

ANYTHING FOR ANYBODY

(Disrespectfully submitted as a draft of the platform and preamble for the newly awakened "Social Democracy" in Canada.)

This way! Ladies and gentlemen! This way! We have here things you have read about, talked about, but seldom seen. The great free exhibition of freaks, fancies and foibles such as no other party on the earth can boast of will take place immediately after the parade upon the show grounds. Those wishing reserved seats should at once apply to the board of directors which includes such celebrities as Bill Rest-ill (hellfreezes over), the World's champion rehasher of Marxian economics; Mitt Stilson the only original mendicant friar extant, and K. Ringston, whom you all know as a man of the people having raised himself by his galluses from the position of a "dirty-faced coal miner" to membership in the Ancient and Most Holy Order of Fabians.

Any person who is not perfectly satisfied that this is the grandest, greatest and most inspiring exhibition on earth may call at the box office on his (or her) way out and receive, free of charge, a copy of our famous recipe "The Canadian Socialist Party and the Social Democracy." Warranted to cure the most stubborn case of impossibility with one application.

General Demands.

1. First, my fellow-workers, I would ask you to lend ear while I expatiate upon the beauties of public works! Think of the glorious future that stretches out before our mind's eye as part of the glorious empire (cheese it, boys!) Upon which the sun never sets! Think of the glory that will be ours when we have completed the Georgian Bay-North Pole Canal and the St. Lawrence-Squedunk railway, to say nothing of the monorail line to Mars! I repeat, fellow workers, this way to the great family theatre of quacks, fakirs, and general utility vaudeville artists of the genus down-and-out!

2. A Department of Labor! (Assure, Mc. King's got one now, but we'll make another one. Ain't we out to give employment?) You can't get too much of a good thing. Hooroo for the new Labor Minister!

3. And last but not least, we have the abolition of the Senate. Think of it, men and brethren, think of it! We free-born British objects allow a bunch of pussy old dubs to block the work of our great commoners! Never! Never, say we! 'Tis enough to make the shades of the builders of our national greatness turn in their graves! Out with them, say we, and let them rest the remainder of their lives on a good fat pension! Abolish them, fellows, demolish them, hangolish them or any old thing! Down with the Senate! Death to the Senate! Whoop-la! this way! this way to see the ass out-classed and the "honest Canadian worker" disgrace his ancestor of Balaam's time!

Industrial Demands.

a. Keep your eyes on the curtain, boys! Buy your tickets and pass to the inside! Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to call your attention to our drawing card—the eight-hour day. Imagine if you can a greater philanthropic undertaking than this! Consider the stupendous task! First, we must convince the hard-headed business man that he will make more profit than ever before by adopting this splendid charitable institution. We must also persuade the horny-handed sons of toil that they will not be detracting from the eternal "dignity of honest labor" by accepting this concession. In addition to this tremendous stride towards the millenium we also demand (b) the absolute abolition of child labor under 2-1-2 years of age and (c) measures to prevent over-eating on the part of unemployed workmen. Hooray, here's where you get it to suit all hands and the cook!

Political Demands.

5. Keep your eyes on the blackboard, boys! Our next number is a hell-cracker. Woman Suffrage! What an inspiring theme! the dream of poets and philosophers since time began! How we have all dreamed of the day when woman would descend from her pedestals and take part in the more

prosaic things of life! When she would scrap with hubby over the relative merits of the two or more labor thieves who were running for office.

6. The immediate substitution of Toronto or Port Arthur for Ottawa as the seat of the National Government.

(Footnote—Other planks will be added as the need for them becomes apparent.)

N. B.—We also demand that all leases and franchises granted in the future be dated to expire June 11th, 2463 A. D. at which time we expect to establish the Brotherhood of Man.

ROSCOE A. FILLMORE,

CHARLEY'S GRAFT.

Comrades:— During the five months since I gave that short report of my trip through Manitoba and Saskatchewan, I have been very busy in Alberta, except for two trips to Fernie, B. C., and Battleford, Sask. I did not keep count so do not know how many meetings, anyhow all I could attend to. As well there are pressing invitations from Comrades in various parts that I cannot accept until after the Legislative Assembly adjourns.

The large attendance and close attention at most of the meetings was very encouraging. What comrade Pease said in the Clarion of November 13th, is true of most parts where I have been. It is not so very easy to organize and carry on meetings where slaves live two or more miles apart, which would average five or more miles to go to attend meetings. But some of them are doing it. That is because they are students of economics. I know comrade slaves in mining and other centers where all are within a few hundred yards of a meeting place, that offer cheap excuses for not having a Local, or, if there is a Local, for not attending the meetings, or paying dues, or studying economics. In the presence of these prairie comrades they would look and soon be made to feel like petty reformers.

Many of the comrades are from parts where the temper of the movement is very mild as compared with the S. P. of C., so I have been paving the way that Comrade Gribble may do the organizing.

My expenses, of which I am sending a detailed account to the Alberta Executive, were as follows:

Hotels	.....\$141.95
Transportation	.....27.10
Hall rents	.....15.00
Incidentals	.....20.50
Total	.....\$204.55

The receipts are as follows:

Canmore	.....\$ 4.00
Vegerville	.....2.75
Laughhead	.....1.50
Sedgewick	.....6.00
Millet	.....4.00
Lethbridge	.....15.35
Stirling	.....4.35
P. O. Laughlin	.....15.00
Edmonton	.....15.00
Lethbridge	.....5.05
Fernie	.....10.00
North Battleford	.....8.00
Kitscoty	.....4.25
Total	.....\$80.85

This does not include several places where the collections just cover expenses or come so near it that the Local comrade or comrade made up the difference. Where I spoke under the auspices of Locals, they handled the collections, so are not included in this report.

I did not take any collections in the Rocky Mountain district, as they were yet suffering from the effects of the strike, except \$4.00 that the Canmore comrades urged me to take. While with comrade Haywood the collections went to cover his expenses. During the Olds campaign the collections, which were small, went to pay the fine for putting our candidate's name on the official ballot, as well as about \$35.00 collections.

At my meetings outside of the Olds riding I sold some literature and Party buttons. The moneys I received from the Dominion and Provincial Executive have been published in the Clarion.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

PRISON REFORM.

Now what in the name of all that is unholy are we going to have sprung on us next? Reform itself is not bad enough apparently. We must have "prison reform." What in Pentonville has the working class to do with that?

True it is mostly our class that goes to jail. But do we need better jails to go to?

"Yes, as our ultimate aim we favor the abolition of the capitalist system, but, while we are a minority party in the state, we immediately demand, in the name of the working class, that they be furnished better jail accommodation." Would sound fine?

For our part, we don't see much to choose between jail and a job, in most cases, and when it comes to no job, well, you do eat in jail.

"Our whole prison system is, medieval" (Jack London, if you please.) We can almost excuse "our country," but, great Jehovah! "our prisons!" What will we be laying claim to next. And "shamefully medieval!" Why, Jack, we thought it was damnably up-to-date. There's money in it.

Fancy expecting a "humane" prison system from a government, and a capitalist government at that.

What reason is there for reforming it? Because it's bad? Potent reason! Is it bad for the capitalist class? No? Then it won't be reformed. Yes? Then thank heaven for it.

It is certainly tough on criminals or any one else convicted of crime, innocent or guilty, but that is exactly what it is here for. The theory of punishment is to make it so hot for you that the other fellow won't go fooling with property. And the worse it's reputation for making it hot for criminals the better the results.

Oh, Justice? We had forgotten about that. By the way, what is Justice, anyhow? We don't know. We note her statue is blindfolded, presumably, that her conscience may not afflict her. When we go to jail we expect to get justice, and get it rubbed into us all we can be made to stand for. And we sincerely hope to deserve it.

It looks to us as though the only way to reform the prison system is to make it more efficient, and the Lord preserve us from that.

Property, property, property. That's the trouble. Abolish property, and you will depopulate the jails, cure the social evil, down the grafters, smash the trusts, and not the least, exterminate the reformers. Don't abolish property, and you will do nothing.

AUDITOR'S REPORTS.

(Dominion Executive.)

Receipts for half year ending	
December 31st	.....\$1007.45
Expenditures	.....670.25
Balance	.....\$ 337.20
Balance from June Audit	.....185.30
Bal. on hand Dec. 31st, '09	.....\$ 522.50
Audited and found correct Jan. 8th, 1910.	

B. C. Provincial Executive.

Receipts for half year ending	
Dec. 31st	.....\$604.05
Expenditure	.....595.95
Balance	.....\$ 8.10
Bal. from June Audit	.....70.45

Bal. on hand Dec. 31, '09.	.....\$ 78.55
Audited and found correct Jan. 8th, 1910.	

Western Clarion half-yearly statement ending Dec 31st, 1909.

