JUL 3 1911
VICTORIA, B. C.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

The WESTERN CLARION

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE

NO. 638. Vancouver, British Columbia, Saturday, July 2, 1911. Subscription Price Per Year $1.00

Effect of Socialism

Absurdity of Anti-Socialist Prognostications of Disaster

We are told by many "eminent authorities" that the establishment of Socialism would be the "end of everything." We would be bound hand and foot by set forms and rules; everything would bear the stamp of government, and we would all sink to a dead, monotonous level.

The HOME would be destroyed, we are told. What sort of "homes" have the workers? Crowded, ill-lit, ill-ventilated, disease-breeding tenements, where the gracious sun seldom shines; miserable make-believes of shacks and shanties on the foreshore; tumble-down aggregations of boat-houses and barges on the rivers; pestiverous, musty, foetid bunkhouses in the mining, logging and railroad camps; box-cars, when the watchful "brakey" isn't around;—or on the lee of a straw-stack. Home! Millions of workers have lost the meaning of the word. These structures can surely stand destroying!

Only the capitalists and the hybrid middle-class know the meaning, and enjoy the comforts of a home. Capitalism has already destroyed the home for most of us. Far from destroying the home, Socialism aims to make the home an accomplished fact.

The MARRIAGE TIE would be dissolved, we are told, and free love run riot. Today, the marriage tie is little regarded, does not exist for many, and is beyond the reach of many more. Divorces are the fashion, infinities, liasons and traffic in honor. Women fly to marriage, not for love of the male, but for the protection which it seems to offer from the industrial turmoil; and men dread it, for the mill-stone which it forces round their necks, through industrial instability. Red-light districts, street-walkers and "kept" women are legion,—and, worst of all, the married prostitute. Monogamy today is monogamy in name only. Socialism would create a pure monogamy, a monogamy in fact, by establishing conditions suitable for its growth. It would place marriage upon a sound basis. Capitalism is destroying the marriage tie.

INCENTIVE would be destroyed, we are told. Incentive to what? To rob, to exploit, to swindle, to gamble in human lives, to beat the other fellow somehow, and squabble like maniacs over the proceeds? To dwarf ourselves, body and brain, for the greed of gold; to bow down in worship before our own products; to strut for a few brief hours in the "seats of the mighty," and have our photographs and paid interviews in the daily rags,' 'and our "virtues" extolled at so much per? For that is capitalist incentive.

The school child is lured with the millionaire fable. "See what this man has done," he is taught; "go thou and do likewise." And he only learns, when too late, that the percentage is as one in a million. Inventors today mostly die in poverty, and their inventions, the outcome of the past experiments of their predecessors, are used to the detriment of the race, and not for its benefit, as they should. Life-saving formulae and disease-preventive knowledge are withheld for profits and are beyond the reach of the poor.

All these inventions and discoveries, no matter in what scientific realm they may bear fruit, are the result of social labor, and should be socially owned, and their discoverers remunerated accordingly. Capitalist incentive is the incentive of rampant, bloody ignorance, and can surely bear destruction.

What is the incentive of you workers, anyway? To get a nice, steady job, isn't it? Socialism will guarantee you all the work you want. To invent, that the labors of humanity may be lightened. To invent, that disease may be forestalled and the tortures of the sick-bed eased! To invent, that humanity may be happier thereby! And to invent, that the inventions be accessible to all! Is not that a nobler incentive than capitalism's?

The industrious, initiative individual will find just as many responsible positions open to his ambition as now,—and merit will count, not "pull."

RELIGION will be destroyed, we are told. Socialism is an industrial problem, dealing alone with material things, and is but little concerned with religions of any brand, whether Buddhist, Mohammedan, Confucian or Christian,—and only then when they get in its way. It is scientific investigation of natural and social phenomena, and of which investigation Socialism is an off-spring, that is shattering the faith of humanity in their religious ideals. From careful study and experiment, scientists find that the immutable laws of the universe leave no loop-hole for the transcendental miracles of so-called "holy writ." Ghosts, "holy" and otherwise, have been waylaid and held up to just ridicule as the idle vaporings of childish brains.

