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A FEW MISCONCEPTIONS

Comrade Stechishin unbosoms himself on the question of revolution or reform last week in order that "some misunderstandings might be explained and impending troubles might be averted." I am not going to question his aim, but his marksmanship is, to put it mildly, not very good.

While disclaiming any proficiency in "polite rib breaking and hell sending" peculiar to the English, he does not lack a club of considerable weight nor the will to use it. For my part his club is a most welcome piece of furniture, and I hope to feel it in the future, but I cannot smother the wish to remark as the pot did to the potter: "Gently, brother; gently, pray." If we revolutionists write worse than "foolish trash," kindly point it out.

I am reminded of the cross-eyed man who strode wrathfully into saloon and looking the crowd squarely in the eye, shouted: "You're a fool and a rogue," and walked out again unmolested. None wished to put the cap on. I fear I shall have to confess to the "foolish trash," having touched on the subject now and then, and once writing an article on the question, I do not feel disposed to write on the subject at present, as no "immediate demander" had ever advanced any arguments against our position. Ill tempered references to "that bunch down at Vancouver," "that old tyrant Kingsley," and "gang of seven men" proves nothing. These phrases are not all used by Comrade Stechishin, but they are common to the "immediate demanders."

But Comrade S. makes in his article several statements, which to my mind do not conform to the facts, and for this reason I also ask to be excused for butting in.

First and foremost: "There is no discussion about that question among foreigners, as it was settled years ago." Now, while not possessing the linguistic advantages which Com. S. takes so much pains to let us know he has, I am able, through translations and articles written by English-speaking Comrades who have these advantages, to follow in some degree the foreign movement. And after making due allowance for some prejudice which may animate these writers, I must confess that my ideas of a settlement are not in line with those of Com. S.

For instance, after Liebknecht had held forth assailing revisionism at a meeting held recently in Germany, all the speakers declared that the attitude of the Party toward revisionism was altogether too tolerant; it was time to make an energetic stand. In another part of Germany a meeting of the Erfurt Branch passed a motion "to place upon the agenda of the conference the tactics of the Party as a special point." I pass this up until later.

At the Toulouse convention of the French Party, we have the reformers in hot water. The convention, according to Kresswell in the Weekly People, "From the start declared that the Socialist Party is a Party of social revolution, striving for the capture of political power for the liberation of the proletariat. If we stand for reforms, continues the congress in its declaration, if we point to the utility and necessity of such and their limits which they cannot overstep in capitalist society, it is only to show the proletariat that reforms are insufficient and that with the abolition of private property only will the proletariat completely reconstruct life. But, added the congress, only organization and propaganda; only the more intense work of developing the political and economic organizations of the proletariat; only the increasing propaganda of the Socialist ideal are the necessary elements for the social revolution."

This is a wholly different tone to former French conventions, which have been dominated by Jauresists and while not yet quite to my liking, the latter part shows that they know what to do even if they don't do it. But they are young yet, as the Frenchman said of Laurier.

Also in Holland the Marxists are reported to have seceded from the Party.

In Russia there is no peace between the Social Democrats and Revolutionaries. Elsewhere likewise.

If the foreigners have settled this question, why these opposing camps, Bebel and Bernstein; Kautsky and Voelmar; Ferri and Turati; Guesde and Jaures; Fitzgerald and McDonald?

Will Com. S. in the fulness of his knowledge of the European movement, kindly enlighten a benighted Scotchman?

Second Proposition: "Nearly every Socialist Party of Europe was once in the same stage of development as the S. P. C. is now." Concerning this, Com. S. makes his usual all embracing assertions without producing a single fact to back them up. Then further on in his article he eats his own words in the same positive manner.

But the second proposition. I hope you will bear with me if I dilate a little:

The progress of all parties must typify the progress of the individual members. The Party must reflect the individual membership. The vast majority of Socialists commence as Utopians; if they study and make progress they become more and more revolutionary. There are some notable exceptions to this rule; Bernstein, for instance, although late rumors seem to say he is returning to the fold.

Let us take Engels, the master-mind of our movement. There is a vast difference between his writings in the "North Star" and the "New Moral World," while he was associating with Owen and Ernest Jones, and his "Condition of the Working Class of England," written after meeting and associating with Marx. There is a still vaster difference in "Anti-Duering," written some thirty years afterward.

In the beginning he was all afire with indignation, fought at the barricades, and prophesied the early overthrow of capitalism. In the end he was coldly fatalistic, telling the young Kautsky: "We have learned to wait and you must learn to wait your time." Any Socialist who cares to review his own course will admit that when he first got the disease he was a reformer and a Utopian, and as his knowledge increased he became revolutionary and Marxian.

That being the course of the individual, how could the Party's course be otherwise? Tell me that.

Now let us take concrete examples. We will take the movement in Germany. The earliest programme I am acquainted with is the Gotha program of 1875, and I will swear it in no wise resembles the present one of the S. P. C. It has six demands as the foundation of the state and eight immediate demands, some of which are amusing, particularly one demanding the state to "start Socialistic productive enterprises under the democratic control of the laboring people!"

The similarity (after allowing for translation) of the immediate demands recently submitted by the Finnish Comrades (which they say are all taken with a few exceptions from the U. S. Platform) and this programme of forty years ago, will astonish these Comrades if they care to look it up. The absurdity I quoted is not excepted. These immediate demands which have been demanded for over forty years are to be incorporated into our Party Platform as something new and up to date.

Angels and ministers of grace, defend us! If Com. S. is not of this kind, in the name of charity, let him state of what kind he is.

The German Socialists have just held their convention. I have not seen their latest programme, but am certain it is an improvement on the Gotha one.

Com. S. is somewhat ignorant of the history of the Canadian movement. Space will not allow me to go into it. But a comparison between Com. Wiltshire's campaign in West Elgin, 1902, I think, wherein he deliberately catered for votes, and Com. O'Brien's in Rocky Mountains, 1909, who surprised the plutes by not promising anything and not attempting to catch votes, would enable him to see how far the Party has travelled. Consider

THE ETHICAL POTATO BUG.

