WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

The WESTERN CLARION

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

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B. C.

B. C. PARLIAMENT

Hawthornthwaite Outlines Socialist Position

On rising to continue the debate on Friday, January 20th, Hawthornthwaite acknowledged the applause with which he was greeted, and when the movement he represented became strong enough to occupy the treasury benches they would extend the same courtesy to their opponents.

He had listened with interest to the previous speakers on the address, but neither in them nor in the Lieut. Governor's speech did he find much change. It was still a case of "Lo, these many years!" He was surprised that the clause as to "prosperity" had not been left out. That same note had resounded during the last panic, and it seemed to him that in that annual reiteration they were only whistling to keep their courage up. It was possible that great prosperity was being enjoyed by the busines element. From some crudities in the Address it seemed that the Government was going to undertake some "trust busting." It seemed to be the intention of the Government to deal with the trust companies, and if they confined their efforts to that it might be all right, but it was beyond the power of any Government to "bust the trusts," for the trust was simply a product of evolution—first the individual capitalist, then the company, the joint-stock corporation and then the trust. No legislation could have prevented that evolution, and any attempts to reverse it would only result in harm to those who tried it.

Referring to the congratulations of the Premier on the splendid harvests, it was not altogether a matter of congratulation from the farmers' standpoint, for increased production of farm products meant that the farmer received lower prices. Members of the House did not study these questions of economics, but they were being studied by the workers. There were certain unwritten laws that governed the production of commodities. One was that when the supply of any commodity increased, the price fell, and that law would operate against the farmers.

Attention was also drawn to the mining development. That development had resulted in an increased output of gold, and no one could say that that was of benefit to the people, resulting as it did in an increase in the prices of all other commodities. The result of investigations conducted by the United States and other governments showed that prices in the last few years had risen from 40 to 50 per cent. and many necessities had doubled in price, and that had been the result of nothing else but the increased output of gold, not from the operation of the law of supply and demand. Some people compared the value of gold with gold, which was absurd. Gold was a commodity, the value of which rose and fell as did that of all other commodities. When there was an increased supply its value fell, and the value of all other commodities whose production had not kept pace with that of gold, increased in relation to that of gold. Before the members of the Government put such clauses in the Address they should study these things, which they were supposed to know a whole lot about, but of which they evidently knew very little indeed.

Th long-promised legislation for the inspection of logging camps, etc., was at last to be introduced. The Socialist Party had long tried to draw attention to the fact that hese men were compelled to live under disgusting conditions. The sanitary conditions in general were unimaginably filthy. Accidents, also, were constantly occurring, and no provision as a rule was made to care for the injured. Men seriously injured often remained for days and weeks at a time without medical attendance, and it was time it was brought to a stop, and he was glad to see the Government was going to do something. As a matter of common decency their living quarters should be clean and decent at least. But he had no confidence that that would be the result of the Government's efforts. He would refer to the Shops Regulations Act, which was being openly defied, as a case in point.

Referring to Jardine's speech, the speaker said that in spite of the vicious, vindictive, and violent atacks he (Jardine) had made on the Government, he seemed at last to have found, like the dove out of the ark, a resting place, and one knew where to find him now.

It was not his (the speaker's) desire to criticise the Government from a commercial but from a working class standpoint, and in order to do that he wished to move an amendment to the Address in Reply. That Government had been elected to further the business interests of the Province. That class was not without shrewdness and selected a number of men to carry out their business; but he had a very strong wish to criticize the Government from the standpoint of the working class of British Columbia, whose interests he was trying to represent on the floor of that House. In order to put the position of the Socialist Party before the House and the country he desired to present a resolution. The newspapers of the Province had misrepresented the Socialist position, possibly because they did not understand it, and he would deal with that position to clear up that misunderstanding. It had been said that if the working class really understood the position taken by the Socialists, they (the Socialists) would not get their support. In order that there might be no misunderstanding he would move the following resolution:

"That all the words in the Address in Reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieut. Governor after the word "that" in the fourth line thereof be struck out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:

"Whereas the enactment of the legislation proposed by the Government is of little real interest or benefit to the masses, and

"Whereas the further development of the means of wealth production and distribution by the present ruling class means, in the last analysis, but further misery and poverty for the great majority of the people;

"Therefore Be it Resolved, that we have no confidence in the present Government and,

"Be It Further Resolved, that the collective ownership and democratic management of the means of wealth production and distribution and the abolition of the wage system can alone relieve the existing evils and poverty that afflict the people of this Province and human society."

The position taken by the Socialist Party in all countries was that labor created all wealth, and that to labor it should belong. If that position was not correct, the Socialist occupied a false position and an untenable stand, and if it could be proved to be the correct one, the member for Newcastle and himself were the only two men who had any right to be on the floor of that House. He would attempt to show that the position they occupied was the true and correct one.

"Brains" were alleged to be responsible for the immense wealth in existence, 'brains" being supposed to be the attribute of the class that owned all the wealth produced. As a matter of fact all the means of wealth production were legally in the hands of the ruling class, and one of the functions of government was to keep it in the possession of that class and make it a crime for the working class to attempt to get possession of it. If the contention of the Socialists, that labor produced all wealth and should be in possession of it, could be proved incorrect, he would be glad to join the ranks of the Conservative party or the remnant of the Liberal party.

The whole of the wealth of modern society consisted of a sum of commodities, and under capitalist production all were engaged in the production and distribution of commodities. In former times, previous to the capitalist era, production was carried on primarily for use, now it was carried on solely for sale, consequently articles must have an exchange value as well as a use value. They must posesss a certain value on which they could be

(Continued on Page 4)

FROM THE PLAINS

Dear Mac:—

Strange things have been happening in these parts and as the Local Astrologer has gone upon a "bender" we are unable to say if they are due to Planetary influence. It may be that Venus is in the fourth house or the Pot house, Mad house or even the poor house. Perhaps Mars is in conjunction with some celestial gentleman or lady with whom he has no business; perhaps, but never mind, as before stated, strange "jinks" are going on. Only last night a male creation of the Cent belt—which we have reason to believe is a portion of the earth's surface as yet untouched by modern thought—a happy land where Neolithic thought still flourishes, made the remarkable statement that the G. G. A., Labor union and Socialist agitation is all foretold in the Holy Bible.

Having but the Socialist mind, this came as news to us, as we have read the above remarkable work and never yet stumbled upon such a prophecy, have you? As our "new stone" gent seemed so much in earnest don't you think that the Dominion Executive might issue a Manifesto officially denying this? Or shall the matter be held over until the convention? At least you might let us have an editorial upon the subject letting the D. E. C. off as easily as you can, bad as they are they hardly deserve such treatment from so great a man as the local intellectual quoted.

On second thought, Venus must be up to some thing around here for we have an invasion of that terrible microbe—the Hookmupicus and the she and he comrades are "looping the loop" in a manner quite fearsome to behold. The idea seems to be, if you can't convert people to Socialism, get busy and raise Socialists, a truly noble ideal; you watch the fine local we shall have in a few years tme. However, more power to their respective elbows, may they live long and die happy.

Foolery, avaunt! now for a word upon a serious matter. The organization of the prairie provinces is a large work and with organizers as scarce as flies in winter, becomes gigantic. Most of them seem to hug the mountain fastnesses and do not like the plains. This may be due to what the tacticians call "a paucity of support" upon the prairie local's part, or it may be due to the D. E. C. idea of organizing B. C. first. To those organisers who do get down amongst the farmers these remarks are addressed. Please always make your date of arrival in a town quite clear and try to give enough time between time of writing and your arrival to enable a tour to be organised. It is almost useless to write upon the corner of a poster, "Dear Comrade Slave Will Be With You soon" and land the next day. In these small towns there is but one hall as a rule and these are used by all the clubs and organizations in town, so that we must some times wait a week for a turn. In the country we must contend with no roads and wide distances between school houses, we must try and placate blighted block-headed school trustees who object to our useing the school for immoral purposes. 25 miles is a distance not easily covered with about two feet of snow on the level as there is now and some of our meeting places are quite that apart.

And above all, study the farm in its various peculiar variations, it is the hardest position to state, study to make it clear, handle the trusts development, the strange position of the G. G. A., it is no use to analyse social production and leave the meeting to apply the result to the farm, you must do that and do it well. The winter is the best time for advertising our dope, and it is half over already, soon the slave will begin seeding and then good bye to meetings of any sort. Who's coming our way next?

A. BUDDEN.

It will take lots of the disinfectant of science to remove the stench of superstitution from the earth.

THE LAST HOPE

That particular subdivision of B. C. in which the writer is now located, presents in its development some quite interesting studies. Owing to large and judicious advertising this district has recently been "blessed" with a big influx of small bourgeoisie and decaying, semi-aristocratic individuals from 'ome.

These persons are quite a peculiar subdivision from the native's standpoint. They form a distinct social class (pronounced klarse) which mixes not at all with the common or garden "ranchers" round. In wearing apparel they run to leggings (yellow) check riding pants and cloth caps.

