WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

The WESTERN CLARION

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

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Legislative Library

ADDRESS TO WORKERS

SOME POINTERS FOR CONSIDERATION AND SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE LINE OF ACTION THE WORKING CLASS MUST FOLLOW IF IT IS TO EMANCIPATE ITSELF FROM THE TYRANNY OF CAPITALIST RULE AND ROBBERY.

On the 25th of the present month you will again be called upon to elect members of the Provincial legislature for the ensuing term.

Presumably you will wish to elect those who will further your interests as workingmen, to the extent that those interests can be conserved in a parliamentary assembly.

To make no mistake in your selection, it is absolutely necessary that you become familiar with the reasons why certain candidates in the field can, if elected, do much to safeguard your interests, while others could not do so however well intentioned they might happen to be.

This province, like all other parts of the world at present, is ruled by capital.

The resources of the earth and the means of production are capitalist property, owned and controlled by a comparatively small number of people and many of whom do not live in the province or anywhere near it.

The industries of the province are carried on exclusively for the purpose of making profits for the aforesaid owners.

You workers alone bring forth, by your labor, all of the wealth out of which such profits are paid.

Out of the wealth you produce, you receive what is termed wages, which. upon the average, is little, if any, more than sufficient to keep you in fair working condition.

That you do receive wages is purely incidental to the process of Capitalist profit-getting, and arises from the fact that you must have food, etc., in order to be able to work and thus produce the profits so dear to the capitalist heart.

So long as Capital rules, your interests can only be advanced by increasing your wages, or shortening your hours of labor, which, by the way, is equivalent to the same thing.

If your wages were actually increased, the profits of Capital would be lessened to the same extent.

If your wages can be lessened, the profits of Capital could be increased thereby.

These are facts so obviously plain, that presumably even you will find no difficulty in grasping them.

The interest of your employers is to reap as much profit as possible by screwing your wages down to the lowest possible point.

Your interest lies in obtaining as good wages as possible, regardless of the effect it may have upon the profits of your employers.

As Capital is in control of all the resources and means of production, you are compelled to submit to the terms of the Capitalists whether those terms are to your liking or not.

This ought to make it plain to you that your highest and best interest lies in breaking the present Capitalist control of the resources and means of production, so that your own class, the working class, may become master of its own means of life.

The interests of Capital and Labor conflict at every point.

Whatever one side may gain the other must lose.

For this reason no man can at the same time represent them both.

If he conserves the interest of one he must betray that of the other.

When Capitalist politicians tell you that they are going to protect your interests in houses of parliament, or anywhere else, they simply lie.

Their function in present day society is to defend the interest of Capital against the encroachments of any hostile interest that may arise.

As the only hostile interest possible is that of the workers, it is obvious that the functions of the Captalist politicians is to defend Capitalist property against the working class.

The so-called Liberal and Conservative Parties are merely aggregations of Capitalist politicians.

Whichever bunch happens to be on top for the time being makes not a scintilla of difference to you.

Each gets its orders from the same source and that is the dominant Capitalist interests of the Province, Dominion and Empire.

In either case you and your class are skinned to the same old tune of "God Save the King."

The only men who ever yet were sent to the Provincial house to represent the working class are the three Socialists, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, and McInnis.

These three have at all times, in season and out, pushed forward the demands of the working class and that too, against the entire balance of the house, both Liberal and Conservative.

This fact alone ought to show you the line to follow in this and all succeeding elections.

Sometimes you inaugurate a boycott against some firm or corporation which has proven especially obnoxious.

It is high time you engaged in a permanent boycott against all brands of Capitalist political dope, no matter whether peddled by Liberal, Conservative, or Labor decoy.

A skunk by any other name would produce much the same effect on the olfactories.

Occasionally you go on strike against the oppression and extortion of your masters.

Of all the days in the year, election day is the one upon which you should strike as one man against the continued rule of Capital and the robbery of your class.

In this Province you have an excellent opportunity to strike effectively on the forthcoming election day.

The Conservative bunch has no logical reason to offer for its continued existence beyond a so-called railway policy that is ridiculous enough to make a monkey throw a fit.

As your class, the working class, has already built 250,000 miles of railway on this continent and does'nt even own as much as one cross-tie, if you are caught by McBride's railway policy you are "dead easy."

The Liberal bunch having neither "issue" nor sack" may be classed among the things that are dead but don't know it.

A capitalist political bunch might sail through a campaign minus an issue and still be taken seriously, but without a "sack" the situation becomes altogether too humorous for the safety buttons.

Whether the working class delegation in the house is strengthened, remains as it is, or is wiped out, depends upon your actions on November 25.

The eyes of your fellow victims of Capitalist rule and robbery throughout the Dominion are upon you.

It is up to you to act like men in behalf of your class interests or like slaves in defense of your masters'.

E. T. K.

COMRADES OF THE OKANAGAN.

As you all know, the election is nearly upon us now, and our campaign fund is not nearly what could have been expected, in fact we cannot begin to cover expenses. Comrades, do you want us to carry the campaign through as intended? If you do, then everybody lend a helping hand, it will make the burden lighter. Comrades in other provinces not excluded. Everybody help.

Address all contributions in cash or postal notes, as there is no money order office at Mara, to H. C. D. Gildemeester, Secretary Campaign Committee, Mara, B. C.

Collected to date $149.20.

COMOX.

Com. Jas. Cartwright has been nominated candidate for Comox. Funds are urgently required immediately and should be sent to

ISAAC PARKIN,
Sandwick, B. C.

Don't vote for the Socialists unless you know why.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

COMOX—
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CRANBROOK—
J. W. FITCH.
FERNIE—
JOHN HARRINGTON.
GRAND FORKS—
JOHN McINNIS.
GREENWOOD—
GEO. HEATHERTON.
NANAIMO—
J. H. HAWTHORNTHWAITE
NELSON—
J. H. MATHESON.
NEWCASTLE—
PARKER WILLIAMS.
OKANAGAN—
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ROSSLAND—
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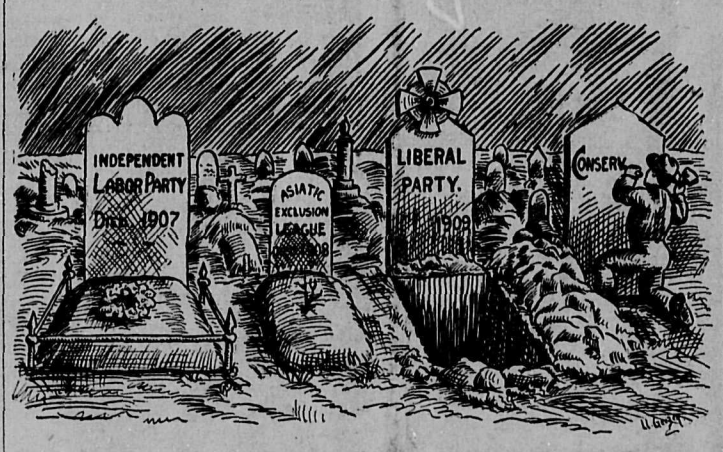
M. McGREGOR,
R. P. PETTIPIECE.
VICTORIA—
GEO. OLIVER.
YMIR—
A. M. OLIVER.

B. C. POLITICAL BONEYARD



"UNWEPT, UNHONORED AND UNSUNG"

YOU VOTE FOR THEM
THEY VOTE AGAINST YOU

RECORDS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE, SHOWING HOW THE LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE REPRESENTATIVES, FOR WHOM THE WORKERS VOTED, HAVE REPEATEDLY VOTED AGAINST THE WORKERS.

(1905)

In 1905 Hawthornthwaite introduced the "Smelters Bill," the passing of which would have enforced the eight-hour law in smelters. This labor measure received the following contemptuous treatment in division: For, 12.—**Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Davidson**, Henderson, Houston, McNeven, Jones, Clifford, Fraser, Gifford. McGowan, Shatford. Against, 26.—W. W. B. McInnes, Drury, King, Brown, **Oliver**, Murphy, Evans, Tanner, Munro, Patterson, Hall, Cameron, **Tatlow, McBride, Cotton**, Elison, **Bowser, Ross, McDonald**, Green, Fulton, Garden, Wright Young, Grant, **Taylor**.

In the same session Hawthornthwaite introduced the "Coal Mines Regulations Act," the object of which was to secure more effectually the eight-hour day in coal mines.

Ten Liberals and five Conservatives voted against this bill, and six Liberals and eleven Conservatives voted for it. It would appear from these votes that "the reform party" is not all it professes to be in relation to labor.

(1906)

In the session of 1906 the Socialists introduced various bills dealing with woman's suffrage, election deposits, small debts acts, all of which were turned down by large majorities.

Davidson of Slocan introduced once more the "Eight Hours in Smelters Bill," but to no avail. It was defeated by a vote of 19 to 17. Study the names of those voting against it.

