal, and believed that reciprocity and free trade placed them at a disadvantage. That argument could not be denied. It had been said that the treaty would be an advantage to workers in the cities, by reducing the cost of living, but that argument was absurd, and had no foundation in fact. Under a high tariff wages would be high, but so also would be the cost of living. If free trade obtained, and prices were low, then wages were low too. In the last analysis neither system was of any advantage to the worker, the cost of whose production (regulated by the law of supply and demand) determined his wages. That was not altogether the case of the farmer, and he supposed he and **Williams** were forced to line up and vote for the resolution before the House, but he did not wish to let it pass without explaining their position.

Many believed that the world was our own and man our brother, but today all were living under the sway of competition and whether they liked it or not they had to protect themselves by every means in their power as long as the present system continued. Those economic forces would continue to work until a new and cleaner system came, and the differences between nation and nation were broken, boundary lines and customs barriers were removed, and if the Socialists could do anything to help that process they would do it. They would take every opportunity to explain their position and advance their views. When the majority understood that position they would speedily put an end to present conditions. The United States had the highest tariff, yet there they had enormous and growing poverty, and they could see the same in Great Britain under free trade. Neither system would solve the problem. If British Columbia lived under a tariff mountains high they would find that conditions would still grow steadily worse for the majority of the people. Under free trade it would be the same, the same forces would speedily work out, and conditions must and would tend towards the conditions prevailing in Great Britain today. There was nothing to be proud of in those conditions or in being a part of the British Empire. He was very reluctantly compelled to vote for the resolution. (The resolution then carried, only Brewster voting against it.

**Thursday, Feb. 16, 2:30 p. m.** The member for Grand Forks (Miller) moved the second reading of an Act to amend the Legal Professions Act. He explained it as being in the interests of the legal profession in British Columbia, who are being subject to competition by an influx of cheap sharks of the same kidney as themselves.

**Parker Williams** said that the Socialist Party in the House had been pretty busy so far, and he had had no time to look up the original Act to see what effect the proposed amendment would have. He had expected **Miller** to give the House some idea of the import of the Bill, but he (**Williams**) found that he would still have to look into the original Act for that information. One thing he was sure of, and that was that it would be of no interest to the workingmen of the Boundary district. Unless somebody produced some good reasons for not doing so, he would not oppose the second reading.

**Hawthornthwaite** said that he was not in the House when the Bill was introduced but judged from a quick glance at it that it was a Bill to introduce more shyster lawyers into British Columbia. He had a great respect for many lawyers, such as the member for the Islands and the Attorney General, (laughter) but the Bill introduced by the honorable member for Grand Forks was in the interests of sneaking little horse-thieves. In the United States the people protect themselves by making examples of such by shooting them, tarring and feathering, and riding them

(Continued on Page 3)

# "Will Never Come"

"Socialism will never come." That is the last ditch in which the enemy makes a stand. After you have almost spent your energy in assisting him to lay the spectres of his imagination which he raised as types of Socialism; the dividing up spectre; the weird ghost of equality; the abolition of private property bogy, and the hundred and one other phantoms of his febrile brain; after you have done this and you are leaning against the fence for support wondering where he is going to jump next, he takes to the last ditch, and assures you from his wide and deep study of human nature that it is impossible "Socialism will never come."

He agrees with you that labor is the source of all wealth, he admits the logical sequence, that to labor it should belong; he begins to see the robbery which is hidden under surplus value; he probably knows from woful experience the periodic panics caused by glutted markets; he tells you that he is a Socialist at heart and always has been, but——— and then he shakes his head——"Socialism will never come."

This man is a type of thousands, millions perhaps, who seem to be permeated with an idea of the fixedness of the present form of society. They look upon it with all its horrors, its contradictions and absurdities, as the very pinnacle of perfection which is possible to man. They say, before you can proceed a step further, you will have to change human nature, forgetting that human nature too is largely the product of human environment and is constantly adapting itself to the changes in civilization.

But instead of everything being as they imagine in a state of fixedness, everything is, on the contrary, in a state of flux. This is plain to them as regards past history, but they cannot apparently focus their mental eye on the changes which are undermining our industrial, political, social and religious life of today. When capitalism falls, it will not fall alone, but will drag down with it all those institutions which it built up to protect itself from assault. We, who do not wear green spectacles, can plainly see the beginning of the end of bourgeois rule and we can also see the crumbling of the foundation of some of the institutions which have helped it to gain and preserve its power. With the introduction of capitalism and its freedom of trade we have also the introduction of freedom of religion. Freedom to think what you like and believe what you like about Gods, and Devils, and Principalities and Powers, and so we have the origin of all kinds of sects from the Holy Rollers to the English Church. And just as free competition has left capitalism high and dry, freedom of thought is leaving religion higher and dryer day by day. The decay of capitalism has its reflex in the decay of the sects. According to the annual reports from England we are informed that Wesleyan Methodism has shown a continuous numerical decline for the past five years. The Baptists and Congregationalists and Church men are also bemoaning the steady decline of members. Their activities are being multiplied; more churches are being built but still the rot spreads. Revivals, concerts, bazaars, smoke-rooms, recreation rooms, pleasant Sunday afternoons and numerous other hooks have been baited but all to no purpose, the membership declines. It was thought at first that God had gone on a journey and that this loss, in spite of all the sighing and groaning in prayer meetings, was only temporary. It is now known, however, that God has gone for good. Some churches have been restating their creeds to try and bring them more into line with science and thus will prolong their existence somewhat, but the great majority will stand pat, like the bull on the railroad, until they get a heave in the chest that will make them quit their idea of fixedness. Heaven and earth shall pass away let alone Methodism or any other brand of religion.

We Socialists can't help these things any more than you can. We would advise you, however, to study these changes and if you think our Socialist conceptions and interpretations of them are not correct, let us have yours.

GEORGE F. STERLING

# REFORM, SOCIAL AND MORAL

## Their Alleged Objects Attainable Not by Reform But Only by Revolution.

To need reforms of any kind, there must be something wrong; something which needs reforming. As there are, in various places, such movements known as Social and Moral Reform leagues, it of necessity follows that all is not well with the people, socially or morally. It may be a matter of opinion as to the extent of the evil, and as the majority of Social and Moral reform leagues are composed, to a large extent of fanatics, it is of little use expecting to come to a sane conclusion through them. However, I do not propose dealing with the composition of the leagues, but rather, whether or not morality is improved by reforms, such as are practiced today.

Now, I would like to ask, what is the cause of immorality? Environment plays, it is admitted, a very important part. What determines the environment? Economic conditions. Then, I would like to ask, does social and moral reform deal with the economic conditions and consequently the environment? No! Do we find social and moral reformers seeking to establish a condition, whereby people could be elevated from their existing environments to a place where it would be possible for them to develop higher ideals?

Whil'st people are perpetually in a state of semi-starvation, can we expect immorality to be eradicated? Can we imagine a child reared in squalor, misery, and vice, developing into a moral adult? The young woman, can she be expected to keep pure and fresh on the paltry wages that too often are paid her? One might go on naming other causes but the above will do as illustrations. What does social and moral reform do for them?

In some countries, special courts are used for the hearing of mic-demeanours of children and where special punishments are administered, with a view of reclaiming them from becoming habitual criminals.

The effect upon the children has been a failure. By the time they blossom forth as criminals, they have passed the period when the foundation of the character is laid.

The reformer again takes no care about the young woman, until she is forced, by economic necessity, upon the street. She is then hunted from place to place. The evil, however, cannot be got rid of in that way. She has to live, and for a time at least, she is offered a good standard of living by the sale of her virtue. Instead of becoming better socially and morally, the people are getting worse. What is the cause?.

I mentioned earlier that we are the products of an environment; that economic conditions? The order or system vironment. What determines the economic conditions? The order osrystem under which society is regulated. That is to say, that whatsoever is wrong socially and morally with the people, is due to the existing system of society, and if we want a better social and moral people, we must change the system.

It is agreed that good housing accommodation, good food, good clothes, good education, some recreation and some work tend to improve the morals, so what system can we have that will give us those things?

Today the people are worse fed, ill-housed and have shoddy clothes, very little education, and very litle recreation indeed, and a hell of a pile of work (if fortunate). And that is the effect of the existing system, known as the competitive system of production for profits. The system required must be the antithesis of that one. Socialism answers the requirements. It is not enough, however, simply to make that assertion. It must be proved.

Socialism stands for the collective ownership, by the people, of all means of production. Each and every individual must produce for their own and family's need. That is where the proletarian of today comes in. Instead of producing for a bunch of parasites, who take, approximately four-fifths of his products, he will only need to produce for himself and family. His working hours will of necessity be shorter, which will leave time for education, recreation and study. Better housing accommodation will be possible, also a higher standard of living. A feeling of contentment will take the place of the present feeling of uncertainty. Higher ideals will be developed and morals improved. The children will have imparted to them all that is best and healthy, will live and develop under the most favorable conditions. The result will be healthy men and women, healthy homes, healthy morals. That is how it will effect the proletariat. How will it affect the parasite class?