Many of them are "highly desirable," from a real estate agent's standpoint, as they possess some coin and are blessed with highly credulous natures. Occasionally we get, through these people, interesting little personal glimpses of the workings of evolution which is rapidly crowding them and theirs to the wall. One individual imparted to the writer recently—in the manner of confiding a deep secret as follows:

"It isn't that a fellow particularly wants to "ranch," you know. But hang it, you know, it seems to be about the only thing left to do. A fellow has a few thousand, you know, and he has to do something with it. Such a beastly hard matter to invest it, you know. If you put it into some little thing it brings in no returns, so that's no use. If you put it into one of the big concerns you lose control of it, and you're liable to lose it altogether. So there doesn't seem to be anything but a 'ranch' left, you know."

There was a pause, while I endeavored to look sympathetic, at the end of which my informant proceeded with a burst of confidence "And 'dammittall,' when you get the 'ranch,' the beastly thing doesn't pay, you know."

Altogether the local situation is amusing. The last stage of the small capitalist starts after he quits business and goes into "agriculture." His career is swift. The real estate person generally manages to sell him scenery for a start and from thence on he "hits the trail" toward proletariatville at a merry gait, which brings smiles to the face of the red who is onto the game. There is opportunity for a satirist here to dramatise it.

"HIBERNICUS."

THE END

Singularly enough the following editorial in a recent issue of The Daily Call has, with equal propriety, a local application. I have in mind the federal commission, at present "investigating" Oriental importation in this port. The Call says:

"The graft hunt, which cost many, many thousands of dollars, is ended. The result is (will be)

O.

"It was known when it began that nobody would be indicted. It was known that none of the sources of corruption would be invaded and put out of business. It was known that the committee was simply a pretext and a parade, an attempt to fool the voters and other people.

But this particular committee, more than any that has gone before it, deserves all the contempt, all the ridicule and all the bricks the public can direct against it. For fooling the public, for pretending to do things it had no intention of doing, it has not only never been exceeded, but it has never been equaled.

While all this is evident from its work and its findings, there is one beautiful big matter that comes up—what is the use of such a body? Why pretend?

Everybody knows the rottenness that exists. Everybody knows that it would not exist if it was not profitable.

R. P. P.

By all appearances the next big move of the capitalist class will be in the direction of agriculture, which is "our" most backward industry. The hayseeds who haven't "got it in the neck" already, soon will. It is a bum thing to stand in the way of evolution and the agriculturist will find it out.

SWEEPING THE TIDE

Hopeless Attempt to Stop Socialist Movement

Every little while some person, society, or nation rises up in wrath, with the avowed intention of stamping out Socialism. They froth and splutter and fume and hurl at us in their denunciation such terms as abominable, atheistic, infernal etc., and after a little the storm abates and there is a great calm. Meanwhile Socialism, unheeding, marches steadily towards its goal.

These people remind us of Sheridan's famous criticism of newspapers. "The newspapers! Sir, they are the most villainous, licentious, abominable, infernal—Not that I ever read them! No, I make it a rule never to look into a newspaper."

These Socialism annihilators seem to have made it a rule never to look into any Socialist literature, consequently their imaginations regarding the nature of Socialism are very wide of the mark. They think that Socialism is a fad; that it is the outcome of the minds of utopian theorists, and that it can be abolished if attacked in time. They may as well try to stamp out sunshine. Socialism is the inevitable effect of certain definite causes which are already at work. Capitalism carries its own doom stamped with indelible characters on its brazen forehead.

We suppose there were feudal lords who strenuously opposed the introduction of Capitalism. It meant to them the abolition of old and sacred institutions, and a loss of power over their fellow men, and thus they held on so tenaciously to the old and well tried system, that although capitalism was connected with agriculture as early as 1385 we find traces of the existence of the feudal manorial system as late as the time of Elizabeth. But the change from the feudal subsistence farming to capitalist farming was not brought about by philosophers or agitators. It was inevitable, and the causes are very clear.

Up to the time of the Black Death in England in 1349, the Lords of the Manors were interested merely in getting a good fat living for themselves and their retainers. Their estates were tilled and crops grown for use and not for sale.

But trade was increased in the towns, and the freemen of the villages were fast migrating thither, so that it became increasingly difficult for the lords to carry on their tillage operations. The Black Death caused a much greater shortage of labor and the serfs who had had the privilege hitherto of giving cash in lieu of service if they so desired, were now deprived of this privilege, and the widespread dissatisfaction caused serious trouble in the managing of the manorial estates. Thus the lords were forced by economic conditions to abandon tillage farming, and as wool was in great demand in England at that time, they stocked their estates with sheep and production for sale became the mode.

Thus we see that capitalist farming was not the outcome of any pet theory or philosophy of thinkers, but that it was a development of seed which had been germinating during the feudal regime.

The next stage in the advance of humanity is at the door. Socialists are not making the change. We have recognized the symptoms of the disintegration and decay of capitalism and our mission is to educate the people that they may be prepared for the change. That's all. Politicians and economists of all shades of thought have recognized the impossibility of a continuance of the present order, or rather chaos. Dr. Ingram in his article on Political Economy in the Encyclo. Britt.: Vol. XIX 1886, p. 382, says: "It is indeed certain that industrial society will not permanently remain without a systematic organization. The mere conflict of private interests will never produce a well ordered commonwealth of labor."

According to the Inland Revenue Report, Great Britain, Cd. 3686, "Out of every 1000 deaths 903 persons die without leaving any property worth mentioning." In other words 90 per cent of the population have no home they can call their own; have no property, investments, or effects worth mentioning. And yet these blind fools who hurl their imprecations at us, accuse us of wanting to do away with private property, and breaking up the home etc., when capitalism has stripped 90 per cent already of property and homes. These very facts, and the continual augmenting of the army of the unemployed by the introduction of labor saving machinery, sound the death knell of capitalism. It is no use stamping; a change is inevitable, and if you have anything better to propose than Socialism then let us have it.

GEORGE F. STIRLING

NEW CHINA

The arrival of the new Chinese Minister, Liu-yuklin, in London is worth a note. The awakening of China, which a few years ago was laughed at by Western critics as an impossibility, is now acknowledged by all but the most blind to be a realty. China, which even ten years ago deliberately shut itself out from Western education and progress, is now seeking to follow in the footsteps of the West. Liu-yuk-lin himself is a proof of this. He speaks English fluently. His two daughters are going to an English school. He has studied our ways in a dozen cities, from Singapore to Pretoria and from Brussels to London. He is accompanied on his arrival here by a number of young Chinamen, who will analyse English ways and European civilisation under his guidance. There are today no fewer than 250 Chinamen in England, many of them in London, attending the School of Economics, our universities, our medical schools, and our great engineering works. A few weeks ago the Chinese Government ordered that all students in its higher technical schools in its dominions should learn English. The recent action of the Constitutional Assembly has ensured the establishment of a formal Constitutional Government in China within the next few months. Railways are being built throughout the land. Schools for western learning are springing up with mushroom-like growth. Newspapers, preaching progress, are to be found in every capital city. The new army, equipped and drilled after the German model, is bounding into life. The keels of a new navy are now being laid. A factory system is being inaugurated, a system whose products may yet compete keenly with our own. China, the sleeping giant of the world, has awakened. Those of us who know and love her people believe that this awakening will mean not harm but good for the west and for the world at large. Liu-yuk-lin will receive a welcome from all thoughtful Englishmen such as perhaps no Chinaman has received before.

The foregoing, taken from the "Over Seas Mail" of December 17 is, no doubt, very interesting to the wage slave. It must indeed be very nice to think that the Chinese are about to enter into the Capitalist mode of production.

It just means so many more packages of labor power will be on the market. "Competition is the life of trade" is it not? One of the laws of competition is that "he who sells cheapest is the only one that sells." Can the Chinaman sell labor power cheaper than we can? Certainly he can, and for obvious reasons, so the prospect for us who sell life force in order to live is not very bright.

Note the way in which the writer says "a factory system is being inaugurated." How nice for the Chinese as well as for us!

A recent issue of the Winnipeg Telegram contained a list of wages paid to women in some of the factory towns of England. Carding hooks and eyes in Birmingham is worth 64 cents a week of long hours. Boot box makers get 16 cents a day. Match box making yields 2 cents an hour and so on, trade after trade is shown.

Will the Chinese benefit by the adoption of such a system? Will we?

Surely you must answer no. What then? Nothing but the Social Revolution.

ED. FULCHER

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CLARION, 1910.

Bound volumes of this paper for 1910 are now being prepared. All those desiring a copy should order at once. Price $2.50.

THE "IDLE RICH."

When the capitalist class, beneath whose heavy tread the earth now trembles, first began to gaze wistfully beyond the dingy confines of office walls and yearn for social ascendancy, its sole path of virtue lay through perpetual work. Idleness was the one great and abhorrent sin. All the vices of the aristocracy were said to arise because "the devil finds work for idle hands to do." Everybody must work or society would decay. And it must be said that up until comparatively recent years the capitalists themselves were faithful to a rigid doctrine of industry and thrift.

