WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

The WESTERN CLARION

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HOW TO BE KIND TO THE RICH

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1907 has been, and probably will be, a favorite subject for the lectures of "reforming Socialists," in order to show the influence of "Socialism" in the measures passed by capitalist governments.

Not long since one of these gentry was lecturing upon 'what Socialism is, and what it is not." After showing that it is not "spoilation, confiscation, and the dissolution of all social and domestic ties," he proceeded to show what it is by pointing to the "bits" obtained by the moral and intellectual pressure brought to bear upon the Liberals by the "organized, disciplined and determined Labor Party," and so on ad nauseum.

These "bits" of Socialism were the Trades Dispute Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Compensation Act, etc. The audience were implored to recognize the beneficence of Socialism by recognizing the beneficence of these samples (!) of the whole. Needless to say, this position can be absolutely smashed from a Socialist point of view.

On the face of it we must recog- that (1) the Liberal government had a majority powerful enough to withstand the pressure that the Labor Party might have brought to bear, (2) that they would not, being a capitalist party, pass any Act likely to benefit the working class, (3) that even if any measure were put upon the Statute Book, ostensibly as a reform, the certainty is that with a little scientific investigation into its nature and experience of its working, the truth would be evident that either it was a political "red herring," or something really beneficial to the class that passed it.

It is with the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1907, passed by the Liberals, for which the Labor Party claim the credit (save the mark), and which is hailed as a mighty instance of what Socialism is, that this article deals.

Previous to the passing of this Act the law relating to compensation to be paid when workmen were killed or injured, was regulated under two or three Employers' Liability Acts, all equally obscure in their meaning and limited in their scope.

It is an accepted fact that if any accident occurred and the case for compensation was fought in the courts, the only persons who reaped any benefit were the lawyers. The employers and insurance companies had to pay out costs and compensation if the case was decided against them; the workman or those acting on his behalf had to pay costs if they lost. The intricate meanings of the law were so obscure that only one thing was certain—the lawyer was always in at the end.

Still it was possible, particularly during the few years previous to the passing of the last Act, for a workman injured, or the relations of one killed during employment, to obtain a sum approaching substantial compensation for loss sustained.

But a change came over the face of affairs; a change that was hailed as a veritable Godsend to the halt, the lame, and the blind, to the widow and the fatherless child.

The Labor Party had so impressed the Liberals with their strength that they had passed this Act to satisfy their fierce hunger for reforms, and to stave off that evil time when the wolves of Labor, held in leash by Henderson, MacDonald & Co., would devour the capitalists.

This Act, we were told, was all-embracing, and simplicity itself in its workings, and made it an absolute certainty that the workman would receive compensation for injuries received. This we admit is true. There is no denying the fact that the law practically covers, with but few exceptions, all trades, and the same may be said of injuries and diseases. There is also no necessity for a long fight in the courts, with all its attendant worry and trouble.

On the face of things these appear to be substantial gains, but a closer examination from other standpoints, reveals the fact that even if the capitalists have given a sprat, it is only for the purpose of catching a mackerel.

Let us take in detail the case of each party affected by this Act. There are three—the workman, the employer, the insurance company.

Firstly the workman. Previous to the Act of 1907 the law regulating compensation was a "mystery deep and dark." So intricate, so contradictory, were its clauses, that it generally involved both parties in a fierce contest at law, and the result was, of course, dependent upon the sharp practice of the opposing counsels. The party that could afford the sharpest generally won. Yet the workmen often obtained substantial damages—damages sufficient to cover the loss sustained. At present, the law being simplified, the necessity for fighting is practically abolished. The workman who is injured can obtain compensation in the form of half-wages, and if the injury extends beyond six months the employer can pay out a lump sum of an amount that will bring in 75 per cent. of the half wages, and so clear his liability.

This is the maximum: the day of real compensation is gone. There is no need to fight now. Out of the generosity of his heart the capitalist gives half wages—half of what, in the majority of cases, is merely a bare subsistance.

In the event of a clear case of wilful negligence on the employer's part, the workman may still sue under the old law, and supposing he gains the day, even, the half wages is the maximum compensation he will obtain.

The net gain to the worker is the almost certain campensation (so far as it goes) with no trouble to obtain it by fighting in the courts. On the other hand, the amount is never in any case above half wages.

Secondly, the employer. In the old days the employer was not under the same necessity to insure, owing to the many avenues open to escape from compensation. Today it is necessary for him to insure in almost every case. The cost of this is comparatively small, and having "hedged" the risk, the employer becomes absolutely carefree as regards acidents to his employees. He knows that in the event of such the insurance company will pay out the compensation, and it matters little to him whether the amount be large or small. The result is he is more able to "speed up" production, regardless of life or limb, for his financial responsibility ceases when his insurance is paid.

From the employer's point of view, then, although he is under the necessity of insuring more, he is able to reap a greater return, by the abolition of the responsibility of working his employees under conditions dangerous to life and limb.

Thirdly, the insurance companies. Under the old law the number of policies was infinitely smaller than at present, owing to the wider scope of the last Act. This is one substantial gain. Then the struggles in the courts involved a tremendous outlay of money by the companies. Today the necessity of fighting claims is practically abolished, and the resulting economy is another substantial gain. Further, although the number of claims paid is, and will be, greater, yet the amount of compensation fixed by law is so small that companies will save a large amount of money in this direction also. From the point of view of the insurance companies this Act has come as a boon and a blessing—they stand to win, anyway.

To take the three positions, then, we find the insurance companies gain all along the line. In fact, one might say the Act was passed by the companies for the companies. The slight loss to the employer in one direction is much more than counterbalanced by his gains in another. He is able to rid himself of all liability by the payment of a small sum, for the accidents resulting from the progressive "speeding up" made more and more necessary by the increasing competition of the industrial world to-day.

The workman gains the certainty of compensation, although in much reduced amount. But he also "gains" the considerably greater likelihood of injury or death, as the result of the increase of 'hustling" methods. The Act has seriously diminished his opportunities of earning his daily bread in the day when his energies flag, his sight fails, his hair whitens. It is a fact that on every hand this Act has been answerable for the discharge of men who are rendered "unfit" by the new conditions imposed. In the mine and factory, on the railway, the building, and even on the sea, the difficulty of obtaining employment by those who are in any way handicapped physically, is getting greater day by day. The insurance companies can, and probably do, bring pressure to bear upon employers of labor so that they are forced to refuse work to those who are most likely to meet with accidents.

To sum up the whole matter, this Act was passed by the Liberal government to serve the insurance companies, the employers of labor, and, beyond all, to delude the workers, through their so-called leaders, into the belief that they had given them a great and glorious dispensation that would help them in life's bitter struggle.

Yet this thing, this delusion, this snare, is pointed out by the reform-mongering crew as one of the 'bits" of Socialism One might almost paraphrase Madame Roland and say, "O Socialism, what frauds are perpetrated in thy name!"

The members of the Socialist Party of Great Britain, schooled as they are in the principles of class-conscious, revolutionary Socialism, will always, fortunately, be able to open out and lay bare to the eyes of the workers these fraudulent reforms—born of the craft of the Liberal capitalists and the ignorance and knavery of their henchmen, the labor leaders. There is one thing certain—the workers will inevitably be forced, by bitter experience if by no other means to recognize that their only hope lies in a revolutionary Socialist Party such as the S P. G. B.

F. HESLEY,

In The Socialist Standard.

FREE SPEECH IN VANCOUVER.

Editor Clarion:

The minions of our masters having decided after due deliberation, that only those who preach the gospel of contentment shall have the right to utilize the street corners of Vancouver for the purpose of giving expression to their views, and that only the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. may block "our" public thoroughfares, it is about time for thinking men and women to put their thinking-caps on to see if we cannot devise some ways and means of putting our own representatives into the seats where such matters are settled.

In the meantime I would suggest that it would not be a bad scheme to call a mass meeting of all those interested in the subject of free speech, in the City Hall, for some date in the immediate future. The opportunity is in, in my opinion, an excellent one for propaganda purposes. The "Crown" has returned its verdict. Let us give the people of Canada an opportunity to render theirs.

SLAVE.

REVOLT SPREADS IN MEXICO

Three times within the last ten years the republic of Mexico has simmered on the edge of a revolution, and now the fires have again started which threaten to blaze up in revolutionary uprisings from Southern Yucatan to Northern Chihuahua. It began in December, 1908, with the revolt of the Fifth Cavalry. The men had been forced into the service, treated like dogs after their enlistment, and in desperation, at last shot a number of their officers. Then followed the desertion of a body of men from the Sixteenth Infantry in Mazatlan, groups of the revolting soldiery taking their arms and firing upon the officers and troops which pursued them. In the city of Chihuahua four officers of the Eighteenth Batallion were recently tried and convicted of rebellion. The Eighth Infantry, moving from Oaxaca to Yucatan, lost one-third of its men by desertion at the port of Vera Cruz, the remainder having to be shipped by force. The colonel of this same regiment was shot by his men on their arrival in Yucatan and the deserters, taking their arms, fraternized with the Mayas, three batallions in all disappearing into the jungle.