Murphy, Tanner, Oliver, Munro, Patterson, Hall, **Tatlow, McBride, Cotton**, Elison, Clifford, **Bowser**, Fraser, **Ross, Macdonald**, Macgowan, Fulton, Taylor, Grant.

(1907)

In 1907 Hawthornthwaite introduced "The Workman's Compensation Bill," which was of the greatest interest to wage-workers. Consequently it was defeated by a vote of 21 to 16. The following friends of labor voted for its downfall:

Tatlow, McBride Fulton, Ellison, **Bowser, Ross.** Shatford, McPhillips, Thompson, Hunter, **Cotton**, Young, **Taylor**, Macgowan, Gifford, Grant, McGuire, Hayward, Parson, Davey, **Schofield.**

The "General Eight-Hour Day Bill" was introduced by John McInnis of Grand Forks; this bill provided for the enforcement of the eight-hour law in all the industries of the province.

Defeated. For, 4; against, 30. Look at this list of workingmen's friends:

King, Naden, Yorston, Kergin, **Oliver, Macdonald**, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, **Tatlow**, Fulton, Ellison, **Bowser, Ross**, Thompson, Hunter, **Cotton**, Young, **Taylor**, Mcgowan, Grant, McGuire, Behnson, Manson, Garden, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, **Schofield.**

(1908)

In 1908 labor legislation met its Waterloo in the final sitting of the House.

The "Dangerous Employments Bill," which aimed at eliminating Oriental labor from the industries of the province, found only four supporters, three of whom were the Socialist members.

The "General Eight-Hour Bill," again introduced by Comrade McInnis met an exactly identical fate.

Hawthornthwaite's "Eight-Hours in Shipyards Bill" could only rally to its support three Socialists and one Liberal.

Parker Williams' old friend, "The Fortnightly Pay Roll," fared a little better, finding 16 supporters and 21 knockers.

(1909)

The session of 1909 was made memorable in the history of the working class movement for the two-fold reason that all labor legislation was consistently thrown overboard and a deliberate attempt was made, with partial success, to disfranchise the workers.

A proposal to abolish the poll tax, made by the Socialists on the strength of the government's boasted surplus, was defeated by a vote of 31 to 6.

"The "Eight Hours in Metalliferous Mines Bill" (J. McInnis) was defeated by 23 to 14.

The "Solid Twenty-three" were: **Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton**, Ellison, **Ross**, Shatford, Thompson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, McGowan, Gifford, Grant, Behnson, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Davey, **Schofield.**

Doubtless scenting the approach of a general election and feeling conscious of the fact that the working class could hardly be expected to rally to the support of their proven enemies as sheepishly as heretofore, Bowser's bill to disfranchise workers temporarily living in another constituency, was hailed with joy by all but the Socialist members. It passed the second reading on a straight vote, only the Socialists voting against it.

However in committee, Comrade McInnis introduced an amendment which would make the bill a little less unfavorable to wage-workers. The Socialists succeeded in forcing the government to accept this, but only by the adoption of extreme obstructive tactics. The Liberal representatives made a complete change of face, voting in committee for what they voted against on second reading.

If you don't know enough to vote for yourself, stay home and go to bed.

THAT RAILWAY POLICY

WHY WE HAVE "RAILWAY POLICIES" INFLICTED UPON US, AND HOW THE WORKERS ARE TO BE MADE TO BUILD A RAILWAY WHICH WILL THEN BE GIVEN TO A GANG OF CAPITALISTS WHO DO NOT EVEN FURNISH THE CAPITAL.

In new and undeveloped countries a very large part of the wealth of the rich comes, not from the direct exploitation of labor, but by grabbing the natural resources, such as Lands, Mines, Timber, Waterpowers, etc., paying therefor to the government, a merely nominal price, often nothing at all, and turning these things over at a greatly enhanced price to the direct exploiters.

This grabbing process is known as "developing the country." When a given tract of country has been "developed" in this way it is found that "we" require a railway to "open up" the country. The capitalist will not take the goods off the hands of the grabber or speculator, until means of transportation are provided to enable him to reach a market.

This is the position in British Columbia at the present time. The alluvial deposits of the Northern interior have been leased, and "John Hopped," as far as they are known. Every known block of agricultural land has been staked by farmers that wouldn't know a turnip from a cucumber. The coal lands of the South-east Kootenay, the Yale, the Bulkley, and even the Peace River districts, have been peddled off to such hardy prospectors, as "Emily Love McCatt, spinster, St. Catherines, Ont.," and every block of timber within a hundred miles of everywhere has been staked, and the same is true of the waters available for irrigation. Everything in sight, and much that is not in sight has been "developed." To give these things an actual, instead of a speculative value, railways must be built, and the man who can build the the largest mileage, with his mouth, in one night, is a mighty man in Politics.

When any considerable number of these sharks are to be provided with a railway at, or about the same time, and the railway company also is to be spoon fed, the scheme is known as a Railway Policy.

A Railway Policy is a handy thing to have around at election time, furthermore an old line Political Party without a railway corporation, to see, occasionally, feels like a farmer without a cow.

The C. P. R., and the G. T. P., are federal institutions and cannot be expected to appreciate the difficulties of the numerous local administrations, so the McBride Party is going to be up-to-date and have a railway company of its own. The Canadian Northern is to build a road from the Alberta boundary, diagonally across the Province, crossing to Victoria, of course, then up to Barclay Sound. The line will be some 600 miles long, and, from the maps in the Conservative papers, I would judge it will be about 12 miles wide.

A peculiarity about railroads is that where there is no railroad, the people are persuaded to everlastingly cry for one, and where there is a railroad they take quite naturally to crying for another, in the hope that competition may relieve them from the oppression of the one which they have. Until Kamloops is reached the proposed new road will meeet the first demand, from that point to the Coast it meets the second.

Studied in detail, it is very evident that the temporary exigences of Party Politics have dictated the proposed route. A railway once built is likely to remain in the same place for some time, the question of economy in operation during the long years of the future being closely studied. This proposed road wobbles off down through the Delta Electoral District to an impossible point on the coast near Point Roberts—all because our windy friend, John Oliver, was recently selected as leader of the Liberal apology for an opposition. A car ferry is to carry everything across the gulf and, for the twenty-fifth time since confederation, the sleepy old City of Victoria is to be caught with railway vapour, and this again, because a quartet of Tory representatives have nothing in their record to recommend them.

The regular orthodox way to get these election railway plants into Victoria is via Seymour Narrows, but Premier McBride might have put a little more originality into the thing, and made the Gulf passage by airships, for it is an absolute certainty that the airships wil be able to flop off with a car or two before this road as now proposed will reach Victoria.

The financial details are as follows: The workers of Canada will dig, and drill and hew, and build, and equip the road. Other workers will grow wheat, weave cloth and so on, to feed and clothe them, a medium of exchange (money) will be required to enable these workers to trade with each other, this will be obtained in London, England, on the strength of the credit of the Province of British Columbia. The road when completed will be handed over as a present to a band of parasites calling themselves "The Canadian Northern." But we are not through with it yet. These parasites will barnacle all their poor relations unto the fourth and fifth generation, on to the pay-roll at fancy salaries, and if the railway fails to stand this and pay fourteen hundred dollars per mile annually, as profits, then the fellow that pays taxes in British Columbia, will make a donation of eight hundred and forty thousand dollars to the company each year. The Province is to hold a first mortgage on the road. This is to give us a means of disciplining the company in case it should at any time refuse to accept the $840.000.

There is a further scheme along the Kettle River in the Grand Forks locality,in the shape of an alleged railway, locally known as the "Hot Air Line." The locomotives on this line burn wood, and travel fully seven miles per hour. The great Conservative Railway Policy includes a donation of three-quarters of a million dollars to some unknown gentlemen to bring about the continuation of this road to connect with the C. P. R. at Nicola. When the smoke has cleared away it will be found that the C. P. R. was duly represented at the making of this Railway Policy.

The Conservative Press tells us in large type that in these railway contracts labor has been protected. "No Asiatics to be employed and the standard rate of wages to be paid. Workers who have had experience in the Prince Rupert country will be surprised to learn that in the contract between the

(Continued on Page 4)

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

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WHERE WE STAND.

Of course you are not fool enough to believe in Socialism, but it may be worth your while to read this article, because there is a barrel of money waiting for you if you can refute any of the propositions it contains. It is not about Socialism much anyway; it is mostly about capitalism.

Capitalism is the state of society under which we are living now. It is called capitalism because it is ruled, and robbed, by capitalists, the owners of capital.

Capital is generally regarded as being so much money, which is exactly what it is not. The resources of the earth, the mines, mills, factories and farms are capital, but only when they are used to exploit the workers.