Side by side with their employees in shop, counting-house and factory, were to be found owners, partners and members of firms, toiling as they asked others to toil, setting a good example according to their light. They were upright, eminently respectable; they went to church and praised the Lord. They also sang hymns about work, incessantly.

But things changed, as all things must. Our good people began to amass wealth and accumulate power. Their influence spread rapidly. Today they are the greatest class in the world, so far as wealth and power are concerned. They now find themselves the "aristocracy" of the earth. This proud position has brought its inevitable conditions—hereditary fortunes and an idle rich.

Yes, within the ranks of the very class which shunned idleness as the most evil of spirits, has arisen a clique that has nothing to do but amuse itself—and doesn't know how to do that. The efforts of this "society" to amuse itself appear with tiresome regularity in the newspapers and do not require re-telling. One or two samples will do. Such as the young man who gave a dinner at which cigarettes wrapped in hundred-dollar bills were handed around; or the gentleman who decorated a dog's neck with a $15,000 collar for the edification of his friends.

Some there are, of the more conservative "society men" who view these antics with alarm, and would revert back to the days when a young man's life was guided by the Bible, the ledger and Pilgrim's Progress. This "vicious extravagance" is said to be due to too great riches. But that is not so. It is a result of the environment of those individuals who indulge in it.

Capitalists are the greatest (and most successful) misers in human history. Their historical record is one of continual grasping money and searching for more. This has caused the suppression among them of almost every worthy human emotion. The coarse exhibitions of bad taste given us by the aristocracy of today should not be laid to the storing up of riches for use at leisure. They simply display an inability on the part of those who have the wealth to properly enjoy it. Their faculties have become so blunted in the pursuit of money that they can now only give vent to their ignorance. They are misnamed the "idle rich," their proper title is the "vulgar rich."

It is high time the proletariat took a hand and showed these people how affluence should be appreciated.

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THE KING'S WORTH.

There is another sort of socialism which is filled with envy, malice and all uncharitableness, which has no sane, intelligent or manly outlook upon life, and which is signally mean, petty and ignoble in its spirit. Its effect upon its followers individually is most unfortunate for them, both for their happiness and for their character. It is to be seen in full flower in the paper which serves as the Vancouver organ of the Socialist party there, and echoes of its spirit are to be found in the irresponsible rant of the speech delivered in the legislature the other day by the member for Ladysmith. It is not the sort of thing that makes an appeal to man's reason or to any of man's emotions except such as are contemptible. It is largely responsible for the decay of the Socialist party in this province.—Nelson Daily News.

Just so. The "kind of Socialism" referred to as being so rude, is that which, in seeking to remove a certain cause, does not hesitate to criticise its obnoxious effects. While we have no intention of attempting to appeal to such reason as that manifested above, as to do that would necessitate our voicing the same interests as those reflected there, we hope to be permitted the indulgence of a smile or two at the antics of such papers when called upon to uphold the dignity of their pet institutions.

In the course of his address on the speech from the throne, Comrade Parker Williams made a few observations which were more pointed than pretty. They are now the common property of Clarion readers, and it will not be necessary to elaborate upon them. His remarks about the late king were more truthful, and consequently less insulting to that gentleman's memory, than much of the silly adulation lately emitted by a fawning capitalist press. For this, many an editorial breast heaves with righteous indignation, and Comrade Williams receives some dignified rebukes.

But it must not be assumed that we blame the various editors for this attitude. They are the representatives of Business, for which governments are the managers and monarchy, in this particular domain, is the trade mark. It would not be good policy for advertising agents to permit the firm's coat of arms to be tarnished, particularly when that decoration may in itself prove an excellent advertising medium.

Kingship is an institution carefully preserved by prudent British shopkeeping instincts, with an eye to its practical value. The coronation of George the Fifth will be something more than the mere placing of a bauble on the pate of a puppet. It is to be taken advantage of by the Empire's enterprising capitalists as a splendid opportunity to parade their commodities, and themselves, before the eyes of an admiring and (possibly) purchasing world. The "Coronation Exhibition, 1911" of the arts, industries and resources of the British Empire, is to be truly an amazing affair.

The "Grand Council" of this enterprise presents an awesome array. All the very best titles of antiquity that money can buy are lined up imposingly. Sir E. M. Nelson, K.C.M.G., President Cold Storage & Ice Association, is also to be there and will, no doubt, have charge of the peerage department.

A circular informs us that "It is thought that a collection of characteristic types from all parts of the Empire should prove one of the chief features of the Coronation season, and your kind assistance is sought in making this known." We are not only delighted to make it known but would venture to offer a few suggestions.

There is the "railroad builder," holding in one hand a roll of blankets, in the other a time check showing thirty-seven cents due the bearer for twenty days' work. Or "The Problem," a sovereign citizen out of a job where there are lots of jobs for everybody—at least, according to those who own real estate and should know. By the way, it is astonishing how easy it is to find jobs—for people who never have to look for them. We might mention a few more interesting types, but they probably wouldn't be selected anyway.

Altogether, however, the perpetuation of monorchy is proving good business. It is a pity there couldn't be a new king every year. Rather hard on the kings, but awfully stimulating to trade. Everybody who has "business" at heart should strenuously boost this Coronation Exhibition.

The Socialist Party is interested in the affair only in so far as it is an exhibition of proletarian density of mind. The working class reminds us very much of the man who spent his life in poverty in order to decorate his grave with a beautiful and expensive monument.

NOTICE

Comrades in the Okanagan who want organizing or propaganda work done, get in touch with H. Gildemeester, Mara, at once. Send particulars of your district. This also applies to the Similkameen country. Hedley, Olalla and Keremeos take notice. Contributions to organization fund are wanted; anything from a nickel up goes. Send 'em in.

INTEMPERANCE

Comrade Editor:—

The Christian Ascetics of Manitoba have formed a moral and social reform council. The Brandon representative's first attempt in this direction was to stop a boxing match. They failed. These same Ascetics glory in reading the Bible. They gloat over Jewish history where are to be found songs of rejoicing over the destruction of enemies in the name of God.

When war breaks out, and bloody battles are fought, these Christian Ascetics celebrate victories by special services of thanksgiving. Every now and again they are seized with fits of remorse, and then they try to stop a boxing match. Lord Macauley said he knew no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. This reform council condemns a man for drinking too much. So do the laws of Nature; but natural laws do not condemn a man for drinking good brown beer in moderation.

These Ascetics don't condemn a man for working too hard but Natural law with its blessed impartiality does. "I am sorry to see you smoking, brother," said one of these Ascetics to a young Englishman, of course the good dear old Ascetic had in mind physical degeneration. "You must work, brother," he said the next minute, "and always be willing." The Ascetic handed him over to the farmer. The farmer was of the same mind as the parson, and that Englishman was worked till he was a grease spot.

Never Again!

All around us we see lives blasted with over work, but the pulpits of morality are silent. We hear no stern condemnation. Arouse! you Ascetics, and stop this wickedness, this sinfulness of the workers. Biology tells us: "It is immoral so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fullness or vigor of its vitality." Is theology in line with biology?

A young man was unable to take a course of study at Brandon College because he had worked too hard. For that there is no social condemnation, Natural Law condemns the man who works too hard equally as much as any other physical sinner. All breaches of the laws of Health are physical sins; therefore the workers are physical sinners. Their lives are hard, unhealthy and monotonous. They get in a feverish condition and so some times they drink a drop too much. After working hard all day a man likes a drop of beer. I have seen men hanging around bars like flies round a honey pot; tired and weary they certainly take a pleasure in tipping it up. "Heres's luck! Here's looking at yer! Here's to you, Bill," and another one, I don't think. Then you hear a gurgling sound like water going down a sink hole.

The man who drinks too much is not the only intemperate creature.

I knew a female Prohibitionist. To see her eat eight or nine corn cobs at one sitting was enough to make the angels weep, and hang their harps on the willows. She was quite satisfied the drunkard was going to hell, and I am sure the drunkard hoped she would go to heaven.

If the Ascetics condemn the brewer and the hotel keeper, because their patrons drink too much! they should also condemn the grocer if his customers drink too much coffee; or the dry goods man if a woman will insist on wearing two petticoats when one would do.

Doctors of Divinity are as immoral as the drunkard—when they study divinity too much. Under-activity produces craving, and so the reserve army of the unemployed crave for a normal amount of congenial work. Over-activity produces loathing, revulsion, so the workers are weary and sick of work. Enough, they groan, but capitalism, sweating blood and dirt in every pore, is merciless.

Be ye temperate in all things, says Biology, this includes coffee and corn cobs, the wage slave excludes beer because the capitalist excludes work.

CLIFFORD BUTLER.