Darwin, Haeckel, Huxley, Grant Allen and a host of other keen, unbiased investigators have traced with minute precision the evolution of man and his kin animals from the tiny speck of protoplasm, and the evolution of the idea of God, from the attempts of our ignorant ancestors to explain natural phenomena, until the facts of the case are so obvious that only self-deluded, sentimental slaves will question them. What our ancestors could not explain they charged to the account of the "Great Spirit," and a host of minor spirits; and, as their knowledge widened, the field of the "spirits" dwindled, and they gradually concentrated under one head, the Jehovah, Allah, God, of today. The field is still further being circumscribed until these creations will have no room left for them in the universe,—and they will pass into the lumber room of oblivion.

"Religion is a power, a political engine, and if there were no God, I would have to invent one," said that old French war-horse, Napoleon. It is merely a diplomatic myth drilled into the workers to render them the more submissive and easily handled. The person who lays claim to special intercourse with, and knowledge of, so-called supernatural powers, is a fool in his folly and a rogue and liar to boot. He must have dined, not wisely, but too well.

But Socialism is not the sexton of religion. Still, religion being a matter of individual caste, and humanity being an inconsistent creature at best, we find many religious people in the ranks of the Socialists, and each and all endeavoring, in their own peculiar way, to reconcile it with their particular creed. What the riddle of the universe may prove itself to be is none of our funeral. We are concerned with the "here" and "now."

The "struggle for existence," and the "survival of the fittest," seems to bother not a few dabblers in organic evolution, and to speak volumes against Socialism, in their opinion. "Nature, red in tooth and claw," lies spread before them; and the continual fight of warring factions seems inevitable and in the very nature of things.

The "struggle for existence" IS inevitable. Man must ever war with nature to wrest his living from her. The fisher must brave the storms and dangers of the deep to garner its finny harvest; the miner must gouge the bowels of the earth for its treasure-trove; and the sailor must sweep the trackless main in his mission of transportation. But the "struggle for existence" twixt man and man is ridiculous, whilst the sun shines, and Mother Earth yields forth her fruit so abundantly in response to our splendid weapons of production. By co-pperation, though admittedly in a somewhat blind manner, has man reached his present place in Nature; and only by enlightened co-operation can he hope to progress further.

The survival of the fittest is not necessarily the survival of the best. A street tough could lick the wisest man that ever lived in a rough and tumble encounter. Sow a garden with seeds of beautiful flowers, and, if untouched, the weeds will spring up and choke them. It is time the "weeds" were hoed out from the garden of society. They may be the "fittest" in mental jugglery and sleight-of-hand tricks, but they are assuredly not the "best."

We are all creatures of our environments and of the environments of our progenitors—and the environment in the majority of cases has been none of the best. Slums, hovels and crowded tenement houses in the vast industrial centers, where the sun but fainly glimmers through the smoky haze, are but poor breeding grounds for a virile stock. They produce only pitiful specimens of humanity, dwarfed and twisted in body and brain. Why! the most benighted farmer that ever walked the pike would never dream of raising prize stock under these conditions. The fresh, green fields, the sunshine and the sweet-scented flowers should be accessible to all.

While industrial centers are necessary, the long hours and incessant, nerve-racking toil which these workers there endure are entirely unnecessary. Vice and crime, drunkenness, immorality and self-destruction are their products; and the result,—a degenerate race.

Remove the cause, and you remove the effect,—and the cause is capitalism.

With the establishment of Socialism, a generation or two will soon eradicate these evil products, and a healthy, happy, virile breed will develop, men and women in very truth, and not in name alone.

Socialism is by no means an attempt to establish an ideal form of society, as some would have it. It will merely take society from its inverted position, from standing on its head and place it upon its feet. The mass may then move on to whatever form of perfection, whatever future goal lies before them. And all this is simply Socialism.

It is up to you, fellow worker, to do your share towards gaining this end. You, and you alone, can do it. Your masters never shall and cannot be expected to. The present system suits them, and therefore they desire to maintain it.

You are only here for a brief period at best,—and then the grave.

"Life is a sheet of paper white,
On which each one of us must write
A line or two,—and then comes night."

Do something in your own peculiar way. Make a mark on the milestone of progress,—be it only a scratch. You mothers with daughters maturing, the mothers of the future race; you fathers with sons preparing for the fight; educate them rationally to the true nature of things,—and to their real position in society. Don't raise mental castrates upon the pap of dead customs. And you, fellow workers, be bold and brave, for revolution demands it. Cultivate a backbone where your wishbone now exists, and Socialism will soon be an accomplished fact.

"GOUROCK."

