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VIOLENT ASSAULT ON PEACEABLE CITIZENS

Vancouver's Civic Administration Strips the Mask of Hypocrisy From Democratic Government and Discloses the "Iron Hand" of Class Rule.

The "iron hand" with which Jas. Findlay, newly-elected mayor of Vancouver, proposed to deal with the unemployed problem was last Sunday jabbed into unexpected quarters. It struck that much vaunted British privilege of free speech a vicious blow below the belt.

A peaceful, orderly and good-natured audience, composed of several thousand unemployed and more fortunate citizens, assembled on the Powell street grounds to hear a discussion of the important issues of the day, was without warrant or provocation violently attacked and rudely dispersed by armed policemen, mounted and afoot.

The principal purpose of the meeting was to allow Comrade R. P. Pettipiece, of the Trades and Labor Council, to deliver to the people of Vancouver the information he had received from Premier McBride as to the government's attitude toward the unemployed question. Representatives of the Socialist Party and the I. W. W. were also to deliver addresses on this matter and to protest against the attitude of the city in forbidding street speaking. No trouble was anticipated and there was no feeling of defiance manifest, as the meeting was held in a public square, where there was no danger of impeding traffic or of disturbing anyone.

A little after 2 p. m. the meeting was opened by Wm. Coombs, of the I. W. W., who spoke briefly, then made way for Comrade Burgess, whose remarks were also very brief. Comrade Lestor then took the box and spoke for a few minutes. After he had finished, Comrade Pettipiece got on the box and commenced his address. He was just about to tell of his interview with the Premier when the Chief of Police elbowed his way to the box, followed by three officers.

"I must ask you to disperse," said the Chief. Comrade Pettipiece said he had been requested to address the meeting and would do so. He had no power to disperse the crowd. In a few seconds the crowd began to scatter in all directions before the clubs of forty policemen. Although no resistance was offered and no one retaliated, the clubs descended right and left. Old men who could not run fast enough and those who were poorly dressed suffered the most. The fact that no one resisted and that they were licensed to attack law-abiding, unarmed and unoffending citizens seemed to carry the constables away and they charged about, using their clubs like mad men.

In the midst of the onslaught Comrade Pettipiece stuck to his guns and attempted to continue his message to the workers. He was finally dragged from the box and taken to the police station. Several I. W. W. men attempted to speak, but were speedily seized and hustled away to jail.

After the sluggers on foot had cleared the square, fifteen mounted police began driving everyone from the surrounding streets. One of these rode down the centre of a crowded sidewalk for a block, going at full gallop, or as near full gallop as the human impediments would allow. People were knocked right and left by this fiend, who acted like a man crazed with drink. Comrade Watts, who was forced to jump off the sidewalk to save his life, called the over-officious brute a "Cossack" and a few seconds after was arrested.

While the excitement was at its height, a number of the unemployed marched up to the Hotel Vancouver. They were immediately followed by the mounted police, who had now worked themselves into a state of uncontrollable fury. They charged onto the sidewalks and everywhere horses would go, riding down anybody and everybody, and slashing all they could reach with their heavy leather whips, which are loaded with lead. Comrade Lestor was in this crowd, but was arrested and taken away before the mounteds arrived. This saved him from serious injury.

One thung is reported to have struck an aged woman across the face after telling her to "get to hell out of here." Two Minneapolis capitalists who were passing along Granville street, unaware that anything unusual was transpiring, were crushed by a horse against a brick wall and severely injured besides being clubbed over the head. The policeman did not know they were capitalists or it wouldn't have happened. He was simply frenzied by the brief career of unbridled lawlessness the civic authorities had launched him upon. Early in the fracas great discrimination was practiced, only those who were feeble or who looked very much like workingmen were very viciously attacked. But as blood began to flow caution was thrown to the winds and everybody who got within range of a Cossack's weapon got a broken head.

When the police had withdrawn from the original place of meeting somewhat, some of the determined spirits started another meeting. This was the signal for the most horrible outrages of the day. That no one was killed outright was a marvel. As it was, scalps were laid open, faces cut, teeth broken and several were rendered unconscious.

The only rioters and disturbers of the peace last Sunday were Vancouver policemen. No more orderly or well-behaved crowd ever gathered than that which assembled on the Powell street grounds to hear the speakers. Everybody appeared to be in a good-natured mood and there was not the lightest danger of trouble had the "iron hand" been kept where it belonged.

Altogether, about twenty-five were arrested, including Comrades Pettipiece, Watts, Reed, Fisher, Lestor, Leak, Hurst and McDowall of the S. P. of C.

A LASTING LESSON.

The Socialist Party, in a measure, owes a debt of gratitude to Mayor Findlay for the disorderly conduct of his minions last Sunday. And that in spite of the fact that many of its members were thrown into the city's lousy, filthy, insanitary, loathsome dungeon, called by courtesy a jail. We should be grateful for the excellent propaganda done with the club and the whip.

Many a bruised cranium bears aching testimony today to the bitter fact of the class struggle, that unbruised used to shout "Rule Britannia." More workers will now listen to Socialism than ever before. The Cossack treatment is a good thing once in a while—it helps some to think.

SOCIALST BEATEN UP.

Comrade Henderson, familiarly known as "Yorkie," was set upon Monday last and severely beaten by two policemen. No attempt was made to arrest him and the motive for the attack is unknown. Comrade Henderson had been near a free speech meeting on Carrall street, but had taken no part and was going about his business when attacked. The only possible reason for the assault is that he is known to be a Socialist and this is the method employed by the rulers to combat their opponents' political arguments.

WORKERS MAKE LESS THAN LIVING WAGE

Before Enquiry, Louis Brandeis Declares Steel Trust Grinds Down Employees.

Washington, Feb. 1.—That 65 per cent of the employees of the United States Steel Corporation in the Pittsburg district earn less than the actual cost of subsistence of the average American family in Pittsburg was a calculation made at the steel trust hearing today by Louis Brandeis.

"The Associated Charities of Pittsburg have computed the cost of bare existence of a husband, a wife and three children in the city at $768 a year," he said.

"By working twelve hours a day 365 days in the year, 65 per cent. of the steel workers there earn $150 less than the amount actually required for the bare cost of living."

Mr. Brandeis declared that in ten years the steel corporation had taken from the American people $650,000,000 in excess of a liberal profit on its investments.

"This enormous profit," he said, has been used to grind down its employees to the misery of their present condition."

FOR AND AGAINST.

Socialism is for a free world.

Socialism is for equal opportunity for all.

Socialism is for the emancipation of womanhood.

Socialism is for free access of all people to a chance to work and make a living.

Socialism is for the realization of the dream of the ages, for real honesty and genuine morality.

Socialism is for a system which will enable people to live instead of having to devote all their time to making a living.

Socialism is for stopping the robbery of the worker, and believes that this being done, poverty will disappear from earth.

Socialism is for industrial democracy, for a rule by the people instead of by the plutocrats, for property for all instead of all for property.

Socialism is against peonage.

Socialism is against tyranny in all its forms.

Socialism is against white slavery and child slavery.

Socialism is against the incentive which leads to selling impure foods for the sake of profits.

Socialism is against the wicked idea which says that poverty must afflict the race of man.

Socialism is against the system which makes almshouses, jails and penitentiaries necessary to house its victims.

Socialism is against the murder of the workers in war and against the use of the people's money in preparation for this murder.

Socialism is against the system which robs the worker of the fruit of his toil and gives it to the owner of the machine who does not work.

Socialism is against permitting a few men to own the jobs and having it in their power to keep the masses from work and a chance to live.—New Times.

PITIFUL STORY OF UNEMPLOYED MAN

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The unknown man who was found starving and with both feet frozen at the city garbage dump last night recovered sufficiently in St. Joseph's Hospital today to tell Dr. Isadore Miller that he was Malash Callaman, 42 years old, of 444 East Tenth street, Manhattan. He said he came to Yonkers several days ago to find work, but failed to get anything. He built a little hut out of boards, pieces of tin and rags that he found on the dump. He lived on crusts of bread and other bits of food that he picked from the garbage heaps. It was while digging in a frozen pile that he was overcome.

It was said at the hospital tonight that he would live.

A FRANK STATEMENT

Having been appointed as Socialist Party organizer for Vancouver City and vicinity, I feel it is due to Socialist party members and supporters to put the case plainly to them.

There has, until lately (beyond meetings in halls and on the street and the resultant sale of literature) not been any serious effort to systematically organize the city by the Socialists in the city.

By organization I mean the connecting up of the efforts of those who, recognizing a common cause, have a common purpose in view.

The details of organization would take up too much space to go into here, but to give a general idea of the work to be done I might say the first thing to be done is to find out the names and addresses of Socialists in the city, next, to give those who are willing some work to do in the way of distributing literature and finding out other Socialists in order that they may, in their turn, be given work to do.

