

## COVERING UP THE TRACKS

The press, like all other capitalist institutions, stands between the devil and the deep sea. In order to get the pap from the capitalists that is necessary to maintain a paper, the management must not only defend the rule of capital and its alter-ego wage slavery, but they must also get a circulation among these very wage slaves. To reach the capitalists only with such a paper would be like hauling coal to Newcastle. But in this age of Socialist agitation, to get a circulation among the wage slaves, they are obliged to conceal in so far as possible the real mission of their paper, and under the pretences of news or social happenings deal with a few of the smaller waves of that great ocean of misery, the slave class. The pap that these periodicals receive is but a small part of what is plundered from the slaves under the guise of wages.

The papers of each country try to attract the attention of the home slaves away from their misery. One of the many ways of doing this is to expose the horrible condition of the slaves in some other country. This method also has a consoling effect. I can well remember how I used to console myself by saying it might be worse.

A few years ago the American papers in blazing headlines, were telling all about the scandals in connection with the Dreyfus trial, which was but a trifle as compared with the scandals then going on in some of the Western States, where the national and State troops were used by the Mine Owners' Associations to butcher the miners, their wives and children.

"The Jungle" was written to expose the awful condition of that great army of wage slaves in Packingtown, but the news agencies were kept particularly busy boosting Canadian papers and magazines which contained many quotations from "The Jungle," as well as lengthy articles and editorials exposing the filthy condition and adulterated state of Uncle Sam's meat market. All for the purpose of getting a market for Canadian meat and other products that they were stealing from the working class of Canada. At the same time our Comrades, the Socialists in the B. C. legislature, were exposing from the floors of that assembly the Canadian jungle, with positive proof that was not, and could not be, refuted, for it was volunteered by the employees, whose conscience would not permit them to keep it secret any longer. They showed that cattle and hogs that were killed by lightning, were dressed and sold. Hogs that were dying with cholera and many that were dead when they found them, were dressed and sold, and they who bought them knew not of these things. The Western Clarion was the only paper in Canada that published these facts. Those who rely on capitalists' papers for their information know not even to this day of these exposures; likewise with many other exposures by these Comrades.

Just now the Canadian papers for some reason, are giving considerable space to the horrible conditions of the wage slaves of the U. S., particularly around Pittsburg, where some 10,000 men are on strike. The following are a few quotations from a three and one-half column article in the Montreal Star of May 26, 1909, under the caption of "Needless Toll of Deaths in the U. S.":

"In his annual report for 1906, Dr. C. J. Whalen, commissioner of health for Chicago, states that 25 per cent. of the deaths in the U. S. are unnecessary and could be prevented. A fact, he says, too familiar to be controverted."

Also from Dr. C. A. L. Reed of Cincinnati, Ohio, who, in a lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine, declared that preventable diseases in the U. S. killed one person every two minutes.

"Typhoid fever may be taken as the typical representative of preventable diseases, for its nature and means of prevention are so clearly understood that to permit people to become infected wholesale as they so often do, is very much like feeding them on strychnine with homicidal intent."

Still, the most damning evidence of the light regard in which human life is

held in the U. S. is not to be found in the statistics of preventable diseases, black as they are, but in the long roll of deaths by violence.

According to the U. S. census bureau, there were in the registration area 49,552 deaths from violence in the year 1906. Impressive as the total is, it must be remembered that the figures are only for the registration area, about 48.5 per cent. of the population of the country. In the rest of the country human beings are held so cheap that they are not deemed worth the trouble of recording. The Star estimates that the deaths by violence in 1906 in all of the U. S. must have been one hundred thousand.

Employees of American railroads stand a very poor show of dying a natural death; 68.7 per cent. of all deaths of brakemen in the decade ending 1906 were due to accident while on duty.

Still this is not all. Taking industrial accidents resulting in permanent disability reported by the factory inspectors of the State of New York, supposing the same to hold good throughout the country, 240,000 young men were disabled for life in the U. S. last year. This added to the killed make a grand total of young workers removed from the economic assets of the nation last year of at least 315,000.

But there is more yet. On top of this mountain of horrors must still be piled the great number of accidents which do not result fatally or in permanent disability, and which may not be regarded as very serious at the time of their occurrence, yet they inexorably impair the health, curtail the usefulness and shorten the lives of their victims. Finally, there must be added the most numerous class of all, the accidents which result in temporary disability only. The U. S. Bureau of Labor estimates two million non-fatal accidents for the year ending 1908. The grand total of pain and misery represented is something appalling. Nor are the victims the only sufferers; wages stop when the head of the family goes to the hospital. So it happens that of all things in the U. S., that "most enlightened nation in the world," human life is cheapest.

But the above must be only a small part of the truth if we are to judge by the following which is a part only of a statement issued by the Rev. A. T. Toner of Pittsburg, where he has been for nineteen years, regarding the condition of the wage slaves of the Pressed Steel Car Company:

He characterizes the plant as "The slaughter house and a thousand times worse. Men are persecuted, robbed, and killed," he said. "The place is a pit of infamy where men are driven lower than the degradation of slaves and compelled to sacrifice their wives or daughters to the villainous foreman and little bosses to be allowed to work."

"It is a disgrace to a civilized country. A man is given less consideration than a dog and dead bodies are simply kicked aside, while the men are literally driven on to their death."

"For a few years after the plant was opened members of the company visited me, had meals at my house and we were on the most friendly terms. But men were being killed daily. Their bodies simply disappeared, and when I began to make some comment I was denied admission to the grounds. I asked for a pass to go through the plant, and it was promised me a score or more times, but it never came. I finally became disgusted and sought to ascertain just what was going on inside the board fence. These are some of the things I discovered:

"Scores of men were being killed and no record made of their deaths; or any legitimate dispositions made of their bodies."

"I made frequent attempts to get to the company and offer the cemetery of my church for free burial of men whose families were unable to pay the funeral expenses. I was turned away with abusive remarks, and told that there is no need of a cemetery."

"I know of several instances when men have been killed like dogs. Their fellow workmen wanted to send the body home, but the foreman merely

## WORK AND PREY.

Comrade Editor,—  
Several Vancouver ministers having taken up the subject of "race track gambling" as a suitable momentary theme for attack from their respective rostrums, it has occurred to the undersigned that the subject must be at least worthy of his consideration, and also one that should receive some consideration at the hands of other thinking people also.

It appears that race track gambling is not only detrimental to the morals of the participants in the immediate transaction, but also in some mysterious and diabolical manner it drags down the rest of us along with them, and even the ministers themselves get their wings singed occasionally in their weakest moments. This is serious, and must certainly be investigated for the purpose of suppressing the evil, if not for the sake of their respective congregations and the public generally, at least the souls of our respected guides must be protected. Likewise their pockets.

I admit that the king of England is a little inclined to take an annual chance on that almost international event men call "the Derby," but then you must know the old adage, "the king can do no wrong" is still accepted. Only ministers and their flocks must cling to trails. Poor things!

There is nothing said about real estate gambling; that, I presume, being, at least in the eyes of the clergy, legitimate speculation. They indulge in that practice themselves, I am told, in spite of the fact that a certain book says "Woe unto those who add house to house and land to land until there be no place."

But there, we will soon be leaving ourselves open to the charge of criticizing those who are divinely appointed

to look after our morals, instead of leaving them alone to act as the supreme critics of the universe.

Brothers of the race track, the stock exchange, the board of trade, the police courts, and the pulpits, let us PREY.

Speed up, ye slaves; speed up! When the hogs are fighting among themselves, it is evident they want some more swill.

JOHN SMITH.

Vancouver, B. C.

## INCENTIVE TO PATRIOTISM.

A new aspect of the Dreadnought agitation was submitted by Mr. Fitton in the course of the Mid-Derby election contest. "A Dreadnought," he said, "burns 40 tons of coal an hour, out of which a royalty of 1s. 3d. a ton has to be paid to the landowner. That means £60 a day for the landowner for every Dreadnought. Now perhaps you can understand the true reason why some of these men keep crying out for more Dreadnoughts." Mr. Fitton further pointed out that the man who did not work at all demanded payment at the rate of 500 times the payment awarded to the humble coaltrimmer, who did the hardest kind of work.—London Clarion.

## The Farmers.

"The agricultural population, in consequence of its dispersion over a great space, and of the difficulty of bringing about an agreement among any considerable portion of it, never can attempt a successful independent movement; they require the initiatory impulse of the more concentrated, more enlightened, more easily moved people of the towns."—Marx, "Revolution and Counter-Revolution."

# TRADES UNIONISM AND CAPITALISM

"We hold, that whenever dissatisfaction occurs in labor circles, before a strike is ordered, it is the duty of the strikers to look at the question, not merely from the narrow, selfish standpoint of their own individual interest, but also to give some thought and some consideration to the party most deeply interested—and that is the public at large."

So says the Amherst News in a very interesting and instructive editorial on the Springhill strike.

The Springhill Standard rants against labor unions in general, and the U. M. W. in particular, while the Halifax Herald gently remonstrates with the strikers for preferring a powerful union to a weak one.