Peasant revolts have followed those of the soldiery. In the state of Chihuahua the tax collectors pressed so hard upon the people that arms were finally the reply of the harassed citizens who shot several of the officers and even defied the troops which were sent to catch them. A group of three hundred Chihuahua farmers and citizens are now entrenched in the mountains and their number is being increased by many of the cowboys of Terrazas. In this part of the country are a body of men known as the "sharpshooters of Chihuahua" who two years ago whipped an entire regiment of infantry sent to capture them.

Seeking some relief from unbearable taxation, the people of the state of Morelos recently attempted to elect the popular young Patricio Levya to the office of governor, but on the day of election troops shot down the voters who were supporting Levya, and, after imprisoning the people's candidate, declared the election of Pablo Escandon, the chosen candidate and aide-de-camp of President Diaz.

The last and most ominous massacre has just occurred in a little town called Velardena, close to the Sierra Madre mountains and not far from Torreon, which, by the by, was the center of the uprising of last June. At Velardena the people were holding a fiesta and marching in a procession when the local police attempted to disperse the orderly demonstration. The people resisted; troops were sent for; shooting commenced; and the result was the imprisonment of forty citizens, and the killing, without trial, of twenty-five others. The whole town fled to the mountains where two hundred and fifty desperate men are now in arms defying the government of Diaz.

It may be safely predicted that Mexico is seeing the first days of a revolution that will never end until the dictatorship of Mexico is abolished. What was done in Cuba will be repeated in Mexico—the mountains and jungles will hide ever-growing groups of rebels, who will finally emerge to march upon the capital.

In the United States, fleeing Mexican patriots, who have sought the protection of our right of asylum, are finding that the Diaz' government can jail them here almost as easily as it can be done in Mexico. Certain powerful American capitalists, to whom Diaz has granted immense Mexican concessions, are prodding the Washington officials to co-operate with Diaz on the American side of the line, with the result that political refugees like Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Araujo are in jail upon flimsy charges of breaking the neutrality laws. The defense of these men has been undertaken by the Political Refugee Defense League and the support of the league at this crisis depends entirely upon voluntary contributions. The case of Araujo, the young Mexican editor, is about to come up for appeal and money must be obtained for his defense. Other Mexican prisoners are in jail in this country in daily fear of extradition. Give what you can, give it quickly, this is the practical way of preserving liberty upon the American continent.

Send in your name and address and you will receive coincards with which you may take up collections among your friends for the cause of liberty.

Address JOHN MURRAY,

Secy. Political Refugee Defence League.
180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

MORE PLAIN POINTERS FOR POOR PEOPLE

The C. P. R. river flows through Canada, drains it very nicely and empties into Europe. The gold goes down stream and the suckers up. This ever-increasing stream of gold is really the sweat and blood of the workers and farmers who inhabit the country drained by this mighty river. It is very unfortunate that these people do not own this stream, because it would be a great blessing to them if they did. And worse still, there are thousands of smaller rivers rising from the same source and composed of the same stuff. You would think the farmers and the wage-earners could sense this, but most of them cannot till it is explained to them. There is but one remedy for this state of things. It is Socialism. That is the cure and no man knows a better.

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Say, but don't you really think that we should be content to toil for the capitalist class? You know what real angels they are and how kind they are to us. It is they who feed us, not the farmer. It is they who clothe us, not the people who make the clothes. It is they who build our houses. We could not do these things. The capitalist class, of course, to do this are kept so busy that they have no time to invite us to their homes to entertain us; therefore, by gosh, they don't.

• • •

One thing the capitalist class is forever throwing at the workers and farmers is the very thing we should do and do thoroughly. They tell us to practice economy. Alright, let us practice economy. Don't stop to wash your face. Just dig in, Dirty Face, and practice economy, but, for the love of the dear little Dirty Faces, use some intelligence. Let us see what our greatest expense is. Unfortunately we must conclude that the dear, good capitalist class itself is not only the most expensive but the most useless drain we know of.

* * *

I will show in a few sentences why they are so costly for us to keep. In the first place they take the pick of the produce of the farmer, and the brain and brawn of the worker is theirs when they have use for his services. Then the capitalist class needs policemen and jails and asylums in their way of taking care of us. Also great navies are needed with their squadrons of "first-class cruisers and crews of first-class boozers." Armies are necessary with handsome uniforms, arms, ammunition, bands, mules, muleteers, indifferent grub for the private soldiers, good food for officers and horses. Of course, the farmer does not feed them or the worker provide for them. Then the capitalist class requires thousands of spies, spotters, agents, lawyers, grafters, unemployed, dozens of stores in place of one, clerks and other help in proportion and can't stop the adulteration of food, etc., etc. Dig in, Dirty Face, dig in. Practice economy and then you can wash your face. Put the whole of the nations at work in work of a useful nature, and that's economy. Then as a shareholder you will have your share.

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"But," you ask, "will every one receive an equal share? People will not be satisfied to have the same amount." Well! Well! That is quite true, but you see when everyone is engaged in the work of the world there will be a variety and an abundance for all who assist. What you can consume is yours when Socialism is in bloom. But just the same, there may be a few hogs left over from capitalism, so I will no doubt be commissioned along with Mackenzie King to take care of them. I shall be in my glory. I will have a good husky staff to help me and start work at six in the morning by having rolled oats and other cereals rammed down the unsatisfied ones' throats till 7 a.m. Then you shall have twenty meals a day, wear twenty swell overcoats and fifteen pairs of socks. I will pull out your teeth and put in diamonds and do all in my power to see you get enough. When you die, we will bury you in a gold coffin or burn you to save trouble down below. I am very anxious to administer to your needs if they lie in this direction. But you do not want this. You want life, with all its beauty instead of a mere brute existence. This is the right of every man, and Socialism alone can give it. So dig in, Dirty Face, dig in.

TAQUE.

OUR PROTEST.

The May Day demonstration fully came up to the expectations of the most enthusiastic. The parade consisted of approximately 2,000 persons, of whom no inconsiderable number were ladies, principally of the Jewish branch, whose courage in this connection is a lasting reproach to their Anglo-Saxon sisters.

Great credit is due Comrade Cumming for the mottoes carried, which represented a very considerable expenditure of his labor power. The flags of the German, Ruthenian, Polish and banner of the Jewish Locals are also worthy of mention.

The meeting in Selkirk Hall was a great success, much enthusiasm being displayed. Comrade Rigg filled the chair in a characteristically able manner, handing out some straight stuff about the Y. W. C. A. tag business. The English speakers were Comrades Cumming, Cameron, Pickup and Matthews. Comrades Cumming and Pickup were on deck as usual with the right kind of stuff. Comrade Cameron handled "Tag Day" to advantage, leaving no room for doubt as to his opinions on that score. Comrades Saltzman, Soliga, Richter and Raschlin spoke in their respective languages and were well received. Comrade Soliga especially rousing great enthusiasm among the Ruthenian comrades. Comrade McKeith rendered the "International" very creditably, although handicapped by the lack of accompaniment. Prof. Mobius and Mr. Dixon, of the Manitoba Single Tax association, were also present and spoke on behalf of the right of free speech in Winnipeg.

If the writer were a poet and knew no barrier between his emotions and his pen, it might be possible to fittingly describe the recitation contributed by little six-year-old Edith Asofski. Full and clear, the childish voice rang to all parts of the large hall, and many an eye was dimmed to see that tiny figure, standing with clenched hands, calling, in tones vibrant with revolutionary spirit, upon all workingmen to rise and do their duty.

"Slaves, will ye never rise," in the mouth of this babe, Comrade Desmond's lines became an inspired denunciation of the craven spirit of those slaves who will not strike for liberty, but choose to place a girl of tender years in the forefront of their battle, while they wallow in the slime of fawning servility.

The distinguishing feature of this year's demonstration is that it was practically all Socialist, the enthusiasm manifested being of no transient nature, but the expression of an invincible determination on the part of earnest men and women to conquer in a great cause.—Spes, in "The Voice."

WANTS RUSSIANS BACK.

Winnipeg, May 11.—It is rumored here that an organized movement has been ordered by the Czar of Russia to extradite all Russian political prisoners now in Western Canada.—Press Dispatch.

