Socialistic Library

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

The WESTERN CLARION

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

ROCKFORT & DANIELL.

THIS IS NUMBER 544. Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, September 11, 1909. Subscription Price PER YEAR $1.00

HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

Fellow Working Men and Women,—

In placing its candidates in the field on behalf of the working class alone, the Socialist Party of Canada has no apologies to offer or promises to make.

The Socialist Party is a Party of principle, unlike the Liberal and Conservative parties, and therefore has no cunningly framed policy, such as these parties have, calculated to win this particular election; but comes before the electorate to exert all its strength with the object of educating the workers to the need of the Working Class possessing themselves of all the means of production by means of their political power, that is, that the workers as a whole should jointly own all the coal mines, in order that the miners may dig coal for all; all the railways in order that the coal may be transported to where it is wanted; all the factories in order that they may be able to manufacture for themselves; the land, in order that they may be able to grow food and bread stock for themselves; and so on all along the line, in order that they may control their own lives and live on plenty in a world of plenty with a minimum of labor.

In short—the principle for which the Socialist Party stands is:—That the workers shall own the whole means of production, and so enjoy the full product of their associated labor. The Socialist Party comes before the Working Class on one issue only, the same issue as at the last election, and in any future elections, till the final *triumph of the Working Class; this all-*inclusive issue:—

"Shall the workers own the instruments and raw materials of production and run them for their own use, or shall they allow them to remain in the possession of an idle class, and run them for the profit of that class?"

The issue is clear, and it is for the Working Class who have the immense majority of votes, and who are therefore all-powerful politically, to answer this question. It will be as they say it shall be at the ballot box, and therefore it is for all Working Class voters to think very carefully how they dispose of their precious and powerful votes.

We of the Socialist Party do not come before the electorate with flowery professions of standing for Justice, Right or Patriotism; we leave that to the henchmen of the old parties. Election after election, Liberal and Conservative speakers have been before you, and have impressively told you that their respective parties stand for Justice; election after election you have returned either one or the other to power, and how is it that since both *old parties have always stood for Jus*tice, and one or the other has always been in power, that you have never got Justice yet? At least, most workers will complain they have not. Can you answer? The Socialists can. You HAVE got Justice—Capitalist Class Justice, and if you want some more, vote for the Liberal or Conservative candidates, but if you want a different kind of Justice, make your own by sending men of your own class to the Legislature in sufficient numbers to *change the laws to suit yourselves.*

The word Justice can be construed to mean anything, and for that reason is a favorite one with tricky politicians, but the object of the Socialists is to show the workers what they mean and so we say,—we stand for the good things of life for the Working Class, good things to eat, good clothes to wear, good houses to live in, ample means of recreation accordng to individual tastes, and ample leisure to enjoy them in. You can understand that, *can't you?* Well, all these things are yours just as soon as a sufficient number of you say you will have them.

The Socialist Party of Canada is the instrument you can use in order to attain this object, its candidates are in the field IN your interests, and when elected will stand FOR your interests. Proof of this is afforded by the conduct of those already elected.

On the contrary, the Liberal and Conservative parties are in the field to use you by fooling you out of your vote, tickling your ears with fine phrases, tickling your vanity by being hail-fellow-well-met with you just before election, treating you to fat cigars, drinks, or, it is not impossible, by passing over a dollar or two. Then they ring the changes on high and low tariff, provincial rights, a white Canada, and so forth.

The old parties know most of you are dissatisfied all the time, that most of you feel that something is wrong, and therefore in order to get your support must promise to make things right in some way. So they always have some scheme which looks good on paper and looks especially good when embellisned with the pretty words of the hot-air artist.

You have been so used to these indirect ways of doing things, or pretending to do things, that the direct method advocated by the Socialists seems strange to you, but could anything be simpler than their proposition: "There is a world of plenty; possess yourselves of it and enjoy the plenty you produce from it"?

Now a word more about the Liberal and Conservative parties. They both stand for the Capitalist Class, which supplies their election funds. Their function is to keep you divided, and their only quarrel is as to who shall *hold the workers down while the capi*talists rob them. They never ask the workers for funds; all they want of them is their votes, and having got them, they get all the rest, except just enough to keep the Working Class alive. The Capitalists pay the piper, the old parties pipe, and the workers dance to the tune the Capitalists call.

The two old parties showed they were really one in the Nanaimo bye-election which took place not long ago, in which they unsuccessfully combined to defeat J.H. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist candidate.

Do not be fooled by the old cries of Patriotism and Imperialism. The Capitalists are not patriotic; they only pretend to be. They are not out for Patriotism, but for Profit. Their Patriotism is to Capital. They employ the cheapest labor, whether it is that of men of their own or another race.

Labor power being sold in the market just the same as other commodities, its buyers naturally pay the lowest price they can get it for, just as you do when you buy anything, and it is nothing to them what is the color of the skin in which that labor power is wrapped. Capital is international, and it is for Labor to be international.

The patriotism of the Socialists on the other hand is to the Working Class. That is our nation; we recognize no other. This is not a mere matter of sentiment, but is based on a rec*ognition of the common interests of* the Working Class in all countries. In standing for the Working Class we stand for ourselves. Just so long as the rest of the workers consent to remain in slavery, we remain in slavery, and we want to be free.

There is a world-wide and ever intensifying class struggle being carried on,—the struggle of the master class to remain masters, and of the Working Class to free themselves from the last form of slavery,—wage-slavery. *Faster and ever faster the workers* are waking up to their interests and their power, and as they do so, are throwing in their lot with the International Socialist movement,and bending all their energies to obtain the powers of government (that fort in possession of the Capitalists, and whose guns are always trained upon the workers), and when they obtain that fort, to spike the guns, or,—turn them the other way, whichever may be necessary.

The title of the capitalist class to the means of production is written and guaranteed by government. All titles from the first one down have been written and guaranteed by governments. What governments have done, governments can undo; it all depends on who controls the government, and, to repeat in another way, the Socialist Party calls upon the Working Class to send Socialists to Parliament in sufficient numbers to change the title deeds from the capitalist class to the Working Class for the simple and sufficient reason that it is in their interest and power to do so.

Fellow-workers, do not be fooled by the cry of "It wouldn't be right to do this." Have your masters ever studied your rights? Have masters ever *studied the rights of slaves? You* know they have not; then why should you study theirs? Let your power be your right, backed by your intelligence.

We have no plan of a future state of society; all we know or care about the future is this: That when the workers know enough to seize the means of production, they will know enough to enjoy their property.

Finally, bluntly and plainly, the proposition is: "There is a world of plenty; you have the power. TAKE IT."

WILFRID GRIBBLE.

SOCIALISM:

What It Is and What It Is Not. (Chiefly, What It Isn't.)

Question. What is Socialism?

Answer. Socialism is the policy of "Grab."

Q. Who are the Socialists?

A. The Socialists are the people who want everything that doesn't belong to them.

Q. But how do they hope to get it?

A. By stirring up discontent and bringing about a revolution.

Q. But do you deny that the present state of distress and poverty in the country does need remedy?

A. No one can deny it. But under the existing conditions it is being remedied. Sound legislation is gradually and surely working a cure. Compare the state of the workers now with their state twenty years ago.

Q. But it is surely right, as the Socialists say, that the land, the factories, and all the means of production should be owned by the State?

A. You forget that whoever owns the land and the factories and all the means of production will be **your master.** Socialism would simply put you under a **new employer,** only, this time, an employer who would have absolute control over you, and could crush you in the palm of his hand.

Q. But at present the laboring classes suffer all kinds of injustice from their employers.

A. May be. But suppose them under the thumb of the State; they would be quite defenceless. Nowadays they can combine against their masters to get fair treatment. But if they resisted the State they would be annihilated.

Q. Do you mean that Socialism would give **less** liberty instead of **more?**

A. Socialism would be the **end of personal liberty.** It would kill all enterprise and ambition. It would make men puppets, giving them no wages, simply keeping them alive to do their daily task, allowing none to better himself or excel his neighbor, allow*ing none to choose his own career.*

Q. But do you mean that I, for instance, should not be able by hard work and thrift to rise, save money, and then stop work and be happy?

A. Certainly not, my friend. You miss the whole point of Socialism. You would have no chance of doing those things; you would be given no money to save; **the results of your hard work would be taken to maintain the idlers;** you could not "rise," for Socialism means that all men are to be *equal; you would certainly not* "stop work and be happy," **for Socialism would exterminate all men who would not work!**

Q. But the Socialists say there would be a good living for all.

A. Certainly, if you consider it a "good living" when you cannot call your soul your own, to say nothing of your wife and children and your home!

Q. What! Not my wife and children and home?

A. By no means. *Socialism* would abolish the permanency of marriage and confiscate your children. As for home—there would be no home-life under Socialism. Good-bye to your own fireside!

Q. Anyway, I should still have my savings.

A. Not at all. The money your years of diligence had earned would be seized to keep those who had not troubled to put money by. Every man's belongings would be snatched from him and divided up.