At the same time, those newspapers supposed to be favorable to working men, mildly and apologetically point out that the wicked corporations should not allow American capital to own any of the stock in Canadian mines.

But they are all off the track. The management of the Dominion Coal Co. is not wicked, in fact many of them are good Christian men, and they often take advantage of their opportunity to roll it to one side and ordered the men to go on with their work, often trampling over the body for an entire day before it was taken away. The company had the men so cowed down that they had no spirit and were allowed fewer rights than slaves."

All this and a great deal more is published by the Canadian papers regarding the Pittsburg trouble. The recent exposures regarding the employees of the city of Montreal (and if the facts were known the same is equally true throughout Canada), shows that we Canadians are no longer a backward nation. As compared with population and industrial development, things are as bad, if not worse, here than they are in the U. S. Anyhow we are not behind the times when it comes to concealing or covering up things that in the estimation of the master class it is best for the slaves not to know.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

## SOME CENT BELT COMMENT

The Dominion Executive Committee are to be congratulated for their resolution (see Clarion Aug. 7), passed in reply to the resolution adopted by a small meeting of Local Toronto on the question of international affiliation—and I don't know but what congratulations ought to be tendered to the freak who began the agitation in favor of international affiliation in Toronto Local last winter and the sentimentalists who followed up the agitation after the freak faded away. Anyway I'll move in that direction if I find a seconder.

This question of international affiliation has been threshed out on several occasions by the English-speaking members of Toronto Local, and was referred to in an article by the writer in the March issue of the International Socialist Review, it being then pointed out that regardless of the lack of soundness of certain component parts of the International Bureau, that the S. P. of C. could spend its money at home to best advantage, as it is doubtful if any country in the world has such a difficult field to organize as the S. P. of C., its populated territory being roughly 3000 miles long by about 100 miles wide. And besides this it has to overcome the fine of \$200 for nominating a candidate for Parliament.

The reasons given by the Dominion Executive for declining to affiliate with the International Bureau are sound and practical, and it is to be hoped that they will be published in the International Socialist Review and party papers in foreign countries, and also receive the consideration of the delegates to the International Bureau who have admitted into their body representatives of the English Labor Party, an organization which denies the existence of a class war.

The resolution adopted by Toronto Local in favor of international affiliation was carried by the votes of foreign-speaking branches, the English-speaking Comrades present with few exceptions voting in the negative. And those exceptions were Comrades who have not been attending English-branch meetings regularly, but had come down to the Local meeting in response to a special summons.

Right here is a good illustration of a point recently made by Comrade F. G. Stroud. In opposing a motion to issue a special summons to discuss a subject of no great importance, Comrade Stroud said that it was a foolish practice to issue a summons to secure a "representative" meeting. Important matters should be decided by the Comrades who take enough interest in the work of the Party to attend business meetings regularly and instead of a special summons bringing out a "representative" gathering, it had the effect of bringing down to the meeting a number of members who do not regularly attend and who are, therefore, "unrepresentative" and uninformed members.

Toronto Local is a peculiarly organized body, as it at present stands, and a move is on foot to reconstruct the city organization on similar lines to those of Vancouver, and other places in Canada, where there is more than one branch of the Party. In the places referred to the English-speaking Comrades have their regularly chartered Local, and when the Finns, Jews, Italians, Ukrainians, Lettish or other nationalities desire to organize they do so as a separate Local, with a charter of their own. Then when an election occurs a convention is held, composed of all Party members in the district in good standing.

Toronto, however, has a system peculiar to itself, in that the one charter paid for by the English-speaking Comrades several years ago is now held by "Toronto Local," an organization comprising about 80 members of an English branch, 50 members of the Jewish branch, 180 members of the Finnish branch, and 10 members of the Italian branch (these figures are approximate, rather than official). A Central Committee binds together the various branches and probably half a dozen times a year "Local Toronto" meets to discuss some particular ques-

tion or elect delegates to some convention or committee.

As organized at present, the Finnish Comrades, only about ten per cent. of whom understand the English language, control a majority vote of "Local Toronto," and, if they desire, can at any time commit the entire organization to their mistaken policy of opportunism. If they desire they can elect an entire delegation to a convention favorable to immediate demands. It is unlikely that they would do so, but a growing number of Comrades in the "English branch" prefer to occupy a more independent position.

When the present system was first established the cost of a separate charter for each language branch would have been a burden, so all came in under the English speaking comrades' charter. Now, however, the purchase of a separate charter would not be a burden upon any of the branches. The present system continues (see article II, section 2 of Constitution) subject to the approval of the Provincial Executive Committee. Article II, section 3, however, outlines the plan of organization followed in other Canadian cities where more than one local exists.

A meeting of Local Toronto has been called for the last Wednesday in September to discuss a proposal endorsed by the English branch that each language branch become a separate local with a charter of its own. Article II, section 4 of the Constitution says: "No local shall have jurisdiction over another," and it is equally true that no branch should have jurisdiction over another.

There seems to be little effort being put forth to bring the Finnish comrades to a realization of their absurd position in the matter of "immediate demands." The writer tried his hand at it after the convention in Toronto last Labor Day, but with little apparent success, the only other contribution to the Clarion columns being a reply from a committee of Finnish comrades, this being followed up by the publication of their booklet enunciating their position on immediate demands.

The Finns, undoubtedly, have the right to discuss our platform as it is only by stating their views and hearing the views of others that an understanding can be reached as to whether their place is inside our Party or on the outside with the Independent Labor Party "get-something-now" crowd. The Finns, too, are to be excused for calling English speaking comrades taking the revolutionary position in opposition to "immediate demands" as "idealists and idiots." Probably we would make some mistake; if we tried to write in a foreign language with only a limited knowledge of it. But the Finns must explain what they mean by the following sentence in the last paragraph of their summing up of their objections to our Party Platform. (See page 25):

"It is self-evident that the Socialist Party cannot accept the views of professional Socialists and demand self-consciousness as a condition for admittance into the party."

If the Finnish comrades mean, as the above says, that the Socialist Party of Canada should discontinue requiring a recognition of the class struggle as a condition of membership, they have no place inside our Party, and they misunderstand what they were doing when they joined our Party.

Comrade Pettipiece recently worked off a warm roast in the Clarion on the wage-worker who neglected to register his name on the voters' list, and classed the non-voting wage-worker with the lunatics and Indians who are denied the franchise. "Parm" tried to shame some of the slow-moving wage-slaves into registering, but he neglected to heap on the greatest insult of all—that the worker who don't exercise his opportunity to vote is as despicable a creature as a woman!

I'll have to admit that I can't understand the position some of you B. C. comrades take on this woman question. Why, it must be two or three

(Continued on Page 4)

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### IN THE MARKET.

Society to-day is a huge market wherein wares are being bought and sold. Over the purchase and sale of these wares there is constant bickering and strife, often amounting to riot, at all times a seemingly hopeless confusion. But a closer examination shows, beneath the confused and unorderly surface, certain economic laws mechanically controlling all barter and sale, balancing fluctuations, limiting variations, directing the movements of buyers and sellers. By the combined action of these laws the market is governed, while it conforms more or less closely to them, they seem inoperative, but immediately it is attempted to transgress them, forces are immediately brought into play to reduce the transgressors to conformity.

While it appears at first glance that the whole process of buying and selling is haphazard and human, that prices are dependent on accident or human design, on the greed of the seller or the close-fistedness of the buyer, yet investigation will reveal a certain method and order pervading the entire market, that not only the fluctuations and variations but the very haggling and chaffering are mechanical and automatic.

The one factor common to all wares or commodities is the labor necessary for producing them. On the basis of labor alone then can they be compared or measured in value one against another. As labor to-day is a social process, that is to say, as it is the co-operative labor of many individuals that produces each commodity, we have the axiom that the exchange value of a commodity is determined by the socially necessary labor involved in its production. This fact gives all commodities a strong tendency to sell at their exchange value.

Were the condition of the market uniform, were there an even flow of commodities into the market and out of it, so that the supply would exactly meet the demand, all commodities would sell at their exchange value. But the condition of the market is never such. The supply of any variety of commodity may at any time be greater or less than the demand. More than that, the exchange value of each commodity is constantly varying as, with new processes of manufacture and improvements in machinery less and less socially necessary labor is incorporated in it, altering its relation to all other commodities. At the same time money, in which the prices of commodities are expressed, itself a commodity, is subject to the same fluctuations of commodities, rendering the apparent confusion worse confounded.

So that, instead of commodities selling at their exchange value they fluctuate constantly above and below it. Nevertheless, over the entire range of the market, and over a period of time, more or less extensive, these fluctuations cancel and balance one another, and in the long run, commodities sell, on the average, at their exchange value.

The fluctuations in the prices of commodities are of two varieties—continuous and intermittent. Continuous fluctuations are due to two principal causes operative in their effects. On the one hand, improvements in machinery and processes of production, reducing the quantity of socially necessary labor involved in the production of commodities, tend constantly to lower prices. However, despite the marked improvements in production, prices have steadily risen.