Once there was a Potato Bug. In many respects he was just like other Potato Bugs. That is, he was just as destructive as other bugs, but, unlike the rest, he felt the need of an ethical justification of his parasitical position. He believed that somewhere an answer could be found to the charge that potato plants would be better off if we were not for him and his fellows.

Although he was a Potato Bug of parts; although he could destroy more plants in a given length of time than any other Bug in the community; his powers of reasoning had been neglected and accordingly he hired a Professor of Political Economy from the local Bug college to make out his case for him.

The Professor of Political Economy pocketed the fee and tackled the job. The Potato Bug was happy when, some days later, he received the following report:

"The Potato Bug is a great blessing. Were it not for him, potato plants would grow wild, and the earth would soon contain more potatoes than could be dug, which would be a great pity, as the price would then quickly fall to a point where it would be unprofitable to cultivate them. Furthermore, Po-

tato Bugs are necessary to the proper development of the plants, for, without the Bugs, the plants would lack the proper incentive to put forth their best efforts, and others besides the fittest would survive, thus nullifying the law of evolution. Of course, if we could change the nature of the plants, Potato Bugs might be dispensed with, but we are confronted by a condition, not a theory.

"We, therefore, who have given our lives to the study of this question, cannot but deplore the pernicious activity of such reformers as advocate the extensive use of Paris Green and other noxious exterminants. For proof of these statements and conclusions, we refer the reader to almost any old chapter in Adam Smith."—Painter and Decorator.

ECONOMIC CLASS.

Local Vancouver's Economic Class will re-open for the winter on Sunday, October 3rd, 3:00 p. m., at the Headquarters, 151 Hastings street west. All workers especially invited. 546.

HAYWOOD'S TOUR.

We are informed that Comrade Haywood has changed his plans, and is now headed East.

TO ENGLAND

We have no particular love for you in India, for that is an affair of the heart, and you were never dealers in that commodity. But that does not mean we hate you. We have no quarrel with you so long as you leave us alone and let us fulfill our destiny. You cannot govern us for you are an alien people. You have no right to impose your domination upon us if we no longer like it. We only should govern ourselves and none else—none else. You have been lording it over us for more than a century, trying to civilize us, as you say, and by long contact we have been able to study you a little. To us it seems you, too, require a bit of civilization, as we no doubt do. Our experience has been increasingly unpleasant and almost unbearable. Enough of your civilization, brother, we have had more than enough of it! It is time that you should begin to civilize yourself, or you will bring down to the dust the good traditions of your great country! Pardon us if we indulge in a little prophecy. India will be the grave of your tradition and greatness if you stand in our way.

You assume that your intentions are high and that you have been disinterested in the noble mission of civilizing us. Not only that, some, even, of your politicians affirm that you have been doing that with immense sacrifice and loss. If you believe that, it is high time that you should be disillusioned. Psychologically, and from the national point of view, it is one of the greatest dangers that confront you, greater even than the bugbear of a German invasion. Theoretically your mission might have been noble from your point of view, but practically it has not been so to us. In the self-sufficient arrogance of some of your politicians they started with this make-believe to exploit our country, and now they have left you with it as a conviction. The plain truth is, that as a nation we are being done to death, numerically, physically, intellectually, morally and culturally. It is merely to save ourselves from this total annihilation, to preserve our tradition and our culture and, after realizing that according to our ideals and in the light of the assimilable ideas of the west, to offer to it that which it needs most and which it can get nowhere else, that we are striving, that we have begun our struggle. It is no mere impatience of domination or ideas of political freedom, no mere aspiration to be great ourselves, but it is a mission, it is an ideal to be fulfilled. It is a sacred trust given to us by our forefathers for humanity. It is our firm conviction that no other than God himself is guiding the destinies of our people and leading us onward. No mere human strength, however mighty with material engines of destruction, can stand

against this spiritual tide. Beware this! If you stand in our way, you will be swept away like a straw.

From a national point of view the danger is coming to you from another unsuspected direction. Year after year you are allowing from among your youth hundreds and thousands of the flowers of your race to be poisoned with the taste of unlimited and unrestrained power over countless numbers of helpless people. These degraded types of your sons when they return to your shores carry with them the disease of despotism which is spreading the contagion in your very heart, thus increasing the number of those sickening Imperialists, a menace not only to your future but to the peace and civilization of mankind. In vain do you read the history of the world, if you cannot draw lessons from it. It was the Roman Governors and Consuls that brought Rome to the dust. So it seems to be your fate. Take heed while still there is time! Or is the old Greek proverb coming to be true, "Those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first deprive of their reason!"

You say how ungrateful we are after all the blessings that your government has showered upon us. Unfortunately at present, suffering as we are from various diseases, we cannot make a true estimate of the blessings of your rule. It is only when we are a free and independent nation controlling our own destinies that we can truly gauge the extent of those blessing by observing how far you have aided us in the realization and strengthening of our national ideal and consciousness. At present we feel that you are a robber and that we are your victims. But then, if you really prove to be a benefactor the gratitude undefined of a whole nation will express itself in binding us to you in indissoluble bonds of friendship and co-operation in all great undertakings for the uplift of humanity. Compared with that the occasional insincere utterances of some of our countrymen of the blessings of your rule are not only meaningless but seem to be nothing less than sycophancy.

We are not a people of revengeful spirit. If we had been so we would long have driven you out of India. We are a long suffering and peaceful people, rather too submissive. Even for us there is a limit to our suffering! We want to part with you in peace, for fighting, conquering and imposing our civilization have never been our ideal. A friendly independent India will be a greater asset to you than a sulen, bolling dependent India. She will one day burst and overwhelm you. At present our ideal is to work among ourselves, silently devote all our energies to organize and strengthen our indigenous life, educate our people in the ideas of liberty, to arouse the Divinity within them, and then when we are sufficiently organized ask you to de-

strict, that they get together and establish a hospital for the removal of excess quantity of stomach.