Q. **Why, then, should I vote for Socialism?**

A. **Don't, unless you want slavery, atheism, and national decay.**

Socialism is universal slavery.

(And this is the kind of dope they are going to fight Socialism with!)

SAMMY SMALLSOUL SEEING THINGS

That doughty little champion of Trades Uuionism pure and simple, (simple, doubtless, not doubtless the pure) and confounder of wild-eyed Socialists, Samuel Gompers, has once more demolished the system of Karl Marx.

It must be six or seven years since he gave utterance to that epoch making speech on the floor of the A. F. of L's. Convention, when some Socialists were trying to get that august body to endorse their program. "I have been watching you Socialists. I have read the works of your leaders, not only read them, but studied them, both in English and German, and I want to tel you that politically you are unsound; industrially you are in*sane; and morally you are impos*sible." I quote from memory and may not be quite correct, but I am not far out.

This same Sammy is now in Europe studying the industrial situation there. His expenses are met by the members of the A. F. of L. and any Trade Union sheet may have the proud privilege of publishing his observations for the edification of these members, at the extremely low rate of one dollar per letter. These letters are appearing in the *Federationist,* and Sammy grasps the opportunity which scant occasion offers, to again demonstrate to the labor world the fatuousness of Socialist thinking and incidentally his own boundless ignorance of Socialism, notwithstanding his reading and studying Socialist leaders both in English and German.

We are told that the lot of the German worker is better than it was twenty years ago, and this betterment is attributed to the increased strength of the unions during the last fifteen years and after dilating at length upon this increase of trade unionism and the co-incident increase of material comfort, Sammy sums up as follows:

"This progress of trade unionism in Germany and its consequent beneficial effects to large masses of the *German working class, are in total* violation of Socialist Party gospel and dogma, as interpreted by its old school of leaders. Things have not worked out according to the cataclysmic scheme of its prophet. The proletariat were to sink deeper and deeper into misery. A general strike was to be the form of the social explosion. It was to be followed by a reconstruction of the society thus shattered."

I am inclined to the opinion that the contemptible antics of this miserable *mountebank during the recent* election in the States, his attitude toward the old Parties, trying to dispose of the Labor vote, which fortunately he had no control over, a fact wel-known to the Republicans; his deliberate lies concerning Debs and his consequent craven tactics, has revealed to those who are not absolutely blind, that Gompers is simply an untoward acident in the Labor world and therefore not worthy of serious consideration. However he may serve as *an example of the inexcuseable ig*norance of those modern Balaam's asses who open their mouths and speak.

Let us take the general strike first; Gompers certainly refers to Marx when speaking of Socialism's "Prophet" and Marx nowhere speaks of the general strike, much less advocates it. Indeed

(Continued on page three)

THE PATERNAL BANKER

"The Molson's Bank has decided to allow none of its clerks to marry unless in receipt of an income of twelve hundred dollars."—The Globe, Toronto, Aug. 25, 1909.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—An order has gone forth from the headquarters of the Molson's Bank to the effect that henceforth all clerks in the bank must have $200 more salary per annum before they may join the ranks of the benedicts. The limit was $1,000, and is now boosted to $1,200. Consideration of the greater cost of living brought the management to the decision.—The Globe, Toronto, Aug. 25, 1909.

"Socialism means Paternalism," exclaims the wise guy and his opponent is expected to feel duly squelched and make a speedy exit; however, unfortunately for the would-be annihilator, many of his friends of the other side have a nasty way of getting excellent material to support their contentions that those imaginary bugaboos of Socialism are the actual realities of Capitalism, in proof thereof what more *conclusive exhibit could be furnished* than the above extract from The Globe?

The writer of this article called the attention of the manager of one of the Molson's Banks to the order, and asking his opinion thereon, was furnished with the following information: "It is necessary that our employees keep up a certain standard of living and mingle with the best society, and for the purpose of the prestige of our institution they are expected to join the lawn tennis clubs and attend church with a certain degree of regularity, and you know perfectly well that with the present cost of living and the salaries *paid* to the messengers, ledger clerks and accountants, it is practically a case of spending nearly every cent, and the board of directors, anxious for the welfare of the staffs, deem it inadvisable that marriages should be effected by employees whose salaries may be adequate for a single man to keep up a decent appearance, but would mean genteel poverty to a married man. Certainly it limits the number of bank employees eligible to contract the marriage tie, as $1200 per annum is only paid to accountants (of some branches) and managers. Whilst these salaries may not seem very high when compared with those of other institutions, yet a man is assured of steady employment and is not so liable to be discharged as one who is working for firms that decrease their staff as soon as business diminishes; not only that, but every employee is entitled to a pension in his old age. So that there are worse positions than those offered by Molson's."

With reference to the pension a few questions elicited the facts as follows: After 20 years of service a pension equivalent to the half of the salary paid during the last year employed shall be paid, subject, however, to cancelation in the event of the recipient engaging in any remunerative occupation without first obtaining the sanction to do so from the board of directors.

Half of $1200 (which is near the maximum paid) would be $600, and *what a high life one could lead* with this magnificent testimony of generosity!

Many of these unfortunate individuals who are better groomed than paid consider themselves of superior clay to the common wage slave, whereas in reality they are forced into a state of subserviency which any self-respecting scavenger would scorn to contemplate for a minute. From the ranks of these would-be scions of gentility are recruited the perfervid patriots who *togged up in military uniform,* are quite ready to shoulder a musket and without the slightest compunction, at the behest of an epauletted nincompoop, will fire upon the horny-handed rebels against injustice.

It is this type also that sings the loudest those glorious, patriotic and soul-stirring songs, "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves," "We Don't Want to Fight, but By Jingo if We Do," "The Flag That's Braved the Battle and the Breeze," at board of trade banquets or receptions to some influential representative of the bourgeois crowd.

Blame them? No, they, like the rest, are merely creatures of environment and it is to the material interests of their joblords that they should be kept inflated with the belief that they do not belong to the Working Class. Yet there are little seeds of doubt permeating the brains of some of the more intelligent members and every little while an employee decides to look for less restrictive and kind-hearted (?) protectors of the poor, and then some of the better paid laborers of the directorate, with a patriotism that "does them proud," inveigle some of their Scottish brethren to cross the Atlantic and begin their career at an annual compensation of $50 a month (£10, 6s, 0d), and the unsophisticated Caledonian sees visions of opulence and the stores of Andrew Carnegie, Lord Strathcona, et al, are within his imaginary grasp. In justice to these deceived mortals, I *may say that their native perspicacity* comes to the aid of many and disillusionment is only a matter of time.

To the under-paid members of the *different banking institutions,* I would suggest that they weigh up the situation, investigate the social questions, realize that they are compelled to sell their labor power in competition with their fellows just the same as the manual worker, and, instead of assuming an air of lofty superiority, recognize that without an economic master they would starve to death.

"Socialism would stop incentive." Yes! Yes! These banking institutions, recognizing the fact that the *meagre earnings paid and the condi*tions imposed upon their workers, do not enable them to do much saving, tell them that if they are good boys for twenty years they shall be duly rewarded, the reward to be continuous provided they don't indulge in any money-making enterprise which might sully the glorious prestige of the Bank—Sic gloria transit mundo. How thin is the veneer that covers these hypocritical respectables, who under the guise of looking after the welfare *of others, are only considering their* own selfish interests!

Employees of banks, do you not recognize that workers in other indus*tries have their organizations for pro*tection and defence? If any of you wish to prove conclusively the insecurity of your positions, discuss the advisability of forming a Bank Clerks' Union, and you will find that your days are not long behind the polished counters and yet you may without jeopardising your JOB, study the pros and cons of the philosophy of Socialism.

The Socialist movement is a Working Class movement; you are a work*ing man, subject to the exactions and* impositions of your capitalistic owners, and it is proof positive that they consider they have overlordship of you, or why would there be any necessity to issue such mandates as heads this article?

"The interests of laborer and capitalist are identical." Fudge! Who has the temerity to repeat this in the face of such orders as this of the Molson's Bank to its wage slaves? The employees are human beings, with human desires, and could enjoy the pleasure of a loving woman's society and revel in the games of their own offspring just as much as their employer, and yet these cost money; the amount expended would, as a single man enable the employee to put on more style to the glory and honor of the Bank!

For the benefit of those readers whose knowledge of banks and their methods are practically unknown quantities, I would say that Molson's Bank does not stand alone on this question, and in fact all banks issue practically the same mandate, the only difference being that some insist that the minimum yearly wage shall be $1500 before marriage can be consummated.

If any employee of a bank can show any inaccuracies, or deems that any deductions are erroneous, or has any additional light to throw upon the situation, his letter will be willingly reproduced in the columns of this paper.

N. M. T.

The Western Clarion

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

SUBSCRIPTION:

$1.00 Per Year, 50 cents for Six Months, 25 cents for Three Months.

Strictly in Advance

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

Advertising rates on application.

If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1909.

THE SOURCE OF REFORMISM.