On the other hand, we have the explanation of this continuous rise in prices in the second of the causes of continuous fluctuations, that is, the increase in the production of gold. Enormous as has been this increased production of gold in late years, and great as have been the improvements in the methods of its production, it may be admitted that it has been outdistanced in these

respects by other commodities. But a factor that must be taken into consideration is that, while other commodities are consumed with at least sufficient rapidity to avert an immediate glut, yet gold is consumed in hardly appreciable quantities. With the exception of what is worked up into jewelry, etc., gold practically remains unconsumed, and each year's production is heaped on the accumulations of the ages, so that the rise in prices really amounts to a decline in the value of gold so rapid as to offset the cheapening effect of improved methods.

Indeed, this decline would be yet more rapid were it not for a factor that in some degree tends to check it, that is, the practice of "hoarding." Among Moslems, to whom the taking of interest is forbidden by the Koran, and in countries where the banks have not attained a degree of apparent stability sufficient to command confidence, gold is hoarded and thus disappears from the market, somewhat lessening the glut. Our bourgeois rulers and their financial luminaries, absolutely ignorant of economics, seek to discourage hoarding by various means, and as nation after nation becomes more highly developed capitalistically and its financial institutions assume more stability, not only will hoarding lessen but previously hoarded gold will be thrown on the market, and the decline in gold will be enormously accelerated. So that an even greater and more rapid rise in the prices of commodities than heretofore is inevitable.

Of intermittent fluctuations in price the principal cause is to be found in the relation of supply to demand. When the supply of a commodity on the market exceeds the demand, the price tends to fall, and vice versa. Owing to the strong upward trend given to prices by the rapid decline in the exchange value of gold, these intermittent fluctuations may not appear on the surface as a rise or fall in prices but merely as an acceleration or retardation of the general upward trend. When "times are good" that is, during periods of capitalist expansion, the demand for commodities is strong and prices have an upward trend. When the limit of the period of expansion is reached and the prosperity bubble bursts, demand falls off just at a time when the supply is at its greatest and prices receive a downward impulse; where they do not actually fall, they are at least rise very slowly or are at a standstill for a time. Their intermittent fluctuations are thus periodical.

As all commodities rise and fall in price practically together, their exchange relation with one another is not affected, but merely their common exchange relation with gold.

Taking it all together, it can be seen how absurd it is to blame the "Trusts" for raising prices. Actually, trust production cheapens commodities in that it constantly reduces the socially necessary labor involved in their production, without which prices would rise much more rapidly because of the increased production of gold. Moreover trusts steady prices and eliminate minor fluctuations as, producing largely to order, they limit the supply to the demand to a certain extent. Of course, as demand becomes stronger with a period of expansion, they can command higher prices, but when the demand falls off they must lower prices again in order to hold their sales up to their output. So that, under trust production fluctuations are minimized and prices of commodities more closely approximate exchange values than under cut-throat competition.

### WELCOME.

On our way to the "rat-hole," we found ourselves suddenly confronted with a huge "Welcome" sign over the portals of one of Vancouver's foremost emporia. We were about to rush in and hypothesize our share of the welcome for a much-needed pair of socks, when we were intercepted by an acquaintance, who informed us that His Something-or-other, Lord Strathcona, Royal-High-Commissioner-Agent-General, or something of the sort, for Canada, was IT. He had come over his railway, the C. P. R., to visit his terminus, Vancouver, and was staying at his hotel, the Vancouver, across the street from his store, the Hudson Bay Co., and just above his theatre, the Opera House. A truly notable figure.

Starting his career in the humble capacity of a bootman, he hoisted himself by his boot-straps to a position where, by industry and thrift (of others) he finally acquired a huge fortune, a portion of which he judiciously invested in the most popular charities, not letting his left hand know what his right hand did except through the columns of the press. His self-denial and humility were, however, too apparent to be kept secret in this manner, and his grateful country was well pleased when his appreciative king raised him to the honor of a knighthood and subsequently elevated him to the peerage. As he is now a sort of Canadian commercial ambassador to His Gracious Majesty the King, who in his turn is the outward and visible sign

of the inward and invisible spirit of Capital wherefrom all blessings flow, there is every reason why our local capitalists and would-be capitalists, together with their henchmen, satellites, body-guards and spittoon-bearers, should bid him welcome in large red letters and with a display of bunting carefully calculated to attract sufficient attention to their wares to reimburse them for the outlay and leave a margin on the right side of the profit and loss account.

It is fitting also that there should be a lavish display of the Union Jack, the proud emblem of our world-conquering commercial ability, and the hall mark that certifies our wares to be unadulterated except by British labor and by British labor alone, whether it sports a pigtail, a turban, or an odor of garlic.

### LINELESS FISHING.

Quite a number of suckers were caught on this coast by wireless telegraph. Now come some ready-tongued gentry with wireless telephone bait. Had they had the good sense to advertise liberally in the Clarion of course we would have been as silent as the primeval oyster. But as it is, and as some of our newly converted Comrades may not have sufficiently assimilated Karl Marx, we rise to remark that if wireless telephone stock were a good thing for anyone but its promoters; it would hardly be peddled around to the small investors.

The possibilities of wireless telephony by no means deny but the Bell Telephone Company and kindred concerns may be well relied upon to take care of those possibilities. In fact we have a prophetic hunch that these very possibilities may turn out to have some relation to certain moves for public ownership of existing telephone systems, and we may expect to see further moves in this direction in the near future, of course in the interest of the public, just as soon as wireless telephony approaches sufficient practicability to head the present systems towards the scrap-heap.

In the meantime wireless telephone stock is a mighty good thing to leave alone, in common with all other stock that is offered you at a bargain, whether by ordinary undisguised commercial pirates or by the more extraordinary variety who approach under cover of Comradeship.

If you must speculate, put your trust in Providence and your money in real estate. On the first you don't stand to lose much, and on the second, if you buy judiciously, you stand to win, as both the overproduction of gold and the diminishing rate of profit are working together to send real estate up.

### ADVICE FROM A CATERPILLAR.

Friend Puttee is nothing if not amusing. Every little while he is moved to voice his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the Socialist Party of Canada are "managed by its leaders." As he is an avowed non-Socialist, it is not quite clear why this should concern him so deeply. Were he even an active anti-Socialist, we could understand it as being due to the necessity for taking advantage of every opportunity for discrediting a hostile movement as much as possible. But to be an anti-Socialist calls for at least a minimum of backbone, of which friend Puttee has never exhibited the slightest vestige.

On the present occasion it is the Dominion Executive's resolution on the question of affiliation with the I. S. B. which has provoked him into unbending himself in the editorial columns of the "Voice" of a criticism of us impossibilists that is, for Puttee, almost harsh. The occasion is worthy of note, as it is the first time for a very considerable period that the editorial columns of the Voice have contained anything so radical as an opinion.

We do not know on what grounds he can expect to be taken seriously, unless on account of the fact that he once graced the halls of legislation with his presence, and upon the strength of his widely known and brilliant record of achievement on behalf of Labor while there.

We cannot quite see how, as a non-Socialist, his opinion on the manner in which the internal affairs of the Socialist Party should be conducted can count for very much, unless it be as a pointer on what to avoid. For it is clear that when our actions meet with the disapproval of non-Socialists we are likely to be nearer the mark than when they meet with their approval.

However, we doubt if Puttee means any harm. Let us at any rate be charitable and assume that God or some other responsible party made him an ass and he must therefore bray.

### AS TO CONSISTENCY.

Dear Comrade Editor:—Your editorial re Comrade Stirton of the "Wage Slave" while claiming that he is inconsistent, seems to me to be the embodiment of inconsistency, and that possibly accounts for the last paragraph of the article, which may be taken as an explanation of the article. I notice you say re Industrial Unionism: "Industrial unionism is by its advo-

cates asserted to be an improved form of unionism. Upon investigation it must be admitted to be a most excellent plan, and that is its fundamental weakness. It is a plan, contrived by human minds with all the forethought and care of which they were capable. The one essential to success that seems to have been overlooked is that it should have been a growth; that it should have been born, not made. That its existence should not have been merely devised by human brains but dictated by economic necessity.

Craft unions, on the other hand, are the direct outcome of economic pressure which forces the workers to combine to secure an advantage in the sale of their labor power."

In the light of the present development under capitalism, the above argument seems to me to be altogether inconsistent. We realize that the craft union, while brought into being by economic pressure, has not kept pace with the changing conditions, and is therefore becoming an obsolete weapon, and is of very little value to the workers at this stage of the game so long as it remains a craft union.

With the advent of craft unionism (that is in recent history) the workers had to deal with small individual employers of labor, but now, the small individual employers, having become combined or eliminated by capitalistic development, have so centralized the ownership of the machinery of production, that the craft unions are in the position of small bodies of workers, divided by imaginary interests, selling their labor power to a common employer.

Where does the line of demarcation between things born of economic necessity, and things conceived in the human mind go. Economic conditions forced the individual owners of capitalist property to combine or become eliminated. If such is the case does not economic development force the workers to combine still further than the craft union for their own protection.