What's the use of a woman lugger around a \$10 a week stomach with a \$5 week wage to support it? It is nothing less than sheer extravagance. What sense in you, Mr. Wage-Earners and Father, trying to appease the demands of a \$4 a day collection of stomachs on a \$2 a day wage? Cut it out, my friends; cut it out! The stomach, I mean. You can't satisfy your taste for champagne and diamonds on a lager beer and plate-glass salary. Anyhow, you should know by this time that champagne and diamonds are only for those who never work—our "best people," you know. It's near-beer and phony headliners for you. When we union men meet in our halls hereafter to formulate our trade demands, we won't haggle over how many cents per hour increase in pay we should receive. We will employ some competent surgeon to estimate how much surplus stomach we have, and the cost of removing enough so as to make it correspond to the size and purchasing power of our pay envelope. It is just the simplest thing on earth, and we workingmen owe a debt of gratitude to this St. Louis doctor.

By the way, I think he must have already operated upon the non-union carpenters of Birmingham, otherwise I don't see how they could exist on the wage they work for.

And those cotton mill operatives, who work for 30 to 90 cents a day! Don't you suppose old "Busy Bee" has had all their stomachs removed long ago?

I would suggest that the Trades Council take this up and appoint a committee to place the matter properly before the "best people" of the district to the end that funds may be promptly raised for the purpose of establishing a hospital where stomachs may be reduced to suit the pay-roll. I have in mind a few "desirable citizens" who, judging from their attitude during the miners' strike, would be ardent supporters of a movement of this character, as they evidently believe in starvation wages.

That bunch of Pharisees and parasites, for instance, who gathered at the Bijou during the strike ostensibly to cry out for law and order, but whose real purpose was to bow down in worship of the almighty dollar, and make a display of their class solidarity in order to intimidate us. Come, boys, let us all be patriotic. Instead of offering up our lives upon our country's altar, let us chuck our stomachs on the altar and devote our stomachless lives to building up fortunes for our masters, so they can use these fortunes to further enslave us. Can't you see that the men of wealth control our law-making bodies, and have only such laws enacted as they need in their business? That the men of wealth own the courts, and have all laws interpreted in their interest?

That the law is powerless today to punish a wealthy man or law-breaking corporations, or, as Teddy calls them, "malefactors of great wealth;" but swoops down with a relentless hand upon the poor devil who is friendless or penniless? Don't you know that it requires money to enable our "best citizens" to continue to corrupt legislatures, purchase judges, debauch city councils and influence Congress, and that you and I must furnish this money, as we produce all wealth?

Again, my friends, I say be patriotic. Let us reduce our stomachs and increase their wealth, for if we don't, what will become of our "leading citizens" and "best people?" They might possibly be compelled to work for a living, as you and I do. But that is really too horrible to contemplate. There is nothing to it. It's "23" for our stomachs in the interest of patriotism, plutocracy and self. I don't know as we will need stomachs much longer anyhow, as the price of feed-stuff is increasing, so what's the odds?—R. E. L. Connolly, Birmingham (Ala.) Labor Advocate.

Therefore, brother, take heed in time, lest you may not repent and say we came upon you unaware!

Free Hindustan.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Western Clarion

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GENERAL STRIKES.

There has been in progress in Sweden now for close on two months what may be safely regarded as the most remarkable strike in history. Its most distinctive feature is that it is a strike not of aggression but of defence against aggression carried beyond the point of endurance. The end is not yet in sight though it is reported to have been partially successful in respect to that section of the workers whose masters are not members of the employers' association. The objective of the strike appears to be to compel the employers to forego their aggressive campaign of successive lock-outs against the workers.

In view of the fact that such a campaign had been inaugurated by the employers, there was certainly nothing else for the workers to do but to retaliate to the best of their ability, and the manner in which they have done so is worthy of unstinted praise. However, there exists within our ranks an element cursed with a propensity for wresting from their context paragraphs out of the chapter of events in order to lend a color of plausibility to their own pet theories. And so from the solidarity and determination exhibited in this strike they are eager to draw conclusions magnifying the potentialities of action on the industrial field and minimizing these on the political field; conclusions which the premises are indeed far from warranting. Let us see.

The strike is admitted to be due to the aggressions of the employers. But the aggressions of the employers must themselves be taken to have an underlying cause, and a material one at that, unless we are to be satisfied to attribute them to the innate wickedness of capitalists as a class. This underlying cause is not very far to seek. The key to capitalist action is Profit.

As a general thing, industrial peace and commercial expansion are the conditions most conducive to the accumulation of profit; it therefore stands to reason that there must have been some serious impediment to the acquisition of profit to induce the capitalists of Sweden to wilfully embark on a campaign of industrial war. Either the Swedish labor unions must have been an obstacle in the way of profits sufficiently formidable to make its removal a pressing necessity, or else there must have been plainly within sight, to be gained by breaking up the unions, a sufficient increase of profits to warrant the expense of an industrial war.

Now let us assume that the outcome of the strike is as favorable to the workers as can possibly be conceived. That they gain their point and that the employers agree to discontinue their campaign of blacklists and lock-outs. What has been gained? Three days or three weeks, or three months after the making of the pact the employers are in a position to commence the breaking of it. And, be it noted, the incentive to do so has not been one whit removed. The workers have no redress but another resort to the general strike, with, at best, the same result; a vicious circle wherein they could not travel very far, nor very long.

So long as the master class retains possession of the means of production its position in the industrial field is absolutely impregnable. Here and there, by a supreme effort, the workers may storm an outwork, but here they are exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's main stronghold, and the moment the effort is relaxed they are driven back again. In economic power the capitalist class is supreme.

Its economic power is, however, conditioned by its political supremacy. It is secure in its ownership of the means

of production only by virtue of the powers of the State, organized and legalized force. On the political field it is weakest and the workers strongest. Here they may suffer many reverses, but the capitalist class, here in its turn, can reap no victory. The workers may here be defeated many times and may—nay, must—yet again return to the conflict. The capitalists have to be defeated but once, and they are forever undone.

The general strike as a weapon in industrial warfare is at the best but temporarily effective, and is of greatest value if it trains the proletariat in its effective use for the political war to come. There, its use as a means to overthrow class rule would be practically equivalent to a declaration of civil war, and would be conditional upon a full appreciation on the part of the proletariat of the necessity for the conquest of political power.

A SIGN OF DECADENCE.