The farmers, miners, lumbermen, etc., plough and dig and saw out of the natural resources of the earth the raw materials, the grain, wool, cotton, coal, ore, lumber, and so forth. Other workers transport these raw materials to where yet others work them up into the goods that are sold on the market. All through this process of production the workers are compelled to surrender these things into the hands of the capitalists, the owners of the natural resources, of the means of transportation, of the machinery of production generally.

The workers have no claim upon the goods they produce, as they have been paid for the labor they have performed in producing them. All these things belong to the capitalists because they own the capital. All the workers receive, and all they are entitled to under capitalism, is, at the best, a living, and, in the vast majority of cases, a bare existence. The difference between what the workers receive and what they produce is, roughly, the profit of the capitalists.

With the money the capitalists receive by the sale of the goods the workers have produced for them they hire other workers to build new railways to develop new countries and fresh natural resources, to open up new mines, lumber woods, and farms, to build new mills and factories, where more workers may be set to work to produce more profit on the same terms, a living, or a subsistence.

So that it may be seen that the workers produce not only all the goods which the capitalists sell, but also all the capital the capitalists own.

The farmers are compelled to surrender their produce into the hands of capitalists, or their agents, because they themselves do not own the means of completing the production of their commodities, of milling, of spinning and weaving, of transportation to the consumer. Consequently they are at the mercy of the capitalists and are compelled to sell their produce at a price which brings them only a bare and hard-won living.

The wage-workers, owning no means of production, are compelled to seek employment at wages from the capitalists and are also at the mercy of these capitalists and are compelled to accept wages which afford them, on the average, a mere subsistence.

As the means and methods of transportation are improved and extended, as new areas are brought under cultivation and within reach of the market, fresh armies of toiling farmers are brought into competition with the old. Not only is farm matched against farm, and orchard against orchard, but crop against crop, continent against continent; and ever the farmer's lot grows harder.

As countries become more populous, labor-saving machinery more perfect, skill more superfluous, woman's labor is matched against man's, child labor against woman's, yellow against white; and there accrues to the workers an ever increasing measure of misery and wretchedness; to the capitalists an ever-swelling stream of profits.

Never in the world's history did wealth so abound. Never in the world's history was the poverty of the wealth producers deeper or wider. Year by year the lot of those who toil grows more bitter. The world over idle starving millions, footweary, tramp the streets seeking a master, or, hopeless, cower in some mean "charity" shelter; or, desperate, end the dreary struggle. Women sell their virtue, finding no other sale for their bodies, or only such a pitiful pittance as will not serve to keep the body from want. Children, in the playtime of their lives, drag out a, happily, brief existence of deadly drudgery, and cough up their little span of life that Christian coffers may be filled.

Wealth is heaped upon wealth, and poverty is thrust upon poverty. Idlers ruffle it in silks and satins, in broadcloth and jewels, and wine and dine and wallow in their riches. Toilers sweat and slave and die in destitution and misery, in degradation and bitterness, ragged, hungry and hopeless millions.

And this is Capitalism, which your politicians and pulpiteers uphold and defend. This is the noble structure you are warned that the Socialists would destroy. Would we? Yes, from the foundations up.

The day is not far distant when this accursed system will be forever wiped from off the earth. World-wide as our misery is our revolt. In all lands the workers are awakening and banding themselves together with that one end in view. Learning with each day to hate more bitterly this foul blot upon humanity's record. Resolving each day more firmly never to cease from their efforts. Growing ever in numbers till they march now millions strong, under the common flag and toward a common goal.

As it is Capital that is the source of all these evils, Capital shall be destroyed. As it is the ownership of the means of production that enables the capitalists to seize the products of labor, that ownership must be abolished. Labor itself shall own the means of life, the natural resources it has developed, the railways, mills and factories it has built. With these the collective property of the producers, they will be free individually to enjoy the wealth they co-operatively produce; beholden to none for subsistence, cringing to none for a livelihood.

Between us and our goal stand the powers of government which protect and defend the capitalists in their ownership of the means of life. Those powers of government we must therefore seize that we may use them to uproot the system they now uphold.

That is the lesson the workers must learn, and to carry that message our spokesmen are in the field. Toilers, give heed!

YOUR RECORD.

From now till election day you will all be asking one another, "How are you going to vote?" Just to be contrary, we seize the occasion to ask you, how did you vote last time, and how do you like the result? If you voted Conservative or Liberal, you have every reason to be satisfied with the result, if you happen to be a labor skinner, a lawyer, or a land shark. But if you are a wage-worker or a farmer, just read the extracts from the records of the House, on page one, and then tell us honestly where you prefer to be kicked.

You will notice that these Conservatives and Liberals, who are so bitterly assailing one another just now, had no trouble then in getting together in happy unity and flattening out every labor measure that blew along. They had most violent altercations as to which bunch of capitalists should be given the water powers and so forth, but when it came to labor measures, there was perfect harmony, so much so that it could be agreeably arranged as to who, to save his record, should vote for such and such a bill and who should walk out, provided always enough votes could be cast against it to turn it down. Their "party lines" seemed to disappear quite suddenly.

There is a great deal of humor in that record, but we are afraid you won't see it, as the joke is on you. It is, indeed, a whole series of jokes on you worked off by yourselves. For that record runs back for years and it shows that you have voted just like that right along, without ever suspecting what blithering idiots you were making of yourselves. You needn't get your backs up about that; we are not out trying to catch your vote, so we can afford to call you blithering idiots, and, what is more, you can't disprove it, however mad you may get about it. You can't get away from your record and we can produce a whole lot more evidence from the same source.

And you can't blame it on the Honorable Dick or on Honest John, either. They did perfectly right. They are business men, nominated by business interests, their campaign expenses were paid by business men, and labor legislation is very poor business. It's true you voted for them, and maybe it doesn't seem right that they should always have voted against you, but it was quite right. "Business is business," and so is politics.

Time and again you have sent them up and they have turned you down, and you have sent them right up again the next time, and we feel quite sure you will do it again this time.

They come around and talk of you as the intelligent voters of British Columbia, and you feel all swelled up with intelligence. Read that record of your intelligence on page one again.

Intelligent? Your intelligence must sure be human. Even a mule would not be fooled by the same empty oat can more than about eleven times running.

Go to it, you intelligent electors. Take lots of it and rub it in your hair. We can stand it about as long as you can. We can always look at you and have a laugh anyway. Whatever you do, don't vote Socialist, for you are opposed to Socialism, which, also, is extremely intelligent of you, as you don't know the first thing about it. Don't, for any sake, try to find out what it is, as your brain might get to working. Go right on voting for lawyers and labor skinners. That's your medicine, and it will cure you in time.

Labor measures are much more useful when they are turned down than when they are passed. When they are passed, they would be, even if enforced, but a drop in the ocean of working class misery; but they give the capitalist politicians something to brag about for the rest of their political careers. When they are turned down, they are straight pointers to the workers that capitalist politicians are no friends of theirs.

DOUR DROPS DONE DUN.

Slap! Bang! Here we are again. We, the electors of British Columbia are to chose another parliament. The question to decide is this: Shall the big capitalists who live nearly everywhere but here make the laws, or shall we wage-earners and farmers send men of our own class like Hawthornthwaite, Williams and McInnis to fight for our interests? Do you want representatives who believe in capitalism or those who want Socialism?

The election tricks of the Liberal and Conservative, or capitalist parties are much alike. They believe in encouraging the capitalists to work the workers. Great schemes are held in front of the eyes of the electors, and huge sums of money are talked of. A dighit in the ribs, a paw swat on the back, a scab cigar or the juice of the grape and other like inducements are used to hornswabble you. You are asked for your vote, or threatened with loss of work.

Right here let me tell you to convince yourself how you will vote. The ballot is secret when Socialist scrutineers are watching and though the rule of the capitalist has made you timid, vote as you please.

Consider the capitalist side of this election. Notice the money they are putting into it. It means millions to them. If they succeed, then it is "Rats on the small business man! Let him go to blazes! Fool the farmers! Smash the unions! Rob the workers!"

The capitalists are the boys to make the money. Give them the chance to make the laws that give them the land, the mines, the forests, the waterpower and the railroads, and then you will see things hum.

Consider our side of the question. The Socialist party is still in the ring. We carry on an election in a decent, straightforward manner. We throw out no bait to catch votes. We ask you and entreat you to study our platform and principles from our side, to get your ideas of Socialism from Socialists and convince yourself. If you are for us. vote for the Socialist candidate. If you are against us, we are able to stand capitalism as well as most of our class, and must abide by the decision of the people.

Electors of Western Canada, you have no greater opportunity of doing good than to use your vote for the good of the great majority of the producers of wealth. Your class needs your help. Your place is on our side. Workers of the world, unite!