W. F. M. SUBS

Our annual subscription to the Western Clarion has been forwarded and your Local is entitled to receive copies. I would like to make it perfectly clear to you that you can have this number of copies forwarded to you in any form desired.

First you can have your copies sent to the Union in one bundle, or

Second, you can have single copies sent to individual addresses, or

Third, you can have four times your number of copies spread over a period of three months, or, twice your number spread over a period of six months.

You can advise the management of the Clarion as to which of these methods of ordering the paper you decide to adopt, and they will carry out your instructions.

The convention decided to recommend that each Union in the district should hand the following resolutions to their local newspapers for publication, or as much of them as the latter will accept. The full text of these resolutions can be obtained from the proceedings which have been furnished you.

Resolution No. 14—Endorsing Socialism and the Party members.

Resolution No. 15—Change in date of Labor Day.

Resolution No. 16—Black Hills Christmas Celebration.

Resolution No. 18—Belleview Disaster.

It is strongly recommended that resolution No. 17—dealing with proposed legislation—be forwarded to the member of the Provincial Riding in which you are situated.

Please note the proposed amendment to Section 56 of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," (Lemieux Act.) It should be forwarded to your Dominion member of parliament, and might be published with advantage in your local newspaper. In this connection I would refer you to page 4 of the President's address where it deals with the contention of the B. C. Copper Company.

Fraternally Yours

A. SHILLAND

Secretary-Treasurer W. F. M.

Statement

Showing the number of copies of the Western Clarion to which each Local Union is entitled.

	Copies
Britannia	4
Grand Forks	3
Greenwood	9
Hedley	2
Kaslo	1
Kimberley	2
Lardeau	2
Rossland Womans Auxiliary	2
Moyie	4
Nelson	4
Phoenix	14
Rossland	13
Sandon	6
Silverton	2
Texada	2
Trail	7
Ymir	7

SLAVE CONDITIONS

The wage slave produces wealth for his master and receives his grub, clothing and shelter in wages. The worker of today is just as much a slave as the slave of the old chattel slave system, only while he has a master he receives his necessities of life in the form of wages, and when he has not a master he is free (to starve). The worker is not slow to find out he must have a master in order to live. Therefore he peddles his only commodity, labor power, for wages. But the worker is painfully slow in finding out that he is robbed while producing wealth on the machines of production.

When the price of commodities necessary for his existence rise in price, he thinks he is being robbed at the point of consumption, and if his master will not give him a higher price, he goes out on strike. Sometimes he gets a higher price for his commodity but more times not.

The workers of today are living in an ever increasing state of misery, suffering, degradation and disease. For hundreds of workers who die, a pauper's grave awaits them. In the mad rush for profits the capitalist cares not for the lives of workers among whom are thousands of little children, 12 to 15 years of age. Men work in mines filled with gases and with poor ventilation, and are oft times killed and injured for life; but still the capitalist cares not and the race for profit goes on over the bodies of dead workers, so to speak.

Girls and women working in factories receive hardly enough to live on, while working. When their master needs them no longer, they must walk the streets, and not being able to find a buyer for their labor power, and having a desire to exist, they peddle their virtue and wind up in the red-light district. Mothers have a fine picture of their daughter's future before them.

The young man gets his also, and many are the workers who, not being able to find a master, have been driven to the paths of crime and become criminals of the worst type, in order to maintain existence. Poverty, crime, prostitution and suffering are products of our capitalist system, the overthrow of which must happen before the worker is freed from his present wage slave condition.

Socialism shows the worker how he is robbed at the point of production and that his present condition of slavery is because the worker is not the owner of the machines he operates. When educated to the fact that he must cooperatively own and operate the machines of production, then will he fight for the overthrow of the present capitalist system. With the downfall of capitalism the rise of the cooperative commonwealth will occur and wage slavery will pass with its rotten conditions. Classes abolished, there will be neither slave nor master and each worker will own the product of his toil.

CLAUDE F. ORCHARD

Some person, doubtless accustomed to eating at lunch counters, has invented a system of treating eggs so as to keep them from growing stale in cold storage. Here is a chance for an enterprising individual to devise an electric belt for the preservation of unattached wage workers.

This is an age of specialism alright. The plute is, so to speak, a "sleeping partner" in production, but the "active factor" in consumption.

Socialist Directory

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 1688 Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 8, S. P. of C. meets every alternate Sunday evening in Foresters Hall. Business meeting at 7:00 o'clock sharp. Propaganda meeting commences at 8:00 o'clock. A Jordan, Secy. Box 410.

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL YMIR, B. C., No. 31, S. P. of C.—Meets every third Saturday in month, at 7:30 p. m. E. Anderson, Secretary; W. B. McIsaac, Treasurer Unattached Comrades in the district are earnestly requested to get in touch with Secretary, who will answer all enquiries.

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

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

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

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

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., No. 4, S. P. of C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, Eighth Ave. E. (near postoffice). Club and Reading Room. Labor Hall, T. Machin, Secretary. Box 647, A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 647.

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

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

LOCAL REGINA NO. 6, SASKATCHEWAN.—Meets every Sunday, 3 p.m., Trades Hall, Scarth St. Secretary, Alex. Watchman, General Delivery. Socialist speakers will be greatly appreciated. Ben Simmons, P. O. Box 1046.

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

LOCAL NO. 24, TORONTO, ONT.—Headquarters, 10 and 12 Alice St. (near Yonge). Business meetings every 2nd and 4th Wednesday; propaganda meetings every Sunday at 3 and 8 p.m. By arrangement with Toronto University popular scientific lectures every Monday at 8 p.m. during the winter. Address all communications to Secretary, No. 10 and 12 Alice St.

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

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

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

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

To Canadian Socialists

On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to make the subscription price of the International Socialist Review in Canada $1.20 a year instead of $1.00. We can, however, make the following special offers:

For $3.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year.

For 70 cents we will mail ten copies of any one issue.

For $3.00 we will mail the Review one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for one year.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
134 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

TAKE notice that David Stewart Ryan of Vancouver, occupation miner, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted near an unnamed island about two miles from the south end of Texada Island on the east side, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to the foreshore, thence in a northwesterly direction to point of commencement, containing 240 acres, more or less.

DAVID STEWART RYAN.

Dated November 2nd, 1910.

A good place to eat THE CAFETERIA
305 Cambie Street
The best of everything properly cooked.
Chas. Mulcahey, Prop.
654

599
F. PERRY
TAILOR
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W. J. CURRY
Room 501
Dominion Trust Bldg.

Price List of Literature

Issued by the Dominion Executive Committee

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

"Socialism and Unionism" to be published.

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

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

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

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page Is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to D. G. McKenzie, Sec., Box 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

POSTPONED

Owing to the illness of Comrade McKenzie, the Dominion Executive Committee meeting, called for January 30, has been postponed until Monday, February 6, 8 p.m.

SOUTH VANCOUVER.

Comrades in South Vancouver are requested to communicate with Comrade V. Sleuter, Winchester Ave., half block south of Kensington Ave., South Hill P. O., with a view to organizing a local.

BELLEVUE.

We desire to call your attention to the letter of James Burke in this issue, calling for help to relieve the sufferings of those who were dependent upon the unfortunate victims of the recent disaster.

Waiting for "compensation" is a very unsatisfactory performance, and any assistance that readers of this paper and their friends might render would aid in brightening these blighted lives.

Please send your contributions direct to James Burke, Secretary Relief Fund, Bellevue, Alta.

MOYIE, B.C.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed find money order for $5.85 to be used as follows, $3.85 to pay enclosed bill and $2.00 for due stamps.

P. S. This camp is still dull from an industrial standpoint, but bright as regards the number of Socialists that are here, it is evident that some of the comrades are doing some good propaganda work in a quiet way, and I believe that in a short time, we will have a good Local here once more.

Yours in the Fight.
JAMES ROBERTS
Secretary No. 30
Moyie, B. C.

NANAIMO, B. C.

Nanaimo Local, No. 3, had a very good meeting on Sunday in the Foresters hall, notwithstanding that Dr. Hall of Victoria was spelling off at the Crown Theatre with his usual dope—White slaves and drink traffic. We distributed Clarions and got one sub.

Hawthornthwaite opened the eyes of the plugs, re Ancient Lowly, describing the Trades Union movement before the time of Christ, and the part Christ and His so-called disciples (Mathew, Mark, Luke and John, etc.,) took in that movement. Hawthornthwaite intends giving those Jackalls down in the House some dope along the same lines, which will certainly make them stare. We had the best collection that was ever taken in the hall.