As we get the names of Socialists we have to ascertain if they are on the voters' list, and, if not, to see, at the proper time, that they are placed on. This is but a little of the work to be done, but it will give a general idea.

Splendid spoken propaganda has been carried on for a number of years in this city and is still being carried on; it has been highly appreciated, as has been shown by the large crowds and great enthusiasm at these meetings. Let us see what these large crowds and great applause means, if it means that the applauders applaud because they look upon a Socialist meeting as an entertainment, or applaud because their heart is in the Socialist movement.

A number of young men are already working in small districts in the vicinity of their homes, but we want and must have more.

Now we come to the point: **All willing to do a little on the lines already mentioned send in your names to the undersigned.**

WILFRED GRIBBLE,
579 Homer-Richards Lane,
City.

BLOODY SUNDAY

On Sunday, the 21st, an unemployed demonstration that was taking place on a large public square was stopped by the police of Vancouver, so the Socialist party of Canada, the I. W. W., trades unionists and unemployed decided to test the right of free speech the following Sunday, January 28. On that date a crowd of between two and three thousand persons assembled. Fellow Worker Coombs opened the meeting. Comrades Burgess, Reed and Lestor spoke, then Comrade Pettipiece. Whilst the latter was speaking the police arrived on the scene and read a by-law that was enacted in 1910 which stated that a meeting on any public grounds, streets or parks was an unlawful assembly. The sheriff then told Comrade Pettipiece he would have to disperse the crowd. Comrade Pettipiece appealed to the crowd to in no way use violence, but that the meeting would go on, that only cowards would attack a defenceless and peaceable crowd. A few minutes later the police, thirty or forty strong, charged the crowd, and with batons drawn hit out right and left. Comrade Pettipiece and about twenty others that attempted to speak were thrown into jail. The Cossacks rode down the people on the sidewalks, and with the foot police clubbing right and left it resembled a riot, but there was no violence on the part of the crowd. This went on for about an hour, the police driving the crowd several blocks. The crowd then lined up and marched to the Vancouver hotel and back to the city hall, where Comrade Lestor was arrested with several others for inciting to riot. About twenty-five weer landed in jail that day, and no bail was allowed. We were thrown five and six in a cell 6x8 with but two beds, and in most cases but one mattress and one blanket between the occupants. The stench in the cells was fearful. The jail is the most insanitary place in the city. A bucket is placed in a cell for the use of the occupants and emptied but once a day. No one was allowed to the lavatory, so you can judge for yourself the stench that must exist in that building 30x50 with over eighty occupants in steel cages. The brutality of the police in the prison is even worse than that of those outside. To knock men senseless and beat them up is delightful to such inhuman Cossacks. The food, perhaps relished by some jail birds, is not relished by men who do not delight in being in jail.

On Monday ten more men were thrown in jail and those the police did not want to arrest were beaten up, among the vctims being several old men and cripples. Bail was obtained Monday for several of us and the fight still goes on. Hundreds could not obtain admission to our propaganda meeting in the Empress Thearte on Sunday night. One hundred and four dollars was collected, $54 of which goes to fight the case. Anyone wishing to send anything for the fund can send the same to the writer and it will be acknowledged in The Clarion.

WM. WATTS.

Letter in the Clarion Office addressed to E. Boxall and O. Rayner.

WORLD-WIDE CAPITAL AND "ARROGANT" LABOR

With the Far East Equipped With the Tools of Capitalist Production the Final Breakdown of Capitalism Will Come.

In certain circles there is a periodic howl raised over the "arrogance of Labor." Truly this is amusing when we consider for a moment the Micawber-like 'umbleness of the average slave. "Day in, day out, from morn till night"—he labors, producing an abundance, yet he never asks or wonders why he hasn't something to do with the control or disposal of the wealth he produces. Occasionally an individual or group of individuals of the genus wage slave, enraged by their apparent helplessness and inability to cope with the might of international capital, get upon their hind legs and for a few moments growl or mayhap nip at the trousers legs of their masters as did the McNamara brothers recently. Immediately the "arrogance of labor" howl is raised.

Apparently the henchmen and bootlickers of the masters fear that these things portend an awakening and they are searching the heavens and the earth for means whereby they may appease the "arrogant" slaves for the time being and thus postpone the Deluge.

The Montreal Weekly Witness recently, Jan. 9, '12, published an editorial of this nature and in the course of its remarks reiterates a warning which has been given a prominent place in Socialist propaganda ever since the time of Marx. It refers to the commercial awakening and development of China, Japan, India and other Oriental countries and utters a solemn warning to all "arrogant" slaves to the effect that if they do not at once evince the proper degree of 'umbleness, Mr. Yellow Man will get their jobs. As the development of the Orient and its hordes of cheap labor is bound to win over the European and American worker anyhow, we fail to see how humbleness is going to improve our position much. Anyhow, let us examine the "Witness" outbreak and the cause for it.

It appears that a quarrel has arisen between masters and slaves in the textile districts of England. As usual we find the slaves divided. The unionists refused to work with the so-called "scabs" (non-unionists) and the operators at once locked out about 300,000. These are now taking an enforced vacation. As capitalist law and usage declares that slaves were created for the sole purpose of working—all other habits and customs being merely incidental to this universal and very necessary habit—and as dividends suffer in consequence of any protracted idleness on their part, it is very necessary and natural (again from the standoint of master class law ethics) that every effort should be made to frighten them back to their tasks. Hence the warning from the "Witness."

The Rev. Dr. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, has issued a warning to the working people of London, whose interests he has at heart (?). He believes the transfer of industrial wealth to eastern Asia will be a certain sequel to the European labor movement, and that a worse fate would probably befall Australia. Easy (!) conditions of labor may survive as long as our country is exploiting an enormous natural wealth, but at no very distant date we will be tried by a standard not our own. The present cotton strike in England will prove a boon to the cotton mills that have been started in India and southern China, as well as to those started among the negroes of the Southern States. It cannot but throw into the hands of these people a trade that the English cotton operator has been fighting with his best ingenuity to hold. Once such trade is lost it is a question if it can ever be regained with the present conditions of labor. England might soon be crying out for foreign cheap labor to keep her mills going. Should the strike last long it is probable that many struggling mills will find no market for their output after the first rush to supply the shortage created by strike.

That this is true there can be no question. International capital has discovered that China, India and Japan with their hordes of cheap workers provide a more profitable field for investment and exploitation of both labor and natural resources than the effete Occident. The slaves of civilization have created so enormously of all wares that the masters were compelled early in the game to find outside market for the surplus. These markets must be found outside of civilization, as all "civilized" countries were in the same predicament, their warehouses piled high with goods that the workers couldn't buy because the stipend or wage they received was merely sufficient to buy very limited quantities of pork, beans and hard tack. So the "civilized" nations began a campaign of conquest of the heathen or "uncivilized" portion of the globe. They are till engaged in the pleasing pastime as is shown by the press dispatches regarding the indiscriminate shooting, hanging and torturing of hapless victims in Persia, Tripoli and sundry other places.

The average wage in any community or country depends upon the cost of the food, clothing and shelter necessary to keep a slave in proper physical form for work. In the course of his campaign against heathendom the capitalist has found that Oriental workers can subsist upon considerably less than the European or American slaves and he accordingly proceeds to "develop" these countries. Said process being the erection of factories and mills, the opening up of mines and the herding of the slaves into these places to produce wares. When we consider the fact that the Orient is the last portion of the globe to adopt capitalist civilization and that once this market is satisfied there can be no question of further extension of markets unless a method is discovered of shipping the surplus products to Mars we can then understand just what capitalism is up against.

The Witness says that production will go to China and India as a result of the textile strike. We know and can easily prove that production will go to the Orient anyhow, strike or no strike, unless the workers of Europe and America are prepared to live on a few pennyworth of rice per day and wear no shirts. It will go to China and India because capital is bound to flow wherever it can find a more profitable field for exploitation. It is physically impossible for us to even try to compete with the hundreds of millions of cheap slaves of these countries. And anyhow it's none of our damned business if the master class want to move its industries to China. We are slaves who sell ourselves to them for a stipend, hay and oats, while they need us. Tomorrow they won't need us any longer as they will have found yellow men who will do the work as well and for less pay. Then we may chase ourselves off the earth so far as they are concerned.

Finding the old form of government somewhat cumbersome, the master class has engineered a revolution in China. The slaves of the country have been persuaded that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the oerthrow of the Manchus. It is a significant fact that the new provisional president of the provisional republic is a civilized Christian gentleman who has traveled extensively in Europe and America and so imbibed all the virtues of capitalist governments. There is no doubt but that, if the Republic succeeds and the chances are very largely in its favor at the time of writing, the new administration will be found to be thoroughly safe and sane from a master-class standpoint.