In this connection it may be stated that Jan Bucholz has already been arrested at Dighton, Manitoba. The Socialist Party is investigating the case and if it proves to be one of our Russian comrades, it will be up to us to take prompt action.

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SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1909.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

It really is absurd that people cannot argue a point without losing their tempers and wanting to throw mud and things. That proves nothing except their extreme poverty in logic, a point which, as a rule, does not even call for so much proof. Let us try to look at this matter in a cold-blooded and unsentimental way.

Christian Socialists, as they call themselves, appear to be somewhat wroth because we do not accept them at their own valuation. We admit that they have very good grounds for being wroth, but that doesn't prove to our satisfaction that we ought to change our views on the subject. Contrariwise, we have very good reasons for looking askance on them. We cannot estimate them by their professions, but by their performance; and even they must admit that what record they have made is distinctly to the bad. We have found them unreliable. Merely to illustrate, and not with any view of proving anything, let us instance a case in point. Here in Vancouver we have the Rev. D. A. McRae, quite noted for his willingness to deliver lectures on Socialism at the slightest provocation. But he finds his "Socialistic" convictions by no means prevent him attending a Liberal convention and accepting the honorable task of placing the candidate's name before this meeting. The fact that he, a "minister of the Gospel," nominated a candidate of so morally and politically unsavory a reputation as W. W. B. McInnes, is none of our funeral. That he can settle with his congregation, his conscience, his Maker or whatever party he is responsible to. But that he, a professed Socialist, should nominate an anti-Socialist for office, does matter to us to the extent that it warns us to beware of him and his kind. Does it not?

A number of similar instances could be adduced, but we have surely made our meaning clear, and that, as we stated, was our reason for adducing it. We are well aware that an endless succession of such instances would prove nothing to the advocates of "Christian Socialism." Furthermore, it would not prove that all "Christian Socialists" are of the McRae brand, but we contend that it does prove the necessity of not placing any great reliance upon any of them until they have made good, and so far none of them have, to our knowledge, which, we admit, is not so extensive as it might be.

We have been accused of going out of our way to attack Christianity. This statement, in our opinion, calls for verification. Our own impression of the affair is that we found Christianity right in the way and, more, that it jumped out and attacked us with a vigor, not to say virulence, truly astonishing in a cult committed to a policy of turning the other cheek to the smiter. Not being committed to any such policy, we fail to see the necessity of lying down and waiting till it gets through kicking us. Be it clearly understood that we have no fault to find with it for attacking us, for the Socialist movement threatens the vested interests of its outward and visible manifestation, the Church. We merely reserve the right to give blow for blow and a little to boot.

Of course, it will at once be objected that the Church is not Christianity, but this is a quibble, and on a level with that of our own quibblers, that we do not attack Christianity, but the Church. We can only ask, if the Church is not Christianity embodied, so to speak, why do professing Christians support it?

It might be argued that we should let the Church alone because, in certain sections of it, there has been a change in its attitude towards our movement; but numbers of capital-
5—CLARION. May 10th. ..4..n
its, probably proportionately greater, are, or proclaim themselves, Socialists, yet that is no reason for letting Capitalism alone.

Also it might be objected that it is illogical to attack the Church because it is due to perfectly natural causes. Well, so is capitalism.

Some people insist that the doctrine taught by Christ is really Socialism. If this is true, then we flatly deny ever having attacked Christianity, in fact are prepared to maintain that Christianity is what we are advocating, and all our alleged slurs have been directed against anti-Christians.

But we do not think it is true. Little of our respect as "the cloth" is entitled to, we are loth to believe that in so many centuries not one has appeared among them intelligent enough to have grasped this truth, and upright enough to have proclaimed it, had it been a truth. The statement that Christ was a Socialist, if true, so far from being a plea for the Church, is the blackest indictment that could be brought against it. However, it does not seem reasonable that it is true as, even for a faint conception of the social ownership of the means of production to be possible, means of production in a form capable of being socially owned and operated would be necessary.

It is urged that a more conciliatory policy towards Christianity would bring results, as it would not fall foul of the prejudices of believers. We admit that it would bring results, but may we be permitted to enquire whether they would not be disastrous results? Are people who have to be conciliated into identifying themselves with the movement, likely to be an acquisition or a peril to it? Would such a policy produce Hawthornthwaites, Williamses, McInnises, Davidsons, O'Briens, Gribbles, Harringtons, to say nothing of the little army, none the less worthy, though less in the lime-light? Has it done so anywhere, and, if so, where?

Not that all these men are atheists or agnostics, but we feel certain any one of them can testify that they were not gathered in by any process of conciliation, or even of consideration. It is true that such a policy might attract the self-styled "respectable" element, but what have they ever done that we should make any bid for their support? In our opinion the only elements in society at all worthy of respect are the very ones whom our respectable Christian friend, Kingston, terms "dirty-faced miners and navvies." They at least have done something useful.

It does not seem to have occurred to anyone, and, now that our "Christion Socialist" friends are making so much fuss over themselves, it might be pertinent to enquire: Are there any Christian Socialists? We have true and tried comrades who profess Christianity, some are even staunch Catholics, which, to an outsider, seems the least impracticable method of professing Christianity. But we feel confident that every one of these would repudiate the term "Christian-Socialist," and, curiously enough, not one of them has felt impelled to denounce the Clarion for "slurring" his religion. So we are fain to repeat, in all seriousness, are there any Christian-Socialists? In the first place, are there any Christians extant? We have never met one. We have never even heard of one in all history. However, we are open to conviction. Produce your Christian. But it is not to their Christianism we take exception, but to their Socialism. Having verified the claimants Christianity by the New Testament, it would yet be necessary to verify his Socialism by consulting some reliable work on that subject. If he stands both these tests, we will take it all back, but till then we are from Missouri.

In case of any misunderstanding, let us state that it is no part of the policy of the Socialist Party of Canada to go out of its way to attack religion, and we deny that it is the practice of the party's organizers or of its organ. That would be assailing an effect, a proceeding which is the characteristic of the Anarchist and Reformist movements. But that by no means commits this party to the converse policy of refraining from attacking Christianity whenever necessary on the same grounds and in the same manner as it would attack any other institution which it caught in the act of upholding capitalism and misleading the worker.

The undue length of this screed may call for an apology. We have none to offer. The party owns this paper and it is essential that the party should know beyond any possibility of misunderstanding just what views its editor holds. If the views herein set forth are at variance with those of the majority of the membership, it is time the Clarion had a new editor. These are the lines we intend to hew to. To these the Clarion has hewed in the past and made good.

Of course our "Christian-Socialist" friends will hardly be pleased. But that will be nothing new. In the past the Clarion and the party's organizers and representatives have been repeatedly assailed for their "impossibilism," their "dogmatism," their "lack of tact," "crude language," "hostility to the Church and to the unions," their "eternal grind of economics," their refusal to attempt to catch votes by peddling the merits of the latest fancy in palliatives and on various other grounds. However, in spite of these "suicidal tactics," the Socialist Party of Canada has made a headway of which it has no reason to be ashamed. So much so, that, if there is, anywhere on earth, a Socialist Party that can match records with ours in proportion to the length of time it has been organized, we want to know where it is.

Certainly, if "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," the S. P. of C. has no reason to quarrel with its cooks—and dishwashers.

According to the Wolseley News, one of Armour's hog-buyers is reported to have delivered himself of the following: "On general principles, I am opposed to woman suffrage, but a woman who can raise as good droves of hogs as Mrs. Crowell, Byron, Ill., is as much entitled to a vote as I am." Possibly this is why some people desire giving the suffrage to only women of the capitalist class, who, when they raise anything but dogs, also raise pretty good hogs.

Like all good capitalist concerns, the Salvation Army is expanding and soon promises to rival John D., the well-known Sunday school teacher, for multiplicity of interests. As its latest venture it has, in addition to its hell-fire insurance department, gone into the business of insuring its emigrants against unemployment, provided, of course, that they do not refuse the jobs the army and the Lord provide.

IT'S UP TO HAWTHORNTHWAITE.

Dear Comrade,—

I think it's about time you heard from Brandon again. We are not dead yet, though the hall question is vexing. We have not made a new member since we were fired out of the old Trades hall, and we have had some of our members leave for other points, so you will see we are going back. We haven't the price to rent another hall, so we have to make out without a meeting place. Consequently sympathizers lose track of us. However, we shall soon be starting our new temple and then we will make things hum. At present we will have to make use of the street.