Subscriptions	.....\$1094.65
Cards	.....169.00
Advs	.....108.50
Deficit	.....46.55
Total	.....\$1418.70
Printing	.....\$1315.00
Postage and Mailing	.....97.20
Sundries (Cuts, Tickets, Etc.)	.....6.50

Total Expenditure	.....\$1418.70
Audited and found correct Jan 8th, 1910.	

P. GARVIE,
J. A. PETERSON,
Auditing Committee.

CLASS CONSCIOUS COMMENT

"Put not your trust in leaders" is the needed lesson to be learned from the apostasy of Robert Blatchford. It is the old story of gaining the confidence of a large constituency of the working class and then betraying them to the enemy—a treachery infinitely worse in the case of Blatchford than that of John Burns or Ralph Smith. In any community where the Socialist Party is well-organized and thoroughly grounded in the principles of Socialism, the recreancy of any one man, no matter how prominent, can do but little harm—because he can only sell himself and the party buying him and his supposed influence will find itself badly gold-bricked. But it is otherwise in England, where no doubt Blatchford's defection will be followed by that of many weak-kneed half-baked Socialists still under the influence of the tradition of leadership. The only safe rule is to put absolute trust in no man—no matter how apparently sincere and devoted. Put your faith in principles—never in men.

Blatchford as a materialist of course disbelieves in the existence of hell. But the utter inadequacy of any earthly punishment that could be inflicted for his black treachery is a strong argument to the contrary. Utterly detestable as are both Jingoism and Protectionism, I am rather inclined to believe that a decided victory for the Tories in England would do more to advance the cause of progress and ultimately that of Socialism than a Liberal triumph. For one thing, the re-establishment of Protection in Britain would do more to kill Canadian Imperialism than any other policy that could be devised. Our Jingo who are naturally a very stupid lot and can see no further than the ends of their noses, are shouting for the House of Lords and Tariff Reform, because the fools really think that the British Protectionists, while putting up a high tariff wall against the foreigner, will give a preference letting in Canadian wheat and other produce duty free, just as a tribute to Cana-

dian loyalty. Oh, but they must think that Johnny Bull is an easy mark! He don't trade any solid commercial advantages for hot air and hypocritical professions of loyalty, not if he knows it! Should Protection carry, it means taxation on every article that Canada sends to England, or else if any preference is granted, it will have to work both ways and admit the manufactures of Birmingham and Manchester on such terms as to compete freely with Canadian manufactures. How will that catch the tariff-fattened hogs of Toronto and Montreal? Either way the greedy Canadian capitalists will get such a slap in the face from the old step-mother as will stagger them. After two or three years of Protection in England with a series of sharp deals and bickerings over preference, and vain attempts to secure the best of a tariff bargain, Canadian Jingos will be about as scarce as hen's teeth, and frothy loyalty vaporings and talk about Dreadnought contributions will be heard no longer.

Anyway British workmen would know more and be in a better frame of mind to listen to the teachings of Socialism after a few years of Protection. He has had his experience of Free Trade and knows how little that has done for him or can do for him. As he appears incapable of learning from the experience of the American, the German and other protected and exploited nationalities, a dose of protection at home may convince him how utterly useless are all these quack nostrums which leave the capitalist system untouched. In the present state of workingclass opinion and organization—rather disorganization—no immediate change for the better is to be anticipated whatever the result. The first thing the workingclass has to learn is to avoid being stampeded by any kind of cry whether partisan or patriotic, and until they become self-centered and class-conscious, looking to no party or leader, there is no salvation for them.

NEWS FROM OVERSEAS

Comrade:

You asked me to write you my impressions of this country. I do so, although I cannot but say it is a task that does not give me much pleasure. Who could take pleasure in writing about that which hurts one?

On my arrival at Liverpool I felt the contrast between it and Vancouver very strongly and thought that if Liverpool is a model of a city that Vancouver is aiming to become in the future, it would be better for all concerned if an earthquake would swallow up the whole thing, skyscrapers and all.

On landing, there were many small boys running about without shoes or stockings. At every corner stood a group of unemployed with the stamp of hunger on their faces. Many of them, I believe, had sunk to the depth of what is termed by our witty politicians as unemployable.

There is a general election shortly and the game of mud slinging is much in evidence. The funny part is that they are calling each other Socialists. And, by the way, the working men of Great Britain have contributed 150,000 shillings to fight Socialism.

I find the average wage in this country below the cost of living. So you may take it as a fact that the average man and his family are only existing, and his existence is not rendered very attractive either. With such a crowd of bums out of a job to look at, he is wearing a worried look and is expecting daily to join their ranks. But let there be a smoking concert and a little free beer and hear him sing "Britons never will be Slaves" and shout for more Dreadnoughts to defend "his" country.

There are old men of thirty years of age bent with toil. What are they promised by the politicians? Why WORK! And that is all they know of their want as yet

The whole pack of capitalistic journalism are or have been, in full cry after Dr. Cook, the alleged discoverer of the North Pole, because he has failed to make good as regards his proofs.

No doubt he is a fraud and fakir—there are quite a number of such, but I really fail to see any grounds for the bitterness with which he is being hounded. It is said that he made \$100,000 by deluding the public by his interviews, lectures, etc. No doubt this was reprehensible, but Dr. Cook's ill-gotten hundred thousand probably represents a good deal less injustice, cruelty, meanness and hardship inflicted on others than does the average hundred thousand acquired in the ordinary commercial way by the self-made man or merchant prince. There is no blood or sweat of exploited workers upon it. It is a fair presumption that nobody went dinnerless or ragged to pay for tickets to Dr. Cook's lectures or contribute otherwise to his revenues. On the whole Cook, even allowing his claims as a discoverer to be purely fictitious, is a better man than nine-tenths of the political and financial little tin gods which his detractors bow down to and worship.

King Edward "the Peacemaker" seems to have fallen down on his job. These repeated war scares and lavish expenditures on Dreadnoughts are a sufficient commentary on the funkiness, which hails the hobnobbing and mutual beslobbering of kings and emperors as a guarantee of international harmony. Royalty-worshippers will have to find some other excuse than Edward's imaginary "diplomatic tact."

Poverty is the punishment justly endured by the wage-earners for the crime of permitting capitalism to exist.

"To find a gathering in which the political opponents of Sir Wilfrid Laurier formed a large element, applauding almost every sentence that fell from his lips, was a gratifying evidence of the wholesomeness and sweetness of our public life."—Globe

Evidence rather of the utter want of principle and sincerity on the part of two gangs of grafters, who are always ready to sink their alleged differences, to uphold the power of capitalism to rob the workers.

PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

When Socialism comes, as come it will, it will be enforced by the newer countries, Canada, the United States and Australia. In the newer countries a taste of life is allowed and when they have tasted they cry for more. But here tradition and prejudice are strong, and the workers never get a taste of freedom. They have not got the right to starve, for the down and out bums are allowed just enough bread to keep them alive and are kept on the move from parish to parish.

But Comrade this is a Christian country and it is God's Will, so be content and leave it to him and when at last we join the majority, you and I will have a harp, or if you are extra patient, a big trumpet.

Hoping the "Old Man" is still on the warpath and that many Socialists came into being during the late election in B. C., I will conclude with a word to the Englishman in Canada, who is proud of being a British Object.

In Canada you have a vote, use it; in England you have not, without you are a householder. In Canada the issue is plain, you are next door to the capitalist; here there are so many bugs and parasites that it is hard to see him. Item, keep the parasites down if you can. We are very friendly here, the have's and havenot's. Don't get fooled when you are always on the losing side. Play the game by sliding with those who are out in your interest; who are interested in your welfare.

Why, take it from one who knows, the Socialist Party of Canada is out and out the straightest party in the field to-day for the working class. But it is up to the workmen themselves as Jim Hawthornthwaite and the "Old Man" cannot do it all. Don't allow your self to be sidetracked, steer straight for Socialism. You'll get there, then.

Fraternally Yours,
G. MITCHELL.

WHERE WE ARE ROBBED.

Comrade Editor:

After following the articles of Mr. Untermann and the answers by different comrades, I would like to butt into this controversy myself. I think the space given to these arguments in the Clarion could be used to better advantage, because the writers have waded out into waters too deep for the ordinary wage-slave to follow. I think that if we were shown in a simple way that everything we buy is worth to us several times the price we pay for each article, the uneducated slaves would be able to say:

For instance, I can buy a lamp or plane for a few cents, which I could not possibly make myself by hand labor for several times the amount. The same applies to everything we slaves consume. On the other hand 50 cents or a dollar seems a lot of money to us to pay for a lamp or a plane when taken out of a small wage.

We must necessarily look for the robbery not at the point of consumption because everything is very cheap when we go into comparisons, but at the point of production where our labor-power is sold for about 1-5 of its value as compared with the prices of consumption. If labor was to receive the full value, capitalism would be no more.