So then the position may be put briefly. Capitalism could not continue to exist without foreign markets. The slaves produce about five times as much as they can buy back with their wages. For the disposal of the four-

Continued on page three

LOCAL VANCOUVER
Propaganda MEETING
Every Sunday Evening
Empress Theatre

THE WESTERN CLARION

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

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1912

COSSACK RULE.

Vancouver's present civic administration came into power at the recent elections through the efficient working of the Conservative political machine of the province, ably aided and abetted by the church, the liquor interests, the "red light" influence and all the other forces of moral and ethical uplift that constitute the stock-in-trade of the "better element" of this and all other modern municipalities. In this happy combination for moral and ethical uplift should also be included the real estate interests, unless one feels inclined to ignore the importance of Vancouver's leading industry and withhold credit from its zealous and disinterested promoters.

It is a well known fact that a surplus of labor in the market gives great satisfaction to employers of labor. With such a surplus to act as a sort of check upon the avarice and greed of the workingman, which is apt to express itself in a demand for higher wages, the price of labor power can be kept within bounds quite satisfactory to the purchaser thereof. In order to be at all times assured of the presence of such a surplus it is quite proper for the employing class to use any artifice that ingenuity may suggest to attract workers to any given locality. Lying inducements may be freely held out, and even though they be made more alluring by being made through religious channels and voiced by religious enthusiasts, no moral or ethical code of the employing class and its retainers and hangers-on has in any manner been violated. This sort of thing has been going on in this province, as well as elsewhere, until a large number of men have gathered here, in excess of the number for whom there is employment. Naturally these men will foregather in the larger cities and towns. A large number are in this city at present. Finding themselves here in considerable numbers, quite naturally they get together and endeavor to find some way to releive their pressing needs. Meetings have been held in the public streets, and some hundreds have marched to the city hall and requested the city administration to consider their case, with a view to affording some relief, if possible. Those who have had experience with these unemployed demonstrations, wherever they may have occurred—and they have been of frequent occurrence in many cities during recent years—know that employment will immediately satisfy the men. The moment they can provide for their needs through employment, even though the wage be small and the employment but temporary, they at once become quiet and patiently await the turning of the tide of their fortunes by the coming of summer, which usually marks somewhat of a betterment of industrial conditions as compared with the winter season.

This precious civic administration already referred to scented danger to real estate and kindred interests if unemployed men were to voice their needs too loudly. Were evidence of rotten industrial conditions to be spread abroad, prospective investors in Vancouver real estate might be frightened away and the financial lubricant so necessary to the industry of selling town lots be no longer forthcoming. This awful prospect prompted decisive action and of sufficiently drastic a character to preserve the "fair fame" of "our" city untarnished.

The edict goes forth that no more street meetings are to be held. As this has evidently applied to all organizations and bodies which have been in the habit of using the streets for such purposes, there is no reasonable ground for complaint. Street meetings, of whatever character, have always been a nuisance, and it is more than doubtful that enough good ever accrued to any cause through such meetings to at all compensate for the energy expended. If the edict clearing the streets of meetings is made permanent and enforced against all alike, there should be no complaint from any one.

On Sunday last a large number (several thousand) men gathered at Powell street grounds in response to a call for a public meeting issued by the committee having the unemployed matter in charge. It has not yet been shown that any of those who gathered at this meeting had any intention to commit an overt act. They were without arms. No threats, either against life or property, had been made. The speakers who were to address the gathering mostly belonged in Vancouver, some of them being officials of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council and among the most widely known men in the labor movement of Canada. In spite of all this, however, it was ordained by the powers that be that this gathering must not be allowed, no matter how peaceable and orderly it might be. Disorder, violence, brutality, riot and ruffianism must be inaugurated, even if it had to be done in the name of the law.

No sooner was the meeting called that the law, in the shape of the city police, stepped in and converted a peaceable assembly of quiet and orderly men, women and children into a struggling mass of frightened humanity, fleeing for their lives from the brutal assault of the police acting under the Mayor's orders. Mounted as well as unmounted police were used in the dastardly business. Some of the speakers were arrested and the balance, participants, spectators, bystanders and passersby, were driven, lashed, beaten and ridden down with a reckless brutality that has scarce been equalled, even in the realms of the Czar. Eye-witnesses who have seen many affairs of like character assert that never did they witness coarser brutality or more unbridled ferocity than was exhibited upon this occasion by the "guardians of law and order," the police of Vancouver.

Four arrests have been made since Sunday, but, as in numerous cases, men have been ruthlessly beaten up by the police, it would appear that "Cossack rule" is henceforth to be the order of the day. To arrest men and go through with even the farce of a trial involves at least some expense to the virtuous taxpayer. To beat up unemployed and empty-stomached men on the street is cheaper—and probably quite as effective in removing the conditions of unemployment.

The workers of Vancouver may as well be satisfied with "Cossack rule." As none of the forces that busy themselves in the good work of moral and ethical uplift, referred to above, have even as much as protested against the Cossack brutality of last Sunday it is safe to assume that such rule meets with their approval. It is therefore up to the workers to gracefully submit, no matter how great the personal discomfort arising from being beaten up by two policemen, each twice his size.

It would be well for the mayor and his backers to know that the time has gone by when people can be ruled by the "Cossack" plan. It may be successful for the moment, but these acts of high-handed brutality must eventually stir up a spirit or resistance that will express itself in acts of retaliatory violence that will be no more conducive to peace, order and decency than are the original acts of brutality and violence upon the part of the authorities themselves. There are no problems pressing for solution that cannot, and should not, be settled by the reason and judgment of men. No problems have ever been solved by the brutality and ferocity of beasts. Any man who is yet so ignorant as to believe that human progress can be held in check by the club and the "Cossack," and who is so devoid of human instinct as to resort to their use, is entirely unfit to sit in authority, because his every act becomes a menace to peace, order, liberty, security and everything else that is good and worthy in modern civilization.

The resort to "Cossack rule" in Vancouver, however, strips the mask of hypocrisy from our "better element.' It discloses the velvet paw of the property cat to be possessed of exceedingly sharp claws and a healthy disposition to use them upon occasion. In short, it discloses government in its true light—the club, the gun and the "Cossack." By watching these even the dullest can learn what government is for.

Vancouver's present administration is entitled to a vote of thanks for making things so plain that some of its working class supporters at the late elections will now be able to see it.

GET THE POWER.

Sunday's rioting by the Vancouver police should drive its lessons home into some thick heads. They are plain enough this time.

Had the crowd been "gathered together in His Name," or for some such inane reason, or want of it, everything would have been lovely. They might have shouted hell-fire and damnation till their lungs split; they might have rent the air into wisps with brass bands and big drums; they might have hired a full orchestra of calliopes and made corners of the welkin ring that never rang before. The police would have been there only to see that they were not molested.

As it was, they assembled to discuss their own unemployment—a dangerous subject. Not a shred of evidence can be produced that any of them even made faces at the police, or might do so. But the police charged through them afoot and on horseback, striking right and left.

Good!

Take notice that the police had no lawful right to do this. That they were, in fact, breaking the first law of the land in assaulting peaceable and orderly people. The mayor did absolutely wrong in sending them to do the job.

What are you going to do about it? Did you get clubbed? What will you do? Take civil action for damages? Or make it a criminal case? It would be too laugh. You are absolutely helpless.

Had a big policeman come charging down on you, dared you have even defended yourself? Had you shot the policeman you would be hanged in due course, though the policeman was making an unprovoked assault with a deadly weapon and you were acting in defence of your life.

That crowd could have cleaned up the police in short order if they had been as bad as they were represented to be. Then what? The militia were right there. Behind them all the militia in Canada. Behind them the STATE.

The State can send out police and militia—an army and a navy, if necessary—against you when you are "in the right." Can do it "against the law." Can put you "in the wrong." Can hang you for resisting.

What can you do?

Just one thing: BE THE STATE.

MAC.

THE REWARD OF ABSTINENCE.

In the New Year's Bulletin published by the Winnipeg Industrial Commissioner are certain figures relating to wealth production. It states that in the factories of Winnipeg there are 15,000 hands (!) with a monthly payroll of $750,000, and that the output for 1911 was $40,000,000!

These figures will, no doubt, be passed over thoughtlessly by the average wage slave, but in working them out we find that these wage slaves got on the average $600 per year in wages, and further that they each produced a fraction over $2,660 worth of goods. They therefore abstained from over $2,000 worth of this world's wealth in the year 1911. Now as capital is the reward of abstinence—so our teachers say—these wage slaves must be well on the way to become millionaire capitalists.

Let us suppose that these wage slaves are able to have the use of their present jobs for a period of five years, and we will see what they have abstained from by taking $600 a year for the trouble of producing $2,600.