Immorality among the parasite bunch is as much a plague spot as among the very poor. It is, however, he outcome of different causes, though, none the less, it can be traced to our present system of society. The immorality among them is due, either to idleness, or the love of luxury. With the advent of Socialism, however, idleness would perish, and when it comes to having to produce for oneself, the love of luxury would die a natural death.

The next question is how to get the change? When our early fathers wanted anything they went right after it. Today if we want a thing we are apt to say its a shame we have not got it, and let the matter drop.

If there is anything to be dropped, it must be that attitude. It is no use saying its a shame. No use believing in some supernatural power. No use believing in the goodness of man's heart (whatever the quality of that organ may have to do with the behaviour of man). No use believing it will come any other way than by our own energy and insistence. Than by the use of that power which is ours, and which constitutes right. Something is wanted. That something is a change in the system of society. That change will mean to the proletarians, participation in the good things of this life. That participation will mean health and happiness and enjoyment for our children.

To social and moral reformers, I say; stop tinkering with effects, eradicate the cause, for by patching up, you are keeping back the day when the proletarians shall have ceased to exist as such, and shall come into their own by collectively owning the means of life.

W. Laurence.

### MORE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Chicago, Feb. 16th.—The queerest strike on record is on here today. Thousands have walked out because they wanted more pay and shorter hours, but the Sheet Metal Workers at the New Columbia theatre struck rather than obey an order to loaf at full pay.

The hanging of a door is responsible for the trouble. Heretofore carpenters have hung the theatre doors and they started to hang this particular one. This door, however, was no ordinary one, but was covered with sheet metal and the metal workers declared that it was their job. The carpenters claimed that they should do it. To settle the difficulty the contractors offered to pay the metal workers their full sixty cents an hour to loaf while the carpenters finished the job. Nothing doing! When the same offer was made to the carpenters they, too, refused to loaf. When the contractors ordered both unions to leave the door unswung, the metal workers struck.—News Item.

"Behold," he said, our lands, woods, mines, mills, ships,
See on yon pole our ensign waves and dips.
"I see," my friend, I said, "I also know,
Your kind sleeps mostly down in tenecent kips.

# THE WESTERN CLARION

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada, at the Office of the Western Clarion, Flack Block Basement, 165 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, BOX 1688.

SUBSCRIPTION:
$1.00 Per Year, 50 cents for Six Months,
25 cents for Three Months.
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Box 1688 Vancouver, B. C.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1911


## HISTORIC MATERIALISM.

Historic Materialism, or the Materialist Conception of History is that conception which arises from the examination of historic facts in the light of the determinist principle. History is the story of the human race, or of a portion of it. Consequently it is in the nature of a landscape painting in that it necessarily confines itself to the prominent features, rather than to detail. What are the really prominent features of history depends of course on whether history is viewed from the classical or the materialist standpoint. The main difference between the classical and the materialist conception of history is that the one deals with deeds, and the other with happenings, as will appear.

The historics extant belong, almost exclusively, to the former school, and naturally so because their writers have been taught, and have accepted as a matter of course, that man is a free agent, more or less the master of his own destiny. From which it follows that peoples, and the human race generally, are also free agents and their histories consist of their actions. Of these actions, the most spectacular appear to the classical historian as the most important.

So we find the classical histories devoted almost exclusively to chronicling wars, rebellions, and the deeds and misdeeds of rulers and conquerors, with a marked tendency in the more modern histories to extol the virtues, real or suppositous of their monarchs and "great men" generally, and particularly these more recent, and to conceal their faults and failings. Further, the charge is frequently levelled at their authors of seeking to glorify rulership and class institutions for the purpose of blinding the ruled to their real interests. We are, however, disinclined to credit them with so much ill-disposed acumen, and are of opinion that the appearance of doing so arises not from any design on their part as from the fact that they themselves are imbued with the class ideas which they promulgate as a matter of course.

On the other hand, history of the materialist school is the very reverse of the above. Its basis is that man is not a free agent but a creature of circumstance. That he has not been created but has grown, and is growing. That environment has moulded him to his present form and characteristics upon a base determined by heredity, which itself, again, is but the effect of the environment of his progenitors. That his actions are merely the reactions of a so-constructed being under the impulses of the circumstances surrunding him. Their individual members being thus, the races and peoples are also creatures of circumstance; their histories are the records of their growth and development, and the important features of these histories are not the spectacular effects, but the underlying causes which occasion these.

History, then, is elevated from the category of more or less informative and interesting literature, and is transported to the domain of science. It becomes a department of biology. Its study ceases to be a genealogy of kings and princes, a tabulation of dates or a critique of the characters of individuals. It becomes a research into and piecing together of a vast chain of causation. Attilla, Alexander, Napoleon, Washington, cease to be mighty heroes or villains and become mere instruments in the working out of human evolution.


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Man's primal impulse is to live—to procure his living. The circumstances attendant upon the procuring of his living are therefore the circumstances which will have the greatest and most far-reaching effect in determining his habits and ideas. Cannibalism, however repulsive it may appear to us, to the canibal, being a part of his mode of procuring a living, seems a mere matter of course. Socially the means of life may be more readily and securely procured; social life appears, therefore, perfectly natural. By the enslavement, in its varied forms, of the weaker by the more powerful, the latter may procure the means of life more securely and easily. Slavery appears to them therefore, right and just, in fact, the prevailing mode of slavery always seems no slavery at all, and the discontent and revolt of the enslaved seems culpable and even ungrateful. All things that tend to justify and conserve a system are themselves justified and accepted. Behind it all lies the primal impulse to live and procure a living, more or less complex as the process of procuring the living may be and whatever wants and desires may go to make up the living to be procured.

It is the study and elaboration of this discovery which has given rise to the general formula of historic materialism that, in any given society, its structure, government, laws, religion, philosophy, habits, customs and ideas, are determined by its mode of production of the means of life.

## ANNEXATION

That wild annexation talk of Champ's is likely to make it bad for reciprocity, and rob it of the only good feature that adorned it. For, whatever or whoever else reciprocity might or might not be good for, it was, till Champ's mouth flew open, good for the re-election of the Liberal Party. There was nothing else in the lime-light, or on the stage even, in the way of campaign material for either party. True the Liberals had instituted a "Navy" but they haven't had it long enough for the booze bills to become public. Otherwise, session after session, they have done nothing, painstakingly and almost interminably. The Conservatives could hardly make a case against them on their record for it is, for politicians, one of alabaster purity, thanks to a liberal use of the good old fashioned whitewash brush. And for the Liberals to dig into the Tory record for campaign material would be too much in the nature of antiquarian research to be relished by the average elector. So reciprocity was good, and no criticism thereof would buy the Tories much.

But now it looks not so well. When it comes to waving the old flag, that's right where the Tories live, and so, what with born Tories, electors whom a tariff reduction catches near the pocket book and patriots, they might roll up quite a vote. For the British object is patriotic if he is nothing else, particularly if he is nothing else, which he mostly is. He loves his country whether he has one or not, and has a really touching attachment to his native soil the further away he is from it, even if he has had to leave it under pain of starvation.

Consequently if this annexation talk can be exploited as it promises, the likelihood is that a Dominion election will be postponed to a more auspicious occasion. It may even go to such length that reciprocity may have to be abandoned for the time being and Jim Hill be compelled to wait for his increased volume of traffic.

But for us, we would like to be shown what difference annexation would make anyhow. Laying aside such minor differences as the wording of a constitution or the color scheme of a yard of bunting, what have we got or not got that the bunch across the line hasn't or has. We have frenzied financiers, captains of industry, drunken judges, debauched senators, wealthy timber thieves, expert labor-skinners, Anglo-Roman-Franco - Teutonic-American capital, and so forth. We have slaved on both sides of the line and one coal mine was very like another, and, as to our fellow-slaves, if we had fallen among them from an airship we should have been hard put to it to tell whether that aggregation of Missourians, Nova Scotians, Taffies, Scotties, Geordies, Cousin-Jacks, Slavs, Huns, Finns, Italians and New Africans, were "Canadians" or "Americans."

The "root hog or die" idea is bad enough, but when it comes to both "root" and "die," it is worse yet. The reason why the wage object dies before his time—of overwork, starvation etc.—is because he does not get to the root of the trouble at all.

## PARAGRAPHS.

The Okanagan comrades ought to concentrate their "fire" on Armstrong—that heretofore unapproachable town where hall rent is so high and so many yellow-legged ha-de-dooes of the decadent middle class infest the fertile real estate. This town is our weak point. Are there not some comrades there who are determined enough to make use of Desmond while he is here, and stay with him till that town and its environments have been circumorganised?