INFORMATION WANTED

As to the whereabouts of Harry M. Wright, English, Age about 24 years, medium build, jovial nature; for some time worked in Toronto. Believed to have been in Richmond, P.ro. Q., about 14 months ago. If this is read by him be sure and write to John Wright, Box 122, Dauphin, Man. If any Comrade has seen him or knows him please answer this."

The greatest immediate necessity for the working class is to obtain a knowledge of scientific Socialism.

THE CENSUS MAN

He was tall, stout and redfaced. At first, judging by the weighty portfolio he carried, I sized him up as some kind of book agent, and was preparing to whistle up the faithful hound, after the approved manner of the comic supplement, when, perhaps divining the intention, he informed me in a breathless manner that: "Gee-whiz-its-very-hot-I'm-the census man."

Thereupon I invited him inside and the fun commenced. After a few minutes conversation it appeared that since I had slept in a specified bed in a certain house, on a specific night, to wit, the night previous to the official visit, I was, therefore, and thereby and because of these circumstances to all intents and purposes a resident of said house in said lot and aforesaid district and don't you deny it. What! I admitted that it might all be true, thereupon and forthwith the official forms were produced, the official fountain pen taken in hand and the official tabulator got busy. I could see from the start that he took himself very seriously. He had a grave duty to perform and a high idea of his own importance.

"Your name," said he. "Full name?" said I. "Full name, most certainly," said he. The official pen was poised, the official ear was ready. I cleared my throat impressively and in the best agitatorial manner rolled out the sonorous words: "My full name, sir, is Gerald Terance Vincento O'Sullivan Hibernicus." It broke him up completely. Firstly, he had never heard a name like that before. Secondly, there wasn't room on the form in the space allotted to "name" for so much, and thirdly—This was not a joke but a serious matter. This last was said with a fine assumption of dignity. Thereupon I became dignified, not to say indignant also. It wasn't my fault if he had never heard a name like that. As for the form, take two lines if there was not room on one. And what did he mean by a joke? If he didn't want the full name what did he ask for it for anyhow? This brought an apology, but didn't fix up things. It took 15 minutes to get over the initial difficulty. I helped him out all I could. I told him how my letters were generally addressed. How my friends mostly called me. Certain titles that others (not friends) had at times given me. I even, in a burst of confidence went so far as to whisper the names that a few fond and trusting females have breathed in accents sweet and low. But why tell all this tale at length. We were at it over an hour. I wish a census man would come round every couple of weeks. 'Twould tend to relieve the dull, drab, monotony of life. Also 'twould be interesting to find out if a "cosmopolitan" was a nationality like a Swede, and if Materialistic Monism was a religion like a holy roller, and "if it is, how do you spell it?"

HIBERNICUS.

SIDNEY MINES, N. S.

Dear Mc:—

Since writing last we have been having great things in the East, Comrade O'Brien being the best. O'Brien held three meetings this side of the harbor which were listened to by small and very interested crowds. It is not necessary for me to say anything about O'Brien's qualities, but when he goes to places where there are no locals, the germs certainly get planted in somebody's think-box. Our local, No. 7 of N. S., has been awakened again to the necessity of studying some for itself, and all along the line Comrade Chas. travels he must leave his mark, starting the new and disturbing the old.

On Wednesday, the 14th, as you will know, an election took place in Nova Scotia. In this burg, there were 79 votes went to the Socialist; about 40 of these were straight, so at last we have broken the ice. From this out we expect, if we can produce the fine, to place our man in the field. It is the best kind of an ad. for the movement—everybody and everything, with and without brains, get talking, and some even start thinking; but how slowly the slave awakens! It is somewhat discouraging to watch the slaves voting for what they don't want. Last Wednesday I found that one-third of them could not mark their ballots. That in itself will give some idea of what the East is like. The other two-thirds are mostly full of religion, or think they are. Verily this is the Land of the Philistines, but we have got the thin end of the wedge going, and with lots of battering square on the head, we shall get home some day.

Yours in the revolt.

W. ALLEN.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertising rates will be the same in the monthly Clarion as now. Unless otherwise ordered advertisements will be continued.