Comrade Cristall loaned us the use of his store twice and we had two good propaganda meetings, though we had opposition. Our opponent enlightened the audience with the assertion that "labor did not produce all wealth, as some men buy and sell building lots and make money that way." Needless to say, the comrades appreciated the joke.

This week we had three comrades from Winnipeg with us and we had two good street corner meetings. The crowd was immensely interested and we had a job to persuade them to go home when midnight came. The police did not bother us, but very nearly ran in some opposition we had.

But the point I started to write to you about is that we want Comrade Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P., to visit us. Now, don't you think this could be arranged? The members elected to the Provincial Parliaments should be our organizers. They carry more weight than anyone, and besides they are drawing a salary from the government, so are not so dependent on our masters as the ordinary wage slave is. Now, how much would it take over and above the collections to have Comrade Hawthornthwaite lecture all the way to Winnipeg. I figure it at about $200. If that is all, I think it could be easily raised. Surely there are 200 comrades between Winnipeg and the coast that would give $1.00. I am ready with mine (and more if necessary), as soon as you say you are are willing to consider the scheme.

There are lots of men that are conscious of something wrong with the system, but do not know what's wrong. If they could only see and hear a Socialist M. P. P. they would be easily convinced. There is no one in Canada that can do the job better than J. H. H., with his years of experience, and I hope that the Dominion Executive will consider this, and if it is feasible, let us hear him. It's not fair that you should keep all the best men in British Columbia. The people of Manitoba are just as intelligent as the people of the other provinces, and the reason why we are backward in the movement is the dearth of speakers.

EDMUND FULCHER,
Brandon, Man.

The majority of the working people mesmerized by capitalist literature, look upon Socialism through the same glasses as the exploiter, whose tentacles are fastened upon labor. A vast number of the workers smile in derision at the doctrines of Socialism, simply because their mental grasp of the industrial problem has been contracted by the false philosophy of press and pulpit. The workingman should realize that as the great mass of the working people become more impoverished, capitalism is being hastened to its eternal death. An industrial system that impoverishes the class whose labor produces the wealth of the world, cannot live. The countless millions of unemployed upon the face of the earth, are digging the grave of capitalism.—Miners' Magazine.

FREE LABOR.

Port Arthur, April 12.—Barrister, A. E. Cole, accompanied by G. McNabb and G. Heath, two woodsmen, called on Magistrate Dobie, with a view of laying information on a charge of manslaughter against the foreman of the Northern Construction Company's camp, No. 3 at Kashabowie. They alledged that the foreman was responsible for the death of George S. Sevills, laborer, by ordering him from the camp while he was sick and in a destitute condition, without medical attention. Seville was unable to walk and was thrown on to a wagon and died en route to the railway. The magistrate was not able to accept the information because it was out of his jurisdiction, and there had been no coroner's inquest.

Barrister Cole has had considerable experience with men from lumber camps and railway camps, and he told a reporter that the way men are robbed, abused and neglected is worse than the conditions of slavery, for under a condition of slavery the value of a slave at $1,000 made an employer, careful, **but a dead laborer can easily be replaced by application to an employment agency;** while there is generally a good chance that the friends of victims do not know of the death and therefore never inquired about any wages that may be due. Mr. Cole claims that there is collusion between all contractors, from the smallest sub-contractor up to the highest, so that it is impossible to get legal machinery to work to give justice to the men, appeals to Ottawa being of as little avail as other efforts.—Saskatoon Capital.

A GREAT TREAT.

On Tuesday night, April 27th, the farmers in the East Hill School district, twelve miles southeast of North Battleford, Sask., listened to Comrade O'Brien, who defined Socialism to his audience at the above-mentioned school house. Every seat in the commodious school room was occupied with some three in a seat, and others standing. There was a better attendance than has ever been gotten together at that school, than two Liberal and Conservative meetings just before election could or did get together, which shows that farmers are wanting to know more about Socialism. Let the meeting be well advertised and the crowd will come.

Well, Comrade O'Brien delivered the goods straight from the shoulder as it were, and his remarks were closely followed, and judging from the repeated applause, greatly appreciated.

At the close of the lecture Comrade C. C. Davies, the chairman of the evening, remarked that until that night he had been under the impression that he understood Socialism (from "Britain for the British" and similar literature), but he now altered his opinion and had to take a back seat, as far as his knowledge of Socialism is concerned. (Comrades of Canada, please take notice of these remarks. Get down to business, study scientific Socialism).

We are fortunate in this district, insofar that we have comrades here from Great Britain, Holland and the United States, and at the close of the meeting the writer asked one of the comrades (converted through "Merry England") what he thought of the lecture, and the reply was that he had heard some good speakers in the old country, but none to touch Comrade O'Brien. It is safe to say that most farmers around here will want to hear Comrade O'Brien again, and other Socialist lecturers as well. If there is only one comrade in any one district who feels lonesome as such, invite Comrade O'Brien to speak and get up a meeting. The result will be surprising.

On the previous evening Comrade O'Brien addressed a large audience in Empire Hall, North Battleford. Dr. Morrison, the defeated candidate (Conservative), was at that meeting, and the only remark that that gentleman could think of to a friend of ours was that Comrade O'Brien's grammar was a little defective, but then we all know that our universities pay a great deal of attention to the grammar of the students, who become doctors and lawyers and, later on, the law-makers of the nation; but our law-makers and would-be law-makers, while they may be "chock" full of grammar, they don't have any remedies for the millions of empty stomachs. Comrade O'Brien takes more notice of the latter. Our advice to Dr. Morrison is to get down to business and do something for suffering humanity by studying scientific Socialism, and then use his grammar.

G. BOERMA.

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Socialist Directory

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

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

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

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Labor Hall, Eighth Ave. East, opposite postoffice. Secretary will be pleased to answer any communications regarding the movement in the province.
A. J. Browning, Sec., Box 270, Calgary, Alta.

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

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee. Meets in Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St., Toronto, on 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Organizer, W. Gribble 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto; P. C. Young, Secretary, 139½ Bleecker street, Toronto.

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

LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Headquarters and Reading Room, Room 1, Eagle Building, 1319 Government St. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. Propoganda meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre.
W. G. McCluskey, Secretary, Box 770.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL PHOENIX, NO. 8, S. P. OF C., meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m., in Miners' Hall. James Carson, Organizer; John Appleby, Secy.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., NO. 4, S. P. of C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, Eighth Ave. E. (near postoffice). Club and Reading Room, McTavish Block, 817 Second St. E. (opposite Imperial Hotel. M. Hyatt, Secy.; F. Hyatt, Organizer, Box 270, Calgary Alta.

LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA., NO. 18, S. P of C., meets every first and third Sunday evenings, Bellevue Town Hall. C. Stubbs, Secy.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 9. Meets every Sunday night in the Miners' Hall and Opera House at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Socialist speakers are invited to call. H. J. Smith, Secy.

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

LOCAL HILLCREST, ALTA., NO. 15, S. P. of C., meets every Sunday after Union meeting in Union Hall, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.; Alex. Whyte Literature Agt.; Carl Johnson, Secretary.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. HEADquarters Jubilee Hall, cor. King and Alexander. Business meeting every Sunday morning 11 a. m. Propaganda meeting Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. W. Cummings, Organizer.
Jas. W. Amer, Secretary, 748 Victor street.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C.—ENGlish Branch. Propaganda meetings held every Sunday 8 p. m., Labor Temple Auditorium. Business meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month, Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St. W. Speakers' class meets alternate Mondays and Tuesdays at 134 Hogarth Ave. Economic classes meet every Friday night at 314 Wellesley St. and 619 Crawford St. Woman's Study Club every Monday night at 542 Gladstone Ave. Choir practices every second Thursday; enquiries to C. Bishop, 379 Church St. Speakers supplied on shortest notice to Ontario Locals. Corresponding Secretary, R. Stroud, 619 Crawford St.

LOCAL OTTAWA NO. 8, S. P. OF C., BUSINESS MEETING.—1st Sunday in month at 7:30 p.m. at Roberts-Allan Hall, 78 Ridean St. Propaganda meetings following Sundays at 3:15 p.m. Economic class, Monday night, 8 p.m. Historical class, Friday night, 8 p.m., at 379 Wellington St. Charles Lestor, Organizer.
E. S. Oldham, Cor. Secy., 1030 Bronson Ave.

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

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

Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

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

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

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THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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Locals may obtain supplies from their Provincial Executives at the following prices:

Charters, each	$5.00
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Dues stamps, each	.10
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Platform and application blanks, per 100	.25
Platform and application blanks, (Finnish) per 100	.50
Platform and application blanks (Ukrainian) per 100	.50
Constitution in Finnish, per doz.	.50
Receipt books, each	$0.25
Warrant books, each	.25

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting Monday, May 10th, 1909.