One system grows out of another system by evolutionary process, just as a new machine grows out of an older machine. Most modern machines would be impossible of construction if it were not for the parent machine which made the parts of their successors.

Local Enderby has undergone the initial organizing process and we have a nucleus of membership on which to build up a good local. All un-attached comrades in Enderby or Mabel Lake Valley or Deep-creek should join the Enderby local. Send your name to Percy Rosoman, Enderby, B. C., the secretary of the new local—and don't forget to send $1.00 along with your name; this is the initiation fee and also pays the first month's dues. All receipts will be acknowledged. If you don't take the Party paper—the Western Clarion, enclose $1.00 extra for that and I will see that you get it. (Percy Rosoman, Secy.). Other officers at present are Bernard Rosoman, treasurer and G. O. Desmond, organizer, J. Pilkington, literature department. Jim Johnson was sick but will be amongst us and he is a host in himself when he gets busy. P. ROSOMAN.

## PARIS COMMUNE.

In commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Paris Commune a banquet will be held in the Headquarters of the S. P. of C., 2237 Main Street, Saturday, March 18, Tickets $1.00.

## BRANDON DRAW

Editor Clarion:—

The result of the draw held by Brandon Local on February 15 was as follows:

| | No. |
|---|---|
| (1)—P. Taylor, Sydney Mines | 165 |
| (2)—D. McKenzie, Brandon | 492 |
| (3)—L. Kemp, Brantford, Ont. | 481 |
| (4)—H. Laidlaw, Winnipeg | 47 |
| (5)—Jake Hart, Brandon | 571 |
| (6)—J. Peakman, Brandon | 575 |
| (7)—M. J. Matherson, Vernon, B. C. | 869 |
| (8)—Erie Kahn, Brandon | 20 |
| (9)—Sam Tereski, Brandon | 141 |
| (10)—John Webster, Portage la Prairie | 64 |
| (11)—W. J. Higgens, Brandon | 416 |

The draw was made by R. Kellaway, who is the President of the local branch of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union. The draw was a great success and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking the readers of the Clarion for their assistance.

Yours in revolt
A. T. HIGGENS
Secretary of Draw Com.

## Vancouver Economic Class

### The Equivalent Form of Value.

We have seen that commodity A (the linen), by expressing its value in the use-value of a commodity differing in kind (the coat), at the same time impresses upon the latter a specific form of value, namely, that of the equivalent. The commodity linen manifests its quality of having a value by the fact that the coat, without having assumed a value form different from its bodily form, is equated to the linen.

The fact that the latter therefore has a value is expressed by saying that the coat is directly exchangeable with it. Therefore, when we say that a commodity is in the equivalent form, we express the fact that is directly exchangeable with other commodities. When one commodity, such as a coat, serves as the equivalent of another, such as linen, and coats, consequently acquire the characteristic property of being directly exchangeable with linen, we are far from knowing in what proportion the two are exchangeable. The value of the linen being given in magnitude, that proportion depends on the value of the coat.

Whether the coat serves as the equivalent and the linen as relative value, or the linen as the equivalent and the coat as relative value, the magnitude of the coat's value is determined, independently of its value form, by the labor time necessary for its production.

But whenever the coat assumes in the equation of value, the position of equivalent, its value acquires no quantitative expression; on the contrary, the commodity coat now figures only as a definite quantity of some article.

For instance, 40 yards of linen are worth—what? 2 coats. Because the commodity coat here plays the part of equivalent, because the use-value coat, as opposed to the linen, figures as an embodiment of value, therefore a definite number of coats suffices to express the definite quantity of value in the linen.

Two coats may therefore express the quantity of value of 40 yards of linen, but they can never express the quantity of their own value.

A superficial observation of this fact, namely, that in the equation of value, the equivalent figures exclusively as a simple quantity of some article, of some use-value, has misled Bailey, as also many others, both before and after him, into seeing, in the expression of value, merely a quantitative relation.

The truth being that when a commodity acts as equivalent, no quantitative determination of its value is expressed.

The first peculiarity that strikes us, in considering the form of the equivalent, is this: use-value becomes the form of manifestation, the phenomenal form of its opposite, value.

The bodily form of the commodity becomes its value form.

But, mark well, that this quid pro quo exists in the case of any commodity B, only when some other commodity A enters into a value relation with it, and then only within the limits of this relation.

Since no commodity can stand in the relation of equivalent to itself, and thus turn its own bodily shape into the expression of its own value, every commodity is compelled to choose some other commodity for its equivalent, and to accept the use-value, that is to say, the bodily shape of that other commodity as the form of its own value.

One of the measures that we apply to commodities as material substances, as use-values, will serve to illustrate this point. A sugar-loaf being a body, is heavy, and therefore has weight: but we can neither see nor touch this weight. We then take various pieces of iron, whose weight has been determined beforehand. The iron, as iron, is no more the form of manifestation of weight than is the sugar-loaf. Nevertheless, in order to express the sugar-loaf as so much weight, we put it into a weight-relation with the iron. In this relation, the iron as a body represents nothing but weight. A certain quantity of iron therefore serves as the measure of the weight of the sugar, and represents, in relation to the sugar-loaf, weight embodied, the form of manifestation of weight.

This part is played by the iron only within this relation, into which the sugar or any other body, whose weight has to be determined, enters with the iron. Were they not both heavy, they could not enter into this relation, and the one could therefore not serve as the expression of the weight of the other. When we throw both into the scales, we see in reality, that as weight they are both the same, and that, therefore, when taken in proper proportions, they have the same weight. Just as the substance iron as a measure of weight, represents in relation to the sugar-loaf weight alone, so, in our expression of value, the material object, coat, in relation to the linen represents value alone.

Here, however, the analogy ceases. The iron, in the expression of the weight of the sugar-loaf represents a natural property common to both bodies, namely their weight; but the coat in the expression of value of the linen, represents a non-natural property of both, something purely social, namely, their value.

(Continued next week.)

### DISCUSSION IN CLASS ON EXTRACT FROM "CAPITAL" CLARION, FEB. 18, 1911

The value-form expresses a definite quantity of value, besides value in general.

Every variation in the productiveness of labor is accompanied by a change in the amount of labor time necessary to produce a commodity.

We shall see how such change affects the quantitative aspect of the relative expression of value.

If the value of linen varies, so that twice the precious amount of labor is now necessary to produce a given quantity, and in the meantime the value of the coat remains constant, then, instead of the equation 20 yards linen equals 1 coat, we have, now, 20 yards linen equals 2 coats, because one coat now contains only half the amount of labor contained in 20 yards of linen.

Linen has doubled in value.

But should the labor time necessary to produce linen be reduced by one-half then 20 yards of linen equal one half coat. In this case the value of linen has fallen by one-half.

Thus, the value of coats remaining constant, the relative value of linen, expressed in coats, varies directly as its (the linen's) actual value.

Should the value of the linen remain constant and that of the coat vary and the labor-time necessary for the production of a coat become doubled, we have, 20 yards linen equals one half coat; if the labor time necessary in the production of a coat be halved, we have 20 yards linen equals 2 coats.

Here, the value of linen remaining constant, its relative value, as expressed in coats varies inversely as the value of coats..

If the labor time necessary for the production of linen and coats should vary at the same time, in the same direction, and in the same proportion, their relative values continue to be the same. Their change in actual value can only become evident when they are compared with a third commodity whose value has remained unchanged.

It may be seen that should the labor time necessary to produce linen and coats vary at the same time, in the same direction or opposite directions, or in equal or unequal rates, etc., the effect may be deduced from the examples given.

Changes in the magnitude of value are not shown clearly in the equation expressing the magnitude of relative value.

EWEN MACLEOD,
Secretary Press Committee.

(Class meets every Sunday, 2237 Westminster Avenue, 3:30 p. m.)
Mathematics class at 2 p.m.

# 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 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL** Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 1688 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. Danby, Sec., Box 647 Calgary, Alta.

**MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee: Notice**—This card is inserted for the purpose of getting "YOU" interested in the Socialist movement. SOCIALISTS are always members of the Party; so if you are desirous of becoming a member, or wish to get any information, write the secretary, W. H. Stebbings. Address, 316 Good street, Winnipeg.

**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, B. C., NO. 9,** S. P. of C., meets every Sunday evening at Miners' Union Hall, Greenwood. Visiting comrades invited to call. C. G. Johnson, Secretary.

**LOCAL LADYSMITH NO. 10, S. P. of** C. Business meetings every Saturday 7 p.m. in headquarters on First Ave J. H. Burrough, Box 31, Ladysmith, B. C.

**LOCAL MICHEL, B. C., NO. 16, S. P. OF** C., meets every Sunday in Graham's Hall at 10:30 a. m. Socialist speakers are invited to call. V. Frodsham, 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 Roscman, Recording Secretary.