Socialism in Japan

A Review of Conditions and Socialist Tendencies in Nippon

Japan is a land of paradoxes and contrasts bewildering to the Western mind. For example, the merchant comes to the customer; theatrical performances commence in the morning; there is nothing indecorous in the nude, although a kiss is considered indecent. To these may be added the singular fact that although Japan has carried the policy of State Socialism to a point unparalleled by any Western Power, in no country in the world are Socialists suffering such stern Government repression as in the country of the Mikado. Tobacco, salt, camphor, railroads, telephones and telegraphs are all now imperial monopolies, and a large number of other important industries, while not monopolies, are run under strict Government supervision. Some of these experiments have succeeded, and some have failed. The tobacco monopoly, for example, was a financial success from the first, but the telephone system, and the State railways, have turned out a disastrous failure.

Not only does Japan afford a striking illustration of the regime of State Socialism in the ownership and control of many important industries, but it also contains the most perfect socialist communities in the world. These are to be found at Okinawa, and in the little island of Hatsushima. The population in these provinces consists entirely of fishermen, who live in communal settlements. There are no rich and no poor; private property is unknown, and there is an absence of all competition and strife. Of course, these societies exist in a very crude and primitive condition, and go far to justify the anti-socialist contention that a communistic State is incompatible with the complexities of a more highly developed civilization. But of Socialism in the sense of an active revolutionary propaganda there is little trace in Japan. Japan has been called a country of small things, and this applies not only to its Lilliputian people, but to its social and political developments as well. The number of Socialists in Japan has never been said to exceed 30,000, and this figure must be considerably modified, because many of these are not Socialists in the true sense of the word, but comprise a nondescript body of advanced thinkers, including Tolstoyans, Kropotkinians, Suttnerians (peace advocates), Single Taxers (disciples of Henry George), etc. There is no Socialist party organization in Japan. In fact, a Socialist party is hardly possible at present.

Socialism is a product of certain industrial conditions; until the soil is prepared, the seed cannot be sown, much less germinate and bear fruit, and as yet the industrial fields of Japan have not been furrowed. Industry is in a transition stage, passing from a handicraft to a scientific phase, a transformation that dates from the revolution of 1867, when the new forces making for modern civilization, burst asunder the old feudal bonds. Consequently, there is no class-consciousness among the workers that could consolidate into a real labor movement. The capitalist system is spreading, but as yet its extension is limited. According to the last official reports only about 900,000 people are employed in the main industries of Japan, and of these 50 per cent. are women and girls, in whom all independence and will has been crushed out by centuries of oppression. Of the 500,000 male workers, at least 100,000 are youths, leaving only some 400,000 adult male workers against the millions of conservative peasants.

But it is certain that the necessary conditions for the creation of a virile Socialist party are being rapidly born. Capital is fastening its merciless fangs upon the country, and beginning to draw bloody sweat from the back of labor. In short, Japan is emerging into the industrial condition of Great Britain 100 years ago. The lot of the laborer is bad to contemplate. The great mass of the factory operatives work long hours and for little pay; long hours of labor, insufficient food and unhealthy conditions of work, at most two holidays per month, one on the 1st and the 15th—these are the prevailing conditions. The workers have no legal protection whatever, and the Japanese police regulations forbid most strictly any attempt at combination for the purpose of bettering their condition. They are without power of legal redress, and have no representatives in the national legislature, or on social governing bodies, and at the same time they bear the heaviest burden of taxation. It is true that a Factory Act is to be introduced into the House of Representatives, but even if it becomes law, its operations will be limited to industries carried on with the aid of mechanical powers; to dangerous or unhealthy occupations; and to factories employing not less than 50 persons. The age limit for child labor will be fixed at twelve years, and children under sixteen must not be employed for more than 12 hours daily! Moreover, the extremely slender protection offered to the workers by this law is further restricted as regards all the important clauses by innumerable exceptions, so that its real value to the working classes will be very slight. The determinations of the necessary air-space, the enforcement of sanitary precautions, and the arrangements for safeguarding and inspecting the factories, are left entirely in the hands of the local administrative bodies. The law is so elastic, and is open to such arbitrary interpretations, that the working classes, who are unorganized, and have no political rights, will obtain no alterations worth considering in their lot. Speaking of taxation, Japan is probably the most highly taxed nation in the world. The national income amounts to about 3,000,000,000 yen per annum, which represents an average income of 60 yen per head for our population of 50,000,000; the national and municipal taxes amount to about 1,000,000,000 yen per annum. Of the 534,17[illegible],000 yen for which the national budget for the year 1911 provides, 85,377,000 yen are derived from the land tax, 27,501,000 yen from the income tax, 25,303,000 yen from the business tax, 87,781,000 yen from the spirit duties; 15,233,000 yen from the sugar duty, 18,705,000 from the clothing tax, 45,411,000 from the customs duties, and 13,850,000 yen from the soy tax (the soy bean is used in preparing a sauce largely used as a flavoring agent with Japanese articles of diet) and the oil tax.