With $2,000 the first year, a fifty-foot lot in a good location could have been purchased. The second year a good all-modern five-roomed cottage could have been built. The third year $2,000 could have been spent in extra furnishings, buying all the little knicknacks, labor-savers, etc., that go to make the homes—of the capitalists—comfortable. Half the fourth year's self-denial money could be used for extra clothes, warm fur coats, delightful furs, etc., that working-class wives love to have—the pleasure of looking at in store windows. The other half could be used for a nice trip visiting some of the beauty spots in British Columbia or Northern Ontario. With the surplus value of the fifth year a nice little automobile could be bought and a spin could be taken each summer night after the day's work was done.

You will easily be able, fellow slaves, to draw a mental picture of the nice things you have abstained from by not taking that $10,000 in five years. You will also know what your lot on $600 a year means and whether by this abstinence you have raised yourself to the position of capitalist. You know full well that on $600 a year you will have to save and save to make ends meet; that your house will not be of the best; that your clothes will be second-rate shoddy, and that your food will be poor; that after five such years instead of being a capitalist as the reward of abstinence you will be poor in health and poor in pocket; that all you will have really accomplished is five years nearer your grave!

ED. FULCHER.

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(To Locals.)

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Membership Cards, each	.01
Dues Stamps, each	.10
Platform and application blank per 100	.25
Ditto in Finnish, per 100	.50
Ditto in Ukranian, per 100	.50
Constitutions, each	.20
Ditto, Finnish, per dozen	.50

HE EVOLUTION OF A COMMODITY STRUGGLE.

Milestones on the road to revolution re being passed rapidly these days and no man can say what will happen next or how soon we as a party will be face to face with the problem of taking really active steps on the basis of our platform and aims.

The Convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor now in session at Victoria would be a shock to labor men of ten years ago that they would never get over could they only realize the change of attitude now assumed by the delegates from the various trades unions.

For a long time it has been commonly known that the foremost members of the Federation were almost to a man straight Socialists on the political field, but even their equanimity seems to be suffering from the effects of the first realization of the fact that instead of a convention of Labor Federationists they had on hand a bunch of Reds that were for turning the convention into a meeting of revolutionary Socialists forthwith. Some of us may take a pride—and rightly so—in the position taken by our party but the writer would gladly see introduced among us the methodical and get-through the business style of our friends now in convention at Victoria.

They turned up on time some eighty odd with an air that meant serious decisions. And they came from all over the Province. There are coal miners and waitresses, plumbers and cooks, telegraphers and pick and shovel artists, clerks and bricklayers, cement workers and electrical workers, in fact almost every conceivable useful trade seems to have one or more delegates.

Some consciously, others unconsciously, but all quite evidently awake to the fact that closer union was an absolute necessity and taking that position without one dissentient voice.

The statement was made and not disputed that machinery was putting them all into the unskilled camp, and that in the not very far distant future a discussion on a uniform wage would not be out of place. Unscientific perhaps, but an indication of awakening. And several resolutions on the slate endorsing the Socialist Party of Canada in the political field! And these resolutions certain to pass in the ordinary way of business! But what about several old and conservative, also numerically strong, unions that already eye with suspicion and fear bred of conservatism and ignorance the socialistic leanings of the yet young Federation?

What about the fact that Socialism is not grasped by the majority of the rank and file?

Is it an opportune moment to allow such drastic and revolutionary motions to go through and perchance be the cause of a stampede that would shake the new and growing movement possibly to pieces for a time?

Why such an affliction as this bunch of revolutionists at a convention of craft unions? Are the foremost and best fitted to represent the various unions all Socialists?

Is the Socialist vote each election largely the vote of the best and most intelligent of the unionists? We can give no other answer than, yes. It is perfectly evident. What does it portend when the terminology of the Socialist becomes the common terms of the trades-unionists representatives? Do such terms as wage-slaves; labor-power; capitalist system; commodity pedlars; used by almost all at that Convention, mean anything to the Socialist movement? And here, let us ask ourselves of the Socialist Party of Canada if it would not be well to take stock and get out a rough balance sheet of our preparedness to handle the situation and the position that the evolution of industry is forcing the worker into? He is rapidly finding out that the industrial field and capitalist system hold no solution to his problem. He is ready to acknowledge that political action must be taken. Are we ready to take the lead and show they way? I am not usually called an alarmist, but too much learning, too much philosophy, appear to have almost fitted us as a Party for the armchair instead of being ready to fill the function of a political machine for the revolutionary actions of the workers are today realizing be inevitable. If we cannot fill the bill of requirements that economic evolution demands of us we must go down and out and make room for an organization that will.

It is useless to shut our eyes to the facts daily placed before us, for the times demand action and the hair-splitter and the searcher after imaginary traitors must be given notice to quit forthwith; also the ultra-scientific philosopher must be given notice to stay by his stove and not get in the way under penalty of being thrown out of the organization. Wake up S. P. of C.! There are storm clouds lowering and we are not ready!

W. W. L.

Socialist Party Directory

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE cialist Party of Canada, meets second and fourth Monday. Secretary, E. T. Kingsley, Labor Temple, Dunsmuir St., Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Committee, Socialist Party of Canada, meets first and third Monday in month. E. T. Kingsley, Secretary.

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

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee: Notice—This card is inserted for the purpose of getting "YOU" interested in the Socialist movement. SOCIALISTS are always members of the Party; so if you are desirous of becoming a member, or wish to get any information, write the Secretary, J. D. Houston, 493 Furby St., Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXecutive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every first and third Saturday in the month, 8:00 p.m., at headquarters, Main Street, North Battleford. Secretary will answer any communications regarding the movement in this Province. L. Budden, Secy., Box 101, North Battleford, Sask.

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

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

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. of C., HOLD educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave., every Sunday evening at 7:30. Business meeting first Sunday in each month, Miners' Hall at 2:30. W. L. Phillips, Secretary, Box 504.

LOCAL ROSSLAND, NO. 95, S. P. of C., meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. E. Campbell, Secretary, P.O. Box 674. Rossland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p.m. A. Sebble, Secretary, P.O Box 54, Rossland.

LOCAL MICHEL, B. C., NO. 16, S. P. of C., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in Crahan's Hall. A hearty invitation is extended to all wage slaves within reach of us to attend our meetings. Business meetings are held the first and third Sundays of each month at 10:30 a.m. in the same hall. Party organizers take notice. A. S. Julian, Secretary.

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

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

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

LOCAL SANDON, B. C., NO. 36, S. P. OF C. Meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Sandon Miners' Union Hall. Communications to be addressed Drawer K, Sandon, B. C.

LOCAL VICTORIA NO. 2, S. P. of C.— Headquarters and reading room, 1319 Government St., Room 2, over Collister's gun store. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8 p.m. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Crystal Theatre.

LOCAL VERNON, B. C., NO. 38, S. P. of C. Meets every Tuesday, 8:00 p.m sharp, at L. O. L. Hall, Tronson St. W. H. Gilmore, Secretary.

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

LOCAL SOUTH FORT GEORGE, B.C., No. 61, meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in Public Library Room. John McInnis, Secretary; Andrew Allen, Organizer.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 1, S. P. of C. Business meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 133 Water Street. F. Perry, Secretary, 518 Hornby St.

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

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., NO. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters 622 First St. Business and propaganda meetings every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Our reading room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Secretary, A. Farmilo, 622 First St.; Organizer, W. Stephenson.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., NO. 4, S. P. of C.—Business meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the headquarters, 429 Eighth Ave. East, between Third and Fourth streets.

LOCAL REGINA NO. 6, SASK., MEETS every Sunday, Trades Hall, 8 p.m. Business meeting, second Friday, 8 p.m., Trades Hall. B. Simmons, secretary, 1909 Garnet St., P.O. Box 1046.

LOCAL BRANDON, MAN., NO. 7, S. P. of C. Headquarters, No. 10 Nation Block, Rossar Ave. Propaganda meeting, Sunday at 8 p.m.; business meeting, second and fourth Mondays at 8 p.m.; economic class, Friday at 8 p.m. Secretary, T. Mellalieu, 144 Third St., Brandon, Man.

LOCAL LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., NO. 13, S. P. of C. Meets first and third Sundays in the month, at 4 p.m., in Miners' Hall. Secretary, Chas. Peacock, Box 1983.

LOCAL MOOSEJAW, SASK., No. 1, S. P. OF C.—Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 7:30 p. m., in the Trades Hall. Economic Class every Sunday, 3 p.m. D. McMillan, Sec. Treas., South Hill P. O., Sask.; A. Stewart, Organizer, South Hill P. O., Sask. All slaves welcome.

LOCAL No. 1, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, S. P. OF C.—Headquarters 528½ Main Street, Winnipeg, room 2, next Dreamland Theatre. Business meeting every Sunday morning, at 11; economic class Wednesdays, at 8 p. m. Secretary's address, 270 Young Street. Propaganda meeting every Sunday evening in Dreamland Theatre, Main Street, at 8 o'clock. Discussion invited.