Now, with regard to "Dreadnoughts on Toast," which we read about in this issue, I say let the capitalist class go ahead building them, it will be all the better for some slaves. It will provide them with a job, which is so necessary to them. I cannot see how anyone can prove that the workers are footing the bills; true, incidentally, labor produces all wealth, but under the capitalist system that labor-power is sold before any wealth is created, and the price paid on an average is the amount necessary to reproduce more, so it follows that the building or making of anything which is not necessary to maintain life is paid for out of the 4-5 of wealth which labor creates but does not receive.

Yours in the scrap,
C. W. SPRINGFORD.
Kitscoty, Alta.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1910

THE MACHINE.

This is the machine age and the universe resolves itself into a limitless, dazzling panorama of machinery, moving, true, even, unswerving, mechanical, towards the end of its phase, the completion of its cycle.

In the age of the hand tool, production was, more or less, individual, personal; with play for the expression of individuality and personality in the product. Skill and cunning of hand and brain were prominent factors. The product was the producer's handiwork. He could say, "I made it." "Thus and thus will I make the next." He was an entity apart. He did, or seemed to do, as he thought.

And as he did, so he thought. His universe was like unto himself, unrelated, this to that, or to the other. It was created. A product like his product. The mighty product of an all mighty producer. Created by him according to his design and will. By him maintained and given motion and motive. Its parts not inter-dependent but harmonized. Having a definite beginning, a purpose, and a finite end.

But this is the machine age. The Tool is greater than the man. No longer he wields it. He is its attendant. He, and a score by his side, with whom he is one and indivisible, or else nothing. With them he must keep step, they with him, all of them with the machine, it with a factory full of machines, they with the world factory. Factories, machines and men, but the component, inter-dependent, inseparable parts of a machine.

The workman's labor has lost all its individuality, it is social labor. The product that passes out of his hands is not his handiwork, but that of a million such as he. In the machine, in the tools, in the factory, in the power, in the material, is concealed the labor of mortals he knows nothing of. Labor comes from over sea and land, he knows not whence, to mingle in the product with his labor and to pass on, he knows not whither.

He himself has ceased to be a man. He is a machine converting food, clothing, etc., into physical energy. "Giving off" physical energy into the great machine. Man grinding products into bone and brawn, the machine grinding bone and brawn into products. For that and for that alone he exists, like the machine, and like the machine, when he is worn out he is cast on the scrap heap.

And as he does so he thinks. His universe becomes mechanical, ordered, inter-related. Its parts, not merely in harmony one with another, but all dependent upon one another. Not created out of nothing, but grown up, passing mechanically from form to form, as the product that passes through his hands. The mighty product of illimitable co-ordinate agencies; running true to a hair; its every motion pre-determined and precise.

Slow, sure and certain the giant machine moves on. Compelling the toiler to arduous and more arduous toil. Impelling the master to exploit him closely and more closely. Dictating the oppression and exactions of the one, and the revolt of the other. Dictating our very prophecies and their opposition to it. Dictating our very errors and false notions, merely to make the true course more clear. Resistlessly impelling us forward to the end of the cycle, to the Great Overturn when Man shall master the Machine.

WAGES AND PRICES.

A correspondent from Reelcliffe, Sask., wherever that is, being possessed of a mental affliction not uncommon at the present time, takes exception to the statement that a general rise in wages would be counter-balanced by a consequent rise in prices, and cites Marx and E. T. K. against the point. Well, Marx is dead,

but E. T. K. seems amused that such a proposition should be fathered upon him.

Our correspondent is by no means alone in this, for the statement in question, if correct, knocks the bottom out of any plan to attempt to raise the real wage generally by means of any form of unionism. Deplorable as that may be, we believe it can be shown to be true.

To start with, we are prepared to admit, provisionally, that an increase of wages to the laborer means a decrease of profits for the capitalist. But even this does not necessarily mean that those laborers profit by the loss of their employer. For it is, generally speaking, the rule that laborers never consume only the commodities they themselves produce, and often do not consume those particular commodities at all, but other commodities in whose production they are not engaged. So that to benefit, in their real wage (the commodities they purchase), by the rise in their money wage, it would be essential that the prices of commodities they purchase should not rise. But will they not rise? The increase in their money wage would, for the time being, increase their purchasing power, and would, if the rise be sufficiently general to be worthy of consideration, increase the demand for those commodities and thereby give their prices an immediate impulse upwards, just to the extent of the laborers' increased purchasing power, and so exactly offset the rise in their wages.

It may be contended that the laborers would not necessarily expend at any rate all their increase in the purchase of the necessities of life. The result would, however, be the same, though indirectly attained. For the increased demand would accrue to the benefit of those having the luxuries to sell, whose increased purchasing power would eventually find its way into the market for necessities.

Not only would, generally speaking, the laborers fail of reaping material benefit from the rise in their money wage, but eventually they would be robbed even of the consolation of knowing that anyhow the boss was getting less profit out of them. For, eventually, a share of the "prosperity" consequent upon the increased demand would find its way round to their capitalist and raise the price of his commodities.

Furthermore, we grant, or rather insist, that it is the market that governs prices and not the will of the capitalist, and that the capitalist cannot, without loss, raise his prices beyond what the "traffic will bear." For the reason that, to successfully do so, would be to reap an increase over the average rate of profit, and, therefore, to attract other capital into competition and thus have the price driven down again below the original.

But where there has been a general rise in wages in any particular industry, there would be a reduction of profit below the average rate of profit, and a rise in prices to bring the profit up to the average would be, not only possible, but inevitable.

So, whichever way you take it, a general rise in prices would be consequent upon a general rise in wages. In actual practice, however, it is the converse that is the usual case. Rises in wages follow rises in prices, and do not succeed in following very close behind either.

MONOPOLY.

One of the strongest evidences of the "daily facts" which Mr. Unter-mann advances in support of the secondary exploitation theory is the fact of monopoly.

Mr. Unter-mann is also very much troubled about tariffs and taxation; most reformers are, but in this letter we will look into the evidence of monopoly.

Mr. Unter-mann starts with the proposition that "Marx's capital" refers as a whole to a stage of capitalism in which competition has free and un-hampered play room for its movements." But in a later stage "the law of value instead of finding free expression through antagonistic fluctuations, finds itself hampered by a force which screws prices higher and higher away from the actual value of commodities. This force is monopoly."

"The rising of prices above value is practically the ruling tendency in all fields controlled by monopoly." Mr. U. says further that Marx has pointed out that monopolies are "one of the principal means of preventing a fall in the average rate of profits."

He assumes from this that in order to keep the average rate of profits from falling, the monopolists are selling their products for more than their value; and by selling them for more than their value, the workers are exploited as consumers. I contend that this is an error. Marx does not say that monopolies are created for the purpose of exploiting labor, either as producers or as consumers, or for the purpose of selling their products above their value.

The question here is: Are the monopolists selling their products for more

than their value? Is it true, as Mr. U. says: "To sell above value becomes more and more the rule under monopoly?"

Monopolists are certainly selling their products for more than the actual value of the labor-time consumed in their production; but they cannot as a rule sell them for more than their social labor-value. Some monopolists may sell their products above their social value, but all cannot. There must be some others who are selling theirs below value, and some others at value. There must be therefore less demand for the high priced products, which would result in a corresponding decrease in profits.

Marx may infer that the monopolists sell their products as a rule above the value as determined by their particular group of workers. But no monopoly today produces or controls the whole social supply of any particular commodity, and for that reason no monopoly determines the value of any commodity. They may sell their products for more than the actual value of the labor-power embodied in them, but their object is not to sell them for more than their social value.

The object of monopoly is: (1) To get control of the greatest possible portion of the social supply of a particular commodity; (2) through a control of the supply they can so adjust the price will at all times correspond to value; (3) to reduce to the lowest possible limit the necessary labor-value of their products. No monopolist will, or even attempts to sell his products at a price above its social value, because it would result in a decrease in the demand, and, hence, a decrease in profits.

The Standard Oil Company, for instance, produces about 60 per cent. of the total supply of coal oil in the U. S.—enough, of course, to control the price of that commodity. The company may control the supply, but it has no control of the demand, and never can have while there are substitutes for coal oil.

Having command of the supply of oil to meet all possible demands in the U. S., the company can adjust the supply to the demand in such a way that the price of oil will be kept on a level with its value.

The way the Standard Oil adjusts the supply to the demand is something like this: In the company's office sits an engineer, who has before him two indicators, which he watches closely—a demand indicator, and a price indicator. Should the demand indicator show a declining demand for oil at a certain price, other conditions remaining the same, it shows that the price of oil is above its value. This will result in a corresponding decrease in profits, because the consumers are economizing in the use of oil, and perhaps using a substitute. To counteract this tendency, the engineer puts the price down a notch. The demand will return then to its former level. If the demand shows an upward tendency at a certain price, other conditions same, it shows that the price of oil is below its level. The engineer, therefore, puts up the price a notch. The object is to as nearly as possible maintain prices on a level with value. It is at that point where the monopolist gets in the long run his greatest profits.