Get this question thrashed out in your brains. Shall capitalism rule or shall labor administer its own affairs for the common good of those who do the work?

TAQUE.

A SHORT SERMON.

"He that does not work, neither shall he eat."

My Dear Brethren:

In calmly meditating upon the above words, it occurs to me that some slight miscalculation has been made by our Lord and Savior. Surely the words are plain and intelligible to the most ordinary intellect of the most ordinary human being.

For, as I look around me, I am pained, my brothers, to see that there is verily and indeed a class of persons who are like the lilies of the field in so far as "they toil not, neither do they spin." And yet they eat; and not only eat, but live in luxury and comfort. I ask you, my dear brethren, is this not apparently in direct contradiction to the statement contained in the text of the evening?

By investigating a little deeper we may obtain more light, therefore we will proceed to enquire, "What manner of men are these?" Whence do they obtain good meats and good drink and good clothes and good houses, without giving in exchange the work necessary for their production?

Very easily we find they are a class of human beings who are living on the earnings of others, either on money obtained in the form of interest, called in the sacred Scriptures "usury" and "anathema" in the same breath, or on the profits extracted from the sweat, aye brethren, and even the blood and virtue of our fellow men and women.

For every person who has money invested at interest is committing an act in contravention of the laws written for our guidance in the Pentateuch and practiced in their entirety by the early Christians, and every person who lives upon the earnings of another person is surely, by that very fact, committing the sin of theft.

Therefore, my dear brethren, we are forced to consider that the text which forms the basis of this short sermon was not intended to apply to present conditions, but to some future time when the lion will lie down with the lamb alongside him, not inside him, as some most blasphemous men say; when peace and harmony will reign upon earth among men, and every man and woman and child will be just in the sight of the Lord.

In the meantime we must content ourselves with our position in life, each as he finds it. Should you be forced to sweat to provide feasts for another, be patient, brethren, for it is the inscrutible wisdom of God that such should be.

Should your work be driving you to premature death, should your daughters be driven on the streets to earn sustenance, should your children be driven to the factory when they should be imbibing the learning of the school and the sweetness of the home, be patient, I say; were it not the will of God it would not come to pass. For, my dear brethren, has it not been said that God knoweth the number of the grains of sand upon the sea shore and that not a bird falleth from the tree that he does not know of.

Indeed we are almost forced to believe that these people who live upon the earnings of others are a blessing to mankind inasmuch as they give opportunity to others to practice the heroic virtues of patience, long suffering and humility. That, no doubt, is their high vocation in life, and therefore after all, perhaps, the Word as written is fulfilled.

"He that does not work, neither shall he eat." F. M. T.

HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

How will you vote, fellow-worker?
Have you given the matter a thought?
Will you prove befooled when the last votes polled,
By bribe or promise bought?

Will you vote for the same old parties
By whom you're bought and sold?
Will you bow once more, as you've oft before,
To the cursed rule of Gold?

Will you vote to be saddled and bridled
And rode by a grafting crew?
Will you say that what was your father's lot
Is good enough for you?

Will you vote to be human cattle?
For your babes to be the same?
Will you throw away your vote today
To their wrong and your shame?

Will you vote again for the master class,
For their right to rule and rob?
Will you vote that the best you can hope for the rest
Of life is (perhaps) a job?

A job that is merely lent to you,
At your master's will to lose;
Thraldom for you and your children, too,
Is this the lot you'll choose?

Will you vote for a life uncertain.
Which constant cares annoy?
To suffer need, to sweat and bleed,
That idlers may enjoy?

Or will you vote for a grand new right?
The right to be really free,
The right to produce for the workers' use,
The right to security.

Will you vote for the Socialist demand?—
THE WORLD FOR THOSE WHO WORK;
The means of wealth and comfort and health,
And "naught for those who shirk."

Think of these things well, brother,
And it will come to pass
That your vote will be a vote to be free,
A vote for the working class!

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Socialist Directory

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

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

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

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

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee. Meets first and third Mondays of every month, Jubilee Hall, corner of King and Alexander. The Secretary will be pleased to furnish any information and answer any correspondence relative to the movement. Secretary, H. Saltzman, Room 15, Harrison Block, Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee. Meets in Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St., Toronto, on 1st and 3rd Mondays. Organizer, W. Gribble, 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto. P. C. Young, Secretary, 940 Pape Ave. G. Colombo, Italian Organizer, 224 Chestnut St.

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

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

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

LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 3, S. P. of C., meets every alternate Sunday evening in Foresters Hall. Business meeting at 7:00 o'clock sharp. Propaganda meeting commences at 8:00 o'clock. Jack Place, Rec. Secy., Box 826.

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. J. Lancaster, Sec., Box 164.

LOCAL GREENWOOD NO. 9, S. P. OF C., meets every Sunday in Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 p.m. Business meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month Geo. Heatherton, Organizer; R. J. Campbell, Secretary, Box 124.

LOCAL VERNON, B. C., NO. 38, S. P. OF C., meets every Friday night at 7:30 in Timmins' Hall, cor. of Seventh and Tronson Sts. Business and propaganda combined. Geo. W. Paterson, Secretary, Vernon, B. C.

LOCAL REVELSTOKE, B. C., NO. 7, S. P. of C. Propaganda and business meetings at 8 p. m., the fourth Thursday of each month in lodge room over old post office, near opera house. Everybody welcome. B. F. Gayman, Secretary; W. W. Lefeaux, Organizer.

LOCAL PORT MOODY, B. C., NO. 41, S. P. of C.—Business meetings first Sunday in each month. J. V. Hull, Secretary, Port Moody, B. C.

LOCAL PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., meets every Sunday at 8 p.m., on the street corners and various halls. J. B. King, Secretary.

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

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

LOCAL ROSSLAND, No. 25, S. P. OF C., meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. A. McLeod, Secy., P. O. Box 674. Rossland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p. m. A. Sebble, Secy., P. O. Box 765 Rossland, B. C.

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

LOCAL PHOENIX, NO. 3, S. P. OF C., meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m., in Miners' Hall. Matt Halliday, Organizer. H. K. Macinnis, Secretary.

LOCAL INNISFAIL, ALTA., NO. 3—Charter hangs in secretary's log shack, Hardscrabble Ranch, 12 miles West of Bowden. Business meetings twice a month. Capitalism vs. Socialism continually being debated by the general public and members of the Local. Sky pilots and flunkey politicians cordially invited to call and participate in the sport. Secretary, S. W. Welch.

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, McTavish Block, 317 Second St. E., opposite Imperial Hotel, D. A. McLean, Box 647. Secretary, A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 647.

LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA., NO. 12, S. P of C., meets every first and third Sunday evenings, Bellevue Town Hall. C. Stubbs, Secy.

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

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., NO. 1, S. P. of C. Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., in Trades and Labor Hall, Fourth St. Busness and propaganda meetings combined. J. R. Huntbach, Secy., 161 First St. S.; R. MacQuarrie, Organizer, 623 Second St.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. HEADquarters, Klondyke Blk., cor. Pacific and King. Business meeting every Sunday morning 11 a. m. Propaganda meeting Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. W. Cummings, Organizer. Secretary, Jas. Thomson, 664 Agnes St.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C.—ENGlish Branch. Business meetings every second and fourth Thursdays in each month, at Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Speakers' Class meets every Tuesday at 134 Hogarth Ave. Will. R. Hilbert, Recording Secretary, 42 Beverley 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 Roberts-Allan Hall, 78 Rideau St. A. J. McCollum, 68 Slater St., Secretary.

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

LOCAL BERLIN, ONT., NO. 4, S. P. of C., meets every second and fourth Wednesday evenings, at 8 p.m., 55 King St. E., opposite Market Hotel. H. Martin, Secretary, 61 Weber St. E.

LOCAL MONTREAL, QUE., NO. 1, S. P. of C.—Meets in Labor Hall, St. Dominique street, Sundays at 3 p. m. Headquarters No. 1 St. Charles Borromee St. Otto Jahn, Secretary, 528 Chausse.

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

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No.	Name	Meeting Night	Pres.	Sec'y.	P.O. Box	Add.
125	Atlin	....	.....	C. Gairns	....	Discovery
194	Camborne	Wed	Wm. Winslow	James Tobin	12	Camborne
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Patrick O'Connor	W. R. Hadden	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Charles Birce	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. T. Rainbow	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	O	Kimberly
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Chas. Short	12	Ferguson
327	Marysville M. & S. U.	....	B. Lundin	J. Hays	....	Marysville
71	Moyie	Sat	Malcolm McNeill	James Roberts	35	Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	Paul Phillips	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	R. Silverthorn	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix
38	Rossland	Wed	J. A. McKinnon	Geo. Casey	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robert Malroy	Fred Liebscher	55	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neaill	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	G. B. McIntosh	T. T. Rutherford	888	Van Anda
105	Trail M & M.	Mon	Wm. Hesketh	F. D. Hardy	377	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir

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58 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

A SOCIALIST FUNERAL AT TORONTO.