**LOCAL MOYIE, B. C., NO. 30.—MEETS** second Sunday 7:30 p.m. in McGregor Hall (Miners' Hall), Thos. Roberts, Secretary.

**LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 8, 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. A. Jordan, Secy. Box 410.

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

**LOCAL PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., No. 53,** S. P. of C.—Meets every Sunday in hall in Empress Theater Block at 2:00 p. m. L. H. Gorham, Secretary.

**LOCAL REVELSTOKE, B. C., NO. 7,** S. P. of C. Business meetings at Socialist headquarters fourth Thursdays of each month. T. S. Cassidy, Organizer; B. F. Gayman, Secretary.

**LOCAL ROSSLAND, NO. 25, S. P. of C.,** meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. E. Campbell, Secy., P. O Box 674. Rossland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p.m. A. Sebble, Secy., P. O. Box 54 Rossland.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 1.**—Canada. Business meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 2237 Westminster Ave. F. Perry, Secretary, Box 1688.

**LOCAL SOUTH FORT GEORGE NO. 61,** headquarters and public reading room, Show building, Hamilton street. Business meetings every Saturday night at 8 p. m. Neil McLean, secretary, John McInnis, organizer. Comrades contemplating coming to Fort George are earnestly requested to write for reliable information.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 45.**—Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Thursdays in the month at 2237 Westminster Avenue. Secretary, Wm. Myntti.

**LOCAL VERNON B. C., No. 38, S. P of C.** Meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m sharp, at L. O. L. Hall, Tronson St W. H. Gilmore, Secretary.

**LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C** Headquarters and Reading Room 523 Johnston St. Opposite Queens Hotel. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre. T. Gray, Secretary.

**LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 9,** Miners' Hall and Opera House—Propaganda meetings at 8 p. m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Business meetings on Thursday evenings following propaganda meetings at 8. Organizer, T. Steele, Coleman, Alta.; secretary, Jas. Glendenning, Box 63, Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall from Com. W. Graham, secretary of U. M. W. of A.

**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. Machin, Secretary. Box 647, A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 647.

**LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., NO. 1, S.** P. of C. Hearquarters 622 First St., 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 LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., NO. 18, S. P. of C.**—Meets 1st and 3rd Sunday in the month, at 4 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Secretary, Chas. Peacock, Box 1983.

**LOCAL REGINA, SASK., NO. 6. MEETS** every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., in Trades Hall, Scarth Street. Business meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m. Trades Hall. Secretary B. Simmons, Box 1046.

**LOCAL WINNIPEG, MAN., NO. 1, S. P.** of C. Headquarters, 528 1-2 Main Street, Room No. 2, next Dreamland Theatre. Business meeting every alternate Monday evening at 8 p.m.; propaganda meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m.; economic class every Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m. Organizer, Hugh Laidlow, Room 2, 528 1-2 Main Street. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young Street.

**LOCAL NO. 24, TORONTO, ONT.**—Headquarters, 10 and 12 Alice St. (near Yonge). Business meetings every 2nd and 4th Wednesday; propaganda meetings every Sunday at 7 and 8 p. m. By arrangement with Toronto University popular scientific lectures every Monday at 8 p.m. during the winter. Address all communications to Secretary, No. 10 and 12 Alice St.

**LOCAL BRANTFORD, No. 16, S. P. of C.** Meets at headquarters, 13 George St., every Thursday and Sunday nights. Business and Speakers' Class on Thursdays; Economic Class on Sundays. Wage workers invited. A. W. Baker, Secretary, 9 George St. W. Davenport, Organizer, 141 Nelson St.

**LOCAL OTTAWA, NO. 8, S. P. of C.** Business meeting 1st Sunday in month, and propaganda meetings following Sundays at 8 p.m. in Robert Allan Hall, 78 Rideau St. John Lyons, Secretary, 43 Centre Street.

**MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE** Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets every second and fourth Sunday in the Cape Breton office of the Party, Commercial Street, Glace Bay, N. S. Dan Cochrane, Secretary, Box 491, Glace Bay, N. S.

**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.


**To Canadian Socialists**

On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to make the subscription price of the International Socialist Review in Canada $1.20 a year instead of $1.00. We can, however, make the following special offers:
For $3.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year.
For 70 cents we will mail ten copies of any one issue.
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CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
134 West Kinzie St., Chicago.


## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

(To Locals.)

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


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Postage prepaid on books
The People's Book Store
152 Cordova St. W.

DENTIST
W. J. CURRY
Room 501
Dominion Trust Bldg.


## Price List of Literature

Issued by the Dominion Executive Committee

"Slave of The Farm," or "Proletarian in Politics," to locals subscribing to the publishing fund, $1.00 per 100, to others 25c per doz.

"Socialism and Unionism" to be published.

"Value, Price and Profit," to subribers to publishing fund $2 per 100, to others 30c per doz.

"Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism" to subscribers to publishing fund $6 per 100, to others 75c per doz


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

# 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 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

## ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Regular meeting of Alberta Provincial Executive held February 13th, 1911.

Present Comrades Turnbull, Howell (chairman), McLean, Danby and Organizer O'Brien and Gribble.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Correspondence dealt with from Locals Frank, Meeting Creek, Lougheed, Innisfail, Bellevue, Canmore (Finnish), Blairmore, Coleman, Dewberry, Coleman (Finnish), Medicine Hat, Markerville, Leslieville, Edmonton and Dominion Executive Committee, Com. Mc Ney, and Mr. A. Alexander.

Communication from Local Toronto read and ordered filed.

Communications read from Read Hill comrades; held over until next meeting.

Comrade Adolf Hrellikea admitted member-at-large.

On motion, secretary instructed to communicate with Com. Budden with a view to placing him in the field as organizer.

Charters granted Frank, Dewberry and Leslieville Locals.

### RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Meeting Creek, stamps | $ 1.50 |
| Local Blairmore, Charter and supplies | 6.00 |
| Local Bellevue, stamps | 3.00 |
| Local Innisfail, stamps | 2.40 |
| Local Meeting Creek, stamps and cards | 1.50 |
| Local Edmuton, stamps | 5.00 |
| Local Coleman, stamps and supplies | 16.25 |
| Local Bellevue, stamps | 5.00 |
| Local Coleman (Finnish) stamps | 5.00 |
| Local Markerville stamps | 2.00 |
| Local Lougheed, stamps | 5.00 |
| Local Leslieville (charter and supplies | 5.50 |
| Local Calgary, stamps and supplies | 10.00 |
| Local Frank, charter | 7.00 |
| Comrade F. J. McNey, stamps | 1.00 |
| Comrade Adolf Hrellikea, stamps | 3.00 |
| Total | $69.15 |

### EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| Com. C. M. O'Brien, organizing purposes | $15.50 |
| Dom. Executive Com., on acct. | 25.00 |
| Western Clarion, (cord) | 3.00 |
| Postage | 3.08 |
| Com. Gribble, organizing | 10.00 |
| Dom. Executive Com. on acct. | 7.00 |
| Total | $63.58 |

In order to facilitate matters locals are urged to be prompt in forwarding their quarterly reports.

FRANK DANBY,
Secretary

## TORONTO ONTARIO

Dear Comrade:—

Re referendum for Dominion convention I have been instructed to ask you if you will send the returns in full to the D. E. C. with a request for them to be published in the Clarion.

This local favors the convention by a vote of 13 for and none against.

Yours in Revolt
ARTHUR TAYLOR

## NOTICE

Saskatchewan comrades who desire speakers or literature of the Party will kindly write to F. G. Allen, North Battleford, Sask. This province is fit and ready for an organised effort at propaganda and such can only be brought about by the efforts of all comrades within Saskatchewan. The work is hard and a strong organisation is absolutely necessary in order to make any head way.

A. BUDDEN

## IN SUNNY ALBERTA

Comrade Editor:—

During last week our Comrade O'Brien has been visiting us round this part of the country.

He gave a splendid lecture in the Black Spring Ridge school house, Wednesday the 8th, to a crowded house, having a very attentive audience. I was not there myself but comrades and friends there told me that both audience and speaker were good.

The collection reached $4.00, and a bunch of subs to our paper were taken.

On Friday night O'Brien was at the Plainfield school house and had a good audience who listened patiently to every word, while O'Brien poured out the right message. Being mostly farmers, he showed them, "sons of the soil" that they were in just the same fix as any other wage-slave. The independent fake was dealt with, every point being illustrated in a way of the speaker's own. He got his audience going and kept them going, several old I. L. P.'s getting an eye-opener. Our Comrade Alex Frazer rendered a song in good style. Comrade Frazer is an old I. L. P. man, but he said O'Brien was the best he ever heard, and I think he will be one of us after this.