The "Independent" producers of oil cannot singly or collectively determine prices, because they only produce a minor portion of the supply; their output being limited, and their costs being in most cases above the average, all they can do is to follow the prices as set by the Standard Oil Company. This is their best policy, because the Standard Oil can adjust prices to value better than they can do so for themselves.

The Standard Oil does not determine prices, only indirectly. The company controls the supply end, and society the demand end. And when supply and demand are balanced properly, price is on a level with value.

The surplus-value exploited from the workers by the Standard Oil Company is the difference between the necessary labor-value of oil—which is much below the average—and the social labor-value of oil. But that is not the only source from which the company gets its income of surplus-value. The company exploits surplus-value from the weaker monopolies also; and from trusts, and from railways, and transportation companies, land owners and independent capitalists, banking institutions, and governments, and from many other sources whose products and services are required in the production of oil.

Mr. Unter-mann says that although monopolies "cannot over-ride the law of value," they "may have more freedom to evade it for a shorter or longer period." They certainly have more freedom to evade the law of value if they choose to do so, but they do not choose to do so, because a reduction of profits would result. Their object is not to evade value, but to conform prices to value. No monopolist can over-ride the law of value, or even modify it except by first modifying the cost of reproducing social labor-power. Marx's law of value operates today just as it ever did under capitalism. Competition is still the rule,

and competing monopolists cannot over-ride, or evade, or modify the law of value. Their object is simply to conform prices to value.

Mr. Unter-mann again says that "Marx has demonstrated in the third volume of 'Capital' that the individual capitalists rarely ever sold their products at the actual labor-value. So long as competition regulates the fluctuations of prices around value, commodities are almost never sold at their real labor-values." It is quite true that the individual capitalists in the earlier stages were conducting industry in a blind haphazard way, and their products were scarcely ever sold at their actual labor-value, but were mostly sold either above or below value. But in the monopoly stage, those blind fluctuations in prices around value were displaced by a system which kept prices uniformly with value.

I contend that in the monopoly stage the general rising of prices above value is not the ruling tendency, because competing monopolies, by maintaining prices at value, would undersell the higher priced monopolies and compel them to lower their prices to the level of value. To sell above value in the modern competitive world would result in a loss of profits, and to sell below value will also result in a loss of profits.

I contend that monopolies and trade combinations are not created to exploit labor, because it is not necessary. They are created to maintain prices uniformly with value; to reduce to the lowest possible limit the necessary labor-value of their products; to exploit the weaker combinations, and individual capitalists of a portion of the surplus-value which they have exploited from labor.

Although the monopolists exploit the weaker capitalists, they at the same time protect them. In this way: Should any industrial capitalist whose cost of producing a particular commodity is below the average, and who may attempt to gain an increase in profits by lowering their price below the social value of their product. This would work disaster among other capitalists whose costs are equal to or above the average; as it would result in a loss of profits to them individually, and indirectly a loss to the monopolists. The monopolists would, therefore, turn their attention to the price cutting capitalist, and by every means possible, fairly or unfairly, put him out of business, or compel him to sell his product at its value. This is the kind of competition which the monopolists strangle. They do not as a rule try to strangle any concern that is a source of profit to them.

I believe as Marx says: Monopolies "are one of the principle means of preventing a fall in the average rate of profits." There is a certain quantity of labor-values lost in the counterbalancing of values around the average value; and a loss in the counterbalancing of prices around the average price, which is the object of monopoly to save. There is also a saving in the necessary labor-values in the production and distribution of commodities. These savings prevent a fall in the average rate of profits. It is plagiarizing Marx to say that the average rate of profits are prevented from falling by exploiting an additional amount from the workers in the sphere of consumption.

It is simply nonsense to say that as monopolies grow in strength and in number that they will continue to exchange their products for more than their own value. Some may, but all cannot. The stronger the world's competing monopolies become, and the more indistinct the national lines become, the less chance there will be for them to sell their commodities above their actual labor-values. The tendency will be to sell below value.

The question of tariffs and taxation seems to trouble Mr. Unter-mann. We will look into the cause of this trouble in our next.

HECTOR N. McDONALD.

Toronto.

THE DRAWING.

No. 45, one of the ten held by Local Vancouver, was the one drawn out of the hat and wins the Library of Original Sources.

Appended is the report of the receipts:

- Local Toronto, \$10.00; Local Vancouver, \$10.00; per N. Lambert, \$10.00; per J. Harrington, \$5.00; per E. T. Kingsley, \$2.00; A. Hewitt, \$2.00; W. W. Lefaux, \$2.00; B. J. L., \$2.00; C. Stubbs, \$1.00; J. Stewart, \$1.00; A. S. Julian, \$1.00; Local Bellevue, \$1.00; John Rivers, \$1.00; Woodhouse, \$1.00; S. Moen, \$1.00; W. Green, \$1.00; W. Davenport, \$1.00; H. N. McDonald, \$1.00; A. Karme, \$1.00; Geo. MacKay, \$1.00; J. V. Hull, \$1.00; W. Maxwell, \$1.00; H. Mitchell, \$1.00; C. V. Hoar, \$1.00; Local Brantford, \$1.00; O. Mengel, \$1.00; F. Perry, \$1.00; J. A. Peterson, \$1.00; P. Garvie, \$1.00; G. W. Wrigley, \$1.00. Total, \$65.00.

LOCAL VANCOUVER.

Important business relating to organization will be under consideration at the next business meeting, January 25. All members should be on hand. F. PERRY, Secretary.

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 538, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 538, Vancouver, B. C.

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

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets first and third Mondays of every month, Subies Hall, corner of King and Alexander. Secretary will be pleased to furnish any information and answer any correspondence relative to the movement. S. Cummings Organizer; W. H. Stebbings, Sec., Suite 7, Lydia Court Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets in Finnish Hall, 2 Adelaide St., Toronto, on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Organizer, W. Gribble, 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto. P. C. Young, Secretary, 940 Pape Ave.

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

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, 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 VANCOUVER, B. C. NO. 45, Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Thursdays in the month at 161 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Mar-tilla.

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

LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 2, 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 FRENCH, S. P. OF C. HOLDS educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave. Toronto 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. 3, S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday in Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 p.m. Business meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month Geo. H. A. Horton, Organizer; R. J. Campbell, Secretary, Box 124.

LOCAL VERNON, B. C. NO. 23, S. P. OF C. Meets every Friday night at 7:30 in "Pimmins" Hall, cor. of Seventh and Tronson Sts. Business and propaganda combined. Edgar Smith, Secretary, Vernon, B. C.

LOCAL PRINCE GEORGE, S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8 p.m., on the street corners and various halls. J. B. King, Secretary.

LOCAL MARRA, B. C. NO. 24, S. P. OF C. Meets first Sunday in every month in Socialist Hall, Mara, 2:30 p.m. Cyril Rosoman, Recording Secretary.

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Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

Executive Board Member: Wm. Davidson, Sandon. President: Jno. A. McKinnon, Rossland. Vice-President: Thos. J. McKay, Greenwood. Secretary-Treasurer: A. Shilland, Sandon.

Table with columns: No., Name, Meeting Night, Pres., Sec'y, P.O. Box. Lists various local chapters and their members.

C. PETERS Practical Boot and Shoe Maker

Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly by done. Stock of staple ready-made shoes always on hand. 2458 Westmester Ave.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who require the services of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Marjorie E. Marion, New York Life Bldg., Montreal; 463 Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion as to whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. We have secured patents for our clients in all countries. Patents taken through Steam & Concrete Special Notice, without charge, in the Scientific American. A. H. Munn & Co., Patent Attorneys, New York.

Propaganda Meeting

Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock

City Hall

Vancouver B. C.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Supplies will be furnished Locals by Executive Committees at the following prices:

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting January 17th, 1910. Present: Comrades W. M. MacKenzie (Chairman), Karme, Kingsley, Mengel, Morgan Peterson, and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting affirmed; Charters granted Locals Valley River, Man., Silvertown and New Westminster, B. C.

Correspondence dealt with from Maritime, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta Executives; Locals Albert and St. John, N. B.; Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Cobalt (Finnish) and Brockville, Ont.; Edmonton, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; and Organizer O'Brien.

Receipts.

Ontario Executive	\$25.00
Local Montreal, stamps	3.50
Local North Battleford, supplies	6.00
Local Edmonton, Constitutions	1.00
W. Welling and M. Johnson dues	3.00
G. Toseland, Buttons	1.00

Total

Publication ordered of the expulsion by Local Revelstoke of A. Padolfini, for support of an old Party candidate in violation of his pledge of membership.