For the first time since the organization of Toronto Local, death claimed a comrade last Sunday night, Comrade Robert T. Stroud passing away in St. Michael's Hospital after three weeks of suffering, following his being stricken down by an electric flame from a blown-out electric fuse in a building on which he was working. He was but another added to the long list of victims of capitalist greed.

About three years ago the writer induced Comrade Stroud to subscribe for the Western Clarion—an incident to which the deceased comrade frequently referred as the beginning of a new era in his life. He soon joined the party and became one of the most faithful and consistent workers. As financial secretary of the English-speaking branch, he always made it a point to attend every open air and hall meeting in order to receive dues and stamp membership cards.

Comrade Stroud never sought the lime-light, but was content to be one of the faithful and unknown workers in the ranks who are the real strength of a working class organization. He was a staunch revolutionist and recognized the need of economic education, his boarding house being the meeting place of an economic class he organized last winter. Although of a retiring nature, he was a fighter and never missed an opportunity of securing a subscriber for the Western Clarion, the International Socialist Review, or the Socialist Standard, of London, Eng.

A couple of years ago Comrade Stroud was holding a job in a slave pen in which to be known as a Socialist would have meant joining the numerous army of the unemployed. He was a volunteer worker, however, in our municipal campaign and covered a large district with manifestos, beginning work at midnight and rounding up at the writer's home at daybreak.

Beloved in his own family and appreciated as a true comrade in the Socialist Party, his supreme test came during the three weeks during which he suffered agony from the internal and external burns which were too deep to heal. Never once did he complain to his comrades or show fear of death. He had lived a clean life, he had been loyal to his brothers and sisters, and he had striven his utmost to bring nearer the revolution which will free the working class from wage-slavery. He could afford to be satisfied and strive to hide his sufferings when complaint would only cause his friends pain.

Comrade Stroud was laid to rest on Wednesday, October 27th, a large number of his Socialist comrades following his remains to the grave, while the entire staff of his work-mates also showed their respect by throwing down their tools and attending the funeral. No religious ceremonies were held, Comrade Phillips Thomson speaking briefly as follows:

"Comrades and friends, we meet here today to pay a last tribute of respect and affection to a good and true man, a staunch comrade and a zealous worker in the cause of Socialism, suddenly removed from us by an untimely death.

"In whatever aspect it may come and whether it strikes the young, the aged or the man of vigorous maturity, death is always a terrible affliction to the survivors, but it is especially a cause for sorrow when a young man, in health and strength and with the prospect of a useful and active life before him, is prematurely snatched away.

"Before the mortal remains of our comrade are consigned to their last resting place, it is fitting that we should testify our appreciation of his many excellent qualities of head and heart, and his unselfish devotion to the cause we hold dear.

"I could have wished that this task had been assigned to some one more intimately acquainted with his private and domestic life and more closely associated with him in his work for Socialism, and therefore better fitted to do justice to his life and character. But though not brought into frequent contact with Comrade Stroud, I recognize to the full the value of his work for Socialism, the sincerity of his devotion to the cause and his kindly and generous disposition. His death is a distinct loss to the movement, and his place in the ranks will not easily be filled. His services were not of that character which win general recognition or popular applause. The hard routine work of organization and propaganda, unseen by the public, but most important to the success of the movement, offers no such incentive to the worker—no such opportunities of winning widespread appreciation or a reputation for ability as are presented by work on the platform or the press—and I am afraid that we hardly value as much as we should do the quiet, unostentatious labors of a less showy character of tireless and energetic workers like Comrade Stroud, whose only recompense is the consciousness of duty well performed.

"To the surviving relatives we can only tender our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in their affliction. We must all feel how vain and ineffective are any words at such a time to mitigate their sorrow, and yet I trust it may be some consolation to them to realize how thoroughly the worth of our late comrade is appreciated by all of us and the esteem in which we hold his memory.

"Socialism knows no religious creed. It welcomes to its ranks those of all shades of theological opinion without question as to what they believe so long as they are willing to work for the betterment of social conditions and the emancipation of the working class. But surely we may meet on common ground in holding that the man who does his duty in this life and strives unselfishly in the cause of humanity, can meet death calmly and without apprehension, and that if there be a continuation of existence beyond this life, with such a one it will be well. Character, as it is built up day by day by our thoughts and actions, is the only thing in this world of shadows and illusions that endures. Preparation for life and right living is the best possible preparation for death.

"So live that when the last dread summons comes
To join the innumerable caravan which leads
To that mysterious realm where each must take
His chamber in the silent halls of death;
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust approach thy tomb
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'

"Comrade, friend! A last farewell! May we so live that when our time comes to pass over to the majority, our example, like yours, may be an inspiration to those who come after us to try to make the world brighter and better for their having lived in it.

The services closed by the singing of the first and last verses of "The Red Flag":

"The workers flag is deepest red,
It's shrouded oft our martyred dead;
And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold,
Their heart's blood dyed its every fold.

"Then raise the scarlet standard high,
Beneath its folds we'll live and die;
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer,
We'll keep the red flag flying here.

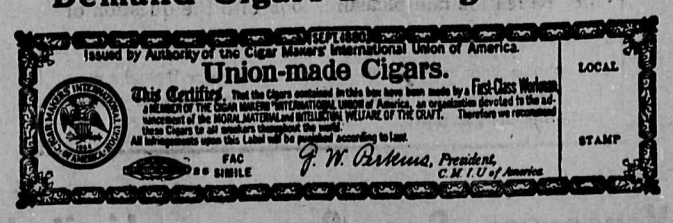
"With heads uncovered swear we all,
To bear it onward till we fall;
Come dungeons dark or gallows grim,
This song shall be our parting hymn."

The red flag button of the Socialist Party of Canada which Comrade Stroud had been proud to wear in life was borne by him to the grave. May those of us still left to fight the battles of the working class do our duty as faithfully and be as worthy of bearing it to the end as he.

Comrade Stroud, who was only 29 years of age, leaves a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters. One brother, Fred. G. Stroud, was provincial secretary of the Socialist Party in Ontario last year. All comrades will sympathize with them in their sad loss.

G. W. W.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 357. 556

THE DIFFERENCE

Politics is in every man's mind and mouth these days. How are you going to vote? is the question that is in the air wherever two or three are gathered to bale out the indispensable "schooner," manipulate a deck of cards, or for any purpose of pleasure or occupation that seems good to them. Many workingmen (for whose perusal this is written) reply, "Oh, I don't know! What's the difference?" Others may reply, "Socialist, of course! Do I look like a Liberal or Conservative to you? What ticket do you expect a workingman to vote, anyhow?" Both answers afford an interesting field of thought for anyone who is curious to find out the reasons for the languid, not to say hopeless, indifference of the one, and the militant aggressiveness and decision of the other. What are the causes that produce such precisely opposite effects in the minds of two units of the most numerous class in the Province, at this time?

It will be necessary, to solve the problem, to look at the field of political warfare now so busily occupied by the contending parties, and study the motive and objective of the wordy strife. In the first place, who are the contending parties, and what is the difference in their respective platforms? Also, what interests do they represent?

The ordinary man in the street will immediately inform us that there are three parties in the field, Liberal, Conservative and Socialist, and in that, as usual, being but a superficial observer as a rule, he will be wrong. Wait a bit, and I will prove to you that there are but two parties in the field, and but two sets of interests to be served. For I believe that in our present society, composed as it is of opposing interests, no one political party can serve the interests of all, so long as those divisions exist.

Bear with me while I delve into history briefly to support my statements.

In England, for many years, the Conservative and Liberal parties had some very vital and important issues, on which they held widely divergent opinions, and represented two bitterly antagonistic elements in society. The former represented the interests of the great landed proprietors, the nobility and gentry, and their interests lay in keeping the workingmen on the land, where they could exploit them. They, of course, also demanded a high protective tariff on food stuffs. The capitalist class, newly come into possession of the inventions for the application of steam to industry, desired to get the workers into their factories, mills, etc., where they could exploit them, and demanded the abolition of the tariff on food stuffs, so that the laborers could live on a smaller wage, and hand over immense profits to their masters, the capitalists, the owners of the new machines. The struggle culminated in the defeat of the landed interests by the abolition of the Corn Laws, and modern capitalism, represented by the Liberal party, triumphantly leaped to the saddle, where it has remained ever since. I say it has remained there ever since, for when the estates of the landed interests no longer proved to be so remunerative under the new regime as formerly, the landowners invested in the highly remunerative capitalist industries then in the very hey-day of their development, and the struggle has since degenerated into a quarrel between different sections of the one capitalist class for the reins of government in order to advance their respective interests.