A. JORDAN.
Secretary Local No. 3

BEGIN AT HOME

My Dear Canadians:—

It is no wonder that Great Britain allies itself with a government capable of such barbarity as to condemn Socialist working men, when she herself, an awful critic of the Czar and his government and posing as champion of humanity, does the same in India, her great dependency. The writer appreciates the action of the Japanese government in so far as it has done away with the lives of the Socialists altogether instead of subjecting them to mental and physical torture. There in India, one Mr. Shamji Krishua Varma, an M. A. of Oxford and a Bar.-at-law of some English temple or Inn and the founder of the Herbert Spencer Scholarship in the Oxford university, is forced out of the British dominions to take refuge in France. The Britishers not being satisfied with their action thus far, even deprived the exile of his hard-earned educational degrees and totally abolished the scholarship he founded. Look at the British way of avenging a man's hatred! Dear Canadians! Judge for yourself which of the two is more barbarous! England's action or Japan's action toward Socialists? A Hindu lady also is an exile in Italy! These are nothing when compared with other high-handed actions of the foreign highwaymen on peace loving, philosophical and unarmed millions.

And now the Canadian government proposes to place a resolution in the legislature condemning the action of the Mikado's government, committed on their own men, and regretting their mother should ally herself with such a barbarous government. The Canadians, having the same blood running in their veins, should abhor and regret such actions. It is something like this:

In other men we faults can find,
And blame the mote that dims their eye.
Each little speck and every blemish find
To our own stronger errors blind.

Oh! you Canadians! do you regret the action of your mother in executing the hero of the 5th of November of 1653 and condemn it as barbarous and dissociate from your mother, or will you do that if the same lot were to befall those who recently plotted to murder your king? You Canadians! Look at your mother's face for the dirt that has accumulated by so many foul deeds before you regret and condemn others.

Therefore, it would be as well for you Canadians to place a resolution in your legislature condemning your mother's actions.

Yours truly,
R. KUROI

Seattle, Washington.

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VANCOUVER ECONOMIC CLASS
(Capital Continued.)

Section 3—The Form of Value or Exchange Value.

Commodities come into the world in the shape of use-values, articles, or goods, such as iron, linen, corn, etc. This is their plain, homely, bodily form. They are, however, commodities, only because they are something towfold, both objects of utility, and, at the same time, depositories of value. They manifest themselves therefore, as commodities, or have the form of commodities, only in so far as they have two forms, a physical or natural form, and a value form.

The reality of the value of commodities differs in this respect from Dame Quickly, that we don't know "where to have it." The value of commodities is the very opposite of the coarse materiality of their substance, not an atom of matter enters into its composition. Turn and examine a single commodity, by itself, as we will yet, in so far as it remains an object of value, it seems impossible to grasp it. If, however, we bear in mind that the value of commodities has a purely social reality, and that they acquire this reality only in so far as they are expressfons or embodiments of one identical social substance, viz., human labor, it follows as a matter of course, that value can only manifest itself in the social relation of commodity. to commodity. In fact we started from exchange value, or the exchange relation of commodities, in order to get at the value that lies hidden behind it.

We must now return to this form under which value first appeared to us.

Everyone knows, if he knows nothing else, that commodities have a value form common to them all, and presenting a marked contrast with the varied bodily forms of their use-values.

I mean their money form. Here, however, a task is set us, the performance of which has never yet even been attempted by bourgeois economy, the task of tracing the genesis of this money form, of developing the expression of value implied in the value relation of commodities, from its simplest, almost imperceptible outline, to the dazzling money form.

By doing this we shall, at the same time, solve the riddle presented by money.

The simplest value relation is evidently that of one commodity to some one other commodity of a different kind. Hence the relation between the values of two commodities supplies us with the simplest expression of the value of a single commodity.

A.—Elementary or Accidental Form of Value.

X commodity A = Y, commodity B, or X commodity A is worth Y, commodity B. 20 yards of linen = 1 coat, or 20 yards of linen are worth 1 coat.

1. The two poles of the expression of value:

Relative form and Equivalent Form

The whole mystery of the form of value lies hidden in this elementary form.

Its analysis, therefore, is our real difficulty.

Here two different kinds of commodities (in our example the linen and the coat), evidently play two different parts.

The linen expresses its value in the coat; the coat serves as the material in which that value is expressed.

The former plays an active, the latter a passive, part. The value of the linen is represented as relative value, or appears in relative form.

The coat officiates as equivalent, or appears in equivalent form.

The relative form and the equivalent form are two intimately connected, mutually dependent and inseparable elements of the expression of value; but, at the same time, are mutually exclusive, antagonistic extremes—i. e., poles of the same expression.

They are allotted respectively to the two different commodities brought into relation with that expression.

It is not possible to express the value of linen in linen. 20 yards of linen equals 20 yards of linen is no expression of value. On the contrary, such an equation merely says that 20 yards of linen are nothing else than 20 yards of linen, a definite quantity of the use-value linen.

The value of the linen can therefore be expressed only relatively—i. e., in some other commodity. The relative form of the value of the linen pole—supposes, therefore, the presence of some other commodity—here the coat—under the form of an equivalent.

On the other hand, the commodity that figures as the equivalent cannot at the same time assume the relative form. That second commodity is not the one whose value is expressed. Its function is to merely serve as the material in which the value of the first commodity is expressed.

No doubt, the expression 20 yards of linen equals 1 coat, or 20 yards of linen are worth 1 coat, implies the opposite relation: 1 coat equals 20 yards of linen, or 1 coat is worth 20 yards of linen. But, in that case, I must reverse the equation, in order to express the value of the coat relatively; and, so soon as I do that the linen becomes the equivalent instead of the coat. A single commodity. cannot, therefore, simultaneously assume, in the same expression of value, both forms.

The very polarity of these forms makes them mutually exclusive.

Whether, then, a commodity assumes the opposite equivalent form, depends entirely upon its accidental position in the expression of value—that is, upon whether it is the commodity whose value is being expressed or the commodity in which value is being expressed.

(Continued next Week.)

DISCUSSION ON EXTRACT FROM "CAPITAL," CLARION, 28, JAN. 1911.

If in each of the two commodities is contained the same proportion of labor, then are they equal in value.

"If the productive power of all the different sorts of useful labor required for the production of a coat remains unchanged, the sum of the value of the coats produced increases with their number." As the number of coats produced increases, so the sum of their value increases, for, since the productive power of these different sorts of useful labor neither increases or decreases, two coats represent twice as much labor as does one coat.

But, should the duration of time necessary to produce a coat become doubled or halved, then, in the first case, the value of one coat is doubled, that is, the value of one coat is now equal to that of two coats produced before; and in the second case the value of one coat is halved,—the value of two coats is now equal to that of one coat produced before.

Yet in both of these cases, the utility of a coat is the same, and the useful labor that produced it is of the same quality, but the quantity of labor has altered.

Because the duration of the labor embodied in one coat has halved, and we now have two coats by the same amount of labor as we had for one, the sum of the total wealth produced by this labor has increased; yet the value of coats has fallen.

Let 10 hours' simple abstract labor be embodied in a given commodity—then, so long as that definite amount of time is required to produce a given commodity, the value of the commodity will represent that quantity or magnitude of simple labor.

But, if we consider the labor as useful labor it may produce greater or lesser quantities of use-values in 10 hours' time, according to its productiveness.

Value is a quantity, representing abstract labor, and value varies directly as the quantity, and inversely as the productiveness of labor.

Should labor become less productive, then is the amount of time necessary to produce an article greater, and, consequently, the greater is the value of the article; should labor become more productive, then is the amount of time necessary to produce an article lesser and its value lesser.

"On the one hand all labor is, speaking physiologically, an expenditure of human labor power, and in its character of identical abstract human labor, it creates and forms the value of commodities.

On the other hand, all labor is the expenditure of human labor power in a special form and with a definite aim, and in this, its character of concrete useful labor, it produces use-values."—which finishes Section 2, showing the twofold character of the labor embodied in commodities.

EWEN MACLEOD
Sec. Press Committee

Class meets each Sunday at 2237 Westminster avenue, 3:30 p. m.

Mathematics class, 2 p. m.

THE ANNUAL LUNCH

At the Civic Federation banquet that was held recently in the luxurious dining room of the Hotel Astor, Samuel Gompers was one of the speakers, and Samuel is credited with saying:

"Where on earth do you find another such institution where representatives from labor—the true representatives—can sit in council discussing such subjects as have been discussed here tonight?"

The above statement of Gompers contains more truth than poetry, for there is probably no nation on earth where the membership of organized labor, except America, would permit "labor leaders" to consort with the giant captains of finance and commerce in an annual feast, that has for its purpose the sole object of making "labor leaders" forget the loyalty that is due to the membership of the labor movement.

While Gompers was making his ten minutes' speech, paying a tribute to this Civic Federation, he seemed to forget the presence of Belmont, the labor crusher, who practically put out of business the union that covered the street railways of New York.

He seemed to forget the records of all industrial despots at the feast, and most of all, he seemed to forget that men who are paying per capita tax to furnish him a salary of $5000 per annum, are fighting desperate battles to save themselves from absolute serfdom and starvation.

But as long as the lions of labor and the giants of industry can break bread at the same table and load up on the vintage of Sunny France, without scarcely a protest from the rank and file who bear the brunt of battle on the economic field, just so long will this travesty be perpetrated annually, to perpetuate the hoary lie that there is an "identity of interest" between the exploiter and exploited—between the robber and the robbed.