Statements relative to Toronto scrap ordered published.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting January 17th, 1910. Minutes of previous meeting affirmed.

Communications received from Locals Grand Forks, Silvertown, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Mara, New Westminster, Sointula and Nanaimo Finnish, and from Organizer Gribble and Jas. Cartwright.

Receipts.

Local Mara stamps	\$ 3.00
Local Sointula stamps and supplies	10.00
Local Revelstoke stamps and supplies	5.50
Local Vancouver stamps and supplies	10.25
Local Vancouver Finnish stamps and supplies	5.10
Local Nanaimo Finnish stamps and supplies	10.50
Local New Westminster charter, etc.	10.00
Local Silvertown charter, etc.	5.00
S. Moen, dues	3.00
S. Lefaux, buttons	2.00

Total

Warrant authorized for postage and expressage, \$3.50.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting January 5, 1910. Present, Comrades Wrigley, Stroud, Woodhouse, Stewart, Farmilo and secretary.

Minutes of last regular meeting were approved.

Communications were dealt with from Galt, Hamilton, Berlin, Port Arthur, Fernie, Brantford, and the secretary of revoked Local No. 1.

On motion the communication from the secretary of revoked Local No. 1 was ordered filed.

On motion the secretary was instructed to notify Com. Desmond to proceed on his trip as outlined by this executive committee, with the exception of Hamilton.

Moved and seconded that Comrades Stroud, Stewart and Woodhouse be appointed to draft a pamphlet in reply to one sent out by Local No. 1. Carried.

On motion the Hamilton communication was ordered filed.

On motion the secretary was instructed to get into communication with Comrade Gribble with a view of getting him to stop at several points on his way to Toronto from the west.

Moved and seconded to adopt the following resolution. Carried.

"Whereas, A pamphlet has been issued for circulation amongst Ontario Socialists giving one side of the recent internal troubles in the party in Toronto; and

Whereas, Said pamphlet contains numerous false statements, inaccuracies and personalities; and

Whereas, It would be extremely foolish for comrades in outside places to take any action until they have

heard both sides of the controversy. Be it

"Resolved, That Secretary Young be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to every local in Ontario advising them that a full statement of Local 24's side of the controversy is being prepared and will be sent to all locals as soon as printed."

The following bills were allowed: Postage

Dom. Ex. Supplies

Total

Receipts.

Galt, Due Stamps	\$ 3.00
Brockville, Party Buttons	1.00
Cobalt (Finnish), Due Stamps	10.00
Ottawa, Stamps and Cards	3.80
Sault Ste. Marie, Stamps	3.00
Port Arthur (Finnish), due cards	3.00
Port Arthur (Finnish), due	40.00

Total

R. C. YOUNG,

MARITIME EXECUTIVE.

Regular meeting January 9th, 1910. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

Communications received and acted upon from Dominion Executive, North Range, Albert, N. B., St. John, New castle also Comrade Eagleson about becoming a member at large.

The financial report (since the Executive was formed in October, 1909) was read and received as follows:

Receipts.

Local Glace Bay, constitutions	\$1.00
Local Moncton, Due Stamps	2.00
Local North Range, Due Stamps .....	.50
Local St. John, Due Stamps	1.80

Total

Expenditure.

Paid to Western Clarion	\$1.00
Paid for account book .....	.65
Postage Stamps .....	.44

Total

Balance on Hand

DAN COCHRANE,

BEXHILL, ALTA.

Comrade Editor: We have had that wild-eyed anarchist, C. M. O'Brien, here to address a bunch of those free and independent men called farmers, and, judging by the attention given Comrade O'Brien, they seemed to like the dope he dished out to them and I believe would like to hear some more of the same sort.

Charley was in good form and explained to them how they were robbed and that there was no difference between them and the wage-slave. When they had any labor power to sell in its coined form, viz: beef, wheat, oats, etc., they had to have access to capitalist property.

We are looking forward to hearing Comrade Gribble on his way east.

Yours in the scap,
C. W. SPRINGFORD.

ONE SIDE.

Facts for Ontario Socialists.

This leaflet is issued by authority of Toronto Local No. 1. It was drawn up by a Press Committee, consisting of James Lindala, Leon Tredler, Mrs. Bellemare, Comrade Colombo, A. W. McColl and W. R. Shier. It was ratified clause by clause at a joint meeting of all the branches held in the Jewish Socialist Hall, Thursday, December 23rd, 1909.

Introduction.

Sixty years ago Karl Marx and Frederick Engels raised the cry, "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

That clarion call has been sounding and re-sounding around the world ever since. It is the battle cry of the revolutionary working class in all lands.

The mission of the Socialist Party is to build up a strong, well-educated, closely-knit movement that is capable of taking control of the machinery of government and bringing industry under the democratic management of those who toil. This can only be accomplished by persistent agitation, education, organization.

Now, it is self-evident that the Socialist Party will fail in this mission if the party itself does not abide by its own teachings. There is no use preaching working class solidarity if we ourselves permit division to be promoted within our own ranks. There is no use clamoring for industrial democracy as long as its most rudimentary principles are not observed by our own organizations.

All this is so elementary that we hasten to explain the cause of these remarks.

Some dozen and a half comrades in Toronto have succeeded, with the help

of the Dominion Executive Committee, in ousting from the party in this city seven-eighths of its membership!

Yes, a dozen and a half men, less than a score all told, have succeeded, temporarily, with the aid of their seven allies out in British Columbia, in shoving 146 Finnish, 30 Jewish, 22 English and 10 Italian comrades out of the Socialist Party in Toronto!

It was done in a most high-handed, arbitrary and unconstitutional manner!

Now, as we are still anxious to remain members of the S. P. of C., to assist in its propaganda work, to help preserve its democratic basis, and to maintain unity, we herewith lay our case before the party membership throughout the Province. We state the facts in their natural order.

Part I.

Some Important History.

(1) From its inception until several weeks ago the Socialist Party in Toronto has been organized under the charter of Local No. 1. It has consisted of English, Finnish, Jewish and Italian branches.

(2) Some time ago Comrade Wrigley introduced into the English branch a resolution recommending that the party in Toronto be reorganized on the basis of language locals. A joint meeting of all the branches was called to consider the proposition. The motion was lost by a vote of 37 to 13.

(3) Notwithstanding this, however, a motion was introduced at a subsequent meeting of the English branch favoring said branch securing a charter of its own. Comrade Mrs. Bellemare recommended that the matter be laid over for two weeks, and the Secretary be instructed to notify all members that this special piece of business was up for consideration. Her suggestion was not acted on. The motion was railroaded through there and then. It carried with four dissenting votes.

(4) In due time the English branch's application for a charter came before the Provincial Executive Committee. As Section 3, Article 2, of the Constitution allows of more than one local in a riding, and as Section 1, Article 2, specifies how it should be applied, the committee decided to grant a charter to any five or more comrades who might apply for one in the usual way. Twenty-one persons, all former members of the English branch, acted on the suggestion, signed an application form, paid the necessary fee, received a charter numbered 24, and got down to business.

(5) It must be clearly understood, and it was so stated by a majority on the Provincial Executive, that the charter was granted, not to the English branch as a branch, but only to those individuals who signed the application blank. And the minutes of the Executive merely read that "a charter was granted to English-speaking comrades in Toronto." Moreover, if a charter had been granted to the branch as a branch, all that would have been necessary would be the signatures of its chairman and secretary. Also, before it could be considered by the Executive the application would have had to pass through the Local of which the branch is an integral part.

(6) Nevertheless, the seceders who compose Local 24 claim jurisdiction over all former members of the English branch. Furthermore, they have seized most of its property. There has thus been a split in the English section of the Socialist movement in Toronto. One wing has drawn off into Local 24. The other wing is abiding by the decision of Local No. 1 by maintaining the old English branch. They are pretty evenly divided in regard to numbers.

(7) No sooner did the newly-formed Local meet than it passed resolutions calling upon the Provincial Executive to declare the charter of Local No. 1 "null and void." And not only that, but it sought a ruling making it (Local 24) headquarters for the province, the various language branches, IF RE-ADMITTED INTO THE PARTY AS LANGUAGE LOCALS, each to be accorded the privilege of having one delegate sit upon the Provincial Executive Committee. (That would give Local 24, with a membership of about 30, the right to seven seats on the committee, it being the headquarters, and all the other Locals in the riding, with a combined membership of 210, the right to but four.) Section 1, Article 3, of the Constitution says the Provincial Executive Committee shall be elected by a general vote of the entire Party membership of the riding wherein it is located its seat.