"Liberal" and "Conservative" now no longer convey any idea of a difference in principle. They both stand for capitalism, "naked, brutal, and unashamed," the most insidious, degrading side by side, but a community of of human slavery the world has ever seen, under which the honor of men, the virtue of women, and the happiness of children are objects of sale and barter, and human life is the cheapest commodity on its bargain counter.

So much for history. As in England, so in Canada, but not having to throw off the incubus of a landed aristocracy, the capitalist class of Canada has kept up the pretence of a struggle for principle which is in reality nothing more than a scrap between representatives (or lackeys, more properly speaking, for the large capitalists now rarely offer themselves for election, being content to keep in the background, and direct the dirty work) of different capitalist interests, for the opportunity to serve their masters in any way required, no matter how abject a renunciation of human feeling and prostitution of intellect such a service must entail. It only needs a glance at the platforms of the "two" parties to convince anyone who has eyes to see that the fight between them is merely as to who has the best scheme to forward the interests of their common master—capital.

Having thus placed the Conservatives and Liberals where they belong, we can understand the attitude of mind of the indifferent worker we referred to at the beginning. He instinctively feels that it makes no difference to him whether Liberals or Conservatives will serve his masters best. In that he is right. They are actually but the two wings of the vulture of capital, and the vulture will still hold him in its grip, and while it robs him of the product of his toil, leaving him but a bare existence, will continue to fatten and enrich his master, the capitalist. His hopeless indifference is explained.

To understand the reply of the Socialist we must pursue the same methods—review the composition of the Socialist Party, what interests it stands for, and how those interests are represented.

I have said that no one political party can, in a society such as ours, composed as it is of warring elements, represent and stand for the interests of the whole of society. The S. P. of C., in common with the Socialist parties of all other countries, is founded on that fact. It claims to represent the interests of one class only—the working class—and is therefore opposed to all other political parties, and can have no alliance nor enter into any compromise with them without ceasing to represent the working class. Such a party must necessarily look to and receive from the workers alone that support and recognition which is necessary to its existence as a political organization, and also, it must be owned and managed by the workers. The S. P. of C. is all this. Its officials are elected by the dues-paying membership, its candidates for office are chosen and nominated by them; at all times they have the power to call any of them to account when their actions do not coincide with the principles and wishes of the party, and its financial accounts are open at all times to any member in good standing who may demand to see them.

So much for its composition and management. What are its principles? Look at the platform on the last page and you will find them there set forth as clearly and succintly as language can do it. The basic fact in that statement of principles is that there is a class-war in society, the contending parties being the capitalist class, represented here and there by the Liberal or Conservative party, and the working class, represented by the Socialist Party alone. The objective round which the struggle wages, the prize of battle, is the possession of the reins of government, the capitalists seeking to retain it, and the workers determined to secure it for themselves. What makes the power of government such an important stake is the fact that it is the bulwark, the citadel, which ensures to the capitalist class the ownership of all the means of wealth production and distribution that are necessary to the existence of society, and, as a necessary corollary, the right to rule and rob those who have no such ownership—the working class, those who are distinguished by the fact that they have no other means of existence but the sale of their physical and mental capacities to the owners of the machinery of production ,at a price that is nicely calculated to keep them in working condition as long as the capitalist can extract profit from the transaction—no more and no longer.

Once having obtained possession of the governmental power, the Socialist Party will use it to put the ownership and management of all the socially operated and socially necessary machinery of wealth production into the hands of those who alone have created and operated it—the working class—and substitute production for the benefit of the producers for production for the profit of an unnecessary and harmful capitalist class.

The objective of the class struggle having thus been secured by the workers, the cause of the struggle will have been removed, and class distinctions will die out as the new order unfolds itself, by the declaration that the whole machinery of social wealth production be the property of society as a whole, and the removal of all barriers of access to it by requiring that each and all do their share of the social task if they would enjoy the social benefits derived therefrom. For the first time in history there will be no masters and slaves, exploiters and exploited, opulence and misery, existing side by side, but a commounity of partners in a co-operative commonwealth, the brute struggle of existence removed, with ample leisure for individual development and recreation.

We have now finished the task we set ourselves. We have analysed and dissected the two contending parties, investigated their principles, and laid bare the real bone of contention over which the fight rages. Little more remains to be said, but in conclusion I would like to put before you some words of Liebnecht, from his pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Political Trading," in which he points out the road the Socialist Party must travel if it remains true to its ideals. The book can be procured from any local organization, or from the Provincial Secretary in Vancouver.

The first quotation is this: "Just in this fact lies our strength, that we are not like the others, and that we are not simply not like the others, and that we are not simply different from the others, but that we are their deadly enemy who have sworn to storm and demolish the Bastile of Capitalism, whose defenders all those others are. Therefore, we are only strong when we are alone."

And again: "On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; if we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists. The strength and power of Socialism rests in the fact that we are leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class, and that within capitalist society effectual reforms, which will put an end to class government and class exploitation, are impossible. * * * We must break with the ruling system, and fight it to a finish."

Reader, how are you going to vote?

J. H. B.

CAPE BRETON CONVENTION.

On the 25th of October the Socialists of Cape Breton met in Glace Bay to hold a convention. Locals Glace Bay, Sydney, Sydney Mines and Dominion No. 6 were largely represented.

The convention was called to consider the advisability of taking political action in the next provincial election.

The morning session was spent in hearing reports of the visiting comrades about the work carried on in their respective localities. A representative committee of five were appointed to draw up resolutions for the afternoon session.

During the afternoon the following resolutions were dicussed and carried unanimously:

Resolution Re Political Action.

Whereas the present industrial system is based on the exploitation of the worker, the working class being under the necessity of selling its labor power for what maintains a bare existence, and

Whereas this condition can only be remedied by the abolition of the present wage system under which all production is carried on for the profit of the capitalist class, and

Whereas all other political parties under whatever name known stand for the maintenance of the present system of exploitation;

Therefore be in resolved that the Socialist Party of Cape Breton contest this constituency at the next provincial election on this issue, and

Be it further resolved that an appeal be made to the working class of Cape Breton to rally to the support of the Socialist Party in an effort to secure its own emancipation.

Re Proposed Visit of W. D. Haywood.

That we recommend, if at all feasible, to have Comrade Haywood in our midst and have a tour arranged amongst the Locals of the party in Cape Breton, and that the co-operation of every individual of the working class be urged to make it a success.

Resolution Re Article in "Standard."

Whereas in a recent issue of the Glace Bay Standard, a paper published in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party in this town, there appeared a disparaging criticism of our comrade, W. D. Haywood of Denver, Colorado, who is at present touring the Continent under the auspices of the International Socialist Party.

Therefore be it resolved that we strongly resent this unwarranted attack on the character of our comrade by the paper referred to.

Resolution Re Ferrer.

Whereas the government of Spain has perpetrated a deed that has horrified the civilized world in executing one Francisco Ferrer, the great Spanish educator, and

Whereas his death is another evidence of the implacable hatred of the ruling classes toward all who labor for the enlightenment and advance of the interest of the common people;

Be it therefore resolved that the Socialist Party of Cape Breton in convention assembled add its protest to that of the International Socialist Party of the World against this horrible deed and unite with it in passing condemnation on this greatest crime of modern times;

Be it further resolved that we condemn the British government for its laxity of action in taking steps to prevent this murder, and can only draw this conclusion that it, too, is opposed to the onward march of the working class toward true liberty and freedom.

Committee,
J. CLACHRIE, S. HADDOW,
A. McKINNON, J. TAYLOR,
Yours in revolt,
ALFRED NASH,

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neighbors, send for a bundle of
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the organ of the Ukrainian comrades in Canada.
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Here and Now

By "LEEDS"

Twenty thousand copies of this edition of this paper, the "Western Clarion," are being distributed free to all. Read it carefully—every word—it contains matter of vital interest to you as a workingman. If you would learn more, if you wish to become wise to what is really for your benefit, you can have it sent to you every week for a whole year by enclosing one dollar and your address to Box 836, Vancouver, B. C. Do it now!

* * *

By staying away from the polls and not voting you give your consent to all the robbery and corruption that prevails today. Register your protest on the 25th and your enemies will respect you.

* * *

When we see and hear capitalist politicians trying to fool silly workingmen with "fair wage" clauses and gassing about "a white Canada," it is only what we may expect. But when so-called workingmen get on Capitalist platforms and allow themselves to be used as decoy ducks to catch their own class, it is enough to make angels weep. Let your votes for Socialism be your answer.

* * *

All parties that oppose the Socialist Party are opposed to the work that Hawthornthwaite and his two colleagues have done and tried to do in the House at Victoria. It matters not either whether they are called Liberal, Conservative, Independent or "Labor," they are all opposed to the working class' best interests. Treat them all alike on the 25th.