Several questions were asked referring to "independents," O'Brien's attempt to get the vote of sympathy with Queen Alexandra, amended so as to include the widows and orphans of the Whitehaven disaster, and one farmer asked how it was they did not produce foodstuffs seeing they grew wheat. All were answered to the satisfaction of the questioners.

O'Brien said he would like to come back at some future date, and give them a talk on "value" which he had only time to deal with sparely on this occasion, someone suggested a vote which showed in favor (if that amounts to anything.

The collection amounted to $5.00, and also a sub or two for the Clarion.

Some of the "rubes" have goot food for thought for a little while anyway.

Yours in revolt
H. KAYE

## REPORT OF OKANAGAN ORGANIZATION, JANUARY, 1911.

Meetings held—2.
Economic classes—2.
Clarion Subs.—10.
Literature sold—$23.00.
Locals formed—1.
Literature Agents established—1.

Balance of organizers time was taken up with systematic personal work.

Comrades in isolated localities get in touch with

H. GILDEMEESTER,
District Secretary
Mara, B. C.

## MICHEL, B. C.

Michel, B. C., 8-2-11.

Dear Comrade:—

On February the 4th C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P. in Alberta, gave us a very interesting address. He dealt very clearly with production and analyzed it so that the most ignorant could understand, and, what part he played in the drama of life. He demonstrated collective production, and showed how less than one hundred parasites owned what millions of slaves produced and went on to show them, (the slaves) their position in society and the value of their labor power.

Some of the high caste as they be classed in the same category as the Asiatics but nevertheless they were arratics but nevertheless they were bound to admit that national and racial prejudice is on the decline and that in the final they would be bound to accept them into their organizations, industrial and political, and try to raise within them that spirit of revolt with which every class conscious slave is possessed, educate them and teach them that they are an active factor in production and you will soon see the result.

The speaker dealt very plainly with history and its concepts so that every person in the audience should at least realize that history as it is put before us at the present is evidence of the barbarous methods used to keep the slave in subjection.

VINCENT FRODSHAM,

## MENZIES, SASK.

Comrade Editor:—

Local Menzies wishes me to make report of discussion at regular business meeting held February 12th, regarding suggestion as to the desirability of establishing P. E. C. for Saskatchewan and publishing department to S. P. of C.

We think the time has arrived when the old political parties and their supporters be forced to take further notice to the existence and determination of the S. P. of C. as to what we intend to do and how we intend to do it. That we are catching on to the game as its played and that we've had about enough of it and that we are out to put an end to it by capturing the machinery of government, the transformation of the capitalist class ownership of the means of wealth production into the property of the working class and the abolition of the wage system.

To accomplish this aim we have got to organize. The more perfect our organization the better will be the results. Therefore the comrades of this local desire to see the scattered locals of this province be brought into better unity by means of a provincial organization. We would prefer, however, to have said movement accomplished if possible independent of the emdiation of a convention, believing that our party is not in a position financially to undergo heavy expense. The Comrades here are in hearty accord with the idea as to furthering the interests of Socialism by the establishing of a publishing department to the S. P. C. This local recognizing the usefulness of such a movement hereby pledge ourselves to become a contributer to the fund; when contributions are being called in please notify.

As to the progress of our movement in here it is not all that is to be desired though the farmers are kicking against conditions cursing the machine companies. With invitations to attend our meetings they seem to be very slow in coming to hear what we have to say.

At our next meeting we will get into a nest of our horny handed brethren, the G. G. There we intend to deal with the effects of labor saving devices, value, etc., to show them the hopelessness of their tin pot movement. Not being thorough masters of economics with a hard bunch to deal with we expect to get some heavy buck-saw business but I think will show them by the time we get through that we have a bit of the saw any way.

WALTER MENZIES
Recording Secretary

Bring your dull razors to
SMITH'S BARBER SHOP
Clarendon Pool Room, opposite car barns
Westminster Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.

"It is a dream," he said, "It will never come
'Tis competition maketh business hum."
I looked at him with pitying smile, I knew,
Eaton would darn soon have him on the bum.

The worship of greatness in any shape or form is an atavistic trait in the human animal which reappears mostly in those more closely related to the tailed and fur-covered ancestors of the race.

So far as wealth production is concerned, the wage-beast is a distinct success. So far as the retaining of, or enjoyment of the product he is, comparatively, the most complete failure the world has ever seen.

Names of sub-getters for the week appear below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lestor, North Battleford | 16 |
| D. Galloway, Vancouver | 4 |
| T. B. Legge, Brandon, Man. | 4 |
| J. Peuser, Vancouver | 3 |
| A. F. Farley, Guelph, Ont. | 3 |
| W. Davenport, Brandon, Ont. | 3 |
| Desmond, Vernon, B. C. | 3 |
| F. Hyatt, St. John, N. B. | 2 |
| E. Davies, Toronto, Ont. | 2 |
| James Thomson, Medicine Hat, Alta | 2 |
| George White, Nanaimo, B. C. | 2 |

### SINGLES

Jas. Cartwright, East Wellington, B. C.; H. Elmer, Lincoln, Ill.; C. McM. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gordon Brown, Victoria, B. C.; A. W. Baker, Brantford, Ont.; Alex Whyte, Mountain Mill, B. C.; W. M. McKenzie, Lake Buntzen, B. C.; G. Waples, Steelton, Ont., N. D. Thachuk, Canmore, Alta.; J. Rolls, New Westminster, B. C.; F. E. Armstrong, Claxton, B. C.; Wm. Shiels, City.

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Brantford, bundle | $2.60 |
| Local Winnipeg, bundle | .25 |
| Jas. Thomson, Medicine Hat, Alta | |
| Bound Volume. | |
| Local Mara, B. C. | card |
| B. L. J. Maintenance | 1.00 |

* * *

Didn't have room for them last week so here's a few to go with them:

### SINGLES

W. J. Urquhart, H. W. Schlichter, Campbell, Angus Ross, W. W. Lefeaux, "Smith," Vancouver; H. Barlow, Victoria; W. B. Downing, Milestone, Sask; Carroll, Schint Wheat Centre, Alta;; J. Hough, and H. Valley, Nanaimo, B. C.; H. Trull, Colquitz, B. C.; A. Douglas, Cascade, B. C.; J. F. Johnson, Enderby, B. C.; Roscoe Fillmore, Alberta, N. B.; F. Ibbetson, Toronto, Ont.; E. Hogg, New Westminster, B. C.; G. Bloomfield, South Hill, B. C.; F. G. Parkes, Revelstoke, B. C.; Banks, West Burnaby, B. C.; V. Frodsham, Michel, B. C.; and the Prince Rupert Industrial Association.

### BUNDLES

Local New Westminster and K. Johnson, Montreal.

**Likewise:**

| | |
|---|---|
| C. M. O'Brien | 7 |
| C. Lestor | 5 |
| G. Desmond | 4 |
| M. Stafford | 2 |
| H. Way | 2 |
| W. Menzies | 2 |
| D. Forrest | 2 |
| F. J. Wallador | 2 |

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## TORIES GET IT RIGHT AND LEFT.

(Continued from Page 1)

out of town on a rail. Even Miller would not say there were not enough lawyers in British Columbia, and this Bill would open the back doors of British Columbia to these people. There was not a hamlet in the province without several of those sneaking, thieving little sharks, preying on unfortunate working-men. If they were going to open the Act they should tear down all the barriers. It required no special ability to become a lawyer (laughter) and it should be made possible for any one to become one. Organized labor had no greater opponent than the lawyers, who had built up for themselves an impregnable position. In the United States the people had taken measures to protect themselves against those swine, in England they were protected by the law, but in British Columbia they were at the mercy of these sharks. He disagreed with **Parker Williams** as to the Bill. It was one of the very few occasions on which he had had to do so, but the Bill opened the doors for these petty sharks.

He (the speaker) had not been in the Boundary district during the last election, but he had heard of the great things the present member for that constituency (**Miller**) had promised to do for the workingmen if he was elected. He had never raised his voice once for the men he had practically sworn to represent, and judging him from that standpoint he had no right in the House. Fancy Jack McInnis, the late Socialist member for the same constituency doing that! His voice was constantly heard, and he introduced bill after bill into the House—eight hours for smelters, inspection of camps, the general eight hour day,—labor bill after labor bill, all of them of a class that shoud come from the member of a labor district. They no longer heard the voice of labor from that district, but instead they were handed measures like this Bill to amend the Legal Professions Act.

How he (**Miller**) came to be returned at all would be a mystery were it not known to be a fact that the corporation there had driven from the district a great number of Jack McInnis' supporters.

They had enough of that type of petty shysters in British Columbia already, and, although sorry to oppose **Parker Williams**, he would go on record as opposed to it.

**Parker Williams** immediately reminded the House that he had said he would not oppose the Bill unless somebody produced an objection to it. He had now heard quite sufficient to induce him to oppose the Bill.