Present—Comrades Peterson (chairman), English, Lambert, Morgan, Mengel, Karme and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Receipts.

Moose Jaw, Sask., stamps	$ 1.10
Fredericton, N. B., stamps	5.00
New Glasgow, N. S., stamps	4.00
Cape Breton, N. S., stamps	10.00
Ontario Executive	13.00
Clarion Maintenance Fund	11.00
Total	$44.10

Correspondence dealt with from Ontario and Alberta executives, Locals Amherst, Cape Breton and New Glasgow, N. S., Frededicton, N. B., Moose Jaw, Sask., Eckville, Alta.; from Organizer O'Brien and L. E. Drake, Bellevue, Alta.

Warrants authorized for Clarion deficit for April, $33.60; postage, telegram, etc., $2.50.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting, Monday, May 10th, 1909.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals Sointula, Port Moody, Vancouver and Vernon, and from Organizer Harrington and Comrade Tordiffe, and from Fred. Ogle offering services as organizer, which were declined.

Receipts.

Vancouver Finnish, stamps	$ 5.00
Vernon, stamps	3.00
Sointula, stamps	5.00
Port Moody, stamps, literature and assessment	10.75
Vancouver, assessment and buttons	35.40
A. M. Oliver organizing fund	5.00
Buttons	1.00
Total	$65.15

Warrant authorized to Organizer Harrington, $50.00.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Regular meeting, April 28th, 1909.

Present—Comrades Tredler, Lindalla, Collombo, Green and Secretary Young.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read and approved.

Communications read from the Dominion secretary, Comrade Lewis of Chicago and Comrade Spencer of London, Ont., and Locals Brantford, Berlin, Lindsay, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton. On motion, delegates were requested to reply to Brantford's questions as individual members.

Eng. Br. Local Toronto reported they would assume responsibility of the Lewis meeting May 13th. On motion, the resignation of Comrade Tredler from Provincial Executive was accepted and the secretary was instructed to notify the central committee of said action.

The following bills were ordered paid:

Dominion Ex., due stamps	$15.00
Dominion Ex., due cards	2.00
Secretary, April salary	10.00
Postage stamps	1.00
Clarion card for December, January, February and March	4.00
Telegram to Cobalt	.50
Total disbursements	$32.50

Receipts.

Toronto Italian, due stamps	$ 3.00
Toronto Finnish, due stamps	10.00
Sault Ste. Marie, due stamps	5.00
Berlin, due stamps	2.00
Brantford, due stamps	3.00
Total receipts	$23.00

P. C. YOUNG.

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EDMONTON.

For the first time in the existence of the above Local we have been able to go one step above the ordinary business or propaganda meeting.

On April 22nd we had a social evening, which was a great success in every sense of the word, even financially, for we had a balance to our credit of $6.25.

I think this is the first time we have had anything out of the ordinary business meeting which has been a financial success, therefore it is no wonder that some of our older members have asked (before entering on any new scheme), where is the money to come from? because it has repeatedly happened. This same bunch have had to foot the bills, which, coming too often, is not very encouraging.

We were fortunate in having on this occasion Comrades C. M. O'Brien, M.L.A., and R. P. Pettipiece with us, who both gave very interesting addresses, besides two Local speakers, Comrades Volkoffsky and Rae, the latter being a lawyer who lately joined the party and made his first speech on this occasion in the cause of freedom.

Various instrumental and vocal items were contributed by Misses Magirl and D. Jones, also by Comrade Stephenson and Mr. Dunn and Mr. McCusker.

When we got to the item of refreshments, we were at home, and in this line of business we are unsurpassed, justice being shown to the cakes, sandwiches, tea, coffee, etc., and there remained twelve baskets full of the fragments, which were distributed among the bachelors, who went home with beaming faces, each carrying a goodly stock of provisions.

Next week Comrade R. P. Pettipiece will address a meeting of trade unionists of this city. The meeting will be called by the Socialist Local.

So great a success was our social that another will be called in about a month. I hope in the near future to see a large increase in the attendance at our meetings, which of late have been constantly increasing, until at present we fill the hall at every meeting.

J. R. HUNTBACH.

The "Standard" is the organ of the S. P. of G. B. and is the only exponent of unexpurgated Socialism in Britain. The clear-headedness of its contributors is quite excuse enough for our borrowing therefrom.

CALGARY, ALTA.

The Socialist Party held a concert and social on Saturday night in the Labor hall, to demonstrate their feelings with regard to the upkeeping of May Day or International Labor Day. There was a good attendance. The ladies were very much in evidence. About one hundred and fifty persons were present and all had a splendid and enjoyable time. G. Howell acted as chairman, and gave reasons for May Day demonstrations. Light refreshments were served.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

One of the richest things of the present session of the Wisconsin legislature has been the debate on the bill for non-partisan city elections. The whole debate turned on whether it would or would not knock the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee. The friends of the bill claimed that the Social-Democrats could not elect their ticket in a non-partisan election. The enemies of the bill pointed to the fact that the Social-Democrats elected two school directors in the recent election. The debate grew pretty warm, but it turned exclusively on this one point. The capitalist politicians are beginning to realize that the most important issue for them is anti-Socialism. Or as a speaker before the Republican Municipal League recently phrased it, "The Social-Democrat is the big gray wolf—the common enemy."

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$128.90
L. Lotzkar	1.00
S. Stettler	1.00
Total	$130.90

WOMEN'S STUDY CLUB.

Editor Western Clarion,—

It might be of interest to some of the readers of the Clarion to know that the Socialist Women's Study Club here has discontinued meetings until September, when the members expect to be prepared to do even better work than they have accomplished this winter. The club has met every Monday evening since September 14th, 1908, and has been of great benefit to those who attended well and did a certain amount of individual study.

As the study of Socialism is, to a certain extent at least, the most important thing for Socialists, it can be encouraged by forming classes for the purpose, and the lack of a leader does not necessarily prevent comrades from doing so. We could possibly have worked to better advantage with an experienced leader, but we think the deficiency has been the means of more individual expression of opinion.

We began studies with Engel's "Origin of the Family." It proved to be a good book to start with, as showing the growth of human societies out of primitive forms by tracing the development of the family, due of course to changes in the modes of production, and also showing the origin and function of private property and the state. Althought the book deals with a large subject, it is condensed and simplified and we found it fairly easy to comprehend. It was especially helpful to us in reading other books later, and with the knowledge of such facts as shown in it we could not fail to lack incentive for further study. "Looking Forward," by Rappaport, we read next and found it interesting and instructive.

As many had expressed the wish to study economics, we took up "Marxian Economics," by Untermann. It required more study than the former books, and as we had not sufficient time for it, the results were not as satisfactory.

Our receipts for the seven months amounted to about twenty dollars, and with the exception of five dollars, which was voted toward propaganda fund of English Branch, Toronto, the money was used in literature for distribution and in building up a library. The library of eleven books consists mostly of books too expensive for individual members to purchase. We have enrolled twenty members and have had an average attendance of twelve.

Yours for the revolution,

B. O. ROBINSON.

THE SALT SPRING ISLANDERS.

Dear Comrade,—

Some three weeks ago I noticed in the Clarion that ye editor had just come back from a trip to the Gabroli. If you could have extended that trip a few miles further south and landed at the north end of Salt Spring, you would have encountered a few very successful farmers. Their crop is "raised" by the working plug in the old country and is harvested here in the shape of interest, rent and profit. This particular bunch of "farmers" is making an awful noise just now. They have come to the conclusion that this kind of crop can't be harvested much longer without the latest improved harvesting machine called a "Dreadnaught," so they are after Laurier to give them some right away. Of course, it is not needed here, but over there where the crop is "raised."

Here at the south end of the island the climate is not favorable for growing the crop above mentioned, and I have heard no one hankering after Dreadnaughts. Here we have got to get at the soil somehow, and the way we generally do it is to expend about $250 worth of labor-power, stumping powder and profane language (the last item is hard to estimate in value). The result will be about one acre of cleared land. Repeat the performance as often as you want number of acres, and there you are.

The so-called farmhand is not very popular here. He is too greedy. He has the cheek of asking $28 and even up to $30 a month and grub just for the fun of helping to clear land and harvest crops. Of course, in the morning he milks a few cows just to give him an appetite, and again in the evening, to pass away an hour or two.

I have heard some here declare that if this farmhand could have his way as to wages, he would have the farm in no time, and the present owner would be the farmhand. It did not seem to occur to them that he could play the same game and get the farm back again. The most of us here are getting the best of this individual by having the fun of doing the work all to ourselves, besides putting away an immense pile that the hired man would otherwise have got away with (we are just now looking for a good investment for our money).