* * *

To read the daily press one would think they had the workingmen's votes in their pockets. In fact, you would think that only the Liberal and Conservative parties were in the elections. This is another way they have in trying to fool the workingmen again as they have so well done in the past. Remember, Mr. Workingman, that the Socialist Party is also in this fight and is in it to win. Vote your own class ticket straight and you win.

* * *

Ask yourself: If you and your class collectively owned the mines, would you not make them safe? If you owned the railways, would you not have the say who should work on them? If you employed the judges, would you not see that their judgments were honest? If you owned the roads, would you not see that they were passable? In fact, if you and your class owned the whole cheese, don't you think it would be a good thing for you? Therefore on the 25th vote to own your jobs.

* * *

Fellow workers, attend the meetings of the Socialist Party (your own meetings) and then you will hear matters concerning you and your class intelligently discussed. Keep away from the meetings of the other parties, the silly talk that goes on there does not interest you in the least. Let the capitalists attend their own meetings. And when election day comes you will see all the capitalists vote the capitalist ticket, and so should all workers vote the working-class ticket. That's fair!

* * *

The Socialist Party being the party of the working class can depend only on the working class for its financial support as well as for votes. You can help yourself in this campaign by donating what you can to help pay election expenses. Collections are taken up at all Socialist meetings. Attend and do your best towards paying the expenses of your party.

* * *

Copies of this edition of the Western Clarion are being distributed free to all; see that your fellow workers are all supplied with one. Let the advice given you in this paper be your guide on election day and you will make no mistake. The capitalist papers are as usual making one great big bluff so as to fool you once more into voting for what you do not need. Don't lose your head—keep cool, and on the 25th show your masters that you are awake to your class interests by voting the Socialist ticket.

* * *

Many otherwise well-meaning people are forever talking and preaching about the graft, corruption, robbery, and the many evils of present day society. But on election day you will find these good people supporting with their votes that which they at other times so loudly condemn. It takes a certain amount of moral courage to vote the Socialist ticket.

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WHAT CAPITAL DOES FOR THE FARMER

Mr. Farmer, you are conservative and a staunch supporter of the Government. It would, therefore, appear that you are perfectly satisfied with your lot, and yet we are continually having complaints from your class. You rave against the railroads, the elevators, the cold storage, the water company, the commission agent, the town storekeeper and the implement manufacturer. But you vote Conservative. You will, perhaps, wonder what politics have to do with your ills. Give us your attention and we will endeavor to show you.

You have, doubtless, noticed that some laws recently passed in British Columbia and Alberta have been passed in the interest of some class of wage-workers; the eight-hour day for miners, the Mining Regulation Act, the Workman's Compensation Act. These laws have been passed in those provinces where a strong Socialist sentiment shows up at the polls.

In parliaments laws are made, and those who sit there must justify their suffrage of the people who elect them. to some extent, providing those people are awake to their own interest. But what has any lawmaker done to justify the farmer returning them to parliaments? If he is of the same political persuasion as the Government, he may get a job on the road, or he may, if a very active worker, have particular attention paid to the roads in his vicinity. For the money received when working on the road, he delivers sweat. And the roads being kept in good condition merely aid him in getting his crop to market. But he still works long hours, lives for the most part under unsanitary conditions and has a continual struggle to obtain the common comforts of life.

The law does not interfere with his work. It secures the miner from a longer day than eight hours, but the farmer works anything from twelve to sixteen. It seeks to protect by regulations of factories and mines, the health and limbs of the propertyless worker, and in case of injury or death, provides for those depending upon him by forcing his employer to pay half his wages for time lost through injuries, and $1,500 in case of death from accident while at work.

But what do you receive, Mr. Farmer. Your occupation would appear from statistics to be somewhat dangerous. Take the Labor Gazette for October. We see by it that 18 farmers were killed and 52 injured, totaling 70 accidents, while the combined death in mines, quarries. smelters amount to 11, with 13 injured, totaling 24 accidents. Railroading accounts for 16 deaths and 11 injuries, totaling 27. Navigation for 11 deaths and 2 injured, a total of 13. There are, you see, more farmers killed and injured than in all three of the so-called dangerous occupations. Farmers totaling 70; mining. railroading and navigation totaling 64. Gored by a bull; cut artery with a scythe; thrown from a load and run over; killed by a drove of hogs, etc., make up your list of dead.

Yet the government does not pass any laws to compensate you. Why? Apparently your state is as worthy of consideration as that of the wage-worker. You are a man of substance also.

There is your answer, you are a man of substance. You have property, and, therefore, you think you are a friend and brother of the great capitalist; in fact, you have a sneaking idea that you are a capitalist yourself. Your property blinds you to your real material interests, and makes you content with promises never intended to be fulfilled.

According to the Saturday Evening Post for March 13, 1909, you are by no means a capitalist. "The farm investments in 1900 somewhat exceeded twenty billions—sixteen and a half billion in land, three-quarters of a billion in implements, and three billion in animals. That the plant yielded much net profit, as a manufacturer would figure profit, after paying for the labor of the ten million persons, is not probable."

So there you are. You merely get what equals wages. You are no capitalist, even if you own your farm free of mortgage, which the majority of you do not. You are a producer owning some of the tools of production.

Therein lies the difference between you and the wage laborer, and therein only. You, owning some machinery in the means of production, are free to produce upon your own initiative, without let or hindrance from anyone. But after you have produced your particular crop, you must place it upon the market, here you have adventures which shrink the fruits of your broad acres to that of brief yards, and which cause you to rave as mentioned above.

The trouble is not that you are charged too much for machinery or binder twine, or freight, etc., but that you are selling a commodity, and the price a commodity will fetch in the open market is approximately what it costs to produce it. Sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the relation between supply and demand. Nor is the price you receive the least of your worries. Now and then you find that you are unable to get any price at all for what you have produced; you cannot sell. The market is glutted, and, as you have produced something for a market and not something for yourself. that which you labored for is a dead loss and you realize absolutely nothing for all your toil. It is rarely that the wage-earner finds himself in this position; only when his employer runs off without paying him does he fail to realize the fruits of his labor, and here again the law protects him.

It is this commodity nature of your product which accounts for the ills which afflict you. You produce something which you have no use for, but which society desires. If society can be satisfied with less cereals, fruit, beef, etc., than is produced, that is if the supply exceeds the demand, then the price falls, and on the other hand the price rises when supply falls short of demand.

But when supply and demand stand in just proportion to each other, what then determines your remuneration? The amount of food, clothing and shelter for yourself, family and stock, with incidentals such as binder twine, oil, repairs, boxes, etc., used up in producing your crop. So that the average farmer gets the old slave's portion—sufficient to keep his farm in a state of productivity and himself and stock in health and strength.

Let me again emphasize that it is not because freight rates, machinery, lumber, etc., are so dear, that your social state is so low, but because you produce a commodity for the market, where it is subject to certain laws, which determine what the farmer shall receive for his produce.

Beside the heavy death rate from accident, you total up well from diseases. You are without the modern conveniences of city life, and doctor's bills run higher in farming communities than elsewhere, furthermore, you lack the prompt assistance obtainable by the city workers in cases of emergency. Your amusements are tame and stupid, and if a circus happens to come to town you talk about it for a year, and in some parts it becomes an era and you figure your other events as "a month before the circus was here," or two months after.

You live a life of toil and endeavor, and are most thoroughly despised for your pains, being the butt of the comic press, and the ready victim of the town crook. Is it not time you did something for yourselves? You think it is, but are at a loss which way to turn? Then give us some of your attention. Investigate our proposition, help us to capture the machinery of production by studying and joining our movement and giving us your political and moral support. With the accomplishment of this social revolution, we will then produce for ourselves, not for a market; for use, not for profit.

We do not promise you anything, although you have been fed on promises so long that you are getting to like them, but we ask you to take the matter up for yourselves. If you find it good, you will support it; if the contrary, you will oppose it, and you cannot do either intelligently unless you intelligently understand.

J. H.

SHIPOWNERS COMBINE TO FIGHT THE UNIONS.

Greatest International Array of Capital in the World Links Up to Control Labor.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A gigantic international federation of ship-owners has just been formed here. Delegates from the ship-owners' federations of Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, representing more than 16,000,000 tons of shipping, met in London last week and registered the new federation in accordance with the British law. The international federation is intended to embrace ultimately all ship-owners' federations of the world. The French and Norwegian ship-owners have, it is understood, given notice of their willingness to join when certain formalities are completed. The objects of the federation are declared to be purely defensive. It is "designed to resist unreasonable attacks which may be made by trade unions and others upon the ship-owner's freedom of contract in the employment of labor."

Operations will be conducted from a chief office in London by a general council composed of representatives of the affiliated federations.

IF YOU ARE A WORKER.

Don't vote for the Conservatives because they stand for your masters.