How cheap a worker's life is held may be inferred from the remark made by a mill-owner at Osaka to a Socialist investigator: "One workman who is killed costs me 25 yen (£2 10s.), but even this sum I pay voluntarily." In the copper mines of Aschio, the laborer's lot is little better than a slave's. Workers are divided into two classes, those directly and those indirectly employed. The latter are not regarded as belonging to the regular staff at all. They are taken on and discharged at the slightest whim of a subordinate. After five years' indirect employment the worker, if he bears a good character, may be taken into direct employment on signing the following oath: "I promise to observe the regulations, to obey orders, to be industrious. Un-

(Continued on Page 4)

THE WESTERN CLARION

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of Canada, at the Office of the Western Clarion, Flack Block Basement, 165 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, BOX 1688.

SUBSCRIPTION:
$1.00 Per Year, 50 cents for Six Months
25 cents for Three Months.
Strictly in Advance.

Bundles of 5 or more copies, for a period of not less than three months, at the rate of one cent per copy per issue.
Advertising rates on application.
If you receive this paper, it is paid for.

In making remittance by cheque, exchange must be added. Address all communications and make all money orders payable to
THE WESTERN CLARION.
Box 1688 Vancouver, B. C.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL VANCOUVER B.C.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1911.

"MADE-IN-CANADA."

There is one thing that few cities are disposed to regard as a profitable advertisement, or as something with which the world at large might be advantageously acquainted. In fact, they almost invariably point with pride to its non-existence. That is, the presence in noticeable numbers of the "deserving poor." Boosters' clubs and boards of trade are not in the habit of endeavoring to attract population and pelf by mentioning at length in their pamphlets that poverty exists to any appreciable extent within the borders of their communities.

It remained, however, for Vancouver to adopt an unique position among her sister cities by turning her poverty-stricken inhabitants to good advertising account. At least, to make a brave attempt in that direction. In short, it was proposed to seize the occasion of the general excitement around coronation time for bringing Vancouver into notice by arranging a great "Made-in-Canada" fair. It was no doubt calculated to create sufficient stir so that the public, while eagerly scanning the pages of the papers to discover the exact time the king washed his royal ears, and what exalted dignitary had carried away the damp towel, would be led to read all about the great natural advantages, splendid facilities and great opportunities of Vancouver and the extreme advisability of securing one of "our desirable sites for a residence or commercial enterprise."

It would not, of course, be in keeping with the ethics of business advertising to make known that this was the object of the exhibition. No, according to the promoters, the whole affair was organized for the particular and specific purpose of assisting the city's "deserving poor." This soft, albeit somewhat maudlin, sentiment was peddled to some account in one direction at least. It enabled the Fair management to trade upon the credulity of a number of union men who erected their building gratis. Thus the basic principle of all good bourgeois enterprise was lived up to—cheapness. The work, be it noted, was done on a holiday, May 24th. The balance was to have been completed in the ordinary way at union wages.

Shortly afterward, however, on June 5th, a strike of the building trades was called which tied up work on the fair. This was indeed a dire calamity. The world was in great danger of having to do without this great show. But our "made-in-Canada" people showed their traditional respectability by rising to the occasion. They expressed their intention of employing non-union labor, and immediately rushed off to their good friends, the police, for "protection." Whether this act arose from habit, or from a consciousness that union labor might be justified in removing its ill-appreciated gift, is a matter for conjecture. However that may be, the situation was saved by the grateful unions allowing their men to complete the job for nothing.

Under these favorable conditions, the fair should have been a brilliant success. But somehow, after it is all over, nobody appears to be effervescent with joy over the matter. In fact, there seems to be a disposition to get into a quiet alley and speak in a hushed tone of voice when it is discussed. True, quite a large number of people went to the Fair, the first ones who went being loth to be the only ones. We saw some of them coming out, looking very much like the small boy who had expected to have a big time listening to a lecture on theology.