Some of the farmers here did not like your term of "simple-minded" as applied to the Gabrioli, but anyone that will swallow "Ralph's" hook, baited with a 'phone or two, must come very near to being simple-minded. The same bait was laid out here, but there was no bite.

Yours for Socialism,

E. JOHNSON.

Beaver Point, B. C.

VANCOUVER FREE SPEECH.

On the appeal of Local Vancouver's test case in regards to speaking on the streets, Justice Clement has decided that the by-law is valid and further that the police have discretionary powers as to who shall or shall not be moved on, and that it is none of the business of the individual who is told to move on, to enquire why other individuals are not moved on. That is to say that the police can consistently stop the Socialists from holding a street meeting, and yet allow the Salvation Army full swing.

We admit that this is very good law and that we have no right to speak on the street corner if the police and the courts say we haven't. Local Vancouver has decided, however, to make things so interesting for the police and the courts that the former will see their way to exercising in our behalf those descretionary powers which the judge attributes to them.

The ball will open as soon as the committee's plans are perfected, with a protest meeting in the City Hall, and Comrade Hawthornthwaite has been invited to participate. After which the usual program of arrests, trials and imprisonments will be methodically carried out until the powers that be become tired of our company.

A sufficient number of our comrades have already volunteered to go to jail to furnish Magistrate Williams and his myrmidons with an excuse for their existence for some time to come, and more will be forthcoming if required.

However, this scrap cannot be carried on without money and it is up to those who don't go to jail to contribute funds to meet the expense involved. The following sums have been contributed to date. More are required so send in your contributions forthwith to Local Vancouver's treasurer,

O. MENGEL,
Box 836.

Previously acknowledged	$27.85
Street collections	8.00
Donation	1.00
P. Pierson	1.00
Leeds	.50
D. Forrest	3.00
Total	$41.35

527

The Western Clarion subscriptions in Albert Head, Beaumont, Colwood, Esquimalt, East Sooke, Goldstream. Happy Valley, Millstream, Metchosin, Otter Point, Parson's Bridge, Port Renfrew, Rocky Point, Shawnigan, Sooke, Thoburn, Victoria West, which were subscribed for by Local Victoria, expire with this issue. If 527 is on your address slip this is the last copy you will get unless you

Renew at Once

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

Dear Editor,—

I have read with much interest and appreciation the letters from Comrades Peck, R. G. Grey and W. E. French and think their sentiments and moderation are worthy of commendation. However, it appears that words of appeal, couched in moderate language, have no effect on Comrade O'Brien, so perhaps I may be permitted to use somewhat stronger language.

I am a Socialist in as much as I believe in the abolition of the present system of production (and distribution) for profit, and with it the abolition of the present cruel, wasteful and barbarous competitive system. I am a Christian because I believe that Christ laid down the principles which should govern our relationship to the Great Creator and our fellowmen, and I believe that He will come again to this earth and set up a righteous government and put down with a strong hand wickedness, greed and tyranny. Probably when He comes, what Socialists advocate will be put in force. Blessed is he found doing the Master's work when He comes. So go on, brothers, Peck and Grey and the rest.

Now, Comrade Editor, if those Socialists who are also Christians were to spend their time and take up valuable space in assailing those who do not believe in Christ, Comrade O'Brien and others might not like us very much, and we should have a divided house. We might point out the folly of trying to set up an era of righteousness and peace on earth without recognizing and paying tribute to the Prince of Peace. Selfishness and greed are at the bottom of all wordly troubles. The antidote is unselfishness, which is the very essence of Christianity.

Not to take up too much space, I will conclude by suggesting that it is "up to" the Socialist Party and the Clarion to say whether Christian-Socialists and un-Christian ditto are to work in harmony against the common foe, or are to spend their energies against each other.

Yours for the common weal,

SPENCER PERCIVAL.

Pender Island, May 8th, 1909.

IN A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

Dear Comrade,—

As a member of the Socialist Party of Canada, a party which is founded on the principles of democracy, I beg to protest against the increasing oligarchy of the party and the methods some unreasoning agitators in the movement are pursuing to keep out of the party the sane, educated and intelligent members of the community and to substitute for them in the party membership a lot of dirty-faced and irrational coal miners and navvies.

We hear a lot of rubbish these days about "class-consciousness." If Socialism is a class movement, it is a lie; if it is a race movement, it is truth undeniable. If Socialism is a class movement, it is oligarchy, the attempt of a few to usurp control over the all and those few a bunch of illiterates who speedily become nonentities. The Clarion sneers at the Fabians because, while true Socialists, they try to logically teach Socialism to rational men. I don't blame them for not pressing the average representative of the "navvy" class to their bosoms. I used to be one and among that latter class and I wouldn't. Dirty, boozy, vicious and depraved, are these fit masters for us?

The Socialist Party has a privilege and a nopportunity seldom vouchsafed any movement. But it requires brains to grasp it. The rank and file are toiling faithfully, but the bunch at the head are doing many insane and suicidal things.

After reading O'Brien's somewhat puny attempt to answer Rev. Peck's article and knowing what I know of his work in the past, I am surprised that the members of the party allow an irresponsible agitator like O'Brien to pose as organizer of the Socialist Party in Canada. If O'Brien has no interest in the cause he should quit before he does further damage; if he is interested in the cause he should take a course of study in human nature, and the methods of winning. He sneers at religion, but religion can teach him a few badly needed lessons along this line.

The "Western Clarion" and O'Brien between them want to monopolize the credit for the present position of Socialism in Canada. They deserve mighty little of it. They get paid for their work, and pretty poor work at that. But we don't get any pay. We are paying out, all the time, for the support of these 'teachers of economics!" and literature for propaganda and many other things. And it is to the quiet, unrecompensed worker that the credit is due. Socialism must have a lot of virility to succeed, in spite of these organizers and soap-box orators.

Mr. Peck, in his letter, points out the weakness of the methods employed by O'Brien and his kind. They are tactless, and common-sense takes a back seat. Christianity is a demonstrated fact. But, even if it were not, you don't win men by running amuck of their prejudices. You don't convert a man by calling him a fool. And those who have been born with these prejudices are not thus to be persuaded to abandon the truth of ages for the theories of a day. Socialism is true, but it is hard to believe it, after hearing O'Brien speak. O'Brien and other of our speakers do go out of their way to attack Christianity and the preachers, though the latter can lay claim to brains and education O'Brien never dreamed of.

Why does O'Brien discuss subjects of which he is totally ignorant? What does he know of Christianity? It is very trying to a man's solemnity to hear him try to tell Bible stories. We've heard him, but hope he'll never try again until he accidentally sees a Bible some time.

After reading O'Brien's side-splitting and fascinating letter in answer to Mr. Peck, we fear Mr. O'Brien's belief in virtue and honesty is a negative quantity. That is not surprising. But let Mr. O'Brien beware how he slings his dirty insinuations at us. He may have "economic reasons" for being a Socialist. We haven't. We're getting no salary from it. We're losing money, friends and influence and risking our jobs on Socialism. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by abandoning it today. But we follow it because we love truth.

We want Socialism to suceed and hence our opposition to the barnacles who impede its progress, whoever they may be.

Yours for the social democracy,

K. KINGSTON.

CLARION MAINTENANCE FUND.

B. J. L.	$ 2.00
G. S.	1.00
J. H. B.	3.00
Geo. Nickels	5.00
Total	$11.00

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CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
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Here and Now

By "LEEDS"

Comrades, I wish especially to draw your attention to the fact that last month recorded another deficit in the running expenses of the Clarion. The question of the hour is, are you willing to allow this state of affairs to continue, or are you going to brace up and put the Clarion out of this hole and keep it out? Get in the fighting line and fire your subs. in.

• • •

Anyone sending in $5.00 worth of subs. receives a party button free. It is a real emblem of the labor movement. You will be proud to wear it —get one.

• • •

Three yearlies picked up by Comrade W. G. De Rousie arrive from Victoria, B. C.

• • •

Comrade A. M. Oliver, Kaslo B. C., forwards the sum of $5.00 which he asks to be applied to the organizers' fund or to the Clarion if it needs it. Comrade Oliver promises to let us hear from him again soon when he will send some subs.

• • •

Where is that Winnipeg bunch that polled 2000 votes at the last election? 'Tis about time they woke up and put themselves on the map again by rolling in a few hundred subs. from that vicinity. Get in the fight. Don't let W. H. S. do it all.

• • •

Vancouver's literary agent, Comrade Hugh Hanna, introduces another pair to the cellar this week.