On the vexed question of Reform vs Revolution, a clearer understanding can be arrived at by a brief examination into the conditions which gave rise to these conflicting ideas, for it may be safely assumed that economic causes either, past or present, are to be found underlying them.

It should be noted in this respect that in all countries conditions are not altogether similar and in the different countries the evolutionary process of these conditions has by no means followed along identical lines; those in which capitalism first dethroned feudalism have of course run the entire gamut of capitalist evolution to date, from the more primitive machine production that first displaced handicraft to the latest and most perfected co-operative production; while those countries where capitalist domination has been postponed have naturally adopted from the others the more advanced methods of production and have skipped the intermediate phases of development; while some of those earlier in the field, again, having been out-distanced by younger rivals, have been stunted and so have never reached the highest development. Hence, in studying the course of this evolution, it is necessary not to confine ourselves to one country alone, but to pass from one to another, beginning in those where capitalism first started and ending in those where it has attained its full fruitage.

Pursuing this line we learn that the transition period from handicraft to capitalism was one of the worst through which the working class has ever passed. Deprived by improved machinery of their accustomed means of livelihood, the craftsmen were compelled to seek employment in the factories, and that in competition with the laborers newly "freed" from the land by the enclosing of the commons and kindred measures. The productive power of the workers was vastly increased, but for their increased product adequate markets were yet to be found, consequently the supply of laborers was enormously in excess of the demand, with the result that wages were low and hours long, in addition to which the repressive laws of feudalism were yet in force together with the spirit in which these laws were made, and palliative legislation was yet to be enacted.

As soon as markets were developed and capitalist expansion was in full swing times began to look better for the workers, and the succeeding period was the best for them under capitalism. During this period were won or conceded all those "rights and privileges" which the workers have "enjoyed."

On the one hand there was going on a struggle for political supremacy between two sections of the master class. To each faction the support of the workers was necessary and in bidding for this support privilege after privilege had to be conceded. As each faction in turn came into power it sought to secure the permanancy of its rule by bringing within the circle of the franchise new sections of the working class. As the workers became more widely enfranchised, changes in methods of dealing with them became necessary. Palliative legislation had to be enacted some of it in the interest really of a section of the ruling class, and some of it in order to purchase the support of the workers; thus the right to conceded.

On the other hand, the ownership of factories and workshops, mines and mills was yet vested in the hands of individuals or of small firms competing bitterly with one another. Against these the union was a formidable weapon in the hands of the workers, especially in those industries where skill, training or apprenticeship was requisite. Concession after concession was wrung from the masters. Hours were shortened, wages raised and the standerd of living advanced.

During such a period, when reforms were not only practicable but were in progress, when a betterment of conditions was not only possible but actual, it is perfectly natural that the political movement of he workers should partake of a reformist character. Hence it is that we find in the older capitalized countries the practice prevalent of advocating, together with the social revolution, a number of reform measures for the palliation of immediate conditions.

Once a party is committed to these measures for any length of time, their abandonment becomes virtually impossible even after capitalist evolution has pased out of that period during which reforms and betterment were feasible. For not only do they acquire that persistency which arises from the fetishism of a tradition, but also on the one hand, with the aid of these palliative proposals, the party recruits largely from such elements in society to which palliation yet seems a possibility, and on the other hand, drawing its members, as it necessarily does, from the ranks of the old parties whose accepted methods of soliciting support are by promises and pledges, its recruits bring with them into the Socialist Party these very methods, and can only with difficulty, if at all, be shown their harmfulness.

The period we have dealt with was capitalism's summer. When only, it afforded the "greatest good for the greatest number" insofar as that was compatible with a slave system. But all that is past; conditions are altogether different. Reform and betterment are no longer actuallities, but on the contrary conditions are steadily and rapidly going from bad to worse. Reformist tactics are now no longer an inspiration from present economic conditions but an incubus inherited from the past. And it is a notable fact that in our movement here, whenever such tactics are advocated, it is almost invariably by those who have imbibed their ideas from some other country where they are prevalent, while the native proletarian takes more readily to the undiluted revolutionary method.

It is curious to note, as we have seen, that the more numerous the capitalists are, the weaker are they politically and industrially, and the stronger the workers are on the industrial field. Moreover, the stronger the workers are on the industrial field, the less pressing and apparent is the necessity for political action on their part. Conversely the fewer the capitalists, the stronger have they become, both industrially and politically, and, the more numerous the workers in proportion, the weaker they are on the industrial field and the stronger their political movement.

The concentration of wealth into fewer hands has been paralleled by a like concentration of power. This is the era of Plutocracy triumphant. Firmly entrenched n the citadel of might they can afford to be, and are, recklessly brutal in their methods and fearlessly savage in their repression of all efforts for betterment on the part of the workers. The unions too have become absolutely impotent, not because of their craft divisions or the treachery of their leaders, but because of the impregnability of their enemies' position. They too, like reformism, are survivals from a past era, that of the betterment of conditions. To-day, stripped of their accustomed weapons, the one function they can yet perform of value to the working class, is to use their resources in educating the proletariat to the necessity of revolution.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We have seen that certain fluctuations in the prices of commodities are due to the relations of supply and demand. When the demand for any commodity exceeds the supply of it, the price tends to rise, and vice versa. Here it is that the human element enters into the exchange of commodities. On the one hand we have those who have commodities to sell, on the other those who would buy. However, the actions of even these human elements in the market are subject to certain well-defined mechanical laws.

The buyers wish to buy as cheaply as possible, the sellers wish to sell as dear as they can. When ever there are numbers of buyers and sellers in the market, the logical incentive is always for groups of each to combine for the purpose of gaining an advantage in the market. The urgency for combination will always be the greater upon those who are on the weaker side of the market. Thus, if sellers be numerous and buyers few, the consequent fall in prices would impel the sellers to combine in order to maintain or raise prices, while on the other hand the buyers, being able to purchase cheaply, would not be under the same necessity for combination. They would, however, be impelled also to combine as soon as a combination of sellers tended to steady or raise prices. Be it further noted that, when this stage is reached the combinations of the buyers would be more solid than the combination of the sellers. With plenty of commodities in sight, the tendency would be for the buyers to hang together, while the necessity for selling would on the other hand be an incentive for individuals to break away from the combination of sellers in order to obtain a readier sale for their commodities.

Also that side of the market which is for the time the stronger becomes yet stronger, while the weaker becomes weaker. Thus when prices have an upward trend buying becomes brisker, as the buyers expect to profit by the continued rise; for the same reason sellers are prone to defer selling. Both together tend to accelerate the upward trend of prices. So, also, when prices are falling, the buyers defer making purchases as much as possible, expecting to buy more cheaply later; while sellers are anxious to get rid of their stocks before prices fall further. Both together tend to accelerate the downward trend of prices.

Each of these phenomena, however, contains its own corrective principle. As the downward trend of prices reaches lower levels buyers begin to stock up, and at the same time, discouraged by the low prices, production is retarded, the supply on the market becomes depleted and prices steady and begin to rise. Immediately buying becomes brisker, sellers become more confident and the upward trend of prices is given a fresh impulse, and gathers impetus as it rises. On the other hand as commodities rise to the higher levels, production, encouraged by the incentive of larger profits, is accelerated and large stocks of commodities are rushed on the market just when prices are becoming top-heavy and buyers are losing confidence and restricting their purchase. The rise stops. The downward movement begins and is immediately hastened by indiscriminate unloading by the panic-stricken sellers.

Thus the rise and fall of prices have a regular periodicity whose "curve" could be mathematically calculated, given the necessary data, as readily and as accurately as curves of temperature, of human stature, of suicide, etc., have already been calculated.

Indeed it could be shown that the personal element enters into the market in a purely mechanical fashion. That so far from either buyers or sellers "dictating prices," the market dictates the actions of both.

THE VOTER.

The proletarian voter is a curious bird. Between times he seems to be at least not absolutely an idiot, occasionally he even exhibits surprising intelligence. But around election times he bobs up serenely, apparently with his cranium carefully divested of the last vestige of brain.

He discussess "the issues of the day" with a mirth-provoking show of wisdom, and a profundity of ignorance sufficient to incline one to suicide. Time after time he has been told the same barefaced lies by the same brass-faced politicians. Events have repeatedly proved the one to be lies and the others liars. So much so that the words politician, grafter and liar have become synonymous terms in his vocabularly. Yet next election he swallows the same old lies and elects the same old liars.

He seems to be laboring under the delusion that it is his duty to vote, and dutifully he votes for his masters. Were he to stay home and go to bed, at least he would not be actively engaged in aiding and abetting at his own funeral.

For the capitalist and the near-capitalist it may be readily admitted that there is some material inducement and advantage in the issues which divide the two old parties despite the unanimity of their respective opinions thereon. But surely the apotheosis of absurdity is attained when a working mule whose unencumbered assets amount to little more than labor-power and appetite, begins to wax enthusiastic over the conservation of "our" resources; who, after all his life surrendering the product of his toil into the hands of as arrogant and unprincipled a set of vagabonds as ever cursed the earth, becomes virtuously indignant at the minor depredations of the political camp-followers upon the hoards of his despoilers; who shouts for a vigorous development of our country after he himself has in mst cases narrowly escaped extermination through the perfected development of the land of his birth; who approves measures taken for the increase of population in the burg of which he is for the time being a denizen, when he has already been crowded out of centres that have become too populous and has been lucky to have found a crack to squeeze out through.