The capitalists of the Civic Federation are not to blame. They have discovered that the maintenance of such an institution is a good investment and they can afford to invite the "labor leaders" to the annual lunch and pay John Mitchell a yearly salary of $6000.

When will the men and women who pay the salaries of these socalled "labor leaders" awaken from their long sleep and open their eyes to a class struggle that can never end, until economic freedom becomes the heritage of humanity?—Miners Magazine.

PROHIBITION TRIED

The Hon. F. E. Plaisted, Maine's new Governor, in his first official message devotes considerable space to caustic comment upon the complete failure of Prohibitory legislation in the state as a remedy of those evils attributable to over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. There can be no denial that Maine has given Prohibition a full and far more than fair trial, and now Democracy, with a direct mandate from the people interested, will submit to popular vote the question of rescinding constitutional Prohibition. And there can be no manner of doubt, from the November vote, that the Prohibition law of Maine will be made an end of. Governor Plaisted in his message remarks that "no fair minded man can refrain from feeling disgust at the utter failure of the anti-liquor law. Not only has the ostensible purpose failed of accomplishment, but hyprocrisy, corruption and disrespect for the law have been begotten and developed to a dangerous extent."

The extreme advocates of the abolition of the drink traffic as they call it, seem slow to learn a lesson which looms large in the experience of the past, remarks the "New York Times." They have directed their effort toward statutory prohibition and they have not been unsuccessful. The number of states nominally forbidding the traffic in intoxicants is larger now than ever before, and yet everybody is not happy. The opponents of prohibition point with grim alarm to the reduced public revenues where formerly large sums were received from fees charged to those who carry on the traffic. The prohibitionists on their part discover, without noticing the anomaly, that the nation's drink bill, and even the average of booze consumed per capita, grows steadily bigger. Evidently something is wrong. Probably several things are wrong.

Those who would reform all things might find even a rudimentary study of political economy helpful to their effective progress. They would find for one thing that reduction of the amount of a commodity consumed is not affected by lowering its price, as is liable to be the effect when the license charged for selling it is removed. Per contra, they would discover that the most effective way to reduce the consumption is to raise the price. And looking somewhat further for a recent instance, they would find to some purpose what Chancellor of the British Exchecquer Lloyd-George found out by accident. He wanted to raise larger revenues, so he raised materially the taxes on spirits and various sorts of intoxicating drinks. He found to his surprise that the revenues fell instead of rose, for the people stopped drinking. This was further proven by the facts that convictions for drunkenness fell off 33 per cent in Scotland, as much as 70 per cent in some parts of Ireland and 18,000 in number in England.

It ought not to be necessary to diagram the moral. The wonder is that our really earnest workers for temperance seemed to have failed of observing it—for the British instance is more than a year old. However, we already have Maine starting to re-submit to the people the question of statewide prohibition. Is it not possible that it may be decided in the light of such experience? In Connecticut we are beginning again the struggle between those who want to keep our excise laws sane and those who want to make them radical and correspondingly ineffective. We shall do well to govern our actions by the rule that high license is more effective than prohibition that doesn't prohibit.

(This will be interesting to those workers who are inclined to pursue every issue but the main one—Capitalism.—Editor.

BELLEVUE RELIEF

Bellevue, Alta, Jan. 25, 1911.

The Editor Western Clarion.

Dear Sir:—

You are no doubt aware of the terrible disaster which took place at Bellevue on December 9, when thirty-one (31) men lost their lives through an explosion occurring in the mine.

As a result of the accident nineteen (19) widows and thirty-seven (37) children have been thrown upon the mercy of the world, and until their compensation is paid them, which will take many months, they will have to depend upon charity to keep them from starving.

The Bellevue Explosion Relief Fund has been formed for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of those widows and orphans who lost their dear ones in the mine.

The committee would be deeply indebted to you if you made an appeal in your valuable newspaper on behalf of this very deserving cause. Any donations received should be sent to the undersigned who will acknowledge same, and should be plainly marked for the purpose intended.

Thanking you in anticipation,
I remain yours truly
JAMES BURKE
Secretary Relief Fund

TIME'S OWNER

An Irishman crossed to Canada on a Canadian Pacific steamer, took the Canadian Pacific train for Vancouver, ate at C. P. R. eating houses, stopped at C. P. R. hotels, was shown C. P. R. land and finally got to Vancouver, much impressed with the greatness of that institution.

He went to a hotel, registered and asked the clerk how soon breakfast would be ready.

"Breakfast is over," said the clerk.

The Irishman looked at his watch. "It isn't time for it to be over," he asserted.

"Oh, yes it is," said the clerk. "You see, your watch isn't right. We run our dining room on Canadian Pacific time."

"Good Lord!" said the Irishman, in an awed voice. "Does the Canadian Pacific own the time too?"

NEEDED REFORMS

Comrade Editor:—

Why don't we get into municipal politics? We have to have these governing bodies anyway, and it seems to me they could assist a faction of the working class in the Commodity struggle, if they were S. P. of C. men.

From a propaganda standpoint it would be great dope, we would have nothing to lose, but a whole lot to gain; (a district lot, not a 33-120).

One oftimes hears Socialists say reforms are useless, such as the universal eight hour day, feeding of school children, old age pensions, (and last, but perhaps not least, municipal ownership of cigar stands.))

But seriously, I work 9 hours per day for 365 days in the year and on leap years its worse. If I could get a 6 hour day well—just try me, but you say they will speed you up, well let them go to hell if they like, I get three hours leisure out of it, and that enables me to study more don't it?

If I ever marry and have the misfortune to raise any stock, I hope it will be to the interest of the master class to feed the stock regularly.

Now that pension scheme, if by any combination of circumstances, similar to what transpired in the Alberta legislature, whereby C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P. was enabled to aid a faction of the slaves in the commodity struggle, let us hope all our members will do as well as Comrade O'Brien.

The writer's opinion is the more the slave gets the more he wants. Take the people in the older settled countries in the slum districts, and the twelve millions in Britain on the verge of starvation, try to teach them economics, you can't do it.

They are incapable of learning and are so prejudiced against Socialism, its bread they want, and their only deliverance is death.

But see them as I have when there is a big parade on, or better still, you will be going to the old country for the coronation, now just watch these slaves; see them wave their tattered rags, hear them yell; Britons never, never never shall be slaves.

Isn't it pathetic and the humor of it!

As Comrade Kingsley says, life is a huge joke.

J. T.

HUMOR OR MOCKERY, WHICH?

The following is the church's latest dispensation:—Ottawa Evening Citizen, January 5, 1911. "In spite of the fact that tomorrow, 'Friday' is a fast day, the Roman Catholics of this city and elsewhere can order beef steaks This privilege is due to Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, who cabled his Holiness the Pope, reminding him that 'Epphany' was a 'feast' day, also requesting that it should not be one of fast. The Citizen was informed that the request has been granted, thus making the day one of which the whole Catholic world could partake of meat."

No doubt this information sounded pleasant to those saturated with Roman Catholicism—that is, providing they had the digestive powers, and the necessary cash demanded by the sellers of the luxurious tit bit. But what of you, the recipients of charity and you, the out-of-works of this denomination and others.

You, who at one time helped to produce the worlds wealth—and made beefsteaks possible. You, whose labor power is no longer required at this stage of capitalist production of "earthly things" which, by the way, is neither controlled or regulated by church or creeds. Such being the case the inconsistency of religion becomes very apparent when involving the bread and butter question. Just fancy a moderator of religion giving his adherents, the employed and unemployed permission to eat something which their economic condition will not permit.

The problem of it all is, when will the workers wake up to the fact that it was the geographical position of their birth that determined their religios, institutions and customs. When will they wake up to the fact that they are being robbed by capitalist masters on the one hand, and mocked by their allies, the pious freaks, on the other, men who under the disguise of the omnipotent "unknown" would fain dictate and approve of the work ers meals. Talk about mockery, Socialists aren't in it with religionists.

Yours for Revolution,
A. G. McCALLUM

Following is the list of this week's sub. sustlers:

C. M. O'Brien	12
Wat Joeson, Winnipeg	2
G. O. Howell, Calgary	2
H. Carl, Edmonton	2
Parker Williams	2

Singles.

John McGourley, Negritos, Peru; C. McMahon Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. Nicholson, Caledonia Mines, N. S.; W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.; A. F. Cobb, Stoppington, Alta.; I. Carmichael, Lynn Valley, B. C.; W. E. Lamming, Duncans, B. C.; A. G. McCallum, Ottawa, Ont.; C. U. Waun, Toronto, Ont.; John Smart, Winnipeg, Man.; A. T. Higgins, Brandon, Man.; W. H. Gilmore, Vernon, B. C.; John Hevland, Prince Rupert, B. C.; Wm. Flockhart, Nanaimo, B. C.; Jas. Richards, Nanaimo, B. C.; Abin Bagge, Lund, B. C.; Geo. Heatherton, Greenwood, B. C.; G. O. Desmond, Enderby, B. C.; J. C. Burgess, L. Shilvock, "Smith," John Mills, R. Straight, C. Tabor, Vancouver.