June 22nd was the day upon which the workers allowed their ignorance to be paraded in the streets of London; the day that our "beloved ruler" was well oiled, in the spiritual sense. Not exactly as we become spiritually oiled some times. He had it poured on the outside, you understand, by the archbishop. On that day, the Fair people expressed their appreciation of the solemnity of the occurrence by pulling off a boxing match between some misguided youths. This was quite appropriate, if there is any relation between a bull-pup and a "pug."

The failure of the exhibition to exhibit anything except the dismality of its own failure, may or may not be due to the fact that very little could be dug up that was made in Canada—except the poverty, and even a large portion of that was imported.

A number of interesting parades were held. These were composed largely of leading citizens, most of whom were made elsewhere, and automobiles from across the line. There were some laundry wagons in one turnout which may have been made in Canada. No one would begrudge the "King's Daughters" or their accomplices the pleasure of growing wildly enthusiastic with patriotic emotion over them.

A LIVING WAGE.

Professor Alexander of Harvard has raised a storm of objections to his statement that a man can live comfortably and support a family of five on six hundred dollars a year. To prove his contention, he quotes a Massachusetts commissioner of labor to the effect that the only reason thousands do not live decently on six hundred dollars a year is because of their ignorance and wastefulness, and says that he believes the greatest need of the people of this country is a thorough knowledge of thrift and economy. He also "deplores an upward tendency in wages for fear the wage-earner would fail to make good use of the increased earnings."

The prospect that the worker would fail to make good use of the increased earnings would make us very sad, but fortunately for our peace of mind we feel assured that there is no such prospect. On the other hand, however, we flatly refuse to join in that storm of objections. To the contrary, we believe the Professor is right, even if he does not know what he is talking about. The only thing we take exception to is the term "live comfortably."

There is no doubt in our mind, however, that a man with a family of five can exist on six hundred dollars a year. Anyway lots of men are doing it. Moreover, we make no bones about saying that they ought to be made to do it. Six hundred a year is plenty good enough for slaves.

Some people seem to have the idea that the feelings of the slaves have some claim to consideration. We should like to know where they get it. Capital requires slaves to labor in order that a profit may be made from our labor. And that is the sole excuse for our existence under the capitalist system. If, in some way profit could be made and the capitalists' wants be attended to without slaves there would be no excuse for defacing the scenery with our mis-shapen tatterdemalionism and we would be killed off and converted into fertilizer and glue, provided we would stand for it. And, from present indications, we see no reason to suppose that most of us would not stand for it.

Workers, under the present system, are not here to live. We are here to work. As we cannot work real hard when dead, it is necessary to keep a number of us alive and to let us breed. To do this it is further necessary to allow us a certain amount of fodder and stabling. It is positively criminal liberality to allow us more fodder and stabling than will keep us alive and breeding in sufficient numbers to fulfil the requirements of modern civilization. Any nation that persists in this crime will inevitably pay the penalty by losing its markets to the Mongolians as soon as they get perperly in line.

It is true we have been getting rather more than that in places and at various trades. There are some odds and ends, such as Sundays, half-holidays, dime-shows, ballgames, beer and so forth, which have historically grown up with us and have become a part and parcel of fodder and stabling. But let us not worry. We have great hopes of this "rise in the cost of living." It should scrape these historical barnacles off us and get us trimmed down to such shape that we can give the Mongolians a run.

The least we can exist and breed on is really the most that wage slaves are entitled to and we all should get. If we don't like it it's up to we. There are enough of us and we are big and ugly enough to take possession of the works we run whenever we feel that way about it. Then we will not be slaves any longer, but freemen, and will be entitled to all our labors create.

THE MONTHLY CLARION.

The proposition to convert the Clarion into a monthly magazine having been sanctioned by the Dominion Executive Committee, this will be its last issue in its present form. The first issue of the monthly will be published July 15th.

As it is necessary to go the limit in order to make it presentable, and as only two weeks revenue will be available towards this, it is urged that all outstanding accounts due the Clarion be paid in as promptly as possible, and that a special effort be made to secure subscriptions.

The Clarion writers are also requested to give us the best they have in them so that this first issue may be of an excellence that will leave no room for regret at the change.

Bundles of five to ten copies will be sent to all Locals, which they are requested to sell at ten cents each and to forward the full proceeds to this office in order to give the monthly a good send-off. Locals which can handle a larger number are requested to notify us. Later, a special bundle rate will be struck which will allow the Locals a margin of profit on sales.

The subscription price will be $1.00 per years for Canada and the British Isles. Elsewhere, $1.25.