Certainly it seems a mistake to compare the working plug to the ass or the dodo or to anything that is reputed to be of exceeding stupidity in the animal world. He has a stupidity peculiar unto himself and like nothing else upon the earth or beneath it.

LET THOSE WHO LIKE WAR FIGHT

During the past fifty years 50,000 British soldiers were killed in war and 80,000 committed suicide.

No mention is made of those killed by the British army, or the thousands of strikers shot down by the militia, because they dared to oppose the right of their capitalist masters to rule and rob. Rube, are you thinking of enlisting?

DO MANIFESTOS AND ELECTIONS PAY?

Editor Western Clarion, Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrade:—

I understand that to put up candidates in British Columbia an election deposit of $100 is required. If the candidate fails to poll a certain per centage of the votes cast, the money is retained by the government.

In the past it has been the custom, I believe, for the party to put a candidate if the money could at all be raised, even in cases where it was pretty certain to be forfeited. As an election is approaching in the province, I should like to have this matter threshed out.

In propaganda work we desire to get the maxium results with the minimum of effort and expense. Do our present methods meet this test. Let us see.

Participating in the B. C. elections requires (1) the deposit of $100, (2) Manifestoes which cost about $2 per thousand, (3) the labor of their distribution, etc.

Now, if there is a chance of electing a Socialist representative, or even of saving the deposit, a candidate should by all means be put forward. But of there is a likelihood that the deposit will have to be forfeited, then I think the money could be spent to a far greater advantage than paying it to a capitalist government.

Sometime ago the Western Clarion offered to supply locals with three month trial subscriptions in lots of one hundred or more at the rate of fifteen cents. I assume that the offer still holds good.

Now, one hundred trial subscriptions would cost $15. Seven hundred trial subscriptions would cost $105, a fraction more than the election deposit It seems to me that if locals are going to spend a hundred dollars, they would do far better to invest it in the Western Clarion than pass it up to grafting politicians.

Consider the solid educational work that would be done by having the Western Clarion going weekly for a period of three months into seven hundred homes. Consider the profitable results of this scheme with the probable results that would be obtained by the old electioneering methods.

Likewise with the money spent on manifestoes. In my estimation it is next to wasted. Firstly, because they are read by only a very small number of people; secondly, because an ocasonal leaflet is not likely to make elections. Local Toronto spent over eighty dollars on long-winded manifestos. If this same money had been spent on having trial subscriptions to some good Socialist paper sent to a select list of names, it would have done a thousand times as much good as the manifestos.

However, if the manifestos are issued, they should be exceedingly short, and, to arrest attention, be illustrated by a striking cartoon. It is also well not to indicate the campaign character of the leaflet by headlines or the opening paragraph, for people are surfeited with such stuff at election times and throw most of it into the fire without persual.

Locals of British Columbia, before rushing into the forthcoming elections consider whether the money and the effort expended in the old way could not be expended with far greater educational results in the manner indicated by this letter.

If it is found desirable to inform the people why a Socialist candidate is not put forward in this election it can be done through a news item or through a paid advertisement, preferably in the form of a "reader", in the local papers.

The old style manifesto is no good, Forfeiting large sums of money to capitalist governments is no good. However, let every local get busy at election time raising money to boom the circulation of the Western Clarion in the manner described, thereby undermining capitalist society in a most effective way. The time to start is now.

In closing, I repeat that if the chances are good for electing a representative, or of saving the deposit, a candidate should be put forward.

Yours in Revolt,
WM. RESTELLE SHIER
Toronto, Ont.

GUARDIANS OF OUR MORALS.

The church fairs which are conducted at the corner of Gault court and Oak street have been a scandal for several months past.

At the last fair there were ten roulette wheels going, 7 fortune wheels, 3 "military" games, 8 pool games and 7 games which are known as disch games. These games were running wide open on the side walks for three blocks up and down the streets around Milton, Oak and Gault court.

Detectives from the East Chicago avenue station walked by and could not see the games. Barkers and cappers worked strenuously, but the police refused to notice that newsboys were losing their last penny in these framed up games of chance.—Daily Socialist.

Socialist Directory

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

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

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

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

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee. Meets first and third Mondays of every month, Jubilee Hall, corner of King and Alexander. The Secretary will be pleased to furnish any information and answer any correspondence relative to the movement. Secretary, H. W. James, 326 Hargrave St Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee. Meets in Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St., Toronto, on 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Organizer,, W. Gribble 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto; P. C. Young, Secretary, 940 Pape Ave.; G. Colombo, Italian Org., 224 Chestnut St.

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

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

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

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

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. of C, HOLDS educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave., Fernie, every Sunday evening at 7:45. Business meeting first Sunday in each month, same place at 2:30 p m. J. Lancaster, Sec., Box 164.

LOCAL GREENWOOD NO. 9, S. P. OF C., meets every Sunday in Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 p.m. Business meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month. T. Y. McKay, Secretarp Pro Tem.

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

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

LOCAL ROSSLAND, No. 25, S. P. OF C., meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. A. McLeod, Secy., P. O. Box 874. Rossland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p. m. A. Sebbie, Secy., P. O. Box 765 Rossland, B. C.

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

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

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

LOCAL BERLIN, ONT., NO 4. S. P. OF C.—meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., 55 King St, east opposite Market Hotel. H. Martin, Secy. 61 Weber St. east.

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

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

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., NO. 4, S. P. of C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, Eighth Ave. E. (near postoffice). Club and Reading Room, McTavish Block, 817 Second St. E. Opposite Imperial Hotel Fred S. Faulkner, Org., Box 647; J. Gibbs Secy., Box 647.

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

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

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

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. HEAD-quarters Klondyke block, corner of Pacific and King Business meeting every Sunday morning 11 a. m. Propaganda meeting Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. W. Cummings, Organizer.
Jas. W. Amer, Secretary, 336 Maryland street.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C.—ENG-lish Branch. Business meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month, Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Speakers' class meets alternate Mondays and Tuesdays at 134 Hogarth Ave. Economic classes meet every Friday night at 314 Wellesley St. Speakers supplied on shortest notice to Ontario Locals. Corresponding Sec., A. Lyon, 134 Hogarth Ave.

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

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

Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

Executive Board Member . . . . . Wm. Davidson, Sandon

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION NO. 6.

President . . . . . Jno. A. McKinnon, Rossland
Vice-President . . . . . Thos. J. McKay, Greenwood
Secretary-Treasurer . . . . . A. Shilland, Sandon

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

What to Read on Socialism

By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eighty beautifully printed pages, with many portraits of socialist writers. Includes a simple, concise statement of the principles of socialism. One copy free on request, 10 mailed for 10c; 100 for $1.00; 1,000 for $10.00.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME
"The Class Struggle" Good fun, good propaganda. The whole family can play it. Mailed for 25c in stamps; agents wanted.
CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker
Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Stock of staple ready-made Shoes always on hand.
2456 Westminster Ave.

TYOLAISET CANADASSA
Jos tahdotte jotakin tietaa tyovaen puolueesta ja sosialismin edistyksesta Canadassa, niin tilatkaa kohta.
"Tyokansa"
Box 197, Port Arthur, Ont.
Se on Canadassa ainoa Suomen kielinen sanomalehti, joka taistelee sinunkin puolesta. Edistat tyovaen luokkaa tilaamalia Tyokansan.
Maksaa ainoastaan, $1.50 vuosikerta
"Vakaleuka" Maksaa, $1.25

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Propaganda Meeting
Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock
E. T. KINGSLEY
National Theatre
Formerly the Cameraphone
58 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

MARITIME ORGANIZING.

Comrades:—

As you all know Comrade Gribble has been in the Maritime for four months. It was expected when he came East that a month or six weeks would be about the limit. But he has kept up the work for four months, and hard discouraging work it has been too at times. But he has stayed right on the job and to-day we have a good strong fighting organization, where we before had three or four puny little locals.

Gribble left a good job in Toronto when the Dominion Executive called upon him to take up the work in the Maritime. And, being only a wage slave the same as the rest of us, he is not overly flush with worldly goods. Within the next month or six weeks the tour will be over and he must go back to Toronto in a very dull season and look for a master.

Now its up to the Comrades to see that Comrade Gribble goes back with a good sized wad in his pocket. He has earned at least a dollar a day and let's give it to him and as much more as we can raise. Let us show him in a good substantial manner that we appreciate his work. Boost the supplementary fund, Comrades! The contributions have been coming very slowly of late.

The fund at present stands:

Previously acknowledged	$87.80
Local Toronto, per Com. J. Stewart	5.00
Com. Lyon, Toronto	.50
Com. Cheesman, Toronto	1.00
Total	$94.30

Let me hear from those who have not yet contributed

Yours in Revolt,
ROSCOE A. FILLMORE.
Secretary Temp. Organ. Com.,
Albert,
Albert Co.,
N. B.