LOCAL OTTAWA, NO. 8, S. P. of C.— Business meetings the first Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p.m. at headquarters. Secretary, Sam Horwith. Headquarters, 36 1-2 Rideau Street. Phone 277. Address, 322 Gladstone Ave.

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

LOCAL SIDNEY MINES NO. 7, of Nova Scotia.—Business and propaganda meetings every second Monday at 7:30 in the S. O. B. T. Hall back of Town Hall. William Allen, Secretary, Box 344.

Ukrainian Socialist Federation of the S. P. of C., is organized for the purpose of educating the Ukrainian proletariat on the revolutionary class.

The Federation is the autonsmous part of the S. P. of C. and affirms to the program and tactics of the S. P. of C.

The Urrainian Socialist Federation publish their own weekly organ—"Nova Hromada," (New Society) at Edmonton, Alta., 443 Kinistino Ave.

English comrades desiring to have information re the Federation can write to COM. J. SENUK, Fin. Sec., or M. S. FERBY, Gen. Sec.,

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, in convention assembled, affirm our allegience to and support of the principles and program 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 ina struggle for possession of the reins of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program 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 Part yis 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.

SUBSCRIPTION CARDS

5 Yearlies - - - $3.75
10 1-2 Yearlies - - 4.00
20 Quarterlies - - 4.00

CORRESPONDENCE

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF JANUARY 29, 1912

Present Mengel, Forrest, Karme, Schagat and the Secretary. Forrest in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications from Alberta executive committee enclosing an application for charter, signed by 20 farmers of Stettler, Alta, was received. The application for charter having been approved by the Alberta executive committee, it was granted.

The financial report was laid over until next meeting in order to allow the secretary to get a new set of books of account and arrange for a more complete separation of the funds of the Provincial and Dominion committees and the Western Clarion.

Adjourned.

E. T. KINGSLEY, Secy.

On account of the illness of Com. Gribble his article on simple economics does not appear in this issue, but he hopes to be well enough to get one in the next issue.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Regular meeting of Provincial Executive Committee.

Present Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Tipping, Creer, Muskat and secretary.

Correspondence read and dealt with from Locals Bellevue, Markeville, Medicine Hat, Waskasoo, Linda, Eagle Hill, Alf Budden and Western Clarion.

The question of an Organizer was discussed, it was decided to notify Alf. Budden to be ready to take the field the first of February.

penses $10.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

Calgary Local, due stamps.....$5.00
Medicine Hat, due stamps..... 2.00
Bellevue, due stamps 3.00
Waskasoo, Organizing Fund..... 5.00

Expenses.

C. M. O'Brien, organizing ex-

FRANK DANBY.

HOW THEY COME

Going up? Yes, sir, still going up, but we want to send it faster. All of you give this special riot edition to somebody else, and then get him to subscribe.

Here are a bunch of the old guard, and a few new hustlers:

W. J. Warren, Cardston, Alta..... 6
W. Atkinson, Victoria, B. C..... 5
A. Bonar, Moose Jaw, Sask..... 4
J. C. Turner, Fernie, B. C..... 4
A. S. Julian, Michel, B. C..... 4
A. G. McPullum, Ottawa, Ont..... 4
Wm. McQuord, Edmondton, Alta.. 3
J. McInnis, Fort George, B. C..... 3
W. G. De Rousie, Victoria, B. C..... 2
W. H. Bryce, Demoine, Sask..... 2
J. Harrington, city..... 2
R. E. McKay, Merritt, B. C..... 2
J. Smart, Winnipeg..... 2
R. C. Landry, Winnipeg..... 2
W. H. Stebbings, Winnipeg..... 2

Singles—J. Sidaway, city; W. Seyers, Strathcona; W. C. Hardenburg, Red Deer; B. Simons, Regina; G. Westin, Wheat City, Alta.; E. Hesketh, Trail; F. Teeple, Brandon; T. Higgins, Brandon; J. Stelton, Columbia University, New York; A .Nask, Montreal; J. Kilgour, city; J. Schagat, city; D. M. Coutts, city.

Bundles:

H. C. Berling, Mound, Alta..... 7
A. Bonar, Moose Jaw, Sask..... 10
A. Straggler, Rosthern, Sask..... 22

Subscription Cards—David Paton, Fernie, B. C., 21 three months, 12 six months, 8 yearly; W. H. Bryce, Demaine, Sask., 5 yearlies; J. McInnis, South Ft. George, 5 quarterlies, 3 half-yearlies, 3 yearlies.

Edmonton comes forward again, Moose Jaw goes ahead, Winnipeg starts to make an effort to get ahead, but you've all got to go a long way to get to Victoria, which is striving to get first place. This is how they stand:

Vancouver, B. C..... 1
Victoria, B. C..... 2
Edmonton, Alta..... 3
Brandon, Man..... 4
Calgary, Alta..... 5
Winnipeg, Man. 6
Toronto, Ont. 7
Moose Jaw, Sask..... 8
Montreal, Que..... 9
Silverton, B. C..... 10
Nelson, B. C..... 11
Ottawa, Ont. 12
N. Battleford, Sask..... 13
S. Fort George, B. C..... 14
Fernie, B. C..... 15
Regina, Sask. 16
Cumberland, B. C..... 17
Ladysmith, B. C..... 18
Brantford, Ont. 19
Britannia Mines, B. C..... 20

Send in for the subscription list.

Michel, B. C., Jan. 22.

Editor Western Clarion.

Comrade Slave—Just a few lines to let you know that we are still in existence here in Michel, and that is about as much as can be said for any of us. About one-third of the camp employed, and the majority of those wish themselves back on the strike rations, as the conditions under which they are working are fierce. It's making them set their thinking caps on, and naturally they are following the lines of least resistance and clamoring for industrial unionism. The discussion on this question has been waxing warm lately in our union meeting. This speaks well for the advancement of thought among the slaves of this camp. Two years ago when I arrived here a member dared not mention Socialism in union meetings. If he did he was cried down, and I have known meetings to break up and disperse on a comrade starting to talk Socialism. Last night an interesting debate took place in Mutz's hall on political versus industrial action. Comrade T. W. Brown stood for political action and Comrade H. Elmer for industrial action. A small, but attentive, and, I believe, interested, bunch of slaves attended. As chairman of the meeting I could not help but see that the majority present were in favor of industrial action. Although this is not what we desire it, to my mind, certainly shows an awakening and a new line of thought on the part of the workers around here, and no doubt with a few more twists of the screws by the capitalist class and some vigorous propaganda on our part they'll soon swing into line.

You'll find enclosed money and postal orders to the amount of $3.25 for three new yearly subscriptions and one quarterly. The names and addresses are on a separate slip.

Wishing you all kinds of success in your duties, believe me to be,

Yours in the Scrap,

A. S. JULIAN,

Secretary Local No. 16.

AROUSE THE SLAVES.

It is all very well for the capitalist press in Vancouver to say "That the unemployed who took part in the demonstrations last week are mostly transient and only stay in one place long enough to get known." But the fact remains that there are hundreds of men among them who have not had the opportunity to work in order to buy the necessaries of life. If a number of transients have come in, how about those who have gone out? Surely if those who have come into Vancouver recently had stayed away, and those who have left recently had stayed in Vancouver, the result would have been the same. If you stay around town you get hauled up as a vagrant, and if you move from place to place you are a hobo. The truth is that the present system drives the workers from town to town, and from country to country to peddle their labor-power in order to eke out an existence. It is the same old dodge of the capitalist press trying to divert the workers' attention from the real causes of the evils in present day society. Comrade Macdonald pointed out in an article of December 9th issue that those ear-marks of present-day civilization, Soup Kitchens, would be open for the next two or three months in the large industrial centers, and how far wrong was he?

It must be quite plain to anyone who has studied the economic causes that what is happening to the workers now is only a fraction of what is in store for them in the near future and they are mostly getting what they vote for. As long as the workers vote the capitalists into power they need not expect to get anything better than they are getting now. It makes no difference whether they are in Great Britain where they can have their labor-power insured, or in the boosted single tax Vancouver, all they get is food, clothing, and shelter, and sometimes a few trimmings.

Fellow workers, the Clarion Call is determined to arouse you out of your hypnotic sleep. Arouse ye slaves, arouse! A whole world awaits you. It only needs you to take it. You are big enough and nnumerous enough to abolish the wages system forever. This rotten system which forces trades unionists to scab on non-unionists, which forces men and women to become the meanest wretches imaginable. "Workers of the World, Unite!"

J. S.

HERE AND THERE.

(By Watts)

Don't call a patrolman who is riding down citizens on the sidewalk a Cossack, or you'll get run in.

* * *

Russians in this city claim they never saw such atrocities in Russia as they have seen here in Vancouver.

* * *

Vancouver's unemployed procession will be shown all over the world on moving picture films.

* * *

An old man after being knocked unconscious by a policeman's club went to complain to the mayor. Findlay said, "Don't say anything and we'll make it all right with you." Don't tell anyone this.