It might be here remarked that, learning that the Clarion was in financial difficulties, a "semi-bourgeois comrade" has lent the Committee $100 In our opinion it is up to the Party members to make possible the refunding of this at an early date.

THE PARTY BULLETIN.

As the monthly Clarion will not be available for publishing our Party scraps, it being necessary to devote it exclusively to its educative purpose if it is to succeed, it is proposed to publish a Party Bulletin. For the present, experimentally, it has been decided to publish the same at the end of each month. To finance its publication, it has been decided to ask all Locals to subscribe for each of its members at the rate of five cents for two months, per member.

It is presumed that the publication of such a Bulletin will be desired by the Party membership. Only by the above means can its publication be made possible. If the membership is not so desirous, and sufficient financial support is not accorded, of course the proposition will have to be dropped, and such funds as have in the meantime been subscribed will be returned unless their disposal will have been otherwise ordered.

C. M. O'BRIEN, M.P.P.

Chas. M. O'Brien, M.P.P., for Rocky Mountain, Alberta, has been addressing meetings in the Maritime Provinces for several weeks. After touring Cape Breton County he spoke at New Glasgow and other points in Picton, and then came to Cumberland County, speaking at Joggins, etc., and several times in Springhill. Most of last week he spent in Amherst.

On Wednesday last he visited Moncton and addressed a large audience in the open air on the class conscious, or the working class movement. His was by far the clearest and most eloquent elucidation of Socialism ever heard in this city and his hearers gave him the closest attention. He took the ground that the Socialistic movement is a materialistic and scientific proposition and must be studied as such, and it must be studied to be understood.

Mr. O'Brien is considered one of the very best Labor speakers that has ever struck the provinces. Everyone interested in Labor problems should hear him before he returns to his western constituency. — Eastern Labor News, Moncton, N. B.

Many comrades, and persons not comrades, endeavor to save themselves from being stigmatized as "hero worshippers" by constantly making individuals who happen to be before the public, objects of particular and severe castigation. Faults, or supposed faults, that in private life would call for no notice are magnified into crimes. By this method the very object hoped to be gained is signally defeated. That is, the importance of the public man is enhanced out of all proportion to its reality, and that of his critics likewise decreased. To attack a member of parliament persistently solely because he is a member of parliament is certainly not the part to be played by a man who regards himself as of any consequence to himself or anyone else. Such conduct is equally as disgusting as heaping adulation upon him on the same grounds. An M. P. is merely an individual like the rest of us, subject to criticism of course, but not worthy an overdose of either praise or condemnation. Intelligent criticism of anyone in whatever walk of life is always productive of good, and is usually welcomed by its object. But continually barking at an official in order to let it be known that we are not "hero worshippers" is productive of nothing but supreme weariness.

WHEN IS AN INCREASE NOT AN INCREASE.

Whatever may be the outcome of the existing controversy between the mineworkers and the operators there is not the shadow of a doubt that any advance obtained will be only nominal, as several of the merchants in the affected districts have stated that, because of the increased figures they are charged for their goods they will be compelled to ask more at retail than the present prevailing prices when the strike is over.

When is an increase not an increase?

A REAL increase of wages means that a higher standard of living is possible. To explain: If the purchasing power of a dollar last year would require the expenditure of a dollar and a quarter, this year to buy a like commodity then a 25 per cent. NOMINAL increase is not a REAL increase but is simply a stand-off. It is the height of folly to attribute this to the retailer as he is constantly in receipt of word from the wholesale houses that the list price of such and such articles has advanced. It may only be a cent or two on one staple, two or three cents on another, but there is a very appreciable increase.

The wholesaler in turn will declaim that he is forced to demand more because the manufacturer does so from him. The manufacturer will likewise stoutly assert that it is the increased cost of production that is at fault, and so the vicious circle is squared.

There are many people who without more than the merest superficial investigation offer as an explanation that because the laboring man is paid more the price is higher and imagine the whole problem solved. This does contain an element of truth, but it is not the whole truth by a long way, as there are many articles of staple use that are made by unorganized labor at exceedingly low wages working as mere machine tenders, and today one of the great boasts of many huge corporations is the decreased cost of manufacture affected, and this question of cost of production is one of the most important features in the bookkeeping of large institutions.

Never in the course of history has the productivity of the individual through the instrumentality of the most modern mechanical appliances been as high as it is today.