FULCHER TAKES A HAND.

Editor Clarion,

Dear Comrade:—

I happened to be in Regina last week, got in touch with the Comrades Charlie had been organizing, and held two good meetings on South Railway street. One of the Comrades had previously got permission from our masters? lackey's so I did not have dinner at the King's expense.

I have great hope of Regina, there are good Comrades there and lots of intelligent raw material. We will in a short time have a strong local in Regina as another link in the Socialist chain across Canada.

I am glad that I was able to talk revolution and not tied down to reform. If any of our immedate-demander friends had been talking their twaddle they would have had short shrift. The Conservative party (like most reform parties out of office) has practically all the planks our immediate demanders want in their platform, and they have every bit as good a platform as the Socialist Party of America, yet they are discredited and as as I have said before, out of office. No, my reform Comrades, it will not do to preach reform as a political scheme, where a stronger party has all your planks, you will gain noting.

I have no fear of Regina quitting the true pat' onditions there make a revolutionary arty a necessity and a reform party an impossibility.

Yours in Revolt,
EDMUND FULCHER,
Org. Local Brandon.

SASKATOON.

At the conciliation board proceedings here between the city council and the Federal Union of Sewer Diggers, the mayor declared "it would be against the laws of man and the laws of God to recognize this union." A member of the union is said to have observed on the side: "Well, I'll be God damned!" There has also been talk of agitators, spies, butters-in from Winnipeg, and Americans from nowhere.

NELSON ON DECK.

Editor Clarion:—

Nelson Socialist Local received a short time ago a communication from the Provincial Secretary regarding the probability of there being called shortly a Provincial election, and the necessity of getting ready for same.

In this respect the Socialists of Nelson wish to say that we are always ready. We started this campaign immediately the returns were in for the last fight, and we differ from the present party in power in so far as we do not have to bring the Honorable Premier all the way from Victoria to tell us who to place in nomination. The Socialists of Nelson have a dozen good able men; any one of that dozen can be placed in the field on an hour's notice, and any candidate we place on our ticket has the chip on his shoulder ready to meet all comers. Our greatest trouble has always been to get the enemy to meet us on the platform.

Every Socialist in the province should see to it that he is on the voters' list. No matter how good a Socialist you may be, if not on the list you do not count. Get on the list and give the enemy a whirl for his money. Show him that we mean business and are continually camping on his trail.

Working men, unite and the world is ours.

I. A. AUSTIN,
Secretary.

PROPAGANDA IN CALGARY.

Sunday, Aug. 29th, was a notable day in the Socialist movement in Calgary, as our sturdy Comrade C. M. O'Brien was in fresh from his experiences with the authorities in Regina, and consequently was in good fighting trim.

In the afternoon, Charlie spoke to a small crowd of Ukrainains in a small hall, and despite the heat, these enthusiastic Comrades sat patiently through O'Brien's remarks, and the following interpreter's, who by the way, was a lady Socialist. These foreign Comrades are a very bright bunch, and will progress.

In the evening a big meeting was held in the Lyceum Theatre, with Comrade Masters in the chair, which he filled with credit. Again our Comrade, back from the wars, held the attention of five hundred people from start to finish of his lecture on Principles of Scientific Socialism. Several Comrades hearing him for the first time, pronounced him the best ever, and one young fellow said it was the first Socialist speech he had ever heard, and he was never so delighted.

At question time, one critic came forward with the question raised by Untermann, re the robbery of the consumer, and O Brien answered on the same lines that Mc. did in this week's Clarion, and earned the applause of the crowd.

To-night, Monday, we slaves in this particular outfit I am engaged upon had the privilege of hearing him again on the subject of "How Values Are Determined," and the slaves were very attentive. The movement generally through the Northwest is growing fine, according to O'Brien, who is leaving to-morrow, after two strenuous days, to visit his constituents.

Here's more power to the undesirable citizen, C. M. O'Brien, M. L. A.
F. S. F.

HAIR-PULLING IN SASKATOON.

Just now in the city of Saskatoon, there is a squabble between two bunches of slaves, the workers and the city authorities, those little business and professional men who not only manage most of the affairs in that district for the Capitalist Class, but also do most of the political pimping. All of which is so repulsive to manly feelings and human dignity, so disgusting and degrading, that in order to get recruits, the capitalists have not only to allow these fellows to live a little better than the average slave, but they must also hypnotise or mentally chloroform them into believing that they are Capitalists, and it is most amusing to watch the antics of these slaves as they try to ape the Capitalist.

Anyhow they buy labor power to build and repair streets, dig sewers, etc., and, thinking that they are the capitalists and to be the benefactors, they, like all others, buy labor power as cheap as they can. As well they go to as little expense as possible to protect it from danger. And then as sellers of overalls, hob-nailed boots, prunes, sow-belly and the like, which slaves must have in order to have labor power to sell, they charge as high a price as they can.

The other party to the squabble is an ordinary bunch of slaves, who, knowing that the labor market is very much overstocked and that their is nothing to be gained by peddling their commodity elsewhere, have been so ground down, their manly feelings and human dignity so crushed, that they are apparently content to organize discussion circles and trade unions that they may develop spokesmen, who with their united effort may more effectively squabble with the city authorities for a little higher price (wages) for the commodity labor power, a little more protection from danger, and a little lower prices for the sow-belly, etc.

I say apparently contented because not one of them, indeed so far as I know not one in the city, belongs to the Socialist movement, the only movement in the world that offers to free them from slavery by bringing them into ownership of the property that now enslaves them.

True, there are some who say they belonged to the Socialist movement in other countries, and they with others say they are in sympathy with us. But "sympathy without relief (organized effort) is like mustard without beef." Like the fellows they are squabbling with they are deluded with the idea that success is due to buying cheap and selling dear. And along this line they soon produced from an argumentive point of view, men who could outdo the city authorities, but while beaten in argument, the city authorities did not have to act.

The representatives of the ordinary slaves had to make another move. This they did through the labor department of the capitalist class executive of this country, and they actually spent so much time and energy studying the Lemieux Act, and other such gold bricks, that they knew it better than the city authorities, and in spite of all the political wire pulling on the part of the latter, the former won. Played them at their own game so cussessfully that they secured from the department of labor a board of inquiry and arbritation. They even got one of their own spokesmen, Ed. Stephenson, on that board. He and the other board members are supposed to agree on a chairman. This they could not do, as the man Stephenson would agree to would not suit the other fellows. In that case the guy at the head of the labor department appoints the chairman. As the city authorities could pull more effective wires than Stephenson and his bunch, they won a victory. The fellow appointed was until recently a politician in the U. S. I think at one time a state senator; if not, it was not his fault.

The ordinary slaves selected as their chief spokesman Honore J. Jaxon, one tome secretary of the Northwest rebellion, a man who has received considerable training in the capitalist schools, and has trickling through his veins the blood of those who at the time of his birth knew not how to bow to the yoke of slavery. Believing in a sense of justice between man and man (unconscious, methinks, that in a slave society there can only be justice between slaves or between masters, economically speaking there can be no justice between masters and slaves, what is good for one is bad for the other), his life has been spent fighting with the under dog first in the Reil rebellion, ever since with the trade unions. (Again unconscious that he was fighting the effect rather than the cause, the shadow rather than the substance, fighting to retard the progress of capitalism and therefore to prolong the agony of his class). He is an Idealist, and his big human heart prompts him to act at every opportunity. Every squabble over the price of the commodity labor power or any other commodity, affords him an opportunity for immediate action. His ability to battle in argument or wordy contest, backed up by his conception of justice, must afford his feelings no small share of gratification, as he unmercifully wallops the fellow who is trying to defend the upper dog.

The city representatives who were instrumental in having this American politican appointed chairman, now protest against Jaxon being the spokesman of the slaves, on the ground that he is an American. Stephenson argued that such did not disqualify him; he quoted several cases where Americans had acted on both sides, but on a pretence of patriotism they objected. The Jaxon took the first fall out of them. He said: I have always been a British subject. Though he lived over twenty years in the U. S.. He furnished the board with evidences from these slaves to show that the cost of living was so much higher, and wages so much lower, and danger so much greater, owing to the cheap method of operation, than in other places. He had the pigmies who represent the city loudly protesting, saying the cost of living had nothing to do with wages, but Jaxon boldly proceeded to show that wages was determined by the cost of subsistence of the slaves. He quoted from Lasalle and spoke learnedly about the iron law of wages. All of which was Greek to his opponents, who, when I left Saturday noon, were looking several ways for Sunday. They had their chairman adjourn until Tuesday, to give them time to get posted.

It was sure a source of satisfaction to see the common slaves walloping these conceited pigmies. Ah, but there it ends. That is the whole victory. Is it worth the energy? Could the time and money have been better spent? I think so. For struggle as they may, the one to buy cheap and the other to sell dear, the one may win a temporary victory now, the other again; but in the last analysis it is the market that determines what the one shall pay and the other receive. The class struggle is not a struggle between buyers and sellers over prices. It is a struggle between master and slave for ownership of property.