Of late years the trades unions have shown a marked tendency towards closer affiliation. This has been pointed to as a step in the direction of industrial unionism and a sign of a new awakening for labor on the industrial field.

So far from this being actually the case, it is in reality a symptom of decadence, as may easily be seen if one but takes the trouble to look at all closely into the causes of this tendency. It is a notable fact that so long as a craft union is comparatively strong, it is inclined to look with more of less indifference upon the struggles of its less fortunate fellows. Feeling itself well able to fight its own battles, its attitude is generally one of independence. But so soon as it has sustained a defeat or two, it begins to look around it for possible allies.

The craft divisions existing among trades unions are not due to mere human perversity, as some of the arguments of the industrial unionists would almost lead one to suppose, but to economic conditions. The existence of many and varying crafts predicates the existence of the several craft unions. The members of these unions combine, not only as sellers of labor power, but as sellers of particular brands of labor power, each having a different exchange value, and a varying price.

In the period of capitalism in which trades unions had their beginnings, the tools of wealth production were yet comparatively simple, and a degree of skill was necessary for their operation; to produce this skill a certain amount of training was required. That is to say, so much more labor was involved in the production of an artisan than of an unskilled laborer. The consequence was a proportionate scarcity of skilled artisans, which expressed itself in a more or less enhanced price, or wages.

Thus the possession of a skilled trade gives its possessors an advantage in the market which their unskilled fellows do not possess. In the earlier stages of capitalist production this advantage was greater owing to the relatively greater demand for skilled workers and their relative scarcity. By combining into unions they were enabled to still further strengthen their position. That each craft should form a separate organization was dictated by the facts that the prices of labor power, or wages, in the various crafts differed, and varying conditions of employment prevailed.

By means of these craft unions, and by favor of circumstances, these skilled workers were enabled to somewhat enhance their standard of living, or at the worst, to more effectively resist its reduction; and thus they are in some cases yet able to do to a certain extent. It may be suggested that the higher wages today prevalent in some skilled trades may in part be due to the historical value which attaches to the gains made during this earlier period.

While the craft endures together with even a portion of the advantage in the labor market which it confers upon its possessors, we may logically assume that the craft union will endure, the I. W. W. to the contrary notwithstanding. For it is hardly to be supposed that the skilled workers will forego their advantages for the sake of an idea, however plausible. Of course, when the craft is abolished, the craft union disappears, as for instance, the once powerful shoe-makers' union is now unheard of, since shoes are no longer made by shoe-makers, but by the co-operative labor of an army of shoe-factory "hands," no one of whom need necessarily be able to make a pair of shoes.

In the development of machinery under the present system of production for profit, the incentive for such improvements as will dispense with skill is even greater than for those that will dispense with labor; for, while the reduction of the quantity of labor involved in the production of commodities reduces their exchange value and eventually their price, on the other hand, as the labor of a child, incorporated in a commodity gives it the same value as the labor of a skilled artisan would, generally speaking, any improvement in machinery that would replace the skilled worker by the child

would afford a direct gain in surplus value to the employer.

The result is the constant tendency in capitalist development towards the elimination of skill. Consequently the members of the craft unions find themselves year by year losing more and more of their former advantages and we see them seeking allies and forming closer federations.

This process has been rather retarded than accelerated by the advent upon the stage of events of the famous I. W. W. idea with its Haggerty's wheel containing a complete forecast of the future of unionism, wherein unionized labor is departmented, dragooned and brigaded into one mighty host, regardless of craft. As a case where it has stood in the way of closer federation may be instanced the possibility that the alliance between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine-Wirkers would now be rather further advanced had the former not become entangled with the I. W. W.

However, there are not a few, even among those who are by no means enamored of the I. W. W., who nevertheless hold that the coming form of unionism is "industrial." But if we are correct in taking it that industrial unionism means unionism regardless of craft, even this much the facts will hardly warrant us in admitting. For, as we have pointed out, the craft union will endure with the craft; and if the craft be abolished, the resulting union, if any, would manifestly not be one in which the members had mutually agreed to sink their conflicting craft interests, but one into which they had been driven by their common interests.

THE LAWYER.

Soldiers, drones even slaves, exist among the "lower" animals, but the human race alone is capable of producing lawyers. Such an intellectual flight no other tribe can take, and even a man has to go through years of training before he can make it. Not only does he have to be taught a great many things, but he has to be untaught quite a few. For instance, he has to be untaught how to reason and taught how to argue; all ideas of justice he may happen to have must be carefully eradicated and replaced by ideas of legality; he must abandon all vain searching after truth and must develop a scent for evidence. To be a really good lawyer he must learn to be scrupulously "honest" with his client and absolutely unscrupulous in dealing with the opposition; though the first part of this is not essentially necessary to make him a successful lawyer.

After he has been properly broken in and has got his degree or whatever it is, and has been "called to the bar" (which does not seem to be the kind of bar we are accustomed to), all he has to do is to hang out his shingle and wait for clients to blow along. Whoever gets to him first, he is that man's lawyer. It matters not that his client is the greatest scoundrel unhung, his lawyer has got to show that such a saintly character was never before heard tell of and that his opponent is a designing villain. As the lawyer is generally a "Christian," the law considerably refrains from asking him to make his statements under oath.

He must bully and brow-beat the opposing witness, even if they be timid women, in order to break down their testimony, though it may be quite evident that they are telling the truth. He must exhaust all his powers of rhetoric and his knowledge of legal technicalities to win a decision in favor of his client, however flagrant he may know such a decision to be. He must, upon occasion, do his level best to send the innocent to the gallows and to set the guilty free. Talk about prostitutes; can there be a more abject and shameless a prostitute than he?

However, a lawyer, unless he is a "pettifogger," that is, is poor and scoundrelly in merely a small way, is ranked as a highly respectable member of society, which he undoubtedly is, as society goes. There is no good reason why, in a society based upon robbery, a trained rogue should not be a highly valued member.

Being, supposedly at any rate, well versed in the mysteries of the Law, it is but natural that lawyers should be considered eminently fitted to be law-makers; hence we frequently find them returned to the legislatures by the all-wise Democracy, and certainly the laws they devise reflect no little credit upon the good judgment of the English Branch.