To go further, we may consider the Industrial Union as a weapon in the hands of the workers to be used for their emancipation. We may excuse Utopians of the Blatchford type, for utopian implicit faith in the ballot as the weapon by which our emancipation is to be gained, but what must we say of students of economics who insist that the bourgeoisie will allow us to get control of the machinery that they own, by the very weapon that they invented to place themselves in power, and over which they still retain control to such an extent that in most countries, not men, but property has the franchise, which looks to a proletarian as though we will have to leave the emancipation of the dis-

proletarian workers in the hands of the owners of property. You say it is inconsistent, "because the I. W. W. seek a betterment of conditions under capitalism, and is therefore an opportunist and not a revolutionary body; and again, because it is the outcome of Utopian ideology and not of economic evolution. Let me quote you from the preamble of the constitution of the I. W. W.: "There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life." Again, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." Again, "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political and social field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party."

I am not going to endorse everything that is contained in the foregoing, because I cannot see how the workers are going to come together on the political and industrial field without a political party; however, I think there is sufficient evidence contained in what I have quoted to prove that the I. W. W. is intended to be a revolutionary, and not an opportunist organization. I do not think you will deny that the minds of men are governed in their action by the environment of the individual, and the thoughts of men are the reflex and outcome of economic conditions. Is not the Socialist movement born in the minds of men, and advanced as the only solution of the problem now confronting the workers? Is it not the outcome of the action of economic conditions on the mind; or did some star-gazer discover it writ in the stars like Daniel saw the writing on the wall? Is not also the Industrial Union born in the minds of men through economic pressure? Is not organization absolutely essential to success? If so, apply your economic reasoning to the problem, and you will arrive at the conclusion that the Industrial Union is the consummation of the Marxian slogan, "Workers of the World, Unite."

You say, "While we are not inclined to place any too great value on the ballot itself, the opinion behind the ballot counts, and will manifest itself in any other ways that may be necessary when the occasion arises," and I agree with you. Still, is it not pos-

# Socialist Directory

- Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should run a card under this head \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.
- DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.
- ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Labor Hall, Eighth Ave. East, opposite postoffice. Secretary will be pleased to answer any communications regarding the movement in the province. A. J. Browning, Sec., Box 647 Calgary, Alta.
- MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Meets first and third Mondays of every month, Jubilee Hall, corner of King and Alexander. The Secretary will be pleased to furnish any information and answer any correspondence relative to the movement. Secretary, H. W. James, 326 Hargrave St. Winnipeg, Man.
- ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.** Meets in Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St., Toronto, on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Organizer, W. Gribble 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto; B. C. Young, Secretary, c/o Pipe Ave., G. Colombo, Italian Org., 224 Chestnut St.
- LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Business meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, over Edgett's Store, 151 Hastings St. West. F. Perry, Secretary, Box 836.
- LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 45, FINNISH** Meets every second and fourth Thursday in the month at 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Matt Marshall.
- LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C.** Headquarters and Reading Room, Room 1, Eagle Building, 1319 Government St. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre. Jas. McIndoe, Secy. Room 1, 1319 Government St.
- LOCAL VANANAO, NO. 2, S. P. OF C.** Meets every alternate Sunday evening in Foresters Hall. Business meeting at 7:00 o'clock sharp. Propaganda meeting commences at 8:00 o'clock. Jack Place, Rec. Secy., Box 826.
- LOCAL TRINITY, S. P. OF C., ROYAL EDUCATIONAL** meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave. East, 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, Secretary Pro Tem.
- LOCAL VERNON, B. C., NO. 32, 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 REVELSTOCK, 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 post office, near old city hall. Everybody welcome. B. F. Gayman, Secretary; W. W. Lefeaux, Organizer.
- LOCAL ROSSLAND, NO. 25, S. P. OF C.** Meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. A. McLeod, Secy., P. O. Box 674, Rossland. Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p.m. A. Seible, 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 PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.** Meets every Sunday at 8 p.m., on the street corners and various halls. J. B. King, Sec.
- LOCAL LADYSMITH NO. 10, S. P. OF C.** Business meetings every Saturday 7 p.m. in headquarters on First Ave. Parker, Williams, Sec., Ladysmith, B. C.
- LOCAL BERLIN, ONT., NO. 4, S. P. OF C.** Meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., 55 King St. east opposite Market Hotel. H. Martin, Secy., 61 Weber St. east.
- LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C., MEETS EVERY FRIDAY** evening at 8 p.m., in Miners' Hall, Nelson, B. C. Frank Phillips, Organizer; I. A. Austin, Secy.
- LOCAL FROBENIUS, NO. 8, S. P. OF C.** Meets every Sunday at 8:30 p.m., in Miners' Hall, Matt Halliday, Organizer H. K. Macinnis, Secy.
- LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., NO. 4, S. P. OF C.** Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, Eighth Ave. E. (near postoffice). Club and Reading Room, McTavish Block, 87 Second St. E. Opposite Imperia Hotel. Fred S. Faulkner, Org., Box 647; J. Gibbs Secy., Box 647.
- LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA., NO. 12, S. P. OF C.** Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. Sunday evenings, Bellevue Town Hall. C. Stubbs, Secy.
- LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 8.** Meets every Sunday night in the Miners' Hall and Opera House at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Socialists speakers are invited to call. H. J. Smith, Secy.
- LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. in Trades and Labor Hall, Fourth St. Business and propaganda meetings combined. J. R. Huntbach, Secy. J. E. Flatt, E. MacQuarrie, Organizer, 623 Second St.
- LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. HEAD-QUARTERS** Klondyke block, corner of Pacific and King. Business meeting every Sunday morning at 8 p.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 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 8:14 Wellesley St. Speakers supplied on shortest notice to Ontario Locals. Corresponding Sec., A. Lyon, 134 Hogarth Ave.
- LOCAL COBALT, NO. 9, S. P. OF C.** Propaganda and business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Everybody invited to attend. Arthur L. Botley, Secy., Box 446.
- LOCAL MONTREAL, QUE., NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** Meets in Labor Hall, St. Donatue street, Sundays at 3 p.m. Headquarters No. 1 St. Charles Borromeo St. Otto John Secretary, 528 Chausse

## Directory of Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia

Executive Board Member	Wm. Davidson, Sandon					
DISTRICT ASSOCIATION NO. 6.						
President	Jno. A. McKinnon, Rossland					
Vice-President	Thos. J. McKay, Greenwood					
Secretary-Treasurer	A. Shilland, Sandon					
No.	Name	Meeting Night	Pres.	Sec'y.	P. O. Box	Add.
126	Atlin	Wed	C. Cairns			Discovery
194	Camborne	Wed	James Tobin		12	Camborne
180	Grand Forks	Wed	Patrick O'Connor		10	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Charles Birce	Geo. Heatherton	124	Greenwood
181	Hedley	Wed	C. Bennett	T. H. Rotherham	42	Hedley
83	Kaslo	Sat	Mike McAndrews	H. P. Rainbow	131	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Joe Armstrong	A. E. Carter	0	Kimberly
119	Lardeau	Sat	Fred Mellette	Chas. Short	12	Ferguson
227	Marysville	Sat	M. & S. U.	J. Hays		Marysville
71	Moyle	Sat	Malcolm McNeill	James Roberts	85	Moyle
96	Nelson	Sat	Paul Phillips	F. Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	R. Silverthorn	W. A. Pickard	294	Phoenix
8	Rossland	Wed	Jno. A. McKinnon	Geo. J. Flatt	41	Rossland
83	Sandon	Sat	R. B. McInnis	A. Shilland	41	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Robert McAlroy	Fred Liebscher	83	Silverton
62	Slocan	Sat	Blair Carter	D. B. O'Neill	80	Slocan
113	Texada	Sat	Wm. Harkness	T. T. Rutherford	883	Van Anda
107	Trail	Mon	F. D. Hardy	F. D. Hardy	377	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	508	Ymir

sible that that same opinion is now intelligently working to make the position of the proletariat absolutely secure in the revolution, knowing full well the futility of a mere expression of opinion (which term I apply to the ballot) against capitalism.

Yours in Revolt,  
"CUB."

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Hand-Made Boots and Shoes to order in all styles. Repairing promptly and neatly by hand. Stock of staple ready-made shoes always on hand.  
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**TYOLAISET CANADASSA**

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**"Tyokansa"**  
Box 197, Port Arthur, Ont.

Se on Canadassa ainoa Suomen kieleen sanomalehti, joka taistelee sinunkin puolesta. Edistat tyovaen luokkaa tilaamalla Tyokansaa.

Maksaa ainoastaan, \$1.50 vuosikerta "Vakuutus" Maksaa, \$1.25

**Propaganda Meeting**  
Sunday Evening, 8 o'Clock  
**PARKER WILLIAMS**  
National Theatre  
Formerly the Cameraphone  
58 HASTINGS ST. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

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

## SECRETARIAL.

Owing to lack of funds, the B. C. Provincial Executive has been compelled to call in Organizer Harrington for the time being. When sufficient funds, have again accumulated in the treasury, it is proposed to send him on the road again. In the meantime Comrade Harrington has secured a purchaser for his labor power in Vancouver. Comrades having any mail for him are requested to forward same to Box 836, Vancouver.