This is the first time for a city corporation to be under the scrutiny of the Lemieux Act. Thus far, from a capitalist point of view, the Lemieux Act has been a howling success.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

AUSTRALIA REPUDIATES REFORM

The Second national convention of the Socialist Federation of Australia met at Broken Hill June 12-16. Reports of this convention indicate that the Australian Movement has made considerable advances during the past year. Two things which occurred give particular pleasure to an American observer: A resolution to embody "immediate" demands in the platform was decisively lost and a very sensible resolution was adopted on the subject of industrial unionism. Last year, it will be remembered, the convention of the S. F. A. adopted a resolution in favor of the I. W. W. This year it was moved and carried that the S.F.A. endorsement of I. W. W. preamble be withdrawn and Federation only declare for the broad principle of industrial unionism.

Tom Mann was chosen general organizer and a resolution was passed inviting Eugene V. Debs to make a tour of Australia. In addition a large number of measures were taken to insure active and united propaganda during the coming year.

The Bishop of London frankly admits that slum churches are good to persuade the people to starve to death quietly and with religious resignation.

SAMMY SMALLSOUL SEEING THINGS

(Continued from page one)

it would be difficult to conceive how he could, seeing that he died in 1884 ere the historical condition had ripened so that a general strike appeared necessary. The general strike as a live issue is of recent years, and was promulgated first by Anarchists.

Kantsky, who is one of "the old school leaders" said that conditions may arise when an extensive cessation of labor may easily have great political results." but he points out that the anarchists and French trade unionists use the word. To the latter the Political and especially the Parliamentary activity of the Proletariat, is to be supplemented by the strike and it is to become a means to throw the social order overboard. THAT IS FOOLISH."

Now let us take a part of the German Socialist Party's principles formulated curiously enough, just a little more than fifteen years ago 1891. Gompers dates the rise of German Trade Unionism at fifteen years since.

"The strugle of the working class against Capitalist exploitation, must of necessity be a political struggle. The working class can neither carry on their economic strugle nor develop their ecomomic organizations without political rights. They cannot effect the transfer of the means of production to the community without being first invested with Political power."

Plechanoff, another old school leader says: "Every class struggle is a political strugle. Whosoever repudiates the political strugle, by that very act gives up all part and lot in the class struggle." So much for the general strike. I could go on and fill column after column with quotations, showing that Socialists insist upon getting hold of the Governmental Big Stick by political action, and with that to retain their product, and not by refusing to labor.

Now for his other proposition. "The proletariat were to sink deeper and deeper into misery," Gompers denies that this had taken place, and asserts that Trade Unions have caused Capitalist machinery to turn out "better wages, better conditions—in a word better life than ever," and points to Germany as his proof. But in speaking of Belgium, which has a very much greater per centage of trades union members than Germany, he tells us that "poverty such as exists in Belgium and Holland can hardly be conceived by the average dweller in an American city." This speaks volumes. I need not quote any more, but will do so. Two girls earn each $1.60 per week and pay $1.00 per week for board each. "Their working hours are from eight in the morning till ten in the evening including Sundays. They were neat in appearance as they were obliged to be. They ate their breakfast at home and they were not allowed time to eat until they left the shop at ten in the evening. They took some bread with them and took a bite when they got a chance."

Peddlers' carts are drawn by dogs. "Not infrequently the dog is hitched up as one of a pair in a team, his mate being a bent and wrinkled woman * * * *The Belgian law, in its benevolence has taken recognition of the dog as a social factor. Before the dog can be hitched up he must have attained a certain height and weight, of course no such benevolent consideration protects the woman."

Some of the conditions which Sammy deplores exist right under his nose at home in Wahington, D. C., according to the report of a U. S. Commission which was debarred the use of the mail as being obscene.

Marx protests against being misunderstood, when he states that "the general tendency of Capitalist production is not to raise but to push the value of labor power (wages) more or less to its minimum limit. Such being the tendency of things in this system, is this saying that the working class ought to abandon their attempts at making the best of the occasional chances for their temporary betterment." If they did, they would be degraded to one level mass of broken wretches past salvation."

How near they are to that condition in Belgium may be gathered from the following by Gompers:

"Whole families are working for 70 cents a day. The huts as shown, were usually of dried earth, red or thatched roofs. One room without any floor but the bare soil, almost bare of any furniture whatsoever." This is a reproduction of the workers home at an exposition. The unions have done much to raise wages we are told, as will be shown in another letter.

In France, Gompers seems to have been roughly handled, but his pompous and lavish praise of his own little self leaves him little else to talk about. Asked why he had said nothing about the abolition of the wages system, he said he was not sure he wanted the wage system abolished. Of course he doesn't. $5,000 per year and free trips to Europe, with the added revenue of one dollar each for letters, is a soul satisfying consumation, particularly when that soul happens to be of the small, sordid, pretentious type of which Sammy's is an example par excellence.

This soul-smallness is evident in his own words in quoting, as "a leading and sober editorial," the following from Le Temps: "The trade union ought to be a part of the organism of society, not a ward machine directed against it. It ought to help in regulating the relations between the employer and employed."

In England he tells us "the deepest impressions made upon me come from its poverty* * *Everywhere is thrust before the traveller's eyes scenes of deplorable misery. If one takes a cab in any street in London a panting boy or man suddenly appears and goes through the form of profering his unsolicited service of closing or opening the cab door. Frequently there are so many of these boys and men that they bustle and hustle with each other as to who shall apparently go through the form of performing the service."

Sammy is not the only one who is impressed with England's poverty. During the recent Press Association Conference in London, an English reporter asked a Canadian editor what he thought of London's poverty-stricken streets. "Its Hell" replied the Canadian, and his companion from Australia could supply no better word." (Victoria Times Aug. 5th.)

And yet in spite of all this, this modern Pangloss asserts that the condition of the workers is getting better, and, with a trade union of the U. S. A. F. of L. type, would be the best of all possible conditions.

Where was the A. F. of L. in the Alabama Coal Strike, where money and organization combined, put up the most powerful front possible in any trade-union. Sammy was chasing around the country trying to get a lick of the spittle expectorated by the political leaders of that party which invoked the state machinery to force the miners back to work.

During the last Convention of the U. M. W. of A. when the tale of that strike was told and Gompers' attitude was commented upon, the blatant little ass sent a telegram to protest against coupling his name with the Alabama atrocities. Now he sails around Europe boasting about the conditions in America and the power of the American Trade Union movement.

And this last is something to boast about in good sooth. Cribbed in by laws, harassed by injunctions, harried and bullied by thugs and Pinkertons, its funds filched by the courts, its members shot and its property destroyed by the armed force of the state.

Capitalism rampant and raving, rides over labor without even due process of the law. And professor Pangloss Gompers looks on with smiles and to his unsophisticated European candides exclaims "Tis the best of all possible working conditions."

I sometimes wonder whether Gompers is a joke or a sore affliction. Whether he is a comedy or a deep deep tragedy; the Falstaff, or the Judas of the American Labor movement. Tis indeed a problem. However whichever it be he serves one useful purpose.

To those who attempt to read the signs of the times, he is, as it were, a safety valve. When he is on the cull pile, it will indicate that the American toilers have come into their own, are now conscious of their aim, aware of their historic mission and intent upon the fulfillment thereof.

Gompers does not represent the American toiler, but, having some fat jobs at his disposal, he dominates the convention, from which he is elected Therefore when that convention unseats him it will be a sign of hope to the already roused up millions of the world and an omen of evil to the Master class of America.

J. H.

Here and Now

By "LEEDS"

Did you notice the deficit for the month of August? Only two yearlies a day (not two hundred) for the month, extra,, would have just met expenses. This means sixty readers sending in only one each for the month. However this month is starting off well and if one hundred readers will send in at least one sub. each during the month in addition to the usual ones to the Clarion's regular hustlers, last month's deficit will be wiped out and this month will break even. It can be done, the question is will you do it?

* * *

There is no question but Bowser's answer to the petition for the dismissal of Magistrate Williams was the right and proper one. Bowser knows that resolutions from men who do not know enough to work a little bit of paper correctly on election day are hardly worth even considering. He also knows that when the workingmen of Vancouver (or elsewhere) realy mean business they will vote the Socialist ticket. Until then the interests for which Bowser, Williams and their kind stand have nothing to fear.

* * *

The following clipping from the Toronto Globe is worth considering. Says the Globe: 'The Labor Congress at Quebec will opose and condemn the passing wave of militarism. If the workers would vote as wisely in political affairs as they do in their conventions there would soon be an end of militarism in all countries."

* * *

The English branch of Local Toronto sends $10.0 for the Clarion Maintenance Fund, and Local Fernie $17.85.

* * *

Comrade A. E. Glennie, Ottawa, wants a rustler's sub book, and forwards a couple of subs. meanwhile.