The second reading then carried on a vote of 3 "noes" to 33 "ayes", the "noes" being **Hawthornthwaite, Williams and Jardine.**

..**Ayes Shaw, Watson, Fraser, McKenzie, Manson** (Comox) **Lucas, Brewster, Miller** (Skeena), **Tisdall, Callanan, Miller, Jackson, Cawley, Caven, Bowser, McBride, Ellison, McPhillips, Cotton, Schofield, Behnsen, Hunter, Manson** (Dewdner), **Young, Taylor, Ross, McGowan, Gifford, McGuire, McKay, Parson, Davey, Thompson**—33.

**Parker Williams** resumed the debate on the estimates, which had been introduced by **Price Ellison** on the previous day. He said that **Brewster** had raised some questions of very considerable moment, but had not dealt with them from a Socialist standpoint. Those matters referred to what would seem to indicate gross carelessness and negligence on the part of the government, but no Conservative members showed any wish to touch those questions. The new member for Yale (**Lucas**) had made an interesting address which might indicate that he might become a really useful member of the House, but unfortunately they had heard the same sort of thing befor from the member for Comox (**Manson**) last year, but he was now quiet and ready to learn, and they had no more sugestions from him. The member for Yale would be equally apt in learning what he might and might not do.

The speaker then went on to refer to the Conservative nomination convention for Yale, at which the people of the constituency had settled on a local man, but during the short space of two nights that comparatively unknown gentleman from Vancouver got the nomination. It was another case of the skilful work of the Conservative machine. * * *

Turning to the estimates, the speaker said they were very interesting as far as Newcastle district was concerned. The appropriation for his district was not near keeping pace with that for other districts. Newcastle had known, as had other districts, and more than some of them. In the last 4 years 32 individuals had settled within half a mile of his own home,—he would not claim that average for all the district, but taking any square mile, they would find more people than 8 years ago. There had been a considerable increase in the mining population in the vicinity of Ladysmith. At the "Jingle pot" mine from 75 to 100 men were employed, the opening of the mines at Northfield had increased materially the population of Departure Bay, and at Alexandria, where the population consisted 4 or 5 years ago of five or six families, there were now possibly 400 people. Notwithstanding all that development, the district was only allowed $2000 for new work. Unlike Conservative districts, when they got through with the money they got through, and got no more money, from the government, even if the work was not finished. How did that compare with the treatment accorded other districts? For the last period of 8 years the appropriation for his district had increased from $9000 to $26000. The increase for other districts he had selected as being on a level with Ladysmith, or nearly so, in population and extent was as follows. The figures covered the same period.

| | Appropriation 1902 | 1911 | Membership in schools (from 1909 Report) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sandon | $5,000 | $75,000 | 168 |
| Grand Forks | 5,000 | 55,000 | 88 |
| Greenwood | 2,500 | 50,000 | 221 |
| Revelstoke | 8,000 | 75,000 | 223 |
| Kaslo | 8,000 | 74,000 | 194 |
| Newcastle | 5,000 | 25,000 | 440 |

What explanation could be given of the difference in the appropriations? If the reason was to be found in the different rates of increase in population, the number of children in the rural schools should have some bearing on the population of the outlying districts. (The speaker then dwelt on the figures given above, and proved that the appropriation had no bearing whatever on the population of the respective districts, and then took up the voters lists as a possible standard by which the government might have decided the share to be given to each district with the same result, Kaslo, Greenwood, and Slocan showing a decrease on their voters lists, and Newcastle a slight increase. The poll tax was then quoted as also bearing on the question of population, and it was shown that while Newcastle had increased the amount collected by 40% in the last 8 years, Revelstoke, Slocan, Kaslo and West Kootenay contributions had decreased 4 %, indicating a decrease in population).

If that was not a satisfactory answer to any point that might be taken on the relative development of Newcastle and the other districts, then figures would not answer it at all. They had to step into some other field and find the explanation.

(The speaker here produced a chart drawn to scale, showing the trend of appropriations granted to Newcastle and several other districts for the period in question.)

Grand Forks kept in the same class as Newcastle until 1909, and then it started to go away up in its appropriations, leaving Newcastle far behind. The same thing happened in Greenwood. What peculiar circumstances happened in 1909 to cause such an increase in those appropriations? The only possible explanation lay in the fact that those districts had formerly returned Socialists to Victoria, and now were represented by Conservatives. Grand Forks vote jumped from $14,000 to $30,000 immediately, at the same time as Newcastle received $13,000. Why was not the increase in the latter district in the same proportion? Greenwood went in slow degrees from $2,500 to $10,800 and then to $30,000 in one leap. It had returned a Conservative. Was there a grain of justice in that? Compared with other districts Newcastle had been dealt in a grossly unfair maner. No reason could be advanced to justify such a low proportionate increase. The only possible construction that could be put upon it was that the government was using the provincial treasurt to boost the fortunes of its politcial followers. (Here **McBride** shook his head). "The premier may shake his head until he turns it right round." It was his (**Williams**) duty to his constituents to examine legislation and criticise the estimates.

**McBride** asked if it was not true that a member could put in a requisition for more money for his district?

**Williams** replied that the Premier was right, he could do so, but what was the process by which **Shatford**, (Similkameen) (whose activity in the House was confined to making a raid on the treasury once a year) (laughter) made an estimate of the cost of public works? What experience had he on the cost of public works? There was absolutely no justification for saying that he knew what his district required in the way of money grants. / / / With a parting shot at **Shatford**, whom he described as coming to Victoria every winter at considerable cost to make a raid on the treasury, "living in a garret at the Empress Hotel" (greatly to **Shatford's** indignation, for he rents the most expensive suite on the first floor, and to the amusement of the other members, who were all aware of the fact) the speaker turned his attention back to the government. The only possible explanation of the way the estimates were distributed lay in the manner in which the different districts had changed their political complexion. He would not have blamed the Minister of Works if he had been good to his own constituents. He (**Williams**) would find it pretty hard to be fair in that position, but the matter under discussion was so brazen that he felt it impossible to do anything else but call attention to it. The estimates were not based on a requisition by the member for a district, but on a requisition by the government Agent, and road superintendent. In the Newcastle district they had as decent a man for superintendent as ever walked, and his requisitions were as small as he could possibly get along with. In Conservative districts the road superintendent was the nominee of the Conservative member, and his duty was to see that the Conservative machine was properly running and in good order. It was not that way in the Newcastle district.

(As 6 o'clock had arrived **Williams** asked if he could adjourn the debate until 8 o'clock, **McBride** raised no objection but said it was an extraordinary departure from customary proceedure, to which statement **Parker Williams** did not agree.)

**8 p. m.** (The first night session).

**Miller's** Act to amend the Legal Professions Act passed the committee stage, and the introducer moved that the report be adopted. **Parker Williams** objected, and the Bill was held up.

**Parker Williams** then continued his criticism of the government method of apportioning the estimates. He said his afternoon's duty was not a pleasant one, but it had to be done. He had always made a passably good hired man, and his view of his position in the House was that it was the position of a hired man to the people of the Newcastle district, and it was not from any personal motive that he had stirred up that evil-smelling mess, but because he looked upon it as the only thing to perform his duty to the people he represented. The present order of business had been handed down from past ages in an historical process. It arose from the time when the King, running out of money, had to call parliament together and ask for it. Parliament would tell the King what they thought of him, and give him the money. In the same way, today they were entitled to tell the government what they thought of them before passing the Estimates. It was the only course open to them.

Not only was a partisan spirit shown in the apportionment of the Estimates, but Conservative members had control of everything in the shape of employment in their districts. Government agents, assessors, game wardens, road foremen, all kinds of jobs were dealt out to people who were made useful at election time for party purposes. The Conservative party had a hungry horde of heelers useful for any purpose, and had now pretty well built up a machine, and in addition had a press always ready to run **McBride's** photo every two months and vilify any one who ventured a criticism of him or his institutions. The Conservative majority could not be broken up too soon. The machine extended into every hole and corner in the Province, and the noise it made went back to eastern Canada, and some people there thought British Columbia had a statesman. A machine was being built up which it would cost something to break down, and in it was the only field in which McBride had shown any ability. Notwithstanding the existence of that nearly invincible machine, with all the leverage and advantage it gave them, the Conservative party was afraid to face a fair and square election in British Columbia. The bye-election in Fernie was like a case of sheep-stealing, and if an unknown candidate had come forward at the last moment it would have thrown the whole machine out of gear and prevented the government carrying on the election at the time it did. The polling day was fixed to occur on the day following the nominations to prevent an expression of opinion by the electors, and that was a fair indication of the courage of the party, in spite of their machine. The same could be said of the Yale bye-election. No notice was given of the intentions of the government until every one in the machine was ready to jump into position, and at the last moment, when all the information required was in the hands of the government party, the election was thrown on the hands of the people. The op-

(Continued on Page 4)

Propaganda Meeting
Speaker W. W. L FEAUX
Empress Theatre
Sunday, Feby. 26th.