We understand that Comrade W. D. Haywood contemplates a tour of the Dominion. Locals wishing dates should notify this office. At present a tour is being arranged for him by way of the Crow's Nest Pass to the main line, thence to the Coast. Southern Alberta Locals wishing dates should communicate at once with Geo. Casey, Box 421, Rossland, B. C.

In reference to the resolutions passed by the German and Jewish branches at Winnipeg, it might be suggested that these Comrades are getting off a little too soon. So far from having arbitrarily disposed of the question of affiliation with the I. S. B., the Dominion Executive has made no attempt to dispose of the matter, nor is it its function so to do. In response to enquiries on the subject, the Committee has stated its position in the matter. This the Committee is surely entitled to do, nor does it appear wherein the arbitrariness of such action lies. Were the Committee to have affiliated the Party with the I. S. B., without the consent of the membership, in view of the known opposition to such a step, it might with reason have been accused of being arbitrary, or were it to refuse to affiliate when instructed to do so by referendum or otherwise. Up to the present the matter has never been decided one way or another. No referendum has been taken, and none has even been proposed. As in all matters, it is open to any chartered Local in good standing to move for a referendum and to forward their request through their Provincial Executive, if they have one, or direct if they have not. It would be as well for them to incorporate in their resolution some suggestion as to in what manner the affiliation fees and dues are to be raised.

It seems rather ridiculous for members to get their backs up at the Dominion Executive for venturing an opinion. We surely are as well entitled to that as they are. The correctness of that opinion is rather aduced to by the fact that nobody has yet volunteered a valid reason why this Party should affiliate with the I. S. B. Those who are so eager for affiliation should certainly be well enough posted on the subject to inform us of the advantages that would accrue to the S. P. of C. through such affiliation.

In the meantime it might be in order to suggest that there are much more pressing matters calling for the consideration of the Party membership, and more advantageous channels for the expenditure of its funds and energy.

## DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting August 30th, 1903. Present—Comrades Kingsley (chairman), Karne, Mengel, Morgan, Peterson and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Charters granted Locals Moncton, N. B., Aylmer, Ont., Regina, Sask., and Courtenay, B. C.

Correspondence dealt with from Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta Executives.

From Locals Winnipeg (German and Jewish), and Brandon, Man.; New Finland and Harris, Sask., and Innisfall, Alta. From Organizers Gribble and O'Brien.

Receipts.	
Alberta Executive .....	\$25.00
Manitoba Executive .....	10.00
Moncton, N. B., charter .....	5.00
Regina, Sask., charter .....	5.00
Harris, Sask., stamps .....	1.50
Brandon, Man., stamps .....	1.00
Clarion maintenance .....	37.00
	\$85.10

Warrants ordered drawn for Clarion, August deficit, \$64.35; card, \$1.00; postage and expressage, \$4.00; secretary's August salary, \$15.00; Organizer O'Brien, \$50.00.

## B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting August 30th, 1903. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals Prince Rupert, Sointula, South Salt Spring, Gibson's Landing, Vernon, Nelson, Rossland and Hosmer.

From Comrades John Rivers, Sointula, and Jas. Alexander, Atlin, and from Organizer Harrington.

Organizer Harrington laid off till further notice.

Warrants ordered drawn for Clarion, August card, \$1.00; printing, \$1.50; Organizer Harrington, balance due, \$37.70; secretary's August salary, \$15.00.

Receipts.	
Vancouver, supplies and second convention assessment .....	\$38.00
Nelson, stamps .....	5.00
Prince Rupert, stamps .....	2.20
Sointula, stamps .....	5.00
Gibson's Landing, stamps .....	5.00
Vernon, stamps .....	2.00
Hosmer, stamps and buttons .....	15.00
Okanagan Campaign Committee, receipt books .....	1.50
Courtenay, charter .....	5.00
Total .....	\$78.70

## RESOLUTION.

Whereas Local Toronto called upon the Dominion Executive Committee to establish proper relations with the I. S. B. (Art. IV., Sec. C, Constitution of the Socialist Party of Canada), which is the organized expression of the historical call: "Workers of the world unite," and which is the recognized world power of the political and class struggle, Socialist movement, and which also has in its midst world known and recognized authorities on Socialism;

Whereas a question of such great importance must be decided by a general vote of the Party membership;

Whereas the Dominion Executive Committee, tending the unjust decision against the International Socialist Bureau without asking the consent of the majority of the Party members, is a breach against the international and democratic nature of our Party and Constitution (Art. IV., Sec. 1, a, c and d.);

Be it resolved that we, the members of the Jewish branch of Local No. 1 of Winnipeg, Man., at its regular meeting unanimously regret the action of our Dominion Executive Committee;

Be it also resolved to ask the Dominion Executive Committee to recall their resolution regarding the International Socialist Bureau and submit same to a general vote of the members of the Socialist Party of Canada;

Be it also resolved that our resolution to be published in the Western Clarion, Cotton's Weekly, The Voice, and other Socialist publications.

Yours for the Socialist revolution,  
H. ZALTZMAN,  
M. WAISMAN,  
Resolution Committee.  
A. SUSSMAN,  
Sec.-Treasurer of the Jewish branch, S. P., Local No. 1, Winnipeg.

## RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the D. E. C. in answer to a letter from the I. S. B., inviting the S. P. C. to affiliate with said Bureau, adopted a resolution, in which said committee strongly expresses itself against the affiliation with the I. S. B.;

And whereas, the Constitution of the S. P. C. makes it a duty for D. E. C. to entertain proper relations with the Socialist Parties of the world. (Art. IV., Sec. 1, c.)

Whereas, further, this decisive step has been undertaken by the D. E. C. without submitting the question to a referendum vote of the Party and is therefore unconstitutional and most autocratic;

And whereas, by this repulsion of the question of affiliation the S. P. C. ceases to be an international working class movement, and comes in direct contradiction with our motto: W. of the W. unite, consequently will assume a more and more national character, and therefore doomed to obliteration;

Be it resolved, that we, the German branch of the S. P. C. in Winnipeg, emphatically protest against the step taken by the D. E. C. in regard to said affiliation, and that we immediately take the necessary steps, according to the Constitution, to submit said question of affiliation to a referendum vote of the Party.

This resolution, adopted at our regular meeting held on the 22nd of August, to be published in the Western Clarion, Cotton's Weekly and the Voice.

E. KRAEMER,  
Chairman.  
JOSEPH KUN,  
Secretary.

## MARITIME ORGANIZATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged .....	\$87.80
Toronto Local, per J. Stewart .....	5.00
	\$92.80
ROSCOE A. FILLMORE, Albert, N. B.	

## STIRRING UP MONCTON.

Dear Comrade:—

On Saturday, August 7th, I received a telegram from Organizer Gribble asking me to meet him in Moncton where he intended opening the campaign that evening. I at once took the train, arriving late in the afternoon. Found Gribble talking to the lady comrades (he's an awful lady's man).

At about eight o'clock we opened up on the street and quickly secured a good audience. At the close of the meeting, after making an appeal for subs. for the Clarion and Cotton's, Gribble entertained (?) the crowd by singing the International. While the people stood enthralled by the melodious tones, Comrade (Miss) Levy succeeded in securing several subs.

The next day, being that devoted to prayer and praise of the fellow who is responsible for our continued existence in this "vale of tears," we rested and spent the day at the home of Comrade Mushkat, where we were royally entertained.

Monday evening found us at the same old stand. Miss Mushkat gave a good talk and Gribble was in fine form. A fellow who had been drinking Peruna (Moncton is a Scott Act town and so "dry" that even the sidewalks are cracking) kicked up a muss but subsided when threatened with arrest. The crowd stuck like leeches and they certainly received the straight stuff without paint or whitewash.

Having advertised the fact that a hall meeting was to be held on Wednesday evening we expected a good crowd. Upon arriving at the hall, however, the audience was conspicuous by its absence. We immediately adjourned to the street and rustled up a crowd. Made so much noise that people came in to get rid of the noise on the street, I guess.

Miss Levy presided and introduced Gribble in a very neat little speech. This comrade will make a grand fighter some day. Just watch for her name in history.

Gribble spoke on "Socialism and the Socialist Movement," and traced the history of Socialism from its inception to the present. He was followed by Miss Mushkat, who talked on "Woman's place in the Socialist Movement." At the close of the meeting five comrades signed the application for charter. So Local Moncton, No. 5, of N. B., came into being and a bit of history had been made.

The next evening we held our farewell service. Gribble was exceptionally good and he showed up the efforts of the masters to keep the lid on in fine shape. Proved that wars, militarism, patriotism, etc., are merely incidents in the struggles between rival capitalists for foreign markets. Miss Mushkat also spoke.

The next day we left Moncton, very regretfully, Gribble to take up the work in St. John and I to return home. We had a fine time while there and will not forget the Moncton campaign for many a day. Have just heard that Moncton Local has a new member, making the number six.