* * *

Death by consumption has removed another Comrade from the ranks of the revolution trail blazers in the person of John A. Welsh of Local Cobalt. "He has fought the good fight" inasmuch as he tried to leave this old world a little better than he found it.

* * *

Three new subs from Comrade Alex Lyon, Oakville, Ont.

* * *

And Comrade Lorne Cunningham of Guelph digs up the necessary for his weekly bundle.

* * *

Comrade H. Collingwood, North Battleford, Sask. sends in a dollar for his own sub. and encloses a new one.

* * *

A bunch of seven investigators arrive per Comrade Ed. Fulcher, Brandon, Man., five of them from the town that lately honored Comrade O'Brien by putting him in jail.

* * *

And Comrade T. B. Legge, also arrives with a pair from Brandon, Man.

* * *

Three citizens of Nelson, B. C. will be given an opportunity of studying the real dope for a year, per Local No. 4.

* * *

Comrade R. A. Fillmore, Albert, Albert, Co., N. B., wants some Constitutions. He reports having held two good metings, one at Hillsboro, and one at Hopwell Cape. Things are coming our way over there in good shape, he says. That's the stuff.

* * *

Another pair to hand from Comrade Charley O'Brien, M. P. P., one from Edmonton, Alberta, and one from Bowden, Alta.

* * *

Before you can put Socialists in possession of the law making and law enforcing powers at Victoria, you must have your name on the voters' list.

* * *

Each of the following Comrades is responsible for a sub. this week:—R. B. Dow, Masset, B. C.; Jas. Garden, Standoff, Alta.; A. M. Campbell, Vancouver, B. C.; Cyril Rosoman, Mara, B. C.; Frank Phillips, Nelson, B. C.; J. H. E. Dalgleish, Vancouver, B. C.; Bob McLachlan, Vancouver, B. C.; B. Cripp, Vancouver, B. C.; Jack Place, Nanaimo, B. C.; W. H. Stebbings, Winnipeg, Man.; and Leeds.

* * *

The capitalist press do not seem to like strikes and what they call industrial unrest. They will be less pleased still when the workers stop striking and vote the Socialist ticket.

WE DON'T CARE A CUSS.

Robt. Bandlow, of Cleveland, O., has clasped hands with Rockefeller, the World's greatest criminal, Labor's greatest foe. What is the attitude of the Socialist press?

Fraternally,
A. A. COWLES.
Hot Springs, Ark.

If all the workingmen in Vancouver were to leave the city in the hands of the real estate boosters, and no more workers came to take their places, what would real estate be worth?

REFORM OR REVOLUTION

The question of adding immediate demands to our Platform seems to be agitating many of our Comrades, so a few words on the subject may be in keeping with the times.

First, What is Socialism? Socialism is a scientific theory of civil polity, that will secure for the working class the collective ownership of the means of wealth production.

Second. Socialists are persons who believe the above theory is right, and actively propagate it. Persons who do not believe in this theory, no matter what their other beliefs, are not Socialists.

Third. The reason why Socialists are organized as a political party is this: All ownership is through the government, and as we wish to obtain the ownership of the means of wealth production, we must overthrow the present class government and substitute an administration of things. This being a democratic country, the workers have a chance every four years of marking their approval or disapproval of class government. So we take the political field, not to satisfy our political ambitions, but to obtain the collective ownership that we desire.Were we not allowed this democratic method of stating our wishes, we should not have entered the political arena, but endeavored to obtain our desires by other methods.

Having taken the political field to obtain our desired end, it does not follow that we should stoop to the same practices as the old political parties, that merely have platforms to get elected on. Our object is not so much to get elected, but to make Socialists. We run candidates more for the purpose of educating the public up to our ideas, than for getting the candidate a job. We run candidates where we know we will not get elected, and in many cases where we know we will lose our deposit. We kno that an election lost (?) on a straight ticket will do more to bring about the transformation we seek than an election won (?) on a cater to every crank platform with collective ownership in the dim distant future at the bottom.

Our friends that are so eager to make our Party popular, are not Socialists, but political schemers, wishing to build up a large party with mushroom rapidity, as a means to the glorification of their particular selves at the expense of their party. On what do our schemer friends base their claim to a change in the Party's Platform? To make it easier for spineless working mules to join our Party. In other words, to make it unnecessary to be a Socialist to join the Socialist Party. If these men (?) that our friends are so eager to get as members will not join the Party now because it stands only for collective ownership, are they likely to stand for collective ownership after they have joined the Party?

Even as a political scheme, will it benefit the Party or the working class to add reforms to the Platform? They have reforms in the American platform, yet the working class in America are no better off and have no better labor legislation, nor as good as British Columbia, where our revolutionary party is strongest. We had a People's Political Association in Saskatchewan with a whole string of reforms; did we get them, and where is the P. P. A. now? We had a Labor (?) Party in Manitoba, even elected a man to the Dominion House (our string of reforms was far too long to be inserted here); where are our reforms and our party now? We had Patrons of Industry in Ontario, with another string of reforms; where are they now? We had Knights of Labor in the Eastern States, with an 8-hour agitation, 25 years ago (our Finnish Comrades speak of this); where are the Knights of Labor? And is the 8-hour day universal yet? We also have a Trades and Labor Congress in this country, with a reform platform and 150,000 members. Are we in any likelihood of getting those reforms, even with that enormous backing? I'll bet that, had we that number working for the transformation we advocate, all those reforms and many more, would have become law, and also the capitalists would be suffering from an unmentionable complaint.

There is only one thing sure about reform parties, and that is that they do not get reforms enacted. Past history proves that reform parties have not helped the working class, though they may have been the stepping stone to political "honors" for some of their members. If our friends have political aspirations, they had better go away back to the tall timber till they have found out that the S. P. of C. does not seek to raise up giants, but to elevate the race.

Our reformer friends also taunt us with our small number. Even if our numbers are small, it is better to have truth for a platform with a small following, than error and a large following. But are our numbers small comparatively? I claim they are not. Look at the States, with its ideal platform; very few Conservatives (when looking for office) would mind subscribing to it. With its large industrial centres, its enormous population, its large European immigration and other numerous advantages, can it show a better percentage of votes than we can, in the constituencies where we have had candidates? Not a bit of it; we with our 100 disadvantages to contend with, have them beat all ways, a clear proof that it is revolution and not reform that the working class wants.

We know that we cannot show the membership the European countries can. But would they have done better under the same conditions? I venture to say no. We have not been organized but a few years, so they have a long start on us. Another thing they have, perhaps the same population in 100 square miles as we have in the whole of Canada. We have hundreds of miles between towns, while there, whole countries are not much larger than our provinces. Look at the enormous expense we are put to for railroad fares, while a couple of dollars will take them from one end of their country to the other. Another thing we have not been trodden upon quite as much as the Continental workers have; it's been easier for a worker here to rise to the ranks of the exploiter. Had we been subject to the same despotic rule as the Continental workers, we would not have been conent with reforms, but would have precipitated the revolution, and dumped the parasites from off our backs for good.

No, the small party cry will not do; we have done well considering our disadvantages, and with the links of the chain ever increasing and distances between Locals getting smaller, and preaching pure revolution, the transformation is not so very far distant, and when we do get the majority, we will not compensate the present holders (not owners, vide Victor Berger) or legislate it back by taxation (vide Victor Grayson, M. P.), but just tell the capitalists to forget that they ever held it. (Why you must have been dreaming; society always was this way, and you can't change it.)

Our immediate demander friends (and I call them by that name as they do not like to be called reformers) are very fond of telling us that their position can be backed up by the theories of Marx and Engels. They say read your Communist Manifesto, and you will find reforms in it. We can reply, read your Communist Manifesto and you will find revolution in it.

They have chosen the Communist Manifesto for a battleground. So be it. Many of the reform planks that are on pages 45 and 46 of the Manifesto in force in some countries, with no practical benefit to the workers; those that are not in force, their friends do not ask for. Why not ask for the confiscation of all property of emigrants and rebels? Wouldn't that help the revolution some? (You bet.) Speaking of these revolutionary (?) measures, in the preface to the German edition of 1872, 24 years after the Manifesto was published, Marx and Engels say: "That passage would, in many respects, be very differently worded today. In view of the gigantic strides of modern industry since 1848 . . . . this programme has in some details become antiquated." In other words, that programme which may have been very advanced in 1848 was behind the times in 1872, and I guess its away back now, in the year 1909.

Our Finnish Comrades quote from page 44 the advice given "to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoise, to centralize the means of production in the hands of the proletariat." That is revolutionary enough to an intelligent reader. Marx and Engels do not mean "public ownership of public utilities" and class control of the government. But an administration of things, by the workers, for the workers. How we can have this till we have sufficient men in the legislative halls, I can't see, and when we have a majority there, we will take it by degrees or all at once, as seems most expedient. Not much reform about that, but real revolution when read right.