Bundles, Etc.

Local Coleman, Bundle and card	$25.00
Local Vernon, card	3.00
John McGourley, Peru, maintenance	3.00

Propaganda Meeting
Empress Theatre
Sunday, Feby. 5th.
E. T. KINGSLEY

B. C. PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Page 1)

exchanged. What was that value? That value was determined by the amount of socially necessary human labor-power embodied in their production; commodities exchanged on that basis. That element determined in the last analysis that value, it was the real cost of production, and also determined the basis on which different commodities exchanged. Labor created that value, and also the difference in value of different articles. That value was expressed in the market price, which was in its turn affected by the law of supply and demand, and competition between sellers and sellers, buyers and buyers, and buyers and sellers, all of which, however, produced but fluctuation around the value based on the actual cost of production. If all those fluctuations above and below that standard were taken into account over an extended period of time for a given industry, the average of those fluctuations would be found to coincide with that standard. They were natural laws, not man created. The present system of production itself provided the laws that dominated and controlled, and parliamentary capitalist representatives were but puppets whose function it was to carry out the desires of the ruling class.

Where did the capitalist come in? Business was not carried on for the benefit of human society. The capitalist looked after his own material interests, and that was the motive force that dominated men's actions to-day. The capitalist cared not what became of society so long as he realized his profit. * * * Profit was supposed to be something honest, but the working class believed that the present system was as much a slave system as any that preceded it. It was based on the daily robbery of the working class, and sentiment had no place in it. Capitalist profit did not drop from heaven. * * *

He would touch briefly on the wage system. Not until capitalist production appeared was the wage system established as the universal method of producing wealth, although it had shown itself sporadically in society for ages past. Wages were given in return for, and were the price of, the workers' labor-power. The amount of wages was affected by the law of supply and demand, and for that reason the Socialist party opposed the importation of labor-power, a stand that business men would also take if the Government proposed to import commodities they dealt in in order to lower the price.

The first thing the worker had to do was to produce the value-equivalent of his own wages, and then he was not allowed to go home, but had to work much longer. It was during that time he worked after producing the value of his wages that was created the wealth of the capitalist class. According to some statistics issued by the U. S. Government, the average production of wealth per head per day was $14, and the average wage was under $1.50. The average time taken to produce the value of the wage was about two hours, but after that the worker had to go on producing additional values for which he did not receive one single solitary cent. Hour after hour he had to work for nothing. That was the source of the profit of the capitalist class—absolute robbery—something for nothing. It was the knowledge of that that made Socialists. No wage-earner can be or was employed except under those conditions. The difference between the wages paid and the market price of the product constituted surplus value, the fund from which came the daily profit of the master class. Out of that fund came rent and interest, machinery, and the wear and tear of machinery, the whole capital of the capitalist class.

Where else could it come from? No one ever saw a shower of capital dropping from heaven. It was simply the product of labor—unpaid labor—produced by the working class and not paid for by the capitalist class.

What was slavery? What was it but the power of one man or a class of men to compel another to work for him or them and rob them of the product of their labor? That was the essence of human slavery.

So far as the process was concerned we had social production, but if the producers attempted to lay hands on their product they were thrown into jail. It was called theft! Might is right now as ever, and would continue to be so practically. The only difference between the chattel and wage slave was that the latter could change his master and the former could not.

Capitalist production could not carry on without that wage earning class, which, being divorced from ownership in the modern means of wealth production, have to live by the sale of their labor power. But evolution was taking place in the methods of production, the capitalist system had completed its evolution and must of necessity pass away. When a system can no longer operate successfully it can but lead to additional misery and want. Investigation would show the truth of the statements contained in his amendment to the address.

As capitalist production had developed it had resulted in increased misery and degradation for the masses of the people. Taking the U. S.—and many people would like to see Canada become another U. S.—and accept the government statistics, and they would find that there were 10,000,000 people in the direst poverty, in the greatest civilization the world had ever seen. In 1885, 15 per cent of the productive workers were unemployed, a few years later 25 per cent, in 1900 there were 200,000 out of work, now it was computed that 50 per cent. were unemployed and yet people talked of the need of importing more skilled workers. In the U. S. there were 10,000,000 in dire distress. In the whole of the U. S. there were 12,500,000 families. Of this number 1 per cent (125,000 families) possessed on an average $1,250,000, 1,362,000 families were fairly well off with an average of $14,180, 4,762,500 families were poor with an average wealth of $1639, and 6,250,000 families possessed no wealth at all. Eleven-twelfths of the nation were thus in proverty. What a ghastly commentary on the boasted prosperity and the achievements of civilization. It was the prosperity of the master class, not of the working class. Let them turn to London, the heart of their Empire and the centre of their civilization. Of the population of that city 1,800,000 are in abject poverty, 1,000,000 draw but a scanty wage, 25 per cent are doomed to fill pauper's graves. In the East End 55 per cent of the children die before they are 5 years of age, 50 out of every 100 die in their first year, and the coroner holds 600 inquests yearly over children smothered by their mothers! In England out of every 1000 people, 939 die in poverty, 8,000,000 are always on the edge of starvation, and 20,000,000 have but the base necessities of life. That was the inferno that existed in the heart of the Empire they alluded to as the Empress of the world and the leader of civilization.

The present system was the most destructive and expensive of any that had evolved. Every year a million of workers were injured or slaughtered. On the railroads in the U. S. in 1908 alone, 85,000 were killed and injured—1 in 17. * * * The workers of all countries were studying these facts and would soon put a stop to such an insane system. Whether it could be stopped by peaceful legislative methods or not, the revolution would take place. They would not stand it much longer.

Dealing with the waste under capitalism the speaker instanced the fact of $1,555,000 annually spent to keep up the standing armies of the world, all paid for out of the surplus value—unpaid toil—extracted from the workers. On a peace footing there were maintained in Europe more soldiers than men engaged in direct production, and the number would be increased to 18,000,000 or 19,000,000 on a war footing. Today Europe maintained 5,000,000 men under arms. The annual cost of the army of Great Britain was $325,000,000. She had a national debt of $3,945,000,000. Let them contrast that waste with the conditions of the workers.

He had but briefly touched upon the position taken by the Socialists in the different countries of the world. As to practicing their principles, how could they practice a system that did not prevail? They were living under capitalist production, and every one had to do the best for himself. It is rob or be robbed; we have to make the best of conditions as they existed.

No attempt was made to discuss the amendment or combat any of the arguments advanced, and it was defeated on a show of hands, only Williams and Hawthornthwaite supporting it, Jardine and Brewster voting their confidence in the government.

The capitalist press, while reporting the opening remarks of Hawthornthwaite, virtually suppressed the part dealing with the amendment.

Wednesday, Jan. 26

Provincial Secretary Young moved the second reading of bill No. 6. "An Act respecting health regulations for lumber camps, mining camps, sawmills, and other places in which labor is employed." He referred to the many complaints received as to the conditions in these places not being conducive to the health of the men employed or the well-being of the people. The government would create a separate department in the health department to carry out the provisions of the bill before the House. It was their intention to appoint a small staff of inspectors to travel through the Province and inspect the camps, and the government would have a department to which complaints from men and employers could be referred. The bill would force employers to provide medical attendance, and the construction of the camps would be under the supervision of the inspectors. A penalty clause not at present included in the bill would be inserted and enforced.

Parker Williams said the bill was very different from what he had expected it to be. He had worked in many kinds of the camps dealt with under the bill, and knew that the time had long passed when the bill should have been introduced. The Socialist member for Grand Forks had attempted to get a similar bill through when he sat in the House a few years back, and the Provincial Secretary had then failed to see the necessity of doing anything. The government did not seem to look on that kind of legislation from any but a political standpoint. If a government supporter had introduced that bill in the past instead of a Socialist, for instance, the present member for Grand Forks—"but the present member would not be guilty of anything but a corporation bill." The government was introducing bills affecting private interests, over the heads of private members. That one before the House was not the only instance. The government had downed it when introduced by McInnis and now brought it in themselves.

Under the proposed bill the Provincial Board of Health would be empowered to make regulations for these camps. He had more confidence in the administration of that department, of which the Provincial Secretary was the head, than in any other, but he could not see why the House could not be trusted to make these regulations. The Provincial Secretary did not know of the conditions in the camps in every detail. The 42 members in that House should know something between them not known to Dr. Fagan (of the health department) and his assistants. * * *

Two years ago he (P. Williams) had introduced a bill dealing with these camps, giving special attention to the provision of men with knowledge of "first aid" treatment in accident cases, which would be very useful. His bill would have required the employers to keep men with a knowledge of "first aid." He had withdrawn it on the request of the Provincial Secretary, based on the ground that as the working of his bill required the expenditure of public funds for inspectors etc., it was not in the province of a private member to introduce, and the government intended to bring down a measure in a more comprehensive shape the following session. Nothing was done in the next session. He had expected the present bill would include provision for "first aid" but it did not do so. The bill provided that any rules might be made by the department of health. He wished it had gone more into details, and the House had been given the power to make the rules.