(8) When these resolutions came before the Provincial Executive a stormy discussion took place. Five of its members, namely, Comrades Young, Zalkind, Lindala, Koenig and Colombo, stood for their rejection. The remaining three, namely, Comrades Green, Woodhouse and Watkinson, all members of Local 24, stood for their acceptance. (Secretary Young is also a member of Local 24.) To prevent the resolutions being rejected, these three comrades used obstructive tactics. They attempted to talk the matter out until 3 o'clock in the morning. Then, realizing that the others were not to be tired out by these methods, they suddenly made up their minds to disorganize the committee by refusing

to act. For the moment Secretary Young was misled by their assertions and withdrew with them. However, there still remained a quorum of four. These went on with the business, and passed a motion non-concurring in the propositions submitted by Local 24. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive, Comrades Young and Watkinson, having realized their mistake, reconsidered their action and went back on the committee. Green and Woodhouse staid off. At this last meeting all the resolutions submitted by Local 24 were non-concurred in, except the one asking the Finns for a written explanation of their utterances in the pamphlet entitled "The Canadian Socialist Party and Social-Democratism," which carried, and the one referring to Koenig's right to sit upon the Provincial Executive, which was laid over for two weeks.

(9) Now, when Local No. 24 found that the Ontario Executive would not endorse its disruptive schemes, it called a special meeting, took the position that the Provincial Executive no longer existed, owing to the withdrawal of some of its members, passed more resolutions and sent them along with the first two to the Dominion Executive direct. Upon the strength of these resolutions the Dominion Executive Committee, without first of all asking all parties to the controversy to state their side of the case, and without waiting until an appeal was formally made by Local 24 from the decisions of the Ontario Executive, has revoked the charter of Toronto Local No. 1, has declared Comrade Koenig ineligible to sit upon the Ontario Executive Committee, and has placed, temporarily at least, the provincial headquarters in the hands of Local No. 24.

(10) Now, before all these decisions were reached, the Central Committee called a combined meeting of all Party members in Toronto, for the purpose of electing a new Provincial Executive Committee, same to take office January 1, 1910, as required by Section 2, Article 3, of the Constitution. This meeting was held Thursday, December 2nd, and was, in point of attendance, one of the largest meetings of Party members ever held in this city. All Party members were notified that it was to be held. All Locals were well represented. All took part in the meeting in good faith, including the members of Local 24. Business was put through in a perfectly regular manner. Nominations were received for the Provincial Executive Committee, a ballot struck, and the following persons declared elected, the numbers opposite their names indicating the numbers of votes each received: P. C. Young (97), James Lindala (90), Frank Zalkind (80), A. W. McColl (89), Comrade Colombo (86), W. R. Shier (82), and Arthur Taylor (81). The other candidates polled as follows: Ernest Drury (44), Frank Watkinson (18), A. Farmilo (11), R. Woodhouse (16), G. Stewart (14). Note—Comrades Young and Taylor are members of Local 24.

(11) Now, in spite of the representative meeting that was held, in spite of the fact that everybody was notified, in spite, too, that the members of Local 24 were mostly present, took part in the meeting, nominated candidates and voted for them, Comrade Wrigley came to the next business meeting of Local 24 with more resolutions in his pocket, and had the above meeting declared "unconstitutional" by vote of ten to three! He claims that Local 24 did not have legal representation upon the central committee. Well, Comrade A. Taylor is Secretary of the Central Committee, and Comrade A. Taylor is a member of Local 24! And Comrade Taylor's reports to Local 24 had on two previous occasions been received and acted on. It is true that technically Comrade Taylor held his seat by suffrage of the old English branch, his election having taken place before the split occurred. However, Comrade Farmilo was elected by Local 24 to serve on the Central Committee shortly after it got its charter. Hence, even this minute technically cannot be urged against the constitutionality of the above meeting.

(12) The grounds upon which Local 24 seeks to disrupt Local No. 1 are purely technical. And even these disappear into thin air on analysis. Local No. 1 has lived up to all the requirements of the Constitution. It functions through the Central Committee, a committee that has met pretty regularly, and that has faithfully transacted all the routine business there is to do. It has held occasional joint meetings of all the branches to discuss matters of general interest and conduct special business. And its component parts have their duly elected officers and hold their own regular meetings. Hence there is not the shadow of an excuse for declaring the charter of Local 1 null and void. The claim that the Finns have acted contrary to the Constitution is not supported by a single fact. And the further claim that some of the branches of Local No. 1 were organized without the consent of the Provincial Executive is put out of court by the fact that these branches were organized before the new Constitution came into force. They were organized under Section 1,

Article 3, of the Old Constitution, which required only the approval of the Local taking them under its wing.

Part II.

The Rights of Delegates.

The Dominion Executive Committee has ruled that Comrade O. B. Koenig is not eligible to sit upon the Ontario Executive Committee. This is in direct contravention to Section 1, Article 3, of the Constitution. A careful reading of this clause will show that the Constitution places no restriction whatever upon the right of outside Locals to representation upon the Provincial Executive Committee. It does not say where the delegate must reside, nor does it restrict the length of time he may serve upon the committee. Furthermore, there is nothing in the Constitution that requires Comrades moving from one town to another to transfer their cards.

Nevertheless, the Dominion Executive Committee, without first having the Constitution amended by referendum vote, goes ahead and arbitrarily declares that Comrade Koenig shall not be allowed to represent Brockville Local upon the Ontario Executive Committee.

Now, when Comrade Koenig removed from Brockville to Toronto, he fully intended transferring his card, but when he saw how the Party in this city was dominated by such men as are described in Part III, he changed his mind.

Comrade Koenig is also reproached for being president of the People's Institute. Well, that is only to his credit. This body, we may say, is not a political organization, but merely a society that provides a free platform for the discussion of social problems from every standpoint. Through his and Comrade Shier's connection with the Institute many of our propagandists have had the opportunity of explaining the Socialist philosophy to a large and intelligent audience.

Hence there are neither personal nor constitutional grounds upon which Comrade Koenig can rightfully be unseated from the Ontario Executive Committee.

This, however, is in the hands of the Comrades throughout Ontario. Let the referendum decide.

Part III.

Sidelights on Local 24.

Comrades, it is only after much hesitation and debate that we have decided to lay the following matter before you. Personalities should as a rule be kept out of Party controversies, but in this case we deem it a duty to let you know the kind of men who are making such a bold bid to control the Party in this province.

The Comrades most active in Local 24 are the same Comrades who have dominated the English section of the Socialist Party in Toronto during the past two years. Under their management the movement has made no headway whatever. Its membership has diminished rather than increased, and its official propaganda has been a dismal failure. That is easily accounted for. These Comrades have attacked religion, have maligning the trade unions, have talked wildly about guns, have insulted people right and left, have heaped mountains of abuse upon all those unable to see eye to eye with them, and have, by their heresy-hunting and bulldozing methods, driven many excellent Comrades out of the Party and prevented many others from coming in.

Now, that all may know the character of the men who are attempting to usurp power, we make the following quotations. They are vouched for by Comrades of undoubted integrity, who were present on the occasions referred to. If necessary, the names of the witnesses will be revealed.

The prince of disrupters is George Weston Wrigley. It was in his brain that all this trouble was hatched. At a meeting of Local 24, held in the Finnish Hall, Thursday, December 9th, 1909, before his resolution was put before a meeting of the riding held December 2nd unconstitutional (refer back to Section II, Part I) this same Comrade got up and tried to make sure of its adoption by a threat. He said: "We will know how to deal with those who vote against the motion."

At a meeting of the Ontario Provincial Executive, Monday, November 15th, 1909, Richard Woodhouse said: "To hell with the Party Constitution." At a meeting of the Speakers' Class the following evening, the same Comrade said: "We will use physical force to gain our ends." And incidentally physical force was used.

At the same meeting of the Speakers' Class, Frank Watkinson suggested that this body be turned into a committee of Local 24, and that those who

(Continued on Page 4)

Here and Now

By "LEBDS"

Comrade James Young, of Nanaimo, makes another haul this week of eleven subs; ten six months and one yearly. This is the kind of work which really counts on election day.

A big list of ten subs, to hand from Comrade A. W. Munro, Nelson, B. C. The Liberals of Nelson are all gone, he writes, and now they are after the Conservatives. Let the good work go on!

It has been estimated that when one worker in ten is a reader of the Clarion in any district the Socialists will carry it against all opposition. Here is a basis for hustlers to work on.

"The opposition" in the Alberta Legislature forwards two yearly subs. for the Clarion.

Local Newcastle, N. B., orders a bundle of five a week for three months in advance, per Comrade H. H. Stuart.

Two more yearlies added to the Nanaimo list as the result of a stunt by Comrade N. Valley.

Bravo, New Westminster! Organized at last, with twenty-two charter members and gets down to business at once by ordering a bundle of twenty-five Clarions weekly.

Grand Forks' Miners' Union renews its weekly bundle of Clarions.