Necessarily it is from the ranks of the lawyers also that judges are selected, usually after they have proved unsuccessful as politicians. Once they are elevated to the "Bench," they undergo a complete change of heart and become altogether above suspicion, so much so that even to venture to criticize them is criminal. The whilom unscrupulously promising politician and purchasable advocate suddenly becomes transformed into the very incarnation of Justice, blind to everything but the truth, and a total stranger to all human weaknesses and frailties, whose decisions are absolutely infallible, unless, of course, one has

money enough to carry a case to a higher court.

And yet we are told that Man is superior to other animals in that he has a "conscience."

PEACE INSURANCE.

I was glad to see Comrade Gribble's article, "As to Calibre," in No. 545. I can heartily endorse the advice given to get a .303 to back up our demands. At present the Imperialists are telling us that a strong army and navy make for peace, and if the capitalist class know that we are able to back up our ballots with bullets, it will make for peace too.

At a meeting sometime last winter, a question was asked "Supposing when you have a majority elected to parliament, the capitalists refuse to hand over the powers of government to you?" I replied that it would mean war, and I advised all members of the working class that had not had previous experience to get busy with a .303 so as to be of some use when the struggle came.

When I sat down, the Comrades present went up in the air. I was a "bloodthirsty revolutionist," "anarchist," "crazy," etc., etc.; if I couldn't talk better sense than that, I shouldn't be allowed to speak. The advisability of asking the Executive to fire me out of the Party was considered. On the whole, I was a bad lot. And now I see a well tried and trusted old agitator like Gribble handing out the same advice, it's small wonder that I feel glad.

The sooner we tell the Comrades that they must be prepared to fight for collective ownership as well as vote for it, the better; it won't come with such a rude jolt when it does happen.

One Comrade in the meeting said that he did not think workingmen would fight for the masters against their class. I replied with the question, "Did he ever know of any workers who voted for their masters against their own class?" It is infinitely less trouble to vote for yourself than to fight for yourself, and yet we find workers voting for their masters.

I am glad, too, to see that many of our members have, like myself, been in the glorious British "army." Comrades who have had the experience, will be useful in organizing the revolutionary army. As for myself, through being injured in my business of making profits for the master class, I will be unable to march, and go through the ordinary drills, but I know how to keep a rifle clean and I know how to dirty it with cordite to some effect (I carried off a prize at Bisley once only), so no doubt will be of some assistance when the time comes.

Personally, I won't be sorry if it does come to a scrap. We have a lot to pay back (compensation of the capitalist class), especially us poor old cripples. What if few are killed in bringing about the transformation; how many thousands are killed and injured every year, sacrificed to the God Profit on the altar of trade.

EDMUND FULCHER.

IN REPLY TO WRIGLEY.

Dear Comrade,—

At a meeting of the Central Committee of Local Toronto, on Sept. 22, the following resolution was passed in reply to Comrade Wrigley's article "Some Cent Belt Comment," which recently appeared in the Clarion, and ordered to be sent on to the Clarion for publication:

Whereas, a letter of Comrade Wrigley's appeared in the Western Clarion stating that:

(1) The resolution in favor of affiliation to the I. S. B. was passed by a small meeting of Local Toronto;

(2) And whereas he also states that the resolution was carried by the vote of the foreign-speaking Comrades, the English-speaking Comrades voting, with few exceptions, in the negative, and the exceptions were Comrades who had not been regularly attending the English Branch meetings, and consequently were uninformed.

Therefore, the Central Committee of Local Toronto, S. P. of C., declare that the statements of Comrade Wrigley's are absolutely wrong, and that he must have been misinformed.

The meeting was in good attendance.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 37 in favor, and 6 against.

The foreign-speaking branches were only represented by one Finnish Comrade, two Italians and not more than ten Jewish Comrades. Also those present of the English Branch who spoke in favor of affiliating were among the most active and oldest Comrades of the English Branch.

I remain, yours in revolt,

J. STEWART,

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, King and Alexander Hall, Eighth Ave. East, opposite post office. Secretary will be pleased to answer any communications regarding the movement in the province.

A. J. Browning, Secy, Box 647 Calgary, Alta.

MONTANA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. 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, J. W. Amer, 748 Victoria Street, Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. 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, J. W. Amer, 748 Victoria Street, Winnipeg, Man.

LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Headquarters and Reading Room, 1 Eagle Building, 1519 Government St. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre. Jas. McIndoe, Secy, Room 1, 1519 Government St.

LOCAL NANAIMO, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. meets every second and fourth Sunday evening at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Nelson, B.C. Frank Phillips, Organizer; I. A. Austin, Secy.

LOCAL PHOENIX, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Matt Halliday, Organizer; H. K. MacInnis, Secy.

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

LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA., NO. 5, S. P. OF C. meets every first and third Sunday evenings, Bellevue Town Hall. C. Stubbs, Secy.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 6, S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday night in the Miners' Hall and Opera House at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Socialist speakers are invited to call. H. J. Smith, Secy.

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

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. HEADQUARTERS Kloudy block, corner of Pacific and King. Business meeting every Sunday morning 11 a.m. Propaganda meeting Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. W. Cummings, Organizer.

Jas. W. Amer, Secretary, 336 Maryland street.

LOCAL TORONTO, S. P. OF C.—ENGLISH BRANCH. Business meetings every second and fourth Thursday in each month, at Finish Hall, 214 Adelaide Street W. Speakers' Class meets every Tuesday at 134 Hogarth Ave. Will R. Hibbert, Rec. Secy, 42 Beverly Street.

LOCAL CORALT, 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 John Secretary, 528 Chausse.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Supplies will be furnished. Locals by Executive Committees at the following prices:	
Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local)	\$5.00
Membership Cards, each01
Dues Stamps, each10
Platform and application blank per 10025
Ditto in Finnish, per 10050
Ditto in Ukrainian, per 10050
Ditto in Italian, per 10050
Constitutions, each20
Ditto, Finnish, per dozen50

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting September 20th, 1909.

Present—Comrades Voss (chairman), Penner, Saltzman, Amer and Stechishin.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved as read.