But why wait till page 44? Is there nothing before that? I think there is some good reading before we get that far. On page 5 of the preface by Engels he quotes Marx as saying: "The very events and vicissitudes of the struggle against Capital, the defeats even more than the victories, could not help bringing home to men's minds the insufficiency of their various favourite nostrums, and preparing the way for a more complete insight into the true conditions of working class emancipation." "Nostrums"—that word sounds to me very much like "reforms." We have reached the condition Marx predicted. "Reforms" we do not want. We want emancipation.

Our reformer friends prate very much about bettering the condition of the working class, before telling them about collective ownership (Socialism). What does the Manifesto say on the subject? On page 22 we have, "The modern working class . . . a class of labourers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labour increases capital. These laborers who must sell themselves piecemeal are a commodity, like every other article of commerce." Can any of our reformer friends tell me of a reform that can benefit the worker while leaving his labor power a commodity? The worker's commodity is, like fruit perishable. And the worker, like fruit, unsold, will go rotten; consequently the worker is forced to sell his commodity for what he can get, and owing to the competition for jobs, what he can get is food clothing and shelter in sufficient quantities so that he will be able to labor the next day and leave some one to labor when he is worn out.

On page 30 we see: "The proletariat the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air." Looks as though Marx and Engels thought a revolution necessary to benefit the worker. On page 31: "The modern laborer, . . . instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of nis own class." Evidently Marx and Engels knew what was wrong with the present society, and that the best thing to do is to end it, and not mend it. On the bottom of the same page, we have: "Society can no longer live under this bourgeoise; in other words, its existence is no longer compatible with society." If Marx and Engels could see this 61 years ago, I think its time that we saw it, and spent our time in working for the revolution.

Our reformer friends call the additional planks that they want "Immediate Demands." By putting up certain planks as immediate relegates the remainder to future demands. Does the Manifesto relegate working class control and collective ownership to the future? Let it speak for itself. On page 33 we have: "The immediate aim of the Communists is the . . . formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeoise supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat. The theoretical conclusions of the Communists are in no way based on ideas or principles that have been invented, or discovered, by this, or that would be **universal reformer.**" Marx and Engels could not have stated the revolutionary Socialists' position much better if they had been members of the S. P. of C.

Again on page 36, Marx and Engels say: "All that we want to do away with is the miserable character of this appropriation, under which the laborer lives merely to increase capital, and is allowed to live only in so far as the interest of the ruling class requires it." What reform will do away with this? Nothing but the abolition of the ruling class, and that wouldn't be a reform, but a revolution.

Again Marx and Engels support the claim of the S. P. of C., "that all reforms tend to perpetuate the present form of society." On page 56 we have the following: "A part of the bourgeoise is desirous of redressing social grievances in order to secure the continued existence of bourgeoise society. To this section belong . . **improvers of the condition of the working class, . . . hole and corner reformers of every kind.**" These are Marx' and Engels' pet names for immediate demanders.

I think if our reform friends were to study their Manifesto they would soon give up the idea of reforming society, or of bettering working class conditions under the present system, would work for the transformation as speedily as possible of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into the collective property of the working class.

Some of our Comrades are so taken up with immediate demands that they have no time to study Socialism, and in consequence come out with some queer sayings. One told me (for my enlightenment) that the bickerings of a bunch of commodity peddlers and a bunch of commodity buyers (commonly known as union men and employers) were class struggles. Also that the worker had a class struggle with the store-keeper when he bought a pair of pants. Needless to say, since my enlightenment, I feel myself somebody.

Say, but isn't it time we had an anti-Socialist Union in this country? Wouldn't such immediate demanders be E. Z. Marks for them! Wouldn't they smack their lips and say how nice it was to chew him up, how different to that revolutionist we tried to worry, but didn't know how to start at. That's what we want alright and I make a motion right here that instead of sending money to the I. S. B., that we send over for the Anti-Socialist Union. Why, since the A.-S. U. started up in England, even the workers over there are getting revolutionary. The immediate demanders have got theirs coming and they will get it right in the neck. I gently pointed out to my erring Comrade that on page 27 of the Communist Manifesto it says: "But every class struggle is a political struggle." Also that the S. P. of C. teaches that the class struggle is not a struggle between buyers and sellers of a commodity called labor power, but between slaves and their masters. Between those who produce wealth, and those who own the means of production. The struggle of a class, with a class, for political supremacy, for the control of the means of life.

Another immediate demander told me that we were always calling the workers slaves. He agreed with me that they were slaves, but we should not call them so. No doubt they would be more likely to vote our way if we told them they were intelligent, etc., etc., as per old party tactics. But we are not looking for political honors, so we get up and tell them they are unintelligent, spineless, mules, with hardly the sense to kick in the right direction. Yes, I guess they are slaves alright. Even the Communist Manifesto, page 31, said 61 years ago that the worker was a slave, printed it in English too; how unkind Marx and Engels must have been; they couldn't have been looking for votes. Perhaps our immediate demanders will one day wake up, quit talking 8-hour and other reforms, and read Marx, Engels and other writers that they claim champion their cause.

I would like to take up some of the reform planks, but this is getting lengthy, so will content myself with one or two. The 8-hour day I am absolutely opposed to, as I think eight hours far too long for a day's work. Freedom of press, speech, and assemblage, we have, when we use it in the interests of our masters; they granted it to us; and we have no right to be ungrateful, and use it against them. When we get sufficiently strong in the legislatures to take it for ourselves, we will be able to take everything. So, what's the use?

"Free administration of justice." What a hell of a plank in a working class platform! Wasn't the writer of that plank class conscious? You bet. Free administration of justice, under class government, wouldn't that jar you? Wonder where those immediate demanders learn their theories of government? Government! Somebody to govern and somebody governed. A master class and a subject class. The sole function of governments is to retain for the ruling class the ownership of the means of life. "Free administration of justice." Oh, hell!

What's the use? I don't think the workers of this counry, let alone the members of the S. P. of C., will stand for such planks to be added to our Platform. No, my immediate demander friends; we want emancipation, treating the slave kindly won't give us that. Hurrah for the revolution, and to hell with reform!

EDMUND FULCHER.

JOTTINGS FROM A SENTIMENTAL LIST.

It was rather a funny sight to observe the business men getting down on their knees (metaphorically speaking) to Lord Strathcona on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg. Probably it is just as well that they should have a chance now and again to throw off a little hypocritical gush, especially when that personage happens to have been successful at that game of robbery called business. Strathcona has been a successful man not because he ever did anything useful of any consequence. "Built the Canadian Pacific Railway, did you say?" Well! I guess not. He would be very foolish indeed if he had done a stroke of work building the C. P. R. The working class are not only thankful to him for the privilege of working on the road but give him credit for the building of it. I assure you, he's not guilty. He recognizes that OWNERSHIP not SERVICE is the standard of sucess, hence let us bend the knee to the most successful man in Canada.

* * *

Another example of JUSTICE has just been ended in the hanging of Pidhoney. After medical authorities had declared the man insane, the department at Ottawa decided that society must have revenge, accordingly the poor wretch was hitched up by the neck something after the fashion that the butchers use to hoist cattle. If men must be put out of business for the protection of society, surely there are many ways less revolting than neck breaking. The choicest part of the affair was handled by a Servant of God. A Catholic priest put him into a state of religious hypnotism so that he confessed to the crime, and although the man refused to have anything to do with the priest after that, he was persistently followed right to the gallows, and almost forced to kiss the cross. And then they tell us that the church made civilization possible. I am very glad that someone or something will take the responsibility, for it needs a sponsor more today that ever, and needst it bad.

W. H. S. in the Voice.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE ON SOCIALISM.

A copy of the above has been forwarded to this office. As it gives an alphabetical index to about all that has been written on Socialism in the monthly and quarterly periodicals; it would be invaluable to those burrowing in that field. It may be obtained of Edward Silvin, Box 93, Santa Barbara, California.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READ
COTTON'S WEEKLY
50c per year
Two for a dollar
SPECIALLY FINE FOR PROPAGANDA WORK.
Six months 25c.
Published at Cowansville, P.Q.

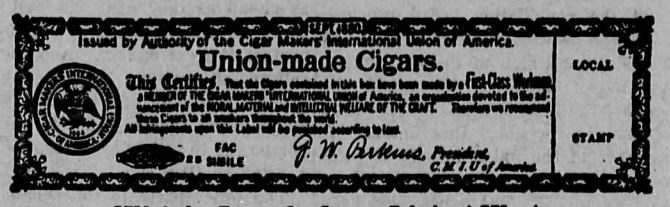
IF YOU HAVE
UKRAINIAN
neighbors, send for a bundle of
"Robutchyj Narod"
the organ of the Ukrainian comrades in Canada.
50 cents a year
135 Stephen St. Winnipeg, Man.

The works of Spencer, Ingersoll, Huxley, Darwin, Blatchford, Paine, Haeckel, Laing and other great writers. By mail for 25 and 50 cents. Send for catalogue to
The People's Book Store
142 Cordova St. W.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

THE S. P. OF C. BUTTON.
Price, each 50c
To Locals five for $2.00. Apply to your Provincial Secretary.

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

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label


Vancouver Local 357. 556

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.