Comrade Lester, Vancouver, B. C., goes out hunting scalps and returns to present "Me" with the thinking apparatus of four disgraced slaves for repairs.

When, within a few weeks, you get your Clarion filled with little else but law shop products, please remember that you overlooked the opportunity of remedying this matter by making it a semi-weekly during the session.

The following Comrades helped to keep up a running fire of singles this week:

- C. T. Wood, Mountain House, Alta.; J. Nastaw, Winnipeg, Man.; E. Soude, Revelstoke, B. C.; C. Oshley, Blind River, Ont.; J. A. Murray, Vancouver, B. C.; J. H. B. Ladysmith, B. C.; S. Lefaux, Revelstoke, B. C.; Alex. McDonald, Calgary, Alta.; John Pilkington, Enderby, B. C.; A. McLeod, Rossland, B. C.; Parker Williams, M.P.P., Ladysmith, B. C.; J. F. Woloshyn, Forest Hall, Sask.; L. E. Drake, Bellevue, Alta.; Ernest Hogg, New Westminster, B. C. D. Legler, Thurlow Island, B. C.; H. McDonald, Vancouver, B. C.; R. Telford, Vancouver, B. C.; James Grant, Maron Lake, B. C.; W. Meckay, Onaway, Lake, Alta.; T. Caldwell, Vancouver, B. C.; A. Marians, Salt Lake City, Utah; James Douglas, New Michiel, B. C.; F. Blake, Edmonton, Alta.; Farmilo, Toronto, Ont.; and Smith, Vancouver, B. C.

Is B. C. the only Province in Canada?

If the workers of Spokane would first get possession of that club (political power) against which they are just now running, their heads, their work would not be quite so strenuous. First capture that gun (the state) which the other fellow now has and see that you are at the proper end of it when it goes off.

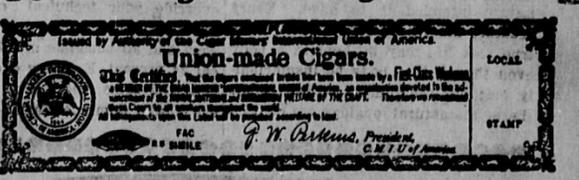
The fear of revolution brings reforms and the "granting" of reforms (which do not reform) brings revolution.

The platforms of all political parties, (except the Socialist) are briefly: "Capitalist class ownership of the means of wealth production—profits for masters and wages for slaves." That of the Socialist Party is "Working Class (or common) ownership of the means of production—no more masters and no more slaves."

LOOK HERE!

This paper is mailed to every subscriber every Friday morning. Once in a blue moon, sometimes twice, we fall down and are a day late. But if you don't get it every week with reasonable regularity make sure your sub. has not expired and then go and have a session with you Postmaster. If that brings no results try the P. O. Inspector, Vancouver, B. C.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 357.

THE TALE OF A TIGER.

(By Fitz.)

(Continued from last issue)
 "Time does not stand still, however, even for tigers. The food supply steadily diminished, and our journeys in search of the necessities of life grew longer and soon became monotonously disappointing. At last we were compelled to abandon the high moral plane to which we had risen during our period of prosperity. The change did not take place all at once, nevertheless it was very rapid. In place of the kindly spirit which had evidenced itself through the common ownership of all necessities, there sprang up a destroying selfishness. Even those who had worked so consistently for the good of the tribe were soon guilty of storing up and devouring food in secret, not caring who went hungry. Our degradation went on rapidly. We became hypocritical, deceitful and grossly material. Our intellect, our initiative in the doing of good by promotion of the common weal; our glorious individuality which had found expression in public works and the elevation of art; our morality which made of life one long and happy dream soon became things of the past.

"The spirituality which had been so apparent in the peacefulness of our home life is now sadly lacking. We are plunged in an abyss of deadly competition in which every tiger's claw is raised against fellow tiger. A short time ago we were compelled by iron necessity to prey upon the helpless creatures which inhabit the valley below. By so doing we satisfied our longings and for a while we enjoyed a measure of that peace which had been ours in the past.

"Happiness, fellow tigers, is a relative term; that which means pleasure to us, spells pain to the woolly and almost brainless creatures in the lowlands. They made an appeal to our generosity, and you, in spite of my counsel to the contrary, pledged yourselves not to interfere with them again. We have, for some time now, endeavored to act contrary to all the promptings of our starved and emaciated beings. The happiness of the sheep and our own deep misery prove conclusively the truth of the statement I have made. But my friends, this state of affairs cannot last. If we abide by the weak sentimentalism which induced the majority to make the pledge to which I have referred, we shall be guilty of race suicide. You think you are making a great sacrifice by allowing the sheep to live in safety; but bear in mind this fact, that the safety of the sheep means your death and that of your children. It is not sacrifice but self-destruction, and that in my opinion is not grand. It is an evasion of one's duty to one's kind and is, therefore, nothing but the most degrading selfishness.

"If there was any true nobility of spirit in your action I would be the first to urge you to the keeping of your pledge. In the past you developed powers which made you glorious. These, however, were for the most part developed unconsciously. Your material wants having been supplied, your higher natures had an opportunity to develop. Under the influence of well cared for stomachs, your mentality was enabled to expand. Your bodies were healthy and as a result your actions one to another were all good and full of kindness.

"Many a time have I sat watching you parents as you rolled over and over in the deep grass playing with your cubs so gently as not to draw from them the faintest cry of pain. Now you go slouching along, snarling at your children when they run to you and cry faintly for food. You have become vicious. As under good conditions you unconsciously developed virtues; so under bad conditions you have unconsciously developed vices. Of late you have been guilty of the most contemptible meannesses. True affection, true comradeship, devotion to duty, honor, in short, all those things called virtues have departed from us.

"Why is this so? It is because virtue is a flower which can only flourish in the soil of contentment. Misery is the parent of all vice. It follows as a matter of course that the better the conditions under which we live the greater will be our happiness and contentment, and consequently the higher will be our virtues and the more lofty our ambitions. On the other hand, fellow tigers, the same reasoning applies. All crime, hatred, selfishness, crime in all its forms, springs up in that society in which misery predominates.

"What is misery? In my opinion it is a condition arising out of the inability on the part of any form of life to obtain for itself those things which nature intended it to have. Every creature must have food or die. It is true that life may be kept in a body even though that body be insufficiently fed; but the fullness of life is not there; the natural longings are not sat-

isfied, the powers are dwarfed and very often destroyed. The condition is miserable, therefore unnatural, and from this state spring all those actions called vicious.

"This is the condition into which we have fallen, and we had better cease to exist than continue in our present state. I would have you proceed consciously. You must understand that the laws of nature are unchangeable and if we are to be happy we must abide by them. If you wish to be a moral tribe you must eat and drink as nature intended you should, not as gluttons, mark you, but as developed tigers. Remember that art, science, literature and morality are, in the final analysis, dependent for their existence upon a plentiful supply of food.

"The conditions for our existence must be provided by the sheep. We are the most fit to survive; our beauty and our cunning prove it. Take your choice, my dear children, of fully satisfied appetites and morality; or empty, or half fed stomachs and immorality. Let the sheep live because of a sickly sentimentalism and you will become utterly depraved and finally extinct. See to it that the woolly headed creatures do their duty by providing you with food and you will then be able to fight your way back to that grand moral height which we occupied in days of yore."

The old chief stretched himself upon the ground and for a while there was silence. Then the whole assembly sprang to its feet; roar after roar made the hills ring; tiger fell upon tiger's neck and wept for pure joy. The young cubs rolled over and over, in the long deep grass, grinning joyously at the prospect of full bellies, unlimited prosperity and—a high morality. The tribe proceeded to act upon the advice of its wise old ruler; all was feasting and rejoicing. Songs of gladness and mirth were heard from all parts of the jungle. The poetry of love once more fell from the lips of the younger members of the tribe. But what of the sheep? Alas! one by one they went to aid the moral development of the tigers.

We have seen how the terrors of the jungle improved mentally, morally, and physically through the consumption of mutton. We must now account for the high intellectual and moral development reached by our friends, the capitalists.

A child is born into the world, of working class parents. It is reared in the ranks of that class. It is sent, in the course of time, to a school which is supported by the rulers of existing society. In this institution the boy is taught to revere those things which he should be led to hate. A soldier is made to appear in the child's eyes a hero of the highest order. If the uniformed jackanapes has murdered a large number of his fellowmen, the boy is made to regard him as a demigod. Books are given to the child, in which are set forth stories of the deeds of the rich and powerful. Nearly all virtue he is taught to look upon as the exclusive property of the aristocratic and wealthy. In those beautiful tales wherein the poor but honest man or boy is the hero, it is only because he saves or protects the rich man or so-called noble that he is considered heroic at all. The king is something altogether too strange to be accounted for, in the boy's mind, at least. He cannot be an ordinary human being, for humanity is weak and prone to err. The stories in the books prove that, and the Sunday school teacher is always telling him the same thing. The king, therefore, cannot be a man, for the schoolmaster distinctly states that "The king can do no wrong."