Correspondence dealt with from Comrades Hoop, E. Fulcher, Brandon, Man., and German branch, Winnipeg, Man.

A separate charter granted to the Winnipeg German branch. Secretary instructed to furnish the new Local with \$3.00 worth of literature, the Local being well provided with other supplies.

Report of the literature committee deferred to the next meeting of the Executive.

The question of organizing Selkirk and Portage la Prairie was taken up, and after considerable discussion the secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade Fulcher of Brandon regarding an organizing tour through the province, starting in the month of November.

Warrants Drawn:
Dominion Executive Committee, stamps \$10.00 |

Literature for German Local, Winnipeg 3.00 |

Total \$13.00

Receipts.
Winnipeg Local, No. 1 stamps \$2.50

Winnipeg Local, No. 1, Constitutions 2.00 |

German Local, charter 5.00 |

Total \$9.50

MYR. STECHISHIN,
Recording Secretary.

GRIBBLE'S GRAFT.

(April 23 to Sept. 19.)

Receipts.

Fredericton Local \$10.00 |

Comrade Kilner (Toronto) 1.00 |

New Glasgow 15.00 |

Glace Bay 32.00 |

Montreal 16.65 |

Albert 10.00 |

Springhill Local 3.75 |

Comrade McLeod (Springhill) 3.00 |

Comrade Maddison (Springhill) 1.00 |

Amherst 10.00 |

Dominion Executive 50.00 |

Supplementary fund (held by Fillmore) 94.30 |

Total \$246.70

Expenditures.

Railway—

Orville to Brockville \$9.20 |

Brockville to Montreal 3.85 |

Montreal to Newcastle 11.50 |

Newcastle to Albert 3.20 |

Albert to Springhill 3.00 |

Springhill to New Glasgow 2.25 |

New Glasgow to Sydney 3.60 |

Sydney to Stellarton 3.60 |

Stellarton to Amherst 2.60 |

Amherst to Springhill (return) 2.00 |

Amherst to Moncton 1.40 |

Moncton to St. John 1.80 |

St. John to Fredericton (return) 4.00 |

St. John to Moncton 1.80 |

Moncton to Halifax 3.95 |

Halifax to Weymouth 5.60 |

Car and boat fares, St. John, Halifax and vicinity of Glace Bay 7.10 |

Hotel and casual board 54.95 |

Postage and money orders 5.54 |

Express50 |

Telegrams 1.05 |

Hall rent 2.00 |

Salary (graft) 50.00 |

Total \$184.49

Balance 62.21 |

WILFRID GRIBBLE.

WHICH IS WORSE?

Dear Mc.—

On Sunday, Sept. 12, in Nanaimo Opera House there might have been seen, by anyone curious enough to enter, Rev. Pecksniff Spencer and Rev. Chadband Robson, with the Rev. Stiggins McLeod in the chair, trying to mislead that patient ass—the public—into believing that local option was the only real live and burning issue for the next provincial campaign.

After a singularly bald and uninteresting narrative from the Rev. Dr. Pecksniff Spencer aent the crying evils of the drink traffic (i. e., to one

place I have ever struck, and if we could only plant one of the boys from that big bunch in Toronto down here there would be something doing. A new Local was formed at Westville, of which I have yet seen no report.

Amherst was the next point, and here I had a very pleasant surprise. I had been under the impression that Amherst was slow, but found them in one respect at least the fastest team in the Maritime, and that is in their arrangement of and attendance at meetings. All speakers know that the hardest part of a talk is the opening under any circumstances, but when one has to start by bellowing oneself hoarse in order to get a crowd, the difficulty is increased in a manifold degree and the result is that one can never do so well if he has to exhaust himself in this manner. I never had to do this in Amherst, and I still feel as I ever shall, thankful to the Comrades there for the active help they gave at all meetings.

Moncton was the next billet. A strictly small but good squad stationed here, who are hampered by that "step in the right direction," government ownership. The Intercolonial car shops are here and all the slaves in them have to be "good" Liberals to hold their jobs. That is capitalist public ownership; result, sleepy wage slaves made still sleepier. New Local here.

St. John next. Very disappointing place at first, but when I got in touch with Comrades things were doing. From a personal point of view, my stay at St. John was a very pleasant one. I spent a Saturday to Monday on Comrade Shane's farm, a short distance by rail out of town, and had a regal time. Comrade Kaplan and Mrs. Kaplan also did their best for me in a social way.

At Fredericton I found Comrade Butler, who did all in his power to help in the campaign of open-air meetings held there, from which we obtained five recruits. Returning to St. John, we had a second series of meetings and a Local was formed.

I then went to Moncton the second time, in order to be there on Labor Day, and though not on the official list of speakers, spoke just the same, together with Fillmore, holding two more meetings in the evening, together with Miss Mushkat, Fillmore and Hoar.

I am now at Halifax, where a good series of well-attended meetings have been held, a Local formed, and application forwarded. Mrs. Brisson has

been the star worker here. Since forwarding the application, we have secured a new member in Comrade Brunt, an old Socialist, with a profound knowledge of the science.

To sum up, I have met throughout the Maritime a larger number of well-posted Comrades than I expected to find. I have also met, as I expected to, a number who did not appreciate the stuff I served out, having been nurtured (?) on Utopian rubbish. I was "too brutal" (what would be just brutal enough?) or else I was "too" something else. As a matter of fact I was and still am just the same in the Maritime as in Ontario, having no liking for the Wilsonian dodge of giving what the audience "likes" in order to "please."

To conclude, I am strongly impressed with the necessity of a Maritime Executive, as there is much delay in dealing with so distant a point as Vancouver. I do not think it would be advantageous to have separate Executives for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ross is one of your quiet fellows who is never heard of, but he gets his work in all right. There are a whole crowd of stalwarts in Cape Breton, some of them exceptionally well posted, and the wonder to me is we don't hear a little of them in our papers. I was in Glace Bay and vicinity about six weeks

and the way in which the Comrades acted while I was there was above all praise. If a hall was wanted, it was got. If some printing was necessary, I only had to whisper the fact. This is a report, so I don't want to rhapsodize, but I tell you it still makes me feel warm about the cardiac region when I think of Glace Bay. Making Glace Bay a centre, propaganda was carried on in Sydney, Sydney Mines, and in the mining villages, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 6, Dominion No. 2 and Caledonia.