• • •

Comrade H. Husdon, Central Park, B. C., renews his sub. and orders a party button.

• • •

And Comrade Thomas Shaddick of Cowichan Station sends in a new sub. from Cobble Hill and also orders a S. P. of C. button.

• • •

Local Edmonton digs up $4.25 for a bundle of Clarions and card, and sends it in by Comrade J. R. Huntbach.

Saskatoon, Sask., this time! Two yearlies from that vicinity are copped by Comrade W. S. Buchanan.

• • •

Comrade John Cottam is another hustler who responded to my appeal for an extra effort to boost the Clarion on Labor Day. He rounds up a healthy looking bunch of nine subs. and fires them in from Fruitland, Ont.

• • •

Comrade R. Woodhouse, Toronto, modestly asserts that he is only acting as agent for the Clarion and that the four subs. he send in were handed to him by Comrade Green and others.

• • •

Guelph, Ont., is rapidly getting into line. Comrade Lorne Cunningham keeps up his weekly bundle of twenty-five and gives us the following interesting information. He says: "Comrade Columbo of Toronto visited us (Guelph) on Saturday and Sunday. He addressed the Italian citizens in their native tongue, the result being the organization of an Italian branch of Guelph Local, with fourteen members. The foreigners whom the white workers despise have more grey matter in their heads than the white workers," comments Lorne.

• • •

Five very desirable "undesirables" are to hand from Comrade W. H. Stebbings, Winnipeg.

• • •

How many readers are going to brace up and send in a new reader this month? The following have arrived to date:

• • •

J. A. Teit, Spence's Bridge, B. C.; T. L. Briggs, Ladysmith, B. C.; Alfred Cheesman, Toronto, Ont.; Chas. Chaney, Vernon, B. C.; Robert Taylor, Kamloops, B. C.; W. Stephenson, Edmonton, Alta.; D. E. Carroll, Hazelton, B. C.; H. Striethorst, Port Essington, B. C.; Geo. Walton, Arrowhead, B. C., and "Leeds."

• • •

Workers will do well to remember that to vote for capitalism is now a serious crime, punishable by poverty with hard labor for life.

• • •

Before you can have the opportunity of working for yourself, you must first learn to vote for yourself.

• • •

It is reported that the number of idle freight cars on the continent is increasing. Perhaps our capitalist friends will tell us that they are idle because they don't want to work.

Editor Warren of the Appeal has been found guilty. We are quite sure he is guilty, too. And moreover will be guilty of much more before he is through. However the case has been appealed.

WANTED
At the Ymir General Hospital, a Matron, must be a gradnate from some well established hospital. For particulars write
W. B. McISSAC, Sec.
Ymir, B. C.

LONDON LETTER

All eyes are now turned towards May Day celebrations, and by the looks of things the demonstration throughout the United Kingdom will be the biggest and best ever witnessed. Here in London the committees are busily engaged in preparing for the big parade which will assemble at various points and march in a complete body from Regent street to Hyde Park promptly at two o'clock. In all, some forty speakers have been invited to address the meeting in Hyde Park, which promises to be a busy place on that day. Of course, not all the speakers will turn up, as some of them are owned body and soul by the Liberal party, and of course that organization does not believe in May Day celebrations. It was thought best to invite some persons of that stamp, however, just to show the workers that some of the so-called friends of labor are sailing under false colors.

The Poplar board of guardians, which has several Socialists and Trade Unionists in its make-up, has decided to allow the holiday (with full pay) to all its officers and workmen where practical, and where not so, another day will be substituted. The Barking Town Urban District council has arranged for a day off for its employes on the 1st of May and similar action has been taken by various other municipal bodies, though not without some dissent on the part of their capitalist members.

After the parade and speechmaking in Hyde Park, the comrades and their families and friends will disport themselves amidst the trees and flowers and make a genuine holiday of it. In the evening Holborn town hall has been engaged for speechmaking and dancing, and it will probably be along in the "wee sma' hours" of the morning before the "Red Flag" is sung as a fitting finale to labor's international holiday.

Yesterday, Saturday, a great demonstration against the sweating system took place in Trafalgar Square, and General Booth and his Salvation Army sweating methods were exposed to a large audience by the members of the United Workers' Anti-Sweating committee. Mr. James Macpherson presided over the meeting and formulated charges against the Salvation Army for sweating their employes in contravention of the Truck Act, and the Hanbury street joinery works were especially shown up as hot-beds of the vilest kind of sweating conducted by General Booth and his followers under the guise of benevolence.

Mr. Stennett of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners presented a resolution condemning General Booth for ignoring the demands of the workers for a public examination and inquiry into the methods used in the Hanbury street "Elevator" for turning out sweated goods, and when the resolution was put at the end of the meeting there was scarcely a dissenting vote in the entire vast throng.

Comrade McEntee of the Walthamstow branch of the S. D. P. was the orator of the day, however, and made a splendid speech, in which he cited numerous instances of the cupidity of the Salvation Army, one of which was where the army collected six shillings and six pence per head from the people who worked for them for an excursion to Chingford that actually cost the army less than two shillings and five pence for each.

Other speakers followed with even more terrible instances of greed and cruelty practiced by the General and his followers upon the helpless victims that came into their clutches, and Mr. Bings of the I. L. P. put up a rattling good speech, in which he touched on the Canadian emigration policy of the army, and he exposed them good and proper.

Two other speakers followed talking on the same topics and it was not until 5 o'clock that the resolution was voted upon and carried and the meeting terminated.

The demonstration was a great success from start to finish and the public are beginning to realize that the Salvation Army is nothing more than a huge money making institution, working under the guise of religion. The red banner of the committee attracted much attention as it stood unfurled against the huge column of Nelson in Trafalgar Square and the following inscription in large white letters could be plainly read from quite a distance:

"United Workers Anti-Sweating Committee

SALVATION ARMY SWEATING"

A Public Inquiry Into the Condition of Labor in the Hanbury Street Elevator.

'There is No Discipline so Brutal as That of the Sweater.'—Gen. Booth in Darkest England."

It is conservatively estimated that the Salvation Army has done at least £14,000 worth of carpentry and joinery work this year for which it has paid less than £500 to the people who produced it. The Hanbury Street Elevator, valued at £250,000, was bequeathed to Gen. Booth. The self-denial week netted the Salvation Army £3,000 less this year owing to the agitation of the anti-sweating committee.

The tempest in the teapot raised by J. Keir Hardie and his three colleagues resigning from the National Administrative council of the Independent Labor party at the Edinburgh conference a few weeks ago is slowly subsiding though the "Labor Leader," the official organ of the I. L. P., is still devoting columns upon columns to the controversy. A referendum vote is now being taken by the entire membership for the members of a new administrative council, and along about May the result will be known, and everything is then expected to be lovely until the next general election, when the Labor party must either affiliate with or detach itself from the Liberal party.

The Anti-Socialist Union is still doing business, though not at the same old stand, as they have moved into new and commodious quarters in the Queen Anne buildings on Victoria street, Westminster. Even those workingmen who are indifferent to the working class movement are not tumbling over themselves in haste to join this union, and most of the recruits it gets are members of the capitalist class, who can nearly always be counted on as being anti-Socialistic, whether they belong to the anti-Socialist Union or not.

Yours for the revolt,

ROBT. E. SCOTT.

INTEREST AND PROFIT

The economic side of Socialism is coming to the front, and the idea of it as something more than a mere ethical aspiration for a better state of things is becoming rooted in the minds of the people.

We have dealt with Rent. The next subject is Interest. Strange as it may seem to those who have not thoroughly studied the subject, interest is many centuries older than rent. Interest was at first a development of exchange, and is a direct consequence of the use of money. The first usurers were merchants; but afterwards the land-owning class used their accumulations in the same way. The effect of interest was to still further break up the old communal life. By degrees the money-lending class got control of the law to such an extent that any debtor who was unable to pay might be taken as a slave by his creditor. We can easily understand how in a society based on production for use this interest became a terrible thing. It was a direct trading upon necessity. A farmer or artificer who had borrowed for some temporary necessity had to go on paying interest until it had the effect of first depriving him of his property and afterwards enslaving him. At the present time there still prevails in India a similar state of things where the ryot borrows from the usurer in order to pay his taxes, or, on occasion in order that he might have a jollification if a daughter of his gets married.

Of course, the borrowers of antiquity were not all poor people. Many borowed to give costly entertainments, etc. Or if a statesman or warrior wished to attain a higher grade than he was in, he borrowed so that he might distribute to the populace, and thus gain the position where he might either pay his debts by plundering the public or else repudiate those debts altogether. At one time in his career, a little before he became first Emperor of Rome, Julius Caesar owed 15 million dollars.