(To be continued)

TAKE NOTICE.

Locals wishing to have Commissioners for taking Affidavits appointed to put men on the voters' list in their district, should send in the names to Comrades Hawthorthwaite or Williams now.

N. B.—It is necessary to send full name (Christian and surname), full address and occupation.

One Side

(Continued from Page 3)

had not joined this newly formed Local should not be allowed to vote. W. Green, who was chairman, ruled accordingly. When W. R. Shier challenged the legality of such proceedings upon the ground that the Speakers' Class was created by the English branch and that no steps had as yet been taken to change its status, Chairman Green said: "We have the power to enforce this ruling; therefore, we override your technical objections." In this he was supported by G. Stewart and all bona-fide members of Local 24 present, E. Drury excepted.

At the same meeting of the Speakers' Class, Comrade Farmilo threaten-

ed O. B. Koenig and W. R. Shier with "lead" for taking the position they have. An attempt was also made to intimidate A. W. McColl in like manner. We cannot quote the exact words, but there was no mistake as to their meaning.

And these are the men who want to dominate the Socialist Party throughout Ontario.

All these men, namely, Wrigley, Green, Woodhouse, Farmilo and Stewart, along with F. Stroud, another anti-Constitutionalist, and P. C. Young, the only one in whom full and unreserved confidence can be placed, are now on the acting Provincial Executive Committee elected by Local No. 24.

Is the Party throughout Ontario going to submit, to such a band of disrupters, anti-Constitutionalists, physical-force men, and incapable propagandists?

(In fairness to Local 24, we must say that not all of its members approve of such tactics. There are some who unsparingly criticize the faction in control.)

Part IV.

What Should Be Done.

Comrades of Ontario, the time has come to fight down autocracy within the S. P. of C. If this sort of thing is not nipped in the bud, it is sooner or later to wreck the Party in this country, produce splits, give rise to new organizations, and retard the cause of working class emancipation many years.

The Dominion Executive Committee, composed of seven men, sitting in a distant province thousands of miles from the seat of trouble, acting upon advices received from a very small faction, and without first procuring information from all parties concerned, make bold

(a) To override the decisions of your own Provincial Executive Committee.

(b) Revokes the charter of some 210 Comrades in Toronto without first giving them a hearing.

(c) Attempts to coerce language branches to become language Locals against their will.

(d) Confers privileges upon a small and newly-formed Local without consulting anybody but themselves.

(e) Ignores the right of Toronto Local No. 13 (formerly West Toronto Local) to participate in the election of a new Provincial Executive Committee.

(f) Interferes with the right of Brockville Local to have representation thereon.

(g) Disregards provincial autonomy, over-reaches its constitutional rights and proves itself incompetent to administer the affairs of a democratic party in a fair, judicious and harmony-producing manner.

We have said that the Dominion Executive has over-reached its constitutional powers. Paragraph b, section 3, article III, of the Constitution, also paragraph d, section 1, article IV, clearly indicate that the Dominion Executive Committee has absolutely no jurisdiction in a provincial matter of this kind. This is a provincial, not a Dominion, matter; and being such, it should be settled within the confines of Ontario. The Dominion Executive had absolutely no right to interfere in the present dispute. Local 24, being dissatisfied with the decision of the Provincial Executive Committee, should have carried its appeal, not to British Columbia, but to the Party membership throughout Ontario.

Now, Comrades, with these facts before you, you will be able to vote intelligently upon the various points raised in the forthcoming referendum. We trust the vote taken will be such as to arrest for once and for all the progress of autocracy and power-grabbing within the S. P. of C.

Besides voting on the referendum, we suggest that every Local throughout the province pass resolutions strongly condemning the action of the Dominion Executive Committee, expressing a lack of confidence in this body, asking its resignation, and expressing the opinion that the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Canada should be removed from Vancouver to some other centre. Drastic action of this kind is necessary to stamp out despotism within the Socialist Party of Canada.

THE DOMINION EXECUTIVE'S SIDE.

If evidence is required that the Dominion Executive Committee did just exactly the right thing, the above document should be evidence enough. However it overlooks, presumably through lack of space, some slight details which may serve to shed further light on the matter.

In the Koenig affair, it might be pointed out that he has been a resident of Toronto for nearly a year and yet he is qualified to be a delegate from Brockville? True the Constitution does not specify that a member of the Party should be a member of the Local within whose jurisdiction he resides, nor that he may not act as a delegate from a Local within whose jurisdiction he has ceased to reside. But the Constitution was evidently framed in the mistaken notion that the members of the Party would not be entirely lacking in a sense of common decency.

In this connection it might be observed that the above document, diffuse as it is on some other points, is rather curiously silent on the motives which so suddenly prompted friend Koenig to aspire to Provincial Executive activity just at the very time when he was so badly needed on the committee. That those motives could have been only of the purest, we can have no doubt from the fact that, upon exception being taken to his position on the committee as delegate from Brockville, he was sustained—by his own vote—and further, an appeal to the Dominion Executive was refused—by his own vote. This of course is entirely in accordance with the democratic usage of which "we" are such strong upholders—upon occasion.

Pathetic also is the interest taken in his case by "Local Toronto No. 1," to which he would not deign to belong for reasons given; especially so when it is known that Local Brockville has accepted the decision of the Dominion Executive on this point, "high-handed, arbitrary, and unconstitutional," as it is.

Here it may be pointed out that the point involved is one that affects the Party as a whole and therefore is within the province of the Dominion Executive to rule, subject, of course, to revision by a general vote of the Party.

In regard to the revocation of the charter of Local No. 1, as it is the Dominion Executive which grants the charter (experts on constitutionality are referred to the charter for confirmation), it is the Dominion Executive which must revoke them when the necessity arises, subject always, of course, to revision by the Party vote. So much for the power to revoke, now for the necessity.

As the foregoing document luminously sets forth, in Toronto there were a number of large branches of different race and language formed under one charter. (Which, by the way, it now develops, is not in existence.) As if this arrangement were not cumbersome enough, when Local No. 24 was chartered, a number of members decided to continue as the English branch of Local No. 1. A truly touching exhibition of the harmony of which they are so desirous. Be it noted, that no reason is given for so doing, nor any necessity for such an orderly arrangement shown. Here again our document is eloquently silent. Merely the constitutionality of it is insisted upon. Well, when a thin veil of constitutionality can serve as a cover for schemes that have so ill-favored an appearance on the face of them, is it not high time something was done about it by somebody? Can any one advance any grounds for the existence of an English Local and an English branch of another Local existing side by side? We know of none, except that such an arrangement was eminently serviceable to those "making such a bold bid to control the Party in this province."

The least troublesome course for the Dominion Executive naturally would have been to let the matter drift. But, if that is what we are here for, we are mistaken in our understanding of what is expected of us. The prevailing arrangement in Toronto being evidently a suitable cover for such underhanded work, the Dominion Executive, in revoking the charter of No. 1, has brought the fight out into the open, where it can be decided upon its merits.

Further, in revoking the charter the committee specifically gave the branches the opportunity of applying for charters at a nominal fee of one dollar. So that there is little ground for our friends to pose as martyrs "ousted from the Party" by a ruthless Executive.

The charter revoked, there remained, for the time being, only Local No. 24 in Toronto, the committee not being aware that there is any other Local in that provincial riding. Logically, therefore, Local 24 was the one to carry on the Provincial Executive in the meantime, unless a vote of the Province should otherwise decide. That is a matter for the Ontario Locals to move in.

Subsequent to the rulings of the committee, at a "specially called joint meeting" of the branches involved, an appeal from those rulings to a vote of the province of Ontario was asked. This was ruled out of order by the Dominion Executive on the ground that, the points involved concerning the Party as a whole, an appeal to the Party vote of the Dominion would be required. It may here be pointed out that at this joint meeting the resolution to appeal was carried by a vote of 18 to 3. From which it would appear, upon their own figures, that 190 of their members display a deplorable indifference in fighting down autocracy, etc., etc.

As a matter of course, the actions of the Dominion Executive or of a Provincial Executive, or of any Local, are always high-handed, arbitrary, unconstitutional and of evil intent, to those whose book they do not suit; but there is always an appeal to the Dominion vote open. That is the only authority we know or care a damn about, so let the non-contents "put up or shut up."

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.

Manitoba Provincial Executive Committee

WANTED
WANTED
WANTED

All Socialists and Clarion readers in Manitoba to wake up.

The province needs organizing and we appeal to all workers to get in touch with the Executive. Don't wait! Write now for information to the secretary.

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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.

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