Contrary to expectations, the beginning of the strike hampered our propaganda; the miners having strike fever and being in a state of over-wearing confidence. I had stayed longer than at first intended in order to be there when the strike started, but on seeing the strike had temporarily unfitted the workers for our propaganda, with the approval of the Comrades, I turned westward again, and found myself at Stellarton, where Grant and others had been doing their best in my absence, which is greatly to the credit of their courage, as the worst state of terrorism of the workers that has come under my experience exists at this place. At Westville, near by, it is quite different. Westville, for an entirely untouched field, is the ripest

place I have ever struck, and if we could only plant one of the boys from that big bunch in Toronto down here there would be something doing. A new Local was formed at Westville, of which I have yet seen no report.

The Local has been trying to locate some of his relations in order to acquaint them of the sad news, and have written to several places in Canada and England, but have not been able to obtain his real name or the address of any relation.

It is probable that an insertion in The Clarion would have more favorable results. I would thank you if space could be found for same.

Yours for Freedom,

J. R. HUNTBACH.

POSSIBILITIES OF POSSIBILISM.

Why All Patriotic Citizens of San Francisco Should Vote the Socialist Ticket.

The Socialist Party, representing as it does, all the people, is well worthy of the support of all public spirited progressive citizens. Standing for no particular faction of society but for Peace, Prosperity and Progress, the Socialist Party represents the honest fair-minded citizenship as opposed to class rule.

From the following list of candidates, chosen with the view of representing all elements of upright honest citizens of San Francisco, it can be seen at a glance that in this campaign the issue is: "Shall the common people or the vested interests rule?"

Our Ticket is headed by the well-known Wm. McDevitt, a prominent book dealer, former editor of the "World," and an earnest advocate of Japanese exclusion. When McDevitt

is elected the city will be guaranteed an economical business administration by a business man of business methods, who during the short time he has been in business has succeeded in getting the entire Socialist book trade of San Francisco. Mac is a rustler and the Asiatic Exclusion League will put over a big bunch of votes for him.

Though not yet admitted to the bar, H. B. Weaver, the popular Mission shoe dealer, will make an excellent District Attorney.

As candidate for Auditor, we have John C. Wesley, the young newspaper solicitor, who is prominent in temperance circles. He will poll a large Catholic vote.

Oliver Everett, the prominent architect and contractor, who, when practicable, employs union labor, is our candidate for Treasurer. His honesty is unquestioned. The building trades and contractors will vote for Everett.

The local Russian colony will cast a solid vote for Louis Salinger, the prominent Russian revolutionist, who is slated for Tax Collector.

Peter J. Murch, the popular athletic carpenter of Local 22, is our next Recorder. He will get a solid vote from his union.

Hon. W. H. Sigourney, a prominent successful corporation lawyer, will make an excellent and efficient City Attorney. The local Bar Association will support Sigourney.

No one could possibly make a better Public Administrator than the genial Wm. McGillicuddy. Billy is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, and a member of the Coast Artillery Militia. Not only his own battery, but the entire local militia and the Spanish War Veterans will fall in line for him. He is expected to run in ahead of the ticket.

The well known Selig Schulberg is our candidate for Sheriff. He is a hard working member of "The Hebrew Home for Consumptives," "The Hebrew Benevolent Association" and an active participant in many other Hebrew charitable associations. The Jews are a powerful political factor in this city and will come out with a big vote for him. Schulberg is an excellent orator, calm, unemotional, relying on facts and logic, instead of resorting to frenzied oratory in his address.

Our candidate for Coroner, Richard Giller, is anything but a dead one. He is a popular Native Son and a member of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 6. Both organizations are boosting hard for Richard Giller.

Geo. F. Stiche of Painters' Union, No. 19, is slated for Police Judge.

George is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his efficient activity in that organization will bring him a big bunch of votes next November. His running mate is L. Vanalstine, a prominent show dealer.

This is our ticket. Can you beat it?

SOCIALIST PARTY BOOSTING CLUB.

MANIFESTOS AND ELECTIONS.

Comrade Shier's article on the above subject does not seem to have attracted much comment from others, so we feel impelled to comment on one part of it ourselves.

He suggests that it would be more profitable, instead of running candidates and losing deposits, to spend the money on Clarions, etc. Leaving aside the moot point as to whether it would or not, it may be pointed out that if you run a candidate, you get the money to run him, if you don't run him you don't get the money, and so you can't spend it on something else.

However, as to the money that is spent on manifestos, it is otherwise; and having raised the money necessary for a manifesto, not much more would be required to use the Clarion for a manifesto with that much the more advantage in the matter of space.

An extra run of a regular edition of the Clarion could be turned out for \$7.00 per 1,000, postage paid, in bundles of not less than 100.

Provided the Locals signified their intention sufficiently in advance of thus using the Clarion, an edition suited to the occasion could be gotten up, with special articles contributed by our best propagandists.

What about it?

DIVVY UP.

THE IPSWICH CONFERENCE.

Last week the Trades Union Congress assembled at Ipswich, and from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, labor held its annual sessions. From point of numbers the conference was a huge success and probably only a very few will realize the importance of this gathering at which 495 delegates, representing more than 1,700,000 of British workers, were present.

Outside of this, however, the congress was not marked by any special features, except perhaps for its extreme tameness in the face of the great amount of unemployment, poverty and misery of the working class and the unpromising outlook of the future.

Of course, with such men as Hardie, Gompers and Shackleton occupying the centre of attraction and forming a "trinity of heroes" group, it would not be expected that the conference would be more than a sort of a family reunion, with just enough spice thrown in to keep the rank and file interested.