Throughout the feudal period interest continued to be the same thing that it had been during antiquity. A knight would borrow in order that he might go to the Crusades, or that he might attend a tournament, in gorgeous panoply. Scott's hero, Ivanhoe, did this, as some who have read the book will remember. And in the lower grades of society people borrowed because they could not help it, just as they had done in the ancient world.

Those economists who imagine that the modern idea of interest ran throughout the centuries, are wholly ignorant of its history. At the time of its origin it was regarded as immoral to take it, especially from a fellow tribesman. This prejudice, if it can be called a prejudice, has endured almost to our own times. The writers of antiquity denounced it as infamous. The Fathers of the Church were exceedingly bitter in their denunciation. They denounced the usurer in this life and promised him in the next, quarters where his gold, if he took it with him, would melt. Nor was it only hard words the usurer had to put up with. The law of that period dealt harshly with the usurer. This was still more the case in feudal times. It became very dangerous to lend money at usury. The money lender risked losing not only his freedom but also parts of his person: e. g., his teeth might be extracted, and by methods not so easy as those in use to-day. In spite of all this, usury went on. It could not be stopped by such means. The debtor continued to be ground throughout the centuries, and money thus used became not only a most disastrous engine of oppression but an agent to carry on the economic development of society.

Some modern writers regard interest as having originated in a mutual obligation. Bastiat teaches that a beautiful harmony existed between the interests of debtor and creditor, and Henry George holds forth eloquently on the subject of how, if a man had a superior implement to till the land, or a superior machine or other agent of industry, how natural it was he should lend it to another, taking a fair return for his abstinence in thus lending what he might have used continuously himself. As a fact, nothing of this kind ever took place in antiquity, any more than the communal hunter and fisher caught his fish or shot his deer with the view of disposing of it according to modern principles of exchange. In those ancient transactions they had no idea of lending a superior instrument of production. Interest then was simply trading upon necessity, the necessity of the rich man who wanted money for purposes of luxury or power, or of the poor man who wanted money to tide over a difficulty.

Such was the interest of antiquity, and such it continued throughout the Middle Ages. But the interest of to-day is a different thing. To-day we have a large class divorced from the means of labor who cannot live except by the sale of the labor-power inherent in their bodies. A capitalist who sees the opportunity of exhorting these people by some enterprise which he hopes will bring him in a considerable return, but who has not sufficient money of his own for the purpose, will go into the open market and borrow. On a loan he can pay the current rate of interest according to the security he has to offer. The man who lends the money is in effect a sleeping partner of the active capitalist, and the interest is really a participation in profits. The money so lent might be derived from commerce or from the draining of India, but most often nowadays it is surplus value accumulated in the shape of profit, which the owner is not able to use at the time in his own business. In the balance sheet of any company you will find a reserve fund. This is an accumulation of profit placed in the bank. The bank lends this money to other people who want to open or extend businesses.

Interest is sometimes called the reward of abstinence, but mere abstinence from consuming wealth will not increase the amount of it. Suppose a man puts money in railroad debentures at 4 per cent. and simply refrains from drawing the interest and allows it to accumulate at the bank. In 25 years he would have accumulated a sum equal to what he had originally advanced. Not only so but the railroad having increased in value with the increase of population for every $100 he had invested he would probably get $120. If he had not merely let the interest accumulate but drawn it out and lent it to get more interest, the original capital would probably be increased three or four times over. If any political economist can show how this is brought about otherwise than by appropriating the results of other people's labor, it will be vastly interesting to those who provide the means of abstinence for other people.

The fact that the rate of interest is falling is regarded by some as an indication that the return to capital is getting smaller, and that the workers are getting a proportionately larger share of the wealth of the community. But 2 per cent. on $1,000,000 is twice as much as 10 per cent. on $100,000. The wealth of the investing class increases faster than the rate of interest falls, and the workers get not a larger but an ever smaller share of the wealth they produce.

Regarding profit it is necessary to employ Marx's analysis when dealing with this subject. The capital employed in industry consists of fixed capital, the value of which goes into the product by slow degrees; constant capital, raw materials and the like, the whole value of which goes into the product unchanged; and variable capital which is the amount spent in wages. As society advances there is seen in every department of industry a tendency for the constant and fixed capital to increase at the expense of the variable: i.e., more and more is spent on machinery and raw materials, and less and less in wages. This is the explanation of the fact that although the capitalist might be getting an ever-smaller percentage of profit upon his enterprise as a whole, he is nevertheless getting the same percentage of the workers' labor.

As a fact the falling rate of interest of to-day coincides with an ever-rising rate of surplus value; and really means that capital is becoming more and more dominant, and the wage-earner playing a relatively less important part.

LESTOR.

MAY DAY IN MONTREAL.

In their annual May Day demonstration, the Socialists of Montreal on Saturday night came into violent contact with the police authorities, while holding an open-air meeting on Dufferin Square on Saturday evening.

During the fracas, which at one time threatened to become a regular riot, several policemen are said to have used their batons very freely on several of the Socialist leaders, the result being that there are some cracked heads amongst the local followers of Kark Marx today.

Dufferin Square was packed, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions, with an interested crowd.

Mr. George E. Figg acted as chairman and the principal speaker was Mr. Wilfrid Gribble of Toronto, general organizer of the Socialist Party, who delivered an address strongly urging his hearers to work for Socialist representation in Parliament. He told of the great strides which the Socialist cause had made in Europe generally, more especially in Great Britain, where they now had a strong and efficient representation in Parliament. He urged the workingmen of Montreal to associate themselves with the local Socialist societies.

Mr. Albert St. Martin, the well-known leader of the Montreal Socialists, then addressed the gathering. He referred to the growth of the Socialist movement in Montreal and gave a review of the work accomplished in Montreal during the last twelve months.

Sang Revolutionary Songs.

At 8 o'clock it commenced to rain heavily and it was decided to adjourn to the Labor Temple, St. Dominique street. The procession was formed on the square and the red banner of the Socialist movement—the same which was seized by the police last May Day—was hoisted aloft, and the march was made to the hall without incident. The men and women were singing revolutionary songs.

Policemen Used Clubs.

Just as the procession disbanded at the Labor Temple door, three policemen in uniform attacked several of the leaders and used their batons, but it was said afterwards at the meeting that no attempt was made to seize the red flag or tear the bannerettes, such as took place last year opposite St. Joseph's Hall, East St. Catherine street, when several persons were roughly handled.

It was stated at the meeting that police constable No. 403 was the man who led the attack on the Socialists on Saturday night. It was alleged that he swung his baton in all directions, but made no attempt to arrest any person.

Socialist Lawyer Hustled to Jail.

The sensation of the evening came later. The Labor Temple being crowded, the heat was almost stifling, and to get a breath of fresh air Mr. W. U. Cotton, advocate, and Socialist agitator, went to the door. While he was standing on the steps a policeman came along and ordered him to "move on." Mr. Cotton did not pay any attention to the policeman's remarks, and when he turned to go back into the Labor Temple, he was seized by the arm and informed that he was under arrest. He was marched to police headquarters and was later taken down to jail, where he remained until Sunday noon, when he was liberated on bail.

Tells of "Classes" in Jail.

At the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Cotton arrived, he was given an ovation by the Socialists. He mounted the platform and after relating his experience with the policeman—who he claimed had acted illegally and without authority—gave a humorous description of life in the Montreal jail. He declared that even in prison there were classes. Being a lawyer he was given first-class quarters. A drunken clergyman, who had been arrested on Saturday night, was also given a good room. The poor habitual drunks were, however, housed like so many cattle, whilst clerks and others, who had been sent down on charges of theft, were given more comfortable quarters.—Star.

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PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DON'T BE A SOCIALIST

unless you know WHY you are one. The cause of Socialism has been tremendously injured and retarded by the ignorance of those who talk and write about it without a proper understanding of its principles. The foolish notion of "dividing up" and the story of the "Irishman's two pigs" come from this source. The capitalist writer and the speakers deliberately misrepresent our principles, but if every comrade thoroughly understands Socialism, it will hasten the coming of liberty for all.

"The Library Of Original Sources"
(In the Original Documents--Translated)

sweeps away the bigotry and snperstition that has accumulated around Religion, Government, Law, Social Science, etc.—brings to light the naked truth and shows why Socialism is coming. The "Documents" cover as well the entire field of thought.

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SEYMOUR STEDMAN: "It stands like a pyramid in a desert."

Not for "Scholars" but for Thinkers

The toilers, the "producers" who are beginning to be disenthralled and think for themselves.

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