## TORIES GET IT RIGHT AND LEFT.

(Continued from page 3.)

position was not given a fair chance, the machine was set to work, and the usual thing occurred. Lucas came down to Victoria, not as the reprecentative of the people, but of a political machine. Their whole record was built upon the increased revenue, but they were entitled to no more credit for that than for the increased real estate values in Victoria and Vancouver. It arose from things over which the government had no control. The claim for credit for present conditions reminded him of an old Indian chief, who was thought by his fellow tribesmen to be as mighty a man as the Conservative party thought **McBride**, and to insult him was to insult the whole tribe. The chief used to get up on a stump and pray for the sun to rise. To believe that any one could do that made him indispensable and due care was taken of him. The tale reminded him at every stage of the Premier (Laughter). But the old chief became sick, and the tribe were in awful trouble, thinking they had seen the last of the sun, but when it came up as usual it dawned on the tribe that it had not depended on the old chief at all. All that could be applied to **McBride**. (Laughter.)

There seemed to be no limit to the machine policy. The government still had not sufficient support, and when it was possible to get more they would do so. They would never get any complaint from him (**Williams**) if he was beaten in fair fight, but no one in that House could do any damage to him in Ladysmith.

The Conservative party got very enthusiastic over British institutions, and could show a good type of patriotism as Dr. Johnson ever knew. An official opposition had certain functions to fulfill in the line of criticism, and as a kind of check on the government. The government did not seem to like the present opposition, but wanted it to be as docile and meek as their 39 supporters, who sat still, and never allowed the sound of their voices to be heard in the chamber.

While every job from rat catcher up and down was in the hands of a Conservative member, with opposition members it was different. He (**Williams**) could only learn by gossip and rumor (and he was usually very well informed) as to what was doing, and by a process of deduction he could usually find out what the government was up to in important matters. A few years ago they had removed from Ladysmith a government institution of some value, but he did not know enough then to look for any underhand, sneaking moves, and had been given absolutely no opportunity to protest. They had a right to remove any institution in the interests of economy, but in the name of common justice, if they had any respect for the people they should give them a chance to be heard. They did not do so.

A road superintendent had been appointed in the Newcastle district. He was a decent, upright, and straight fellow, but that did not alter the fact that he (**Williams**) had some right to be heard when appointments were to be made. He had heard of it by reading the local paper. Was that method used with Conservative members? How did the Minister of Works (**Taylor**) reconcile those actions with his oath of office, to act impartially towards all districts in the discharge of his duty? He had no complaint to make as to Mr. Woods, but only as to the method of the appointment. Before the constituency became Socialist they had two road foremen, then it was reduced to one, and finally he was taken away too, and they had to get along without one at all.

There had been rumors of the provincial policeman being removed from Ladysmith, and he (**Williams**) went to the Premier about it, and was told that he would not be moved. Within two weeks that policeman was moved up to South Wellington. In a Tory district the policeman was under the thumb of the member. It was a question if either the Premier or the Attorney General knew the real reason for that removal. He (**Williams**) knew it, but would only tell it to the Premier privately.

As the representative of Newcastle district he insisted that he had a right to know what was going to be done in the district. The fact of shifting the policeman had placed him (**Williams**) in the position of a common liar. He did not relish that position at all. If the Premier had wished to discredit him he could not have done it any more effectually than to let him go among his constituents and tell them that the policeman was going to stay, and then make events disprove his statement.

He had another instance of the same machine policy. He had gone to the Department of Works and said that he had heard a rumor that there was to be a new road superintendent, and Taylor admitted that there had been some talk along that line, and if he (**Williams**) was not badly mistaken, had said he would consult him in the matter. That was 10 days since. Now the first thing he knew the appointment was announced in that day's issue of the Nanaimo Herald, the first intimation he got from any quarter. Where was the justice of reducing members to get information in that way when they sat in opposition? He (**Williams**) did not want the power of making these appointments. He would not be a "safe" man for that. One Socialist would look as good to him as 20 Couservatives. But Conservative members made their appointments and opposition members heard of them through the press. In Department matters the government should rise above politics. The new road superintendent was an upright and safe man, but while the people of Newcastle brought their complaints to him (**Williams**) he insisted that the government take notice of him. * * *

Where was the consistency of the two methods of making appointments? Many other instances could be quoted, and everywhere tended in the same direction with the great Tory party. Even the ministers of the Crown stooped to the meanest, dirtiest, party politics.

**The Speaker:** Order, order.

**Parked Williams.** The language was strong, but the facts were evil-smelling and stronger than any decent man cared to go up against. The Tory party and the administration should always confine themselves to decent methods.

He would say that he had never seen any politics in the administration of the Provincial Secretary's Department, and he (**Williams**) was afraid that that little fact lent a sanction to the whole operation of the party machine. He could say nothing more painful than that. He (**the Prov. Sec.**) rose above the standard set by the Premier himself.

Whatever the effect of his attack might be, he (**Williams**) had endeavored to do his duty by his district by pointing out the way things were done. He believed that the sense of justice was sufficiently strong in ordinary people, and if the people of the Okanagan or any other district were aware of what was going on, they would give as emphatic a condemnation of the methods of the Conservative government. That was his conception of Conservative workingmen, in spite of the Premier's reference to a remark he (**Williams**) had made during the afternoon.

The member for Newcastle resumed his seat in a silence that was almost oppressive.

The House then went into committee of supply, and during the sitting **Parker Williams** protested at the manner in which the votes were being rushed through. The different items, that in former years were voted separately, were now being voted in groups, and the members not having had any notice of the change were not prepared to understand what was being done.

The protest was ineffectual and the process continued. There is dissatisfaction even among the Conservative rank and file, but they never venture to kick at anything.

**Friday, Feb. 17., 2 p. m.**

The House went into committee of supply and **Hawthornthwaite** objected to some items in the miscellaneous bill of expenses. He took exception to the vote for $500 for the Strathcona Seamen's & Loggers' Institute, Vancouver, and contributions to other charitable asociations, and refused to be satisfied with the Premier's explanation. He objected to the provincial funds being granted to mere pettifogging charities run by a lot of sanctimonious busybodies, little, petty, swindling charity organizations, that under a sane system would not be necessary, who went about in a superior way distributing tracts to men whose unfortunate position was due to the deplorable conditions of modern society.

**Tisdall** (Vancouver) defended the organizations which were doing a much appreciated work.

**Hawthornthwaite** replied that both the Premier's and Tisdall's remarks were in the nature of broad generalities. If money was to be given away in that manner, why not give some of the members of the Legislature, who certainly needed looking after as much as anyone else. By the present system or production the House was actually robbing those men of the wealth created by their labor, and the grants to charitable organizations were only as a salve to conscience.

**Tisdall** objected that the loggers of British Columbia are not by any means robbed, but, on the contrary, a well paid class receiving a just equivalent for their labor.

Hawthornthwaite admitted that the logger in British Columbia received the market value of his labor-power, but denied that the money was a just equivalent of the value of this labor's production, out of which the wealth of the capitalist class was built up. Society recognized the fact and at intervals was wont to hand out as charity such grants as these, and lay the unction to its soul that it was doing a most worthy and benevolent thing. At the same time it went on in its uncivilized course, building Dreadnoughts for the purpose of wholesale murder. For his part he would be glad to see everyone of them sunk today—and the fools that went out in them. The Canadian navy was out practicing at Esquimalt that very morning, in order that the men engaged upon it might become the more proficient in the gentle art of slaughtering their fellowmen. The loggers might get the full market value of their labor-power, but they did not get, under the present system of production, the full actual value of the wealth they created. These men were forced to go into the wild places of the Province and live their lives in shacks under the most horrible conditions. He was glad to see that the Government was taking a move to improve the existing conditions in the camps, but he could assure the House that the Inspectors would have to have pretty strong noses in order to successfully perform their duty. After his hard life in the woods, sick and disgusted the logger would come down to the city of Vancouver with its traps of vice and infamy, (countenanced and supported by the Vancouver member,) and would fall a victim. And then the unfortunate logger would be herded into one of these charity institutions and the parsons and their kind would pray and slobber over him, and sun themselves in their own righteousness. This vote was merely a doling out of charity as a slave to conscience, and he thought should be struck out.

The vote carried.

**Parker Williams**, referring to the vote of $13,500 for game protection, said it was developing into graft pure and simple. There were now a number of people gallivanting over the country as professional game wardens in an attempt to show that they were necessary in the scheme of affairs. The practice was to recommend a closed season for grouse or pheasants in one district, and an open season for deer, and reverse the application to another district. Naturally, the game that was not protected would suffer, a shortage would be reported, and another shuffle would take place, providing more work for the game wardens.