* * *

A Chinese Socialist party has been formed at Shanghai. The new yellow peril is assuming a bright red.

* * *

Three I. W. W. men who were charged with obstructing the police were thrown into jail for three months for refusing to swear by the Bible. They claimed to be materialists. This is a new move by the city police.

* * *

The Vancouver police are refusing to arrest men for speaking on the streets. They simply resort to clubbing.

* * *

Get a hustle on and circulate The Clarion. We've got to get rid of this damnable system.

* * *

We cannot express the outrages committed by the police in Vancouver this week, but if you voted one of the old party tickets and got a crack with a club you certainly got what you voted for.

* * *

Over ninety per cent of the people who engage in business fail and lose their all. Is that a good argument for perpetuating the capitalist system.

* * *

The Socialist chief of police of Grand Junction, Colo., says: "The city can afford to keep the criminal warm, feed him, and supply him with a bed. It is going to be my aim to catch that fellow before he becomes a criminal and give him a chance ta least to keep away from the bread line and jail by earning enough money to keep him supplied with the necessaries of life."

World-Wide Capital and "Arrogant" Labor

Continued from page one

fifths a foreign market is necessary. As soon as a country is opened up as a market for surplus goods the capitalist discovers here resources to be exploited profitably. Very shortly the one-time market becomes also a huge producer of surpluses and other countries must be opened up. All the time because of the rapid improvement in methods of production the surplus of each country grows. Finally the last great stronghold of heathendom, the East, is opened up, and we are now privileged to witness the last great act in the drama of capitalism's rise, gigantic growth and decline. For when the far East is finally developed—and it will be so within a decade or two—what then? Then we will have the spectacle of the world piled so high with wares that a market can't be found for them. Production must then cease for it is carried on only while a profit is realized and said profit can only be realized by the marketing of the output. Then millions of wage slaves will be out of a job. What will we do?

There is quite a bunch of us who are agreed upon the proper thing to be done when that time comes. We are called Socialists because we intend as soon as we get crowd enough, to step in and take the earth and everything it contains that can be of use to us and use these things for the good of society. When the break down of capitalism comes, and come it must very shortly, we workers will find it necessary to take the industrial plants and all the machinery of production. It will be either that or starvation and who will hesitate?

Our class does all the useful work. We have possessed the brains and brawn necessary to carry on production for the benefit of masters who spend their time disporting themselves at Newport, Monte Carlo and other of the garden spots of the earth. Can we not then do a little for ourselves? Yet we who do all the useful work have been content to exist as vile slaves. The wage we receive, whether it be $1.50 or $10.00 per day, is but the price of slavery. And we are slaves because the capitalist class owns our means of life, the tools we must use in producing the things we must have to live. In order to gain access to these tools we must sell ourselves into slavery. The cure is obvious. Let us take the tools of production from their present useless owners and produce goods for ourselves. Then our slavery and poverty will cease, for we will be able to enjoy our full product instead of as today existing on a small portion of what we produce.

It is the powers of government that hold us down and compel us to respect the property of our masters. Hence we must first capture the powers of government. We workers are mighty at the polls if we but vote together for candidates from our own class. We have the power to overcome their parliaments with our comrades and quickly put an end to capitalism if we will but use that power. When Industry is transplanted to China and the process is even now going on, we will be compelled to kick and to take hold of the country and produce a living for ourselves. John Chinaman will soon find himself in the same position. Then we will have a world in revolt against slavery. Speed the day!

—FILLMORE.

THE RED PERIL.

The capitalist press is very busy these days warning the people against impending danger of Socialism, and of late some very interesting articles have appeared under the above heading. There is one sure thing, and that is, when this malady gets a good hold on one's system there is absolutely no cure that can be administered under the capitalist system of production.

Our masters, few in number, own and control all natural resources such as timber, coal, oil, etc., also the machinery which is necessary in the transforming of these resources into the necessities of life and, wishing to keep the prices of these commodities up to as high a level as possible, they take good care not to let us operate their natural resources and their machinery to full capacity. This, then, is the cause of so much unemployment in these days of prosperity and now that there is plenty of labor power on the market our masters have a splendid opportunity of speeding us up, using as a stimulative the fact that there are lots of other men who would be only too glad to get our jobs.

For about three months in the year a whole army of men are required on the prairies and other agricultural districts in order to handle the immense amount of products which are being raised with the aid of scientific machinery. When this work of harvesting and cleaning up is over we are no longer of use to our masters, and the consequence is that just after that period of activity the large cities are crowded with men looking for jobs who have mostly been lured to this prosperous farming country by the pamphlets issued through various sources to the people of other countries.

The rotten system of capitalist production under which we are existing is quite apparent, especially when we are told that are unemployed in this city just now are unempoled in this city just now many more will flow in from various places. Of course this little city cannot solve the unemployed question for all other countries, but nevertheless if these demonstrations do no other good they will be an object lesson to those woh are taking an interest in the Socialist movement.

As stated in last week's issue of The Clarion, Germany is rapidly getting wise to the game which has been played with them for so long, and in spite of all the cries which go up through some of the papers to "Save the Fatherland" there is nothing that can stop the cork from being blown out of the bottle now. We take no notice of such terms as "Red Peril," "Our Fatherland" and "Our Empire," and seeing one after another come up as headliners to our papers we are inclined to think that men are being paid to invent them just the same as the cartoonist is paid to illustrate various current topics.

The very best way for a person to start in and find out what Socialism really is is to take The Western Clarion, get some of the pamphlets which are issued at five and ten cents each by the Socialist Party of Canada, and together with these and many propaganda meetings they may be able to attend it will not take long to get interested and give us a hand in spreading the "Red Peril."

F. L.

No man or woman can lay claim to intelligence on the affairs of today who has not read at least one book on Socialism written by a Socialist. Intelligent conversation demands it.

* * *

The boy that was outraged by a Vancouver Salvation Army captain a week or two since lies in the stinking, lousy jail surrounded by crime and violence. A Christian country? Bah!

* * *

So long as the masses vote the same tickets as the bankers, manufacturers and monopilists they will be hewers of wood and drawers of water for others. A man who don't know what his ballot is for is only fit for a slave.

THE LAW MILL.

There was a little spirit interspersed into the dull proceedings that is attendant at all law-making factories, when after some weeks of laying over of the now famous Fortnightly Pay Bill, introduced by C. M. O'Brien.

There was a look of expectation upon the faces of the members. They likely thought that O'Brien had some thing unexpected to spring on them; again the modern Solons were surprised. For O'Brien gave a short but explanatory speech showing the difference between the struggle over the price of commodities and the struggle the Socialists are waging. His speech is in short as follows:

"Mr. Speaker: Introducing the Bill at former sessions I spoke at some length and therefore it is not my intention to go into detail today; so my remarks will be short and to the point.

"The Socialist movement that elected me to this assembly is based on the class struggle. Karl Marx says, "The wealth of modern society presents itself in a vast accumulation of commodities." We Socialists realize that we are living under this commodity system, so apart from our Socialist propaganda we must take part in the struggle in relation to the exchange of commodities, which is not the class struggle. Therefore this is not a Socialist Bill, neither is it introduced to bring political prestige to the Socialist movement; in fact the S. P. of C. does not want such political prestige.

"The Trades Congress, a commodity organization, had a delegation wait on the first Minister of this Government asking for certain laws that would assist them in their struggle in the exchange of their commodity (labor power) for other commodities. One of the laws they ask for was that wages be paid at intervals of not more than one week. The government did not promise anything. Now some persons knowing that the Socialist Party of Canada do not seek political prestige from the effort of its members in the struggle over the exchange of commodities tried to use The Trades Congress men to influence me to change this bill so it would only apply to miners. But the Trades Congress men knew that the members in this assembly were not in love with those who peddle labor power around the mines, as was proven in former sessions when you slaughtered my bill to amend the Mines Act." Buying is merely exchanging commodities. The capitalist class owns all the most essential means of life. Those who are not capitalists have to sell the only thing they have, that is, their life force known as the commodity labor power. The price is called wages. Almost every law on the statute books deals with the struggle between buyers and sellers. In selling commodity the shorter the intervals between the time one is paid the greater the advantage in the market. This Bill asks that those who have to sell the commodity labor power be paid at intervals not exceeding fourteen days. I regret that I cannot make it apply to all who sell labor power. There are a number such as farmers and house wives who get their wages in an indirect manner."

There was not a voice heard in support of this bill from any of the other members of the house.

The Bill received its second reading and was committed to the committee of the whole house. We are anxiously watching those who have stated again in the Edmonton district and elsewhere in the province which side they will line up on, or will they leave it to the same fate as they left it to last year, allow it one solitary supporter.