Yours in revolt,  
ROSCOE A. FILLMORE.  
Albert, N. B.

## O'BRIEN REPORTS.

Dear Comrades,—

Since leaving Manitoba I addressed 17 meetings in Saskatchewan, and made the acquaintance of a lot of fine Comrades. When my throat was all in I chanced to meet Comrade W. B. Downing, a wealthy farmer and land owner. I accepted his invitation to visit him at his farm near Milestone, and rest for a few days. He treated me as only a wealthy Comrade could do. We had a rousing meeting before I came away. Also met several other Comrades.

While driving across country from Outlook to Saskatoon, I visited the Menzies Local. One farmer, not a Socialist, with whom I was riding on the rear of his wagon as he was going for lumber, told me that four years ago Root from the U. S. and Jensen from Denmark were the only Socialists in this part; now nearly all the neighborhood are Socialists. He thought some of them, because of their deep study, were now in advance of Root and Jensen. He was one of the opponents, but he told a Comrade we met in town that day that he too was going to join.

I could not go to Wiggins, where Comrade Abbott and others are spreading economic truths. I visited the Harris Local, where the Blondin family, with a good many others, are doing good work. I drove through Tesser at midnight, so did not meet our old Comrade, Wm. Nesbitt.

The Trades and Labor Council arranged a meeting for me in Regina. A number of Comrades signed up for a charter. When the court refused us the use of the streets, we went to the market square and had several very good meetings. There I met Comrade Peterson, who some twenty years ago was the Socialist nominee in Minnesota. I also met Comrade A. Collins of Amherst, Nova Scotia. He had just arrived on the harvest excursion. He new Comrade Gribble and spoke so

highly of the hard work he was doing for the movement. When he is caught up in the Maritime every effort should be made to get him west on an organizing and lecturing tour.

While in Moose Jaw, I drove with other Comrades about ten miles to visit Comrades Mrs. and Mr. A. E. Hardy, who used to be in Grand Forks, B. C. Clarion readers will remember his letters dealing with the blacklisted corporation slaves and his experience trying to win a homestead. With a baby only three months old, they went on the homestead. In six months they only saw one woman, that was on Christmas Day. Now she is cooking for a gang of about 35 men; he is working as a laborer for the city of Moose Jaw. I wish either Comrades Hardy or Stewart would tell the Clarion readers how well the cows and horses were housed as compared with these men.

We had a good meeting. Moose Jaw has the best posted and most promising bunch of Comrades I met in Saskatchewan. I cannot do justice in this article to all the Comrades I met, but here is another. He used to lecture and organize for the Populists. Later he did a like work for the Socialist Party in the Dakotas. If frost or hail does not ruin his crop this winter, he is going to visit and get acquainted with some of the Canadian Comrades. I have never heard him speak publicly, but he has a very good grasp of the movement, and I believe he will deliver the goods if the Comrades will arrange the meetings. He is not a millionaire, so collections will have to be taken to cover expenses. For further information, write S. E. Haight, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. He is four miles from town, about 65 years old, but full of vigor. The following Comrades took out cards as members at large, and paid dues until the end of this year:

S. E. Haight, Swift Current, Sask.  
W. B. Downing, Milestone, Sask.  
W. W. Jones, Alameda, Sask.

As this is the first attempt at general organized effort in Saskatchewan. So few people scattered over such a large territory, the expenses were large and the receipts small, but I think it was worth the effort. Now I can map a route and furnish names and addresses of reliable Comrades. Next effort ought to make the receipts larger than the expenses. I had to disappoint many Comrades in various parts, who I trust will be visited by the next Comrade who tours the province.

Total transportation while in Saskatchewan .....	
Saskatchewan .....	\$98.55
Total hotel expenses .....	93.10
Total sundries .....	7.50
	\$199.15

## Receipts.

N. Battleford .....	\$ 8.00
Harris .....	14.50
Blondin .....	2.25
Moose Jaw .....	9.25
Santaluta .....	2.00
Menzies .....	6.00
Harris .....	2.25
Regina .....	4.10
Total .....	\$48.35

I neglected to mention a very good meeting in Saskatoon.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

## HAYWOOD AT PHOENIX.

Editor Clarion,—

Phoenix is keeping well to the front in carrying on the work of spreading the gospel of Socialism. Last Sunday night we had the good fortune of having William D. Haywood address a big meeting in the Miners' Union Opera house. Haywood is a forcible speaker, and for two hours he held the close attention of his audience, the class struggle in the west was his theme, and was handled in a masterly way.

Those who still believe in the "identity of interests" between capital and labor, will find some food for thought in the facts presented by a man who spent the best years of his life in an endeavor to beat back the rising tide of class oppression in the west. A labor organization that does not have to fight for its existence might as well be dead, for it is either a harmless ornament or an adjunct of the master.

The courts, militia and other institutions of capitalism received a scathing criticism, which was all too true. Comrade Haywood has a definition of a detective which does not yet appear in the dictionary, but which will with the addition of a few more adjectives, be considered a mild description of these gentlemen.

If the working men would once awaken from their sleep of indifference, the infamies of capitalism would be a thing of the past. If labor is willing to stand divided at the ballot box, a repetition of past experiences may be continually looked for. Blind prejudice holds many a worker in the mental condition that makes him an easy prey to those who profit by his ignorance.

J. M. I.

## What to Read on Socialism

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

## BRANTFORD, ONT.

Brantford had a visit from a labor leader last week. A Mr. Trotter, who is engaged by the labor unions of Canada to represent their interests in the Old Country. He gave an address before the Trades Council here, on the "Aims and Objects of the Trades Congress of Canada," and spoke of his own "mission" to Great Britain, too.

Probably the sight of a couple of Socialists distributing Clarions and canvassing for subs. for same encouraged him to bring out the soft-soap and taffy. At all events he proved himself to be a labor-skate of the smoothest type, and that's saying a lot, for they are certainly a smooth bunch. Probably to conciliate the few Socialists present, Mr. Trotter advised his hearers to "read the papers that they had received. Don't burn them." How very thoughtful of him.

He went on to tell us how he hounded with J. Ramsay McDonald, M. P., and J. Keir Hardie, in Vancouver, B. C., when these "leaders" took their world tour "investigating conditions," as if they hadn't any conditions to investigate at home.

But to return to our Mr. Trotter. He next trotted out a list of 16 reforms upon the beauties and virtues of which he held forth for an hour or more. Eight-hour working day! Minimum wage! Abolition of prison labor! Compulsory education along British lines! etc. Verily, wonders never cease.

At the close of his oration he was asked by a comrade present: "Why did he use the word 'British' in connection with education? Was there nothing worthy in education of the Spanish, Swedish, French and German working class that was admirable and commendable?"

But Mr. Labor Faker Trotter replied that he used just what words he pleased. He made his own speech to suit himself and if necessary he could repeat it all backwards! Whereat the assembled "followers" of his cheered him to the echo. Quite convincing, wasn't it?

He spoke about a man being entitled to a "living." Upon being asked by a Socialist in the hall if a worker was not entitled to the full product of his labor, Mr. Labor Skate hummed and hawed and began to go all the way round Gibraltar to get to his destination. But he was pulled up short and bullied into a reply. "Is the worker entitled to the full product of his labor? Yes or no?" "Why, yes, of course he is," finally replied the faker. At this point some of his "followers" (God help us!) interfered to prevent any more questions being put.

Mr. Trotter then volunteered the information that when he spoke of education along British lines he meant to teach the foreigner the English language! He even quoted Charlie O'Brien out of the Clarion that had given him to make it appear that O'Brien was in favor of such education along British lines! Ye gods and little fishes—enough to make Charlie turn over in his prison cell in Regina!

When tackled about his string of reforms, after the meeting, and questioned about the three and one-half million dollars that the Typos of the country had spent in industrial action, and whether the money could not be better spent in educating the workers to the necessity of capturing the powers of government, this leader of labor displayed the fact that he was the owner of the neatest and most shifty side-step that ever a labor decoy duck owned.

Among other things he said in order to convince me, that I regarded myself as the "Simon Pure" of Labor. You bet I do! Called me a scab because I was not a member of any association to boost the price of labor-power. And his labor-peddling followers were a trifle confused at it all.

But one thing is plain above it all, I can go and take subs. for a revolutionary Socialist paper under his nose at his "reform" meetings, and I'll defy him or his breed to come and sell a labor fake paper at meetings of the Socialist Party of Canada.

WM. DAVENPORT.

## HAYWOOD IN NELSON.

Comrades,—

W. D. Haywood spoke in Nelson on Aug. 25th, to one of the largest audiences ever gathered together here, and he certainly understands the situation and the goods are delivered without any frills. The man that hears Comrade Haywood speak and then tells you he does not understand Socialism, is a good object to side-step; he is too strong in the back and weak in the head to waste ammunition on. The working men in this locality are pretty well awake to the situation, and when the next election comes around we are determined not to be the tail to the political kite any longer. The working man is learning his strength and where to use it.