In many camps the men were assessed for medical services, and some doctors were employed not properly qualified to act, and were merely getting their practical knowledge in the camps. If the money assessed from the men were all paid to the doctor, he would be the highest paid of the profession in B. C. One company known to the speaker had raised about $250 clear profit for themselves from the assessment every month.

He had heard that a relative of one of the directors of the C. N. R. (of either Mr. McKenzie or Mr. Mann) had charge of the men engaged on that road. He (Williams) would ask the Provincial Secretary to see to it that the men were not exploited by the contractors by that method.

Hawthornthwaite, like the previous speaker, had also some doubts as to the efficiency of the bill. He could not endorse the effusions of Parker Williams as to the health board. It was dominated and affected by interests opposed to those of the men it was to benefit. On several occasions he had introduced measures affecting this kind of labor. B. C. had some advanced legislation in that respect but they were still far behind most other countries in the world, and there might be no credit to the government for bringing in that bill. To offset the demand of the working class for ownership in the means of life the governments of the world would grant reforms in the interests of labor. The Liberal party had been a self-styled reform party in that House for the last few years, but had not been very effective. If there had been 16 or 17 Socialists in the places of the Liberals in the last House, much more time would have been taken up with labor legislation.

The enforcement of the regulations under the bill would be left to the board of health, and gave that board power to make the rules. Sub-clause (3) gave them power to employ duly qualified medical men, and to provide for hospital accomodations for the men. The board of health had no such power under the act, no power to spend public money. The bill was something in the nature of a gold brick, and absolutely unworkable in its present shape.

He did not need to dwell on the hardships in the camps. They were turning out wealth for their owner and cripples for the charitably disposed to maintain. In large centres of population many of these men, lacking eyes and limbs, could be seen begging, and it was high time it should be stopped. Even if the bill was workable it would not cover those points. The department should seriously investigate the assertions that were continually being made as to these matters, and provide proper medical attendance for those who are injured.

McBride contended that the Provincial Board of Health was the Executive Council of B. C., and the desire of the last speaker to have the Executive Council give directions was carried out by clause 1, which gave the Provincial Board of Health power to make regulations. For all technical purposes they could rely on Dr. Fagan and his assistants, and in discussing a difficult problem could rely on their experience. The matter was practically under the eye of the executive council. Funds would be provided to enforce the act, and the government would provide a small staff of inspectors. The government was quite mindful of the necessity of inspecting the camps, as urged in former sessions by the Socialist members. The government did not desire to claim all the credit, but it was proper to admit that the member for Nanaimo had, with the member for Newcastle (Hawthornthwaite and Williams) brought up the matter on many occasions. The government had in the past adopted many suggestions from the opposite side of the House, and it was difficult to understand what was being aimed at by the present attitude of the Opposition. He was satisfied that a large percentage of previous legislation introduced by the Socialist had not been intended to pass, because it contained drastic clauses. The government was not there to represent the capitalist class, or the working class, but to consider the interests of all classes. The Socialists desired to occupy all the time of the House, in passing their labor legislation, and that would mean ruin to B. C. The government was prepared to deal with their proposals in the same spirit as if they came from the government side of the House. * * *

With respect to the bill before the House the Lieut. Governor-in-Council was brought into close contact with the details of the act.

Hawthornthwaite.—But the board of health had no power to provide for medical attention and the erection of hospitals, etc., under the provisions of the Health Act.

McBride—The board of health might be expected to provide for the intelligent carrying out of the Act.

Hawthornthwaite—But they cannot do it except under the Act.

McBride replied that if the bill did not work it could be amended.

The bill then passed the second reading stage. It has yet to go through the committee stage, and will probably be amended to meet the points raised by Hawthornthwaite and Williams.

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 degredation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IS HE RESPONSIBLE?

In the course of a "lecture" on sociology given by a shareholder of this previous sheet, "Western Clarion," the following statement was made with great emphasis—"When gold was scarce the price of commodities was very low." As a student of Political Economy, I beg of you, editor, to grant me space to comment on the above absurd statement. First, to infer that the scarcity of gold is the cause of commodities' low price, implies that if gold was to vanish, the prices of things would likewise disappear. Second, it further implies that the sum total price of all existing commodities, was determined by the sum total weight of gold. If this line of reasoning holds good it naturally follows that with an increased production of gold, prices of commodities would also raise, and in the same proportion as in its decrease. Cutting it short, the lecturer's position is,—no gold, no price; much gold big price.

Must this statement be looked upon as being a final analysis of "Capitalist Production," or the basis of exchange for a future state? Let us look at what the great economist says: (Marx Capital, page 62) Money serves as the form of manifestation of the value of commodities, or as the material in which the magnitudes of their values are socially expressed. An adequate form of manifestation of value, a fit embodiment of abstract, undifferentiated, and therefore equal human labor, since the difference between the magnitudes of value is purely quantitative, money commodity must be susceptible of merely quantitative differences, must therefore be divisible at will, and equally capable of being reunited. Gold and silver possess these properties by nature. The use-value of money (gold) commodity becomes twofold. In addition to its special use-value as a commodity (serving to stop teeth, to form raw material of articles of luxury, etc.) it acquires a formal use-value, originating in its specific social function. Since all commodities are merely particular equivalents of money, the latter being their universal equivalent, they, with regard to the latter as the universal commodity, play the parts of particular commodities. We have seen that the money form is but the reflex, thrown upon one single commodity, of the value relations of all the rest.

Page 64. Therefore, although we may be aware that gold is money, and is directly exchangeable for all other commodities, yet that fact by no means tells how much 10 lbs. of gold is worth. Money, like every other commodity, cannot express the magnitude of its value except relatively in other commodities. This value is determined by the "labor time" required for its production, and is expressed by the quantity of any other commodity that costs the amount of labor time. The quantitative determination of its relative value takes place at the source of its production by means of barter. When it steps into circulation as money, its value is already given. In the last decades of the 17th century it had already been shown that money was a commodity, but this step marks only the infancy of its analysis. The difficulty lies, not in comprehending that money is a commodity, but in discovering how, why, and by what means a commodity becomes money.

Page 70. As a measure of value and as standard of price, money has two entirely distinct functions to perform. It is the measure of value inasmuch as it is the socially recognized incarnation of human labor; it is a standard of price inasmuch as it is a fixed weight of metal. As a measure of value it serves to convert the values of all manifold commodities into price, a certain weight must be fixed upon as a unit in this case, as in all cases of measuring quantities of the same denomination, the establishment of an unvarying unit of measure is all-important. It is in the first place, quite clear that a change in the value of gold does not, in any way, effect its function as a standard of price, no matter how this value varies, the proportions between the values of different quantities of metal remain constant. However great the rise or fall in its value, 12 oz. of gold would still have 12 times the value of 1 oz. and in prices, the only thing considered is the relation between different quantities of gold. Seeing now that no rise or fall in the value of 1 oz. can alter its weight, no alteration can take place in the weight of its aliquot parts. Thus gold always renders the same service as an invariable standard of price, however much its value may vary. In the second place, a change in the value of gold does not interfere with its functions as a measure of value. The change affects all commodities simultaneously, and therefore leaves their relative values unaltered, although those values are now expressed in higher or lower gold prices,—When we estimate the value of any commodity by a definite quantity of the use-value of some other commodity, so in estimating the value of the former in gold, we assume nothing more than that the production of a given quantity of gold costs, at a given period, a given amount of "labor."

Page 73. The price, or quantities of gold into which the values of commodities are ideally changed, are therefore now expressed in names of coins, or in legally valid names of the subdivisions of the gold standard. Hence, instead of saying, a quarter of wheat is worth an ounce of gold, we say, it is worth £3. 18. 7¼. In this way commodities express by their prices, how much they are worth. Looking at commodities in bulk, gold included, it is to find that the same substantial reality exists in each. They all tell us, that they are the result of those mental and physical capabilities existing in human beings. Finally—they bespeak of definite masses of labor time, therefore the exchange (price) of one commodity for another, is determined by the necessary "labor time" spent in their respective production.

Yours in Revolt
A. G. McCALLUM.

P. S.
We have fed you both 2000 years;
God knows you have had your share.
Must we, your feeders, believe our ears.
That you dare mock our bill of fare?

"Life has a spiritual basis." If this be true it is remarkable that not one writer on "spiritual things" has ever described or imagined things which have not a counterpart in some material substance.

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

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

¶ If you would like to spend less time in your kitchen and woodshed, and have much more time for outdoor life, recreation and pleasure, look into the question of doing your cooking with a Gas Range.

Telephone your address to our office and we will send a man to measure your premises and give you an estimate of cost of installing the gas pipes.

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.