President Shackleton opened the proceedings with an address in which he reviewed the past conferences and their work. He cited that from amongst the 495 delegates present, 33 of them were members of parliament, 26 were justices of the peace, 18 were town councillors, and one a mayor, which, taken all in all, he thought was a very good showing for labor. Then he branched off into a flowery eulogy on the parliamentary Labor Party, enumerating its "many virtues and victories (?) over capitalism since it had become such a 'great power (?)' in the House. From this he went into raptures over the budget and his praise knew no bounds over this piece of capitalistic legislation which is now pending before parliament. The Liberal party also received a few select chunks of esteem, and the way he dawdled and caressed that organization one would have thought it was a new born infant. Mr. Shackleton made no mention of the great distress and want that exist amongst the British working people and his speech was mainly confined to the Liberal-Labor movement, wherein the lion has laid down with the lamb—the lamb inside of the lion. After the execution of this touching piece of oratory, the president of the Trades Union Congress sat down, amidst thunderous applause, and one could almost imagine seeing a sort of a saintly halo encircling his head.

Tuesday morning's session was devoted to the reconsideration of the parliamentary committee's report and a discussion on the proposed state insurance against unemployment, which is embodied in Mr. Churchill's Labor Exchange Bill.

The same day saw a lengthy discussion arise over the conduct of Mr. Richard Bell (Labor M. P.) who defended the tyrannical actions of the management of the North Eastern Railway Co. against the Railway Clerks Association. Strange as it may seem, this traitorous conduct on the part of Mr. Bell, when fully exposed before the conference, received only a mild censure and he was taken back into the fold again after he promised to be good and "not do it again"—until next time.

The Salvation Army and its methods came in for a vigorous censure on account of the way the Joinery department (better known as the "Hanbury St. Elevator") of that institution is conducted in Whitechapel, London. Mr. C. G. Cameron, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, London, moved a resolution strongly condemning the Salvation Army's capitalistic methods of sweating its employees and calling upon the government to make a public inquiry into the Hanbury St. Joinery. He said the sooner this was done the better it would be for all concerned, as people throughout the country were getting disgusted with the horrible way in which men were being treated in all the Salvation Army's institutions. Mr. F. Kennedy, United Builders' Laborers, London, in seconding the resolution, said that the Army displayed the text "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." Just imagine a man doing a thing with all his might on 2½ pence per hour. The resolution was carried without dissent.

A strongly worded protest condemning the Territorial Army was next taken up, but unfortunately that Army had many supporters amongst the delegates, and the resolution was carried in an amended form. Mr. Pete Curran (Labor M. P.) said that the workers, through the Territorial Army, were now being told to defend their own country, but they had yet to find

out which was their own country. His impression was that the industrial army of the various nations ought to be prepared to join hands across the stretch of ocean or frontier, to prevent capitalism and landlordism from exploiting them. Speaking on the same resolution, Mr. Will Thorne (Labor M. P.) advocated the abolition of the regular and territorial forces of the country and replacing them with a citizen army, while Mr. Ben Tillett of the London Dockers' Union wound up the debate and created a sensation by calling Mr. Haldane and all the other cabinet ministers liars.

A proposal was brought forward that the congress should vote £1,000 in aid of the Swedish strikers, but the president ruled such a motion out of order.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Russian people in their struggle against blood-stained tsardom was unanimously carried.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Samuel Gompers addressed the congress and in a rather weak speech presented fraternal greetings on behalf of the A. F. of L.

Mr. J. Keir Hardie also had a few words to say and received the applause and homage of the majority of delegates.

Routine business filled up the remainder of Wednesday and Thursday's sessions, most of which was of an unimportant nature, except the resolution advocating the establishment of a daily newspaper devoted to the cause of Labor, which measure was, however, defeated.

The congress then adjourned, to meet next year in Sheffield.

Yours for the Revolt,
ROBT. E. SCOTT.

BEGS TO DIFFER.

Comrade Editor,—

If you will allow me space in our paper, I would like to say a few words regarding the article of Comrade W. Wrigley, under the title of "Some Cent Belt Comments," appearing on the front page of the issue of the Clarion for Sept. 4th.

Comrade Wrigley writes of the resolution adopted at a local meeting of Local Toronto, which was fully represented as far as the English-speaking branch is concerned, and Comrade Wrigley's reference to resolution re-affiliation with International Bureau and English branch, Toronto Local, was more or less wilfully misrepresented, and in my opinion he should hear more about his cent belt comment. We passed the said resolution after hearing considerable discussion for and against, the English-speaking Comrades occupying the floor most of the time. There were present 10 Jewish members, 1 Finn, 2 Italians; the rest were English-speaking Comrades. The resolution passed by a vote of 36 in favor to 7 against the resolution. The foreign-speaking Comrades did not influence the vote in favor. Comrade Wrigley was not at the meeting, so he must have received his information from unreliable sources, or from some Comrade anxious to please him.

Speaking of the affiliation business, it may not be right to affiliate, but any way if Comrades of the S. P. of C. wish to affiliate they will do so if they have the might. I might mention two of the reliable Comrades who were present at the local meeting. They were Comrades Phillips Thompson and Comrade Peel. Both were in favor of the resolution, and if they do not know where they stand, I never will, and I might say the Comrade who put forth the resolution was also recommended for his perseverance in bringing his resolution to pass.

Whether the S. P. of C. affiliates with the International or not, is not the object of these lines, but I object to seeing the English-speaking branch misrepresented by any pioneer. In spite of what he says, we have an intelligent rank and file here in Toronto. Seeing that there were only 1 Finn, 2 Italians and 10 Jews, and suppose they all voted in favor of the resolution, we still had 23 English-speaking Comrades in favor of resolution, while 7 were opposed. So it must be readily seen that Toronto English-speaking branch were misrepresented. I would advise Comrades in the future not to take Comrade Wrigley seriously, as he seems to be a stranger to the truth, and in his estimation the Jewish Comrades, the Finns, etc., are all opportunists, and most of the English-speaking Comrades too. Still we are not lost yet; there are yet 7 Comrades in Local Toronto who have the monopoly of Socialism.

To finish, Toronto Local English branch is not growing any. Will it grow, or will it be left in the backwash of the revolutionary movement? If it is to grow, we must quit making a kindergarten of it. Make Socialists and keep them.

With no apologies, a Comrade in revolt,

WILL R. HIBBERD.

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COLLECTED BY S. HAYRYNEN, RIVERS INLET 6.00

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