Yours in revolt;

A. FARINLO.

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"THE BEST GOVERNMENT THAT B. C. EVER HAD"

The Member for Newcastle's Candid Criticism.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. Parker Williams, in a speech that lasted nearly two hours, analysed the claims of the McBride government and its press organs to the title that heads this article. Although suffering from an attack of the grip, his delivery was but little affected, and the vein of sarcastic humor running through his speech evoked frequent laughter and applause.

Opening his remarks with a reference to the annual nature of the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne, he said that he always availed himself of the opportunity, and found himself more anxious, as time went on, to more and more indulge in criticism of the government and its methods. As far as the Speech from the Throne was concerned, it would be a loss of time to analyze the matter therein from a Socialist standpoint, for his position in the House and the principles for which he stood were not in conformity with the interests which were represented in such predominance. Time would bring about changes in the composition of the House, and then he would be able to do so with effect. All he could now do was to criticise from the standpoint of the present condition of things.

In view of the paucity of matter contained in the Address he would congratulate the mover and seconder of the address-in-reply (Watson, Van., and Lucas, Yale), on the noble efforts they had made to "make bricks without straw," (laughter), and could feel sympathy for them. The opening clauses of the speech were mere taffy." Others stated that sundry reports would be submitted that the government was compelled to submit—as if they were epected to give the government credit for not omitting to comply with the requirements of the House! What the railroad policy was to be no one knew, but the mover of the Address (Watson) was prepared to endorse it (laughter). McBride, at the last Conservative convention had given more information as to what that policy was to be than was contained in the Speech from the Throne, but then that convention was attended by a lot of political job-hunters whose support he needed to retain. (Laughter). The second member for Vancouver (Watson) had eulogised McBride as a political Moses who had rescued the province from a financial Egypt, and it was amusing to watch McBride's face on these occasions. It seemed to indicate a consciousness that there was nothing for which he could not claim credit. The government would have had to use an amount of skill that they had not manifested if they had wished to prevent the conditions now prevailing. The appreciation that the resources of land, timber and minerals were not inexhaustible was the reason for the prevailing activity. Just at the time when this Moses appeared to save the province from financial bankruptcy that was realised not only in B. C., but in every state in America, and yet his supporters could stand up and say it was something McBride was responsible for! (Laughter). The conditions prevailing in B. C. prevailed from Maine to California and New Brunswick to Vancouver Island, yet such conditions reflected in B. C. were all credited to McBride, and he took it without a smile! (Laughter). If it were true, a political Moses had bobbed up in every State in the Union.

Taxation and Commissions.

The report of the commission on taxation was said to prove the solicitude of the government for the welfare of the people. While the subject was of little concern to the working class of the province, he would deal with it from the government's standpoint and not that of the workers.

Mr. Watson had said that he hoped the commission would not recommend a remission of direct taxation. The Victoria Colonist had carefully eliminated that portion of his speech. The government was particularly fond of appointing commissions, and the personnel of this one was suggestive. In England these commissions were formed of Opposition as well as Government supporters, but in B. C. they gave all these jobs to the Government's followers. Commission after commission is appointed to enquire into everything. The Government promises to do something for the timber holders, a commission is appointed and recommends that the Government do it. (Laughter.) Only one commission had been appointed in nine years in which he took an interest. That was to interview coal miners and mine owners as to the working of the Coal Miners' Regulation Act, and he (the speaker) representing a coal mining district and a practical miner, could not get on that. It was not consistent with the "spoils system" to recommend the appointment of anyone not a supporter of the Government, in or out of the House, especially on such a matter.

As to the Victoria Colonist.

Before going further he wished to pay his respects to the Victoria Colonist for the suggestive way in which various remarks of the Premier have been edited up to the present time, which editing would probably be continued. He had no criticism to offer as to the way in which the press gallery performed its duty, but in the reports of the Colonist all indiscreet remarks are carefully eliminated, and the "hand picking" process was worked to the limit. The revenue of the Colonist was to a very large extent derived from government advertising, and its service extend to the Conservatie papers all oer the province. The Colonist laid claim to every sanctimonious ideas of the ethics of British journalism and was never tired of expressing them in as many words as possible. Yet its actions were of the worst type of leechery and graft.

$5,447 had been placed in the unscrupulous maw of this paper for advertising sundry government notices. That did not include all, for the paper occurred very frequently in the public accounts in connection with other matters. Year before last it had received about the same amount from the public treasury. It might be necessary to point out that Victoria had another paper, the Times, a Liberal organ, which received the sum of $26.40. (Laughter.) As far as he was concerned there was nothing to choose between the two papers, but the Colonist, a government organ, received $5447, and they could at once see that there was some other motive in the policy of that paper than to merely reach the people. It might be to give the keynote to publications throughout the province.

In 1910 the Colonist endeavored to build up an evening paper in Victoria. He found in the public account for those brief months that the firm drew $8,942. That was the amount McBride took out of the public treasury and handed over to his party papers. He (the speaker) had read the Conservative speeches at Ottawa condemning the spoils system, and had been unable to find evidence of a rottener spoils system than they had in B. C. How was it that that amount of advertising ceased at the time of that paper going out of business? He would draw no line between the morals of the government and a paper which would accept patronage of that description.

The speaker then proceeded to reject the accusation made by the mover of the Address (Watson), that some men were guilty of starting bush fires in order to earn the high wages paid for putting them out, characterizing it as a slander and ridiculous in view of the nature of the work. The administration of the Bush Fire Act was criticised as working a hardship on the farmer, and the Act itself as no good. If the enforcement was in the hands of men who knew something about the business and not men who tuned their actions to the government machine, and the impossible rules cut out, something would be accomplished.

Wages.

The Labor Gazette stated that the cost of living had increased 37 per cent. in the last 10 years, chiefly in the articles of working class consumption. That was, roughly, the period in which the McBride administration had blest the province. How had wages fared in comparison? 15 years ago he (the speaker) had worked on railroads for $2.50 a day. Today the C. N. R. was paying $2.25. Coal miners' wages had increased 10 per cent. in the last 10 years. On the public works in the Newcastle district they had to strike to get a 10 per cent. increase. In view of these facts the ordinary laborer on the south end of Vancouver Island was worse off now than 10 years ago, when McBride came into power.

"No Man Can Be as Wise as McBride Looks."

McBride had looked very ill-natured when the member for Alberni (Brewster) had questioned the wisdom of the administration. He (the speaker) had known McBride long enough to understand his moods. The Premier's surroundings had an ill effect on him, spoiling the good nature for which he was so well known in the province. (Laughter.) That had made him—his good nature and memory for faces. (Laughter.) McBride would have the people believe that because his picture stood behind it, all was well and above criticism. He (the speaker) could appreciate the wisdom of the newspaper man who said that "No man can be so wise as McBride looks." (Laughter.) He had known McBride as friend and foe for nine years, and whatever attitude he (the speaker) took regarding him was based on that experience.

Land Settlement.

This question seemed to irritate McBride. He would admit that the Premier looked like a statesman, but would try to find out if he acted like one, and consideration of this question would decide it.

At present there are under construction in the province the C. N. R., Nicola Valley R. R., Kettle River Valley R. R., the G. T. P., and the Crow's Nest R. R. Where were the pre-emptors in B. C. in the face of all this development? Where was the land available for them? Maps looked good, but as a matter of fact, where was land open within reach of transportation? Wherever the pre-emptor looked the speculator was holding everything before him. Only a few pre-emptors are financially able to go ahead into the bush and wait for transportation. The vast majority have to go in behind and find it all gobbled up by the speculator. That condition obtained along the line of all these railroads. All kinds of men would go on a quarter section, but all is in the hands of bands of speculators. They cannot be compelled to sell, and no one knows if it is to be settled in two years or twenty.

That was the situation as it stood, and McBride was proud of settling the land! The great bulk of the population was on the Fraser peninsula. What meaning McBride could attach to his claim for credit for his land policy was hard to understand. If the land was available 100,000 settlers could be planted in the province as soon as they could be told of it. The shortage was in land, not men.

Land Sales.

In 1902-3, when McBride came into office, $64,000 was received for land sales. In the last financial year that sum had risen to $2,431,000, an increase of 3000 per cent. In view of the recent census they had certain proof that the increase was not due to settlement. The policy of peddling off land to speculators as fast as they could had been proved. Take The Week, with its British theories and its Saskatchewan Indian morals, defending the process of interesting large capital in the land, which the government could not settle up. If they could not do it, it was time they were swept out and the whole province handed over to the speculators.

In "The Week," a personal organ of the Premier's, in an issue of March, 1911, appeared an account of "a brave little band of pioneers" who had gone out and claimed 602,000 acres. (Laughter.) In the Book of Judges they would find an account of 12 spies sent into other people's land, and their report was much akin to that one. It spoke of the wonderful valley 200 miles long and 10 miles wide as a great discovery, but photos of it had been in the department 10 years before they went up! (Laughter.) Later on other "adventurous spirits" went out, and 90,000 acres were taken up, he believed, by Norton Griffins, a member of the English House of Commons. Today no less than 500,000 acres had been taken up in that district, and McBride must take the responsibility for it. This unscrupulous steal was endorsed by his own personal organ.