Don't vote for the Liberals for the same reason.

"THINGS WERE EVER THUS."

One of the most ignorant expressions which find egress from the mouths of the non-thinking workers, and which are raised in defence of this fast decaying capitalist system, is the old nonsensical utterance, "That things have always been as they are, and always will be."

This cry is often used by the non-thinkers against a Socialist, but when the Socialist turns round and asks them to bring something forward and prove their argument, they become nonplussed, and mutter something about not wanting to be bothered, they not being men enough to admit that they were wrong. It also shows how incapable they are when it comes to any independent thinking on their part. They use the expression simply because they have heard someone else use it.

But the fault lies not in them expressing their feelings in such a simple manner, but the fact that they make up any old excuses to defend this system. under which they are robbed of four-fifths of what they produce, and then no longer being useful as regards making a profit for their masters, they are let out on the roadside with just three things to do, beg, steal, or starve. The ruling class in the meantime supply police to arrest them if they are caught begging or stealing, so the workers sit meekly by and starve while these same rulers chuckle to themselves and get fat on what the workers have produced. Say, workers, did you ever stop and think what you are defending?

It is entirely due to your capitalist training, which began from the cradle, and will continue to the grave if you let it, that you are laboring under the delusion that you have some Divine right to slave away for the benefit of an idle class and receive barely enough as wages for your own measly existence.

Defending this system is just as logical for you as it would be to congratulate the pickpocket who purloins your wad, when the opportunity presents itself; but wonderful to relate, the code of morals we are ruled by says it is illegal for one of the workers to rob another of the same class. but at the same time makes it legal for your masters to rob you to the utmost limit, over and above your cost of living.

So we see that the small robbery is illegal, but the wholesale robbery is legal. This looks strange on the face of it, but looking deeper into the question we find why it is so. To begin with, who makes the code of morals? Not the workers, else they would make it illegal for this gigantic robbery of themselves taking place; so it must be the ruling class that makes the code of morals, and naturally makes them for its own benefit. But strangest of all is the fact that they have to obtain your permission before they are able to make any code or do any legislating at all.

You workers give them that permission on election day; that is the day you give your sanction for the continuance of your own robbery. You vote and return to power these professional politicians, servants of the capitalist class. These politicians enjoy the distinction of being able to bluff you workers into the belief that any legislating that is done is for your benefit. They must be capable of convincing you, in spite of yourself, that what is needed to do away with all your poverty is local option, more parks, increased railway facilities, or any of the other side issues which they are adepts at bringing forward at election time. And the way that you workers meekly walk up to the polling booths and mark the fatal cross proves either that they are experts in the art of bluffing. or that you yourselves are mental dubs.

It is needless for me to say which I think is the right answer. I will leave you to ponder over it; perhaps when you get through pondering, you will awake to your own interests and vote to put an end to this legalized robbery, which can only be accomplished in one way, by voting for the Party which stands for the total abolition of wage-slavery—the Socialist Party of Canada.

A. W. BAKER.

Workingmen who attend capitalist campaign meetings and try to "butt in" only get jeered at for their pains. If those workers would attend the meetings of their own party only, and when election day comes quietly vote the Socialist ticket, those politicians who make fun of them now would sit up and take notice then. Be a man and vote with your class on the 25th.

It is said that certain organizations kick so much between election days that they have no kick left in them when the proper time to kick comes. Bowser, Magistrate Williams and the rest of them will either have the laugh on you or you on them when the ballots are counted. Make your kick at the ballot box on the 25th and watch 'em jump.

What has become of that Asiatic Exclusion League?

THAT RAILWAY POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1)

McBride government and the G. T. P. "Labor was also protected," the following is clause 15 of the argument.

"15. The workmen, laborers, and servants employed in or about the construction of the said Railway shall be paid such rate of wages as may be currently payable to workmen, laborers, and servants engaged in similiar occupations in the district in which the said Railway is constructed."

The interpretation that the G. T. P. has put on this is, there being no similar occupations, there is therefore no current wage, consequently they are under no obligation to pay anything, and they are fairly successful in enforcing their view.

The Alberni extension of the C. P. R. expects to be exempt from taxation for ten years under the provisions of a bill, one of the clauses of which is the above quoted section, this did not prevent hundreds of Mongolians being employed on it. I might add that our bombastic friend, Ralph Smith once told a Nanaimo audience that he had been the means of putting a clause in the subsidy act of this road, preventing the employment of Asiatics. The point I wish to get at is, that labor will be protected when it will protect itself. Liberal or Conservative work in this direction is a deception and a mockery.

To get back to the Railway question, the writer has no particular objection to the building of railways, but insists that they should stand on their own feet, no plea of public requirement or of public interest will stand examination. There is more agricultural land witheld from settlement in the lower Fraser Valley alone than the whole of this railway policy will open up, and it can't be bought for four times its assessed valuation. There is more coal locked up in reach of transportation than will be mined in the next fifty years. The timber sharks have sworn that the world's market cannot take off their hands in twenty-one years the timber available.

And who will be benefited? Will it increase the price of farm produce? Has the building of the G. T. P. done so?

As far as the worker is concerned railway construction brings a locality three men for every one that can accomodate himself to the filthy and brutalizing conditions found in a construction camp. The other two force themselves into other occupations and tend to reduce wages in all lines of work.

It may, and probably will, increase the population of the Province, but if it does not better the condition of the individual worker who is here at the present it should not influence his vote. The duty which falls to the worker at the present time is to secure the right to live (this he does not yet possess); to make the conditions under which he works as safe as it is humanly possible to do so; to increase his own share of the comfort, luxury and pleasure that he so generously bestows on others, and to leave conditions better for his children, than he found them. These things are within the reach of the workers of British Columbia to-day, but they cannot be obtained by voting for the Railway Policy of Hon. Richard McBride, nor yet that of "Honest" John Oliver.

P. W.

LOUGHEED, ALTA.

We were pleased to receive the wideawake Comrade C. M. O'Brien, M.P.P. He spoke in Lougheed, Alta., October 30th and in Sedgewick, Alta., November 1st. Both meetings were well attended. His speech was a clear-cut expose of our absolute slavery as workers, and of the fact that ownership of the means of life is our only way out. Some of the thickest skins were punctured and the brains turned in the right direction.

The comrades were well pleased with his work. We need more of the same kind of thorough work. We are as yet unorganized in this section, though there are many Socialists, some of us have been working hard for years as individuals. We need an organizer. Can the party send one?

Yours for the revolt, and that soon,

ALBERT H. PEASE.

Workingmen! the ragchewing match and dog fight that is taking place just now between the parties of Capitaism does not concern you in the least. Concentrate your work and your influence in helping your own party or in other words mind your own business.

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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 power of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES

Among all independent and progressive thinkers this great work is rapidly superseding encyclopaedias, histories, etc., which are only second hand information. Here are the sources to which the encyclopaedia and other writers have to go for their information. These rare "original source" documents sweep away bigotry and superstition **and show why Socialism is coming.** It is absolutely authoritative and unbiased. It is filled with the words of men who have **made history.** Economics, Evoluton, Education, Philosophy, Sociology, Science, Psychology, Religion and all fields of thought are fully covered, presenting the ideas that have influenced civilization in the original words of the master thinkers and investigators, from Thales, Plato, Aristotle and Socrates to Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Weismann, Marx, Engles and Haeckel. A history—not of mere events—but of human thought and institutions. Indispensible to every Socialist. **Appeal to Reason** says: "Every Socialist Local should have a set." Walter Lohrentz, secretary Longshoreman's Union, South Bend, Wash.: "A boon to the workingman who has neither money nor opportunity to get a college education." Tom Clifford, Socialist Lecturer: "A service to civilization."

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You know how capitalistic writers and speakers deliberately misrepresent history. Here at last is a work that digs deep into **real history** of civilization and reveals the naked truth. It traces the economic development of ideas and institutions and shows why Socialism is inevitable. Freeman Knowles, the grand old man, who has the bravery to speak the truth and go to jail for it, says: "It is the greatest work extant." All the leading Socialist writers, editors, lecturers and thinkers use and commend the library —Ernest Untermann, John Spargo, Victor L. Berger, A. M. Lewis, A. W. Simons, and thousands of the comrades—farmers, miners, ranchmen, mechanics, blacksmiths and cobblers. You should see the enthusiastic letters they write, unsolicited—for instance, A. L. Livingston, ranchman, secretary Local, Hackberry, Kan.: "Greatest addition I ever made to my library."

IMPORTANT TO YOU

Thousands of Socialists are pleased owners of this work. Get yours now on the co-operative basis before the sale closes. Only a few hundred sets lft. **Write to-day**—to-morrow may be too late. A postal card (mentioning the **Clarion**) will bring table of contents, description and details of our liberal co-operative offer. University Research Extension, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

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