Working men, while not so sure as bullets, the ballot is safer; try it first and try it united. Nothing so easy if we stand together. The game is ours. Will you do it?

Yours in revolt,

I. A. AUSTIN.

## Here and Now

By "LEEDS"

Have you ever noticed the wrong ideas and impressions we get from reading the capitalist press? Society, for instance, is divided by the present system of producing wealth, into two classes, the working class is the name we give to one of these classes, so as to distinguish it from the leisure or non-working class. Now, funny as it seems, we never hear the non-workers referred to as being lazy, but we often read of the laziness of the working class. Just think of the working part of society being the lazy part! This is but one of the many curious contradictions inherent in capitalist ideals. But it is one reason why we should read and study the Socialist press, so as to correct the erroneous ideas we have unconsciously assimilated from our masters. This little paper you are reading voices the true interests of the CLASS WHO WORK and you make no mistake if you use it as a chart to lead you to a correct understanding of why production for profit deals so hardly with the producer, and to the only correct action the workers must take if they would free themselves from the clutches of the robbers. The Socialist Party asks you to educate yourself—to do your own thinking, and study out this problem for yourself. Begin now by forwarding one dollar for a year's subscription, to Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

The pledge of membership of the Socialist Party of Canada sets forth so clearly the position of the Party that it is hard to understand how it is that many persons subscribe to its principles without being in accordance with them. It would be well if the next convention of the Socialist Party was to consider and adopt some more stringent method in regards to new members joining the organization, so as to keep out those whose presence in the Party through lack of understanding are a source of weakness; if not of danger to the movement.

It will be regularly moved and seconded in B. C. before very long "that henceforth Labor shall write the laws." You will be able to vote for the motion providing you have seen to it that your name is on the voters' list.

Bill Haywood, "the undesirable citizen," is now in the Boundary district, and has addressed large meetings in Phoenix, Greenwood and Grand Forks. Tune up your town for the coming elections by getting up a meeting for him. See that your Local gets in touch at once. A telegram or letter to Comrade Geo. Casey, Box 421, Rossland, B. C., will start the ball rolling. Now is the time to get busy before the hirelings of the two old parties have befuddled the worker with their "issues," etc.

Comrade W. Davenport, Brantford, Ont., pops in with a three-bagger and asks for another rustler's receipt book.

Two yearly subs. for the "brain mover" from Enderby, B. C., per Comrade J. J. Johnson, "the kicker."

Three yearlies and three half yearlies are added to Vancouver's list this week by Comrade Lestor.

If you have never sent in a new reader to the Clarion, now is the time to begin. One each arrives from the following Comrades this week: P. Mundell, Nelson, B. C.; W. J. Gibbens, Vancouver, B. C.; John McInnis, M. P. P., Phoenix, B. C.; C. J. Cox, Langley, B. C.; Abe Karne, Vancouver, B. C.; Sophia Mushkat, Moncton, N. B.; John Staples, Cloverdale, B. C.; W. Wrigley, Toronto, Ont.; S. Moen, Kimberley, B. C.; Ed. Wilkinson, Nanaimo, B. C.; E. Grandin, Toronto Ont.; Peter Garvie, Port Essington, B. C.

When the farmer had no wheat to sell the price was high; now when he has the wheat, the price goes down. That is how the capitalist market takes it out of the "free and independent" farmer. If you like it, stay with the two old parties; it matters not which of them, and you will continue to get soaked.

Whenever possible the voting slave must be given a chance to say which he likes best—poverty or plenty. There is but one way of giving him a choice, and that is by putting a FULL SOCIALIST TICKET in the field at every election. Again, it may be asked how are your election funds?

The capitalist class are busy these days driving the slaves to revolt. The mission of the Socialist Party is to direct this revolt along legal lines.

The workers of Pittsburg voted for Billy Taft and "something now." They are getting it, but they do not seem to like it. What's wrong?

# From Overseas

Who can enter Belfast Lough on a bright summer day and, viewing from the upper deck of a steamer the metropolises of Ireland, surrounded by its beautiful hills of rich green, not feel the emotion stirring within them.

We had left the rugged coast of Scotland early in the morning and by noon Belfast, the emerald of an emerald isle, hove in sight. Ranged along the wharf we beheld for the first time innumerable jaunting cars, and had it not been for these we could readily have imagined ourselves in some American city, so striking was the resemblance between the architecture and manners of the two countries. Indeed it would be difficult to say which country had copied the most from the other, for many things were Irish-American and others again American-Irish.

The ride from the wharf to the hotel was made in a jaunting car, a vehicle which resembles a dog-cart on high wheels, with seats facing outwards, and looks just a little bit risky to ride upon. However, when one gets seated thereon, all fears are allayed, and the ride was such a novel and delightful one that we wondered why the jaunting car has not been universally adopted the world over. We got accommodations at a hotel which had a continental name, boasted of a French chef, employed German waiters, advertised an American bar, and kept an Irish porter. We certainly felt as if we had gotten into a cosmopolitan place.

A saunter about the centre of the town gave us a favorable impression of Belfast, for the city has a population of some 300,000 inhabitants and the business portion of the city is rather imposing. At every turning we came across the American flag displayed in front of business houses, and it kept us guessing whether this lavish display of the Stars and Stripes was done for commercial or fraternal reasons, as the American tourist is much in evidence in Belfast.

Donegal Square is the centre from which every moving thing in Belfast radiates, and situated therein is a magnificent city hall and municipal buildings in up to date style, delighting the eye of the visitor. The trams are all double-decked affairs, and our next move was to get atop of one of these and take a ride to outlying parts of the city. Luckily, or rather unfortunately, the tram we boarded went through the poorer parts of the city, and it was then that we began to notice that there were a great many stores, houses and shops shut up or to let and the terrible ravages of capitalism or landlordism became painfully apparent.

Closed up houses and buildings in a large city like Belfast denotes that something is radically wrong somewhere, and one marvels that the root of the evil has not yet been discovered by the majority of the people. It seems that the city has been racked with religious strife in the past, and a divided people have fallen an easy prey to those to whose interest it is to keep the fires of hatred and intolerance burning. Even now, though all seems serene and calm from outward appearances, the citizens live over a smouldering volcano of cross-beliefs, which threatens in the future to spread strife and desolation throughout the land. We noticed many signs posted above the entrance of dwelling houses which read "No Surrender," and the reader can readily surmise the full significance and meaning of this phrase.

A saunter through the part of the city which is inhabited by the working class was a most distressful and depressing affair, as one could not help but notice the great amount of want and misery that was everywhere apparent. Some of the dwellings of the working class resemble the Philadelphia style of architecture, as they are two story houses, built in long rows, and all after the one pattern, which give the whole surroundings a monotonous appearance. These houses, while of recent construction, are exceedingly shabby in appearance, and the sign of the "gray wolf" is over each door-post. About the less favored streets, the less said the better, as old fashioned houses mingled with dire poverty makes a desolate picture. Unemployment is rife amongst the working class and in consequence many bare feet and ragged garments are seen, especially amongst the youngsters, who form a most numerous part of the community.

Aside from the mercantile pursuits of the city, the chief industry of Belfast is the manufacture of linen and ships, and it is here where Harlan & Wolff's big shipbuilding yard is located. At present these yards are supplied with some work, but it is far below the average of past years, and from what I can gather, the outlook does not seem to be any too bright for the future. The linen, tobacco, and kindred manufactures are also very quiet, and as these industries are largely manned by female and child labor, the wages paid out by them are consequently very low.

Lack of time prevented me from studying the "movement" very closely, but I saw enough of it to convince me that progress is being made, and that Ireland is not without a class-conscious proletariat. Of course mountains of work still remain to be done, and as born fighters, our Irish comrades are doing fine work and certainly making headway. They have much to do to combat reactionary influence, but despite this they are gathering into the movement some of the very best material and are laying the foundation for the dawn of a brighter day in the land of the Harp and the Shamrock, in which the capitalist and landlord will be an unknown quantity and the working class become truly free.

Yours for the Revolt,  
ROBT. E. SCOTT.  
Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 5th, 1909.

### NOTHING TO DEBATE.

Dear Comrades,—

In the Socialist Party, that part of it at least which covers the eastern portion of the American continent, there is something more than a mere tendency to remove Socialism from the factory to the "circumlocution office," that is, to change it—and the working class posture with it—from a plain grub and stomach proposition, to a sort of an hypothetical stake, around which is being alternately wound and unwound, the "arguments" and objections of every varying shade of freckledness, from the "arguments" of Roosevelt to those of Bishop Spaulding.

The Socialist vote took a nice healthy drop in the last national campaign, due of course to an ignorance of the meaning of a working class political movement; yet does it not prove, after all our years of puffing, hunting after more votes by pandering to the pure and simple unions and altering our platform so that they may not be offended, and being "nice" to every freak and fraud reformer that comes along, that we have not even the sympathy of the workers?