T. P. O'Connor had said that he had inherited his qualities equally from Catholic and Orange forefathers. He (the speaker) would like to know from what side of his house McBride had got his love of landlordism? He was the one gentleman who had planted its poisonous seeds in B. C., and he would be remembered by that. Whatever else the Irish might do or be, they hated landlords, yet ie remained for one of that race to plant the seeds of landlordism in B. C.

The Premier had said that he had hown no favors to any, and that more land had been taken up by Liberals and Socialists than by Conservatives. If any one intended to stake land, he had to advertise in some newspaper, and he would naturally go to one of his political faith. Then how could they account for the fact that three out of every four applications are advertised in Conservative papers? Did Liberals and Socialists from whom the majority of applications were said to come, do it, if they could help it? It was too thin. If McBride was right, that their applications were in the majority, what could be their motive in doing so, but the belief that they would be more successful, in other words, receive more favor from the DeparDtment. Neither explanation was favorable to the Department.

Education.

McBride had said that the Point Grey University would be the equal of Oxford or Cambridge, but the Colonist handpicking process was exercised and he was made to mention McGill or Toronto. He (the speaker) was interested in the matter, for he kept in mind the treatment of the public schools in B. C., in view of the very generous treatment of the University.

In 1902-3 the public school attendance was 16,357, in 1910-11, 28,094, an increase of 70 per cent. In the same period provincial revenue had increased 400 per cent, and expenditures 300 per cent. The cost of education in 1902-3 was $400,000, in 1910-11 $612,000. Between these two periods the payments for primary education increased 52 per cent, which was not keeping pace with the increase of population or other expenses of government.

As to the present school system, he could cite his own experience. Some years ago he had to leave Nanaimo and live in a rural centre. His eldest boy had been anxious to enter a higher school and had been studying for that purpose, and after attending the rural schools, was now, at 15 years of age, farther away from the High school than ever, mainly as the effect of many changes of teachers. It was possible for a boy of a certain type to work his way through to the High school, but the system had to provide for the normal type and not the abnormal. That instance was true in thousands of cases. The University was the apex and the Primary school the foundation, and the contribution to the upkeep of the latter has been comparatively diminished, and the Ministers were travelling through the Province shouting about their system of education.

Does statesmanship manifest itself in expensive Universities and impoverishment of Primary schools?

The Coronation.

The Premier had made reference to the visit of himself and the Attorney General to London. If they had not been in very good company (their wives) he (the speaker) might have had something to say about that. McBride had stated that the "Imperialistic sentiment" (whatever that might be) was enhanced by their presence. Such men would see spooks in broad daylight. (Laughter.)

Mine Inspection.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Thomas Graham as Chief Inspector, the speaker said that the one thing the government seemed to have lost sight of was the mine inspection business. He had always insisted that the mine inspection, which originated in the old country, was due to the great loss of life among the miners, and for their protection. The B. C. Government took the position that the Inspector was to look after the mine owner. It might have been expected that the Department would find out from him (the speaker) or from the miners of his district what their ideas were, but that was not done. The only intimation he received of the appointment was through the press, and he had immediately protested against it. He felt tempted to frame the reply he received, together with another, seven years old, when the Premier had a notion that he (Williams) had a right to a say-so in these appointments. On this last occasion the note he received was so brief that he could use it as a model when he wanted to tell other people to mind their own business. (Laughter.)

When Mr. Stockett was a new manager in the Nanaimo collieries, this appointee was his little man Friday, and did not then possess a certificate as a coal mine manager. He was appointed superintendent by Stockett, and later on got a manager's certificate. If a man had been a friend to him (the speaker) he would conceive of himself being placed in a position where he would have to either do as his friend wished him to do, or injure him. Graham was not the man to appoint as Chief Inspector of B. C. coal mines. There was another Stockett in the Crow's Nest mining district, and another Graham in the Nicola mining district. There were the elements of obligation and blood relationship conflicting with duty. At any rate, he was there, and the speaker hoped that he would prove to be a different man than he took him to be. A man for that position should be secured with as few ties with owners and managers as possible. There were any number of that kind, qualified for the position.

Eight years ago the House had passed the Eight Hours Act for coal miners, and he had done his best to put that through, in spite of the expressed wish of the Nanaimo mine owners that he should not do so. When he went back home Stockett promptly and emphatically placed him "on the road" for his activity in connection with that Bill, and the intimation was conveyed to him through Graham, and this latter gentleman was now appointed Chief Inspector of coal mines in B. C.

The necessity of the government passing an Auditing Act was then dwelt upon by the speaker, in order to do away with the anomalous condition now prevailing, by which a minister's accounts have to be audited by a subordinate official in the government service.

The Surplus.

In regard to the boasted surplus, he recommended that a portion of it be devoted to starting a fund for old age pensions.

So far as being a statesman was concerned, McBride might look the part; but the speaker could not see any justification of the assumption. At the present time the government of B. C. cost about $23 per head, the next province in point of expenditure being Manitoba, with $10 per head. What had B. C. to show for that expenditure? Absolutely nothing. The expenditure had increased 300 per cent and the population 100 per cent during the last ten years, and it was time for the government to justify their position by pointing to results. Their range of vision was never farther than what was required to keep their party machine in good running order.

On Thursday, Jan. 18, Jardine (Esquimault) resumed the debate, and after endeavoring to outdo all previous speakers in admiration of McBride's administration, gravely reproved the member for Newcastle for the harsh and disrespectful manner of his criticism of the Premier and his policy. Referring to the question of wages being paid on the C. N. R. construction work, he said he had visited camps in his constituency and ascertained that the lowest wage paid was $2.50 per day, and not $2.25, as asserted by the previous speaker. In answer to questions from the latter he said that he believed that nine hours constituted a day, and the men were getting paid $2.50 for a day of that duration. An interesting time is to be expected when the member for Newcastle returns to the subject later on in the week.

During the week the member for Newcastle obtained the answers to the following questions, as under Wednesday, Jan. 17:

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. the Minister of Railways the following questions:—

1. What number of workmen are employed on construction of the Canadian Northern Railway: (a) On Mainland of British Columbia? (b) On Vancouver Island?

2. What rate of wages are paid on each section respectively?

3. What rates are charged for board on the said work?

The Hon. Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

"1. (a) 5,644, average during month of December, 1911; (b) 351, average during month of December.

"2. On Mainland—Foreman, $4 to $6 per day; blacksmiths, $90 per month and board; carpenters, $3.50 to $4.50 per day; shovel engineers, $160 per month and board; firemen, $75 per month and board; cranesmen, $100 per month and board; bridgemen, $4 per day; axemen, $2.75 per day; labourers, $2.75 per day. On Vancouver Island—Foremen on grades, $3.25 to $5 per day; axemen, $2.75 to $3 per day; rock drillers, $2.75 per day; labourers, $2.50 per day; bridge foremen, $150 per month and board; bridge carpenters, $3 to $4.50 per day; team and teamster, $7 per day; teamsters, $35 to $60 per month and board; blacksmiths, $75 to $90 per month.

"3. On Mainland—$6 per week. On Vancouver Island—25 cents per me and $5.25 per week, with bunk-hou accommodation."

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. t Minister of Finance the followi questions:—

1. What was the total cost of t Hon. the Premier's visit to the Cor ation?

2. What was the total cost of t Hon. the Attorney General's visit the Coronation?

The Hon. the Minister of Finan replied as follows:

"1. $11,000.

"2. $3,500."

Mr. Williams asked the Hon. Minister of Finance the followi questions:—

1. What sum has been paid Colonist Printing and Publishing Co pany for advertising during each y from July 1st, 1910, to March 3 1911? $23,476.

2. What sum has been paid the s Corporation during the same per for all other services? $51,607.

3. What sum was paid the Colon Printing and Publishing Company advertising in The Post during year 1910? $8,942.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC

I am sick of these cries for "law order" whenever a hungry and raged workman breaks a wind while the law and order are grou under the heels of our whole capi ist society. I am sick of hearing the "rights of the public" whene there is a conflict between capital labor. There can be no rights unl there are responsibilities also. A p lic that can sit supinely in irresp sive silence while its own laws are ing violated by commercial banditti public that assumes no responsibi for and takes no interest in the li of the men who dig its coal and h dle its meat and run its railroads cowardly public, which whines spite against those who serve it, licks the feet of those who rob such a public has no rights that one is bound to respect.—Franklin Wentworth.

The Prussian government has mitted to the Diet a bill providin penalty for those who will not wo If that bill becomes a law, and i enforced, the Prussian governm will be in the novel position o penalizing power which is the cu of the crimes which it punishes. ing forced to make work for its grants, it can learn why they have worked before.

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