**Hawthornthwaite** asked for an explanation of the vote of $10,000 for the exploration and development of Strathcona Park.

**Ross** (Minister of Lands) said it was all to be for the purpose stated.

**Hawthornthwaite** wanted to know where was the item of expense covering the recent exploring expedition? There were rumors that an investigation would do no harm. He had heard that 50 or 60 men were employed, with a fleet of canoes, and 23 tons of refreshments, solid and liquid. He did not know if that was so or not. If it was correct he could readily see how the minister of Finance, (**Price-Ellison**) was able to see two rainbows at once, (laughter) in fact it was a wonder he did not see four! (Laughter). The Minister of Finance had drawn a very interesting picture of the dangers of the trip, but surely they did not consume 23 tons of provisions!

**Price-Ellison** replied that they did not have any too much, in fact they could have eaten more. (Laughter).

**Hawthornthwaite.** I have nothing more to say (Renewed laughter).

**Agent General's Office in London. Some strange items of expense.**

**Hawthornthwaite** asked why the vote for the above had been increased by $15,000?

**McBride** said it was necessitated by the tremendous development in the province resulting in an increase in the business of the office in London. The Premier then devoted himself at some length to an eulogy of the Agent-General.

**Hawthornthwaite** replied that he was very pleased to hear the lengthy explanation of the Premier, but why on earth should the gentleman not be popular? He noted that **Mr. Turner** had donated money out of the public funds to the Pilgrims' Club, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Tariff Reform League, Church Lads' Brigade, National Hospital for the Paralysed, Royal Colonial Institute, the Boy Scouts, debating societies, etc., etc. Why even the member for Newcastle would be popular if he gave money away in that fashion! (Laughter) As to the Church Lads' Brigade and the Boy Scouts, Socialists often objected to the employment of children as a disgrace to any country, but now the master class, not satisfied with that were going to teach the children the art of war, how to destroy and stab the workers of other nations. **Baden Powell**, that prince of murderers recommended that those kids be taken to slaughter houses so that they would get used to the sight and smell of blood. One South African hero had read of that statement, which he had made before, and had written to him and denied it, calling him a liar, but he was 500 miles from him (Hawthornthwaite) at the time (Laughter). He had replied by quoting from **Baden Powells** own book. Mothers did not want their children to be taught the art of murder, but the Boy Scouts were organized for that purpose, and if his remarks were given publicity by the capitalist press they would withdraw their boys from it. The movement was going on all over the world. The average working man could not much longer be depended on, being no longer attracted by military glory, and so the idea now was to get them young, 10, 11, or 12 years of age, for the purpose of inculcating military training and glory into their young minds. That had been denied at first, but it was now universally recognized as a fact. He (the speaker) wanted an opportunity to put that knowledge before the country. Parents did not want their children to be taught such things, but **Baden Powell** was the hero who boasted of cutting down tents over sleeping Boers and stabbing the half-awakened men through the canvas, and that sort of thing was being instilled into the minds of those boys. Many people had no conception of what was being put into those children's minds, and when they did understand what was being done the better it would be for the children and their parents, and mankind.

The Agent General was not content, and went farther in handing out the public funds. Those funds were being used to help the master class in the class struggle.

The Socialists did not advocate the class struggle, but pointed to the fact that it existed, and was being waged between the wealthy, in possession, and the workers, dispossessed, of the means of life. The capitalist class found its political expression in two parties, known as Liberal and Conservative. **McBride** had recently admitted that the difference was purely a sentimental one, and that was the case, there was no real difference between them. They lined up together to prevent the workers obtaining possession of the means of life. In the public accounts he found that the funds of the people of British Columbia were being used to aid the master class in that struggle. Those funds were received from the workers and unfortunate farmers, and were being used to help their enemies. There was an Anti-Socialist League in Great Britain, which institution was receiving aid and assistance from the master class, more particularly from the Conservative party there, and now the Agent-General of British Columbia was subscribing out of the public funds of the province to that body—funds which had been provided by Conservatives and Socialists alike—without a vestige of authority to do any such thing. The League had recently sent some scabs—stokers—to South Wales to assist in breaking the miners strike, and the funds of the Province were being used for that. He could only hope that they would get a good stoking after death in the region some thought existed beyond the grave—though he himself had no such belief. If there was a hell, he hoped they would get it. The moment the Agent-General began to use provincial funds to boost the Anti-Socialist League it was time to take a hand. Nine out of ten men in that House would fill the position with equal ability. **Mr. Turner** was only an old business man, who had got the office and was trying to impress the people with his ability in order to increase his salary. He (**Hawthornthwaite**) moved that the whole item be struck out, and protested against retaining **Mr. Turner** who was utterly unfit for the position and should be discharged.

**McPhillips** defended the Boy Scouts. The fundamental principle was that no military instruction should be imparted, and no military officer was entitled to be connected with it. Somewhat inconsistently, the member for the Islands proceeded to say that the Boy Scouts would be better able to take part in the defense of their country when needed by reason of their training and with the whole world armed it would be an insane policy to remain quiet and not inculcate a knowledge of military training. As for the contribution to the Anti-Socialist League, it was not in any way inimical to the state. **Hawthornthwaite** had declared the policy of the Socialist party to be the dethronement of the state. He (**McPhillips**) could not see any harm in aiding an organization of reputable citizens who held that the Socialist party was aiming at the dethronement of monarchical and governmental institutions in the Empire. In reply to a question from **Hawthornthwaite** as to what he would think if a Liberal government were in power and their Agent-General in London used provincial money to oppose the Conservative party, the member for the Islands replied that there was little chance of the Liberals getting power and anyhow they were known as His Majesty's loyal opposition.

**Hawthornthwaite** replied that it was the constitutional privilege of the people of Great Britain to dethrone their monarchs if they wished to and the Socialists would not be disloyal to the people of the Empire in doing that. They recognized that the "divine rights of Kings" was played out. But the point was that those funds were contributed by the people for public purposes and that man was using them for political purposes.

As to what McPhillips had said about the Boy Scouts, he wished to deny it emphatically. Quoting from the Canadian Almanac, Sept. 4, 1909, the speaker then read "11,000 Boy Scouts were reviewed by General **Baden Powell**. The Boy Scouts (or "**General Robert's Boys**") form a further development of the "territorial forces" idea, which was instituted by **Lord Roberts** in 1908. Corps of Boy Scouts have been formed both from the secondary and elementary schools, and arrangements have been made in 1909 to give the Boy Scouts one or two weeks training in camp at Bisley, and other suitable places. In September the War Office issued instructions that a number of Boy Scouts should take part in the army manoeuvers, and Boy Scouts have come to be recognized as a definite (though unofficial) branch of the service, **as a training ground for the regular forces.**"

**Baden Powell's** book of instructions advised the boys to take a trip into the woods, and appoint a sentry to watch the camps. A watch was then supposed to be stolen, and they proceeded to deal with the sentry, and he (the speaker) would ask the House to watch the proceedings. A mock trial took place, and the rest of the kids dug a grave; then they were to string the sentry up to a tree and leave him there. **Baden Powell** suggested that it would be a splendid way to collect money, to do it on a public platform. The boys were warned not to take up with extremes in politics. He knew better than to mention the Socialists by name. He also pointed out that Great Britain was tottering to its doom and called on the boys to keep it up. He alluded to the mass of miserable unemployed as responsible for their own condition, with no ideas above their beer and tobacco. Fancy that overfed swine calling the unemployed a lot of drunkards!

The position he (the speaker) had taken as to the Boy Scouts was borne out and sustained. They were organized for the future slaughter of the workers, and not to fight for their country. The workingman had no country. He would cheerfully work for any one, be he German or Hottentot. Who should he be loyal to? Only to himself and his class. If the mothers of the Province got these ideas fairly reported they would see the matter from a different standpoint. That old gentleman in London had no right to use the public funds for such a purpose. The Socialist Party was unquestionably a danger to the state, but in matters of administration they gave their support, and the members knew that. But for the other function of suppressing and slaughtering the workers they would never receive support from the Socialist Party.

**McBride** replied at some length, and then Hawthornthwaite moved to strike out the whole vote of $25,000. The motion was defeated, and he submitted another one to reduce the vote to $24,990.30 saying that as near as he could reckon that would make up for the amount contributed to the Anti-Socialist League. He demanded a division and the amendment was defeated on the following division.

**Ayes—Williams, Hawthornthwaite-2**

**Noes**—Shaw, Fraser, Braden, Brewster, Manson (Skeena), Wright, Miller, Jackson, Cawley, Caven, McBride, Ellison, McPhillips, Shatford, Shannon, Schofield, Behnson, Hunter, Manson (Dwedney), Young, Taylor, Ross, Parson, Davey—24

J. H. B.

# 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 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 interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the reins 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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