There is something wrong with a Socialism that does not interest the workers; something wrong also with the mental make-up of these pure and simple "intellectuals" between Chicago and New York who are trying to convince the master class that they (the masters this time) should step out of the way because, claim these "intellectuals," Socialism is really scientific; they will even debate the proposition with the masters. Now ain't that fair?

I am glad to see that the Party out there in the West is free from those freaks who suppose there may be an argument against the proposition to overthrow capitalism. There can be but one well-founded argument against our position; it comes from the camp of the enemy. Let our ex-sky pilot or "professor" try to modify that objection with explanation; it is unanswerable; it will last as long as the workers are disorganized on the economic and political field. When we are organized on these fields we will be right—even if we are "wrong."

E. J. HIGGINS.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

### MAGAZINE WRITERS AND SOCIALISM.

We notice a tendency among magazine writers from time to time, a tendency to introduce a fraction of Socialist talk among their characters, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the figure in the story championing the present system gets the best of it. This is what Socialists call putting up a man of straw and pulling him to pieces. Reading a piece of fiction in one of the leading magazines a short time ago, by one of these literary hacks, one character in the story is made to say: "Why should I have to work for any other man and receive only a portion of that which I produce?" Now the author's character instead of answering this question, makes reply as follows: "If you did not have to work for some other man, it would destroy incentive in the world, because all would be satisfied with their present state of life." Again, he makes the first character in the story say: "Why is it that all the drones, failures, and lazy people are poor?" and this is supposed to be a solar plexus for the advocate of Socialism.

Now, in the first place, this literary grist mill displays either his absolute ignorance of the philosophy of Socialism and is an individualist, aptly described in the following. A man who admits that he steals from his fellow man, and also admits that other men higher up in society steal from him, and expects at some time or another to sneak in a steal that the other fellow will not get hold of. In the second instance, he is acquainted more or less with Socialism and is a paid advocate of the capitalist class to defend their loot, and consequently is a mental prostitute.

Take what this hybrid calls incen-

tive and analyze it for yourself. Did Shakespeare write his plays for the sake of gain? Did Milton write his poetry for sake of gain? Did Jennings Fulton, Stevenson, and many others produce their inventions for the sake of gain? No, certainly not; they all died practically poor men. If there had been no money in the world at all, these plays, poems and inventions would have come to the light of day. Take what this being calls incentive and you have it in the world gold, nothing more or less, and in his gold brain there can be no other conception of the word.

Has this human misfit no conception of the meaning of environment? Does he not understand that: given conditions, and men, will produce in a few generations either the highest type of human being or a beast, the latter takes a much shorter period in the manufacture.

Now if a writer intends to make a scene or situation in a story, you would naturally infer that he would visit a similar situation in real life, if he did not, you would call him a fool. Now, the average writer studies everything else in his story, but gives never a thought to the study of Socialism. Would it not be better for the author, and, also for the readers of his stories, to drop the subject of Socialism until he has a slight introduction to it.

JUNIUS BRUTUS,  
In the Voice.

### BOWSER'S REPLY.

That Magistrate Williams is serving the interests responsible for his appointment is corroborated by Attorney-General Bowser's letter to the central body, in which he tells organized labor to go to hades, though the exact terms are worded as follows: "After giving the matter (resolutions from unions and the central body) of your resolution every consideration and looking into the merits of the cases referred to, I cannot come to the conclusion that it would be in the public interest to dismiss the police magistrate, and, therefore, cannot accede to your request." If the wage-earners of Vancouver have as much sense as the Creator generally provides for little geese, they will, at the very first opportunity, elect the attorney-general to stay at home.—R. P. P.

That the decisions of Magistrate Williams in sending innocent country lads to jail for six months with double leg-irons for the heinous offence of sleeping in a C. P. R. box car and allowing an imported tug strikebreaker to escape with thirty days for murderously assaulting an aged man, are satisfactory to Attorney-General Bowser and the Conservative government of this province is proven by the curt refusal to dismiss a man who is without of human sympathy and who has violated every tradition of manhood. May the working-class of this city and province deal with the Conservative government at the next election as they would with Williams now.—Wage-Earner.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Vernon, B. C., Aug. 21st, 1909.  
D. G. McKenzie, Secretary:

Dear Comrade,—

The proposal of our Finnish Comrades has occupied Local Vernon on three successive meeting nights. Their proposition met with some strong support, but as a whole was defeated at a small attended meeting by a vote of six to one. Still the Local was not satisfied with a mere vote, so it was decided that in the opinion of Local 33 that the present Platform is written in such language that only a fairly advanced Socialist could explain the meaning of it. It was resolved that in view of the scientific terms used in the Platform, which make it unintelligible to the average citizen, that the matter be brought before the next Dominion Convention to attempt a plainer wording or the addition of an explanation. The various clauses in the proposed Platform were taken up and discussed, and many of them were shown to be ridiculous and useless, but it was pointed out by the opposite side that our members in parliament fight along these lines. In the end the debate arrived at the Political Demands. Clauses 6 and 7 were set upon as not being Political Demands. Clauses 8, 9 and 10 were accepted as being of a strictly advantageous nature to the wage earners and farmers in their struggle for emancipation, and it was resolved that they were worthy of a place in the Platform of the Socialist Party of Canada.

I have tried faithfully to report our discussion of the matter. Personally, the language of the booklet is far from being diplomatic. Our Finnish Comrades should set us a better example in this respect, for within our ranks there is a deplorable tendency to use abusive and antagonistic language. I one time escaped being "run in" (before I was a Socialist) by being polite and ever since I have thought it the right way.

Yours for Socialism,  
GEO. W. PATERSON,  
Secretary Local 33.

How is your Local's election deposit getting on?

### SOME CENT BELT COMMENT.

(Continued from page one)

months since I saw some would-be funny man work off (over a non de plume) a crack at the woman's department some comrade suggested establishing in the Clarion a few months ago. And I see "Mc" still allows "Leeds" to run a sub. department, in addition to keeping up his own party news section, both of which cater to certain classes of readers. Necessity compels making the paper interesting to party members and sub. rustlers, and some day, I suppose, it will be equally necessary to do something to encourage an increased interest amongst the voteless women of the working class.

I have been instructed by the English branch of Toronto Local to issue a warning through the Clarion for comrades to beware of a so-called Socialist named "Oddy," who recently visited Toronto and other places in Ontario as a representative of Cotton's Weekly. This individual hit up a number of comrades for various sums, one big-hearted St. Thomas comrade being hit for twenty-five bucks, while a London comrade narrowly escaped a larger "touch." Comrade Faber has sent a similar warning for publication in Cotton's Weekly.

It's pretty safe for comrades to go slow about becoming enthusiastic over strangers unless they come with the best of credentials and are well-known workers in the movement. Toronto has had several lessons of this sort during the past year. About a year ago a speaker drifted into town and was rushed onto the soap-box and then out on the road as an organizer. He left a record which stands as a warning against similar haste. Then a fellow came along with a pocket full of clippings about himself and an out-of-work comrade was touched for a loan on a "waiting-for-a-remittance" story. Then more recently this fellow Oddy came along and without presenting any card, butted onto the floor at business meetings so frequently that he had to be given a call. And during the past week another arrival from the East succeeded in getting on the soap-box without showing credentials, and handed out a lot of stuff which caused the speakers class to get busy and try to give him some economics. Then when the same "comrade" was asked for his card and found that he could not do as he liked at the branch meeting, he grabbed his hat and left us to get along as best we could without him.

It would be hard to find a more warm-hearted lot of comrades anywhere than the bunch of young Englishmen who now predominate in the active work of the Toronto movement, but experience is teaching them to rely upon themselves and be chary of the new-comer who forces himself into the limelight.

It is quite a while since I've used any space in the Clarion and I've touched on several subjects pretty far removed from each other. I'll close, however, by reproducing a clipping from a recent issue of "Popular Mechanics":

### Buried Alive.

Prince Urussov, in his "Memoirs of a Russian Governor," writes of an acquaintance, one Von Rohren, a very kindly man, who liked to tell sometimes of his presence of mind and his police ability as demonstrated on one occasion at his former post. He was once called upon to be present at the execution of a Jewish criminal. The condemned man hung the required number of minutes, and was taken down from the gallows, when the physician was supposed to confirm his death. But it appeared that they had forgotten to cut off the Jew's long, thick beard, thanks to which, although the noose had deprived the man of consciousness, it had not killed him. "Imagine yourself in my position," said Rohren; "the doctor told me the Jew would come back to life in five minutes. What was I to do? To hang him a second time I held to be impossible, and yet I had to execute the death sentence." "But what did you do then," I asked, and received the memorable answer: "I had him buried quickly before he regained consciousness!"

The above being published without comment, and apparently as a good joke, illustrates how low the capitalist press has sunk.

G. W. WRIGLEY,  
Toronto, Aug. 20, 1909.

### Clarion Maintenance Fund.

Previously acknowledged	.....\$105.00
Revelstoke	..... 5.00
South Salt Spring	..... 5.00
Cape Breton	..... 5.00
Gibson's Landing	..... 5.00
Calgary	..... 5.00
Innisfall	..... 5.00
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Total	.....\$142.00

# 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.

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