The ratio between the value of the article produced and the wages paid is wider on this continent than in any other part of the world. This is the explanation for the creation of the millionaires being more rapid in America than in the older countries. In the United States, according to statistics furnished by the government, the ratio is 18 : 100, in other words wages represent 18 while the product of the wage earner represents 100. This is accomplished through the medium of the most up to date appliances, and these appliances contain within themselves a vast amount of accumulated energy.

Just so long as there is the disparity between the wages paid and the social value of the product created will these wages questions arise and continue to do so, resultant from the difficulties growing out of the squabbles over disposition of the surplus values is an enigma which bourgeous political economists are utterly powerless to solve.

The creation of huge armaments and their upkeep; extravagances of the most fantastic character, coronation ceremonies, durbars, monkey dinners, champagne baths and other freakish performances, only consume a small portion of the surplus values and while calling attention to them do not deny that they perform a useful function in present day society as destruction of property either by wars or insane prodigality is essential to its promulgation. "It gives work," is the argument (!) of the apologists; this cannot be refuted, it does, and so does digging holes and filling them up again. Where the trouble lies is that the great mass of the human family do not grasp the situation thoroughly—do not realize that with the ratio of 18 : 100 as a factor of computation, the more labor energy expended the greater the sum value of the product and the constant piling up of commodities which cannot be sold, and then the word "over-production" is brought upon the scene of apologetic explanation.

The wages system is only a makeshift only a source of the unrest that is widespread and whilst temporary truces may be obtained, in the very nature of things they cannot be lasting, however, as it is only by repeated failures that ultimate success is attained. The accuracy of the assertion will require the operations of time for its manifestation. Intelligent discontent is the mother of progress.

We must fight or perish, and if we cannot use the instruments best suited for the struggle, we must employ those available.

The wage system has been in existence since before the introduction of power machinery, has served a useful educative purpose and is still doing so, but as the recognition of its weakness permeates the minds of the people so will they begin to ponder as to what is the next step emanating from these evolutionary processes, and the outcome of the soundness of their reflections enable them to understand the soundness of the expression. He who gets a dollar that he has not earned somebody else has earned and not got."—District Ledger.

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 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

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

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee: Notice—This card is inserted for the purpose of getting "YOU" interested in the Socialist movement. SOCIALISTS are always members of the Party; so if you are desirous of becoming a member, or wish to get any information, write the secretary, W. H. Stebbings. Address, 316 Good Street, Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXecutive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every first and third Saturday in the month, 8:00 p.m., at headquarters, Main Street, North Battleford. Secretary will answer any communications regarding the movement in this Province. A. Gildemeester, Secretary, Box 201, North Battleford, Sask.

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

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. of C., HOLDS educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave., Fernie, every Sunday evening at 7:45. Business meeting first Sunday in each month, same place, at 2:30 p.m. David Paton, Secretary, Box 101.

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

LOCAL LADYSMITH NO. 10, S. P. of C. Business meetings every Saturday, 7 p.m., in headquarters on First Ave. J. H. Burrough, Box 31, Ladysmith, B. C.

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

LOCAL MOYIE, B. C., NO. 30, MEETS second Sunday, 7:30 p.m., in McGregor Hall (Miners' Hall). Thos. Roberts, Secretary.

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

LOCAL NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., No. 15, S. P. OF C.—Headquarters Room 3, Dupont Block, over Northern Crown Bank. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, Crystal Theatre, 8 p.m. Business meeting every Monday, 8 p. m. B. W. Sparke, Recording Secretary; H. Gilchrist, Organizer; J. C. Williams, Financial Secretary.

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

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

LOCAL ROSSLAND, NO. 25, S. P. of C., meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. E. Campbell, Secretary, P.O. Box 674. Rossland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p.m. A. Sebble, Secretary, P.O. Box 54, Rossland.

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

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

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 1, S. P. of C. Business meetings every Tuesday evening at headquarters, 2237 Main Street. F. Perry, Secretary, Box 1688.

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

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

LOCAL VICTORIA, B. C., NO. 2, S. P. of C. Reading room and headquarters, 1319 Government St., Room 2, over Collister's Gun Store. Business meetings every Tuesday, 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Crystal Theatre. T. Gray, Secretary.

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, Labor Hall. Geo. Rossiter, Secretary, Box 647.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. Miners' Hall and Opera House. Propaganda meetings at 8 p.m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Business meetings on Thursday evening following propaganda meetings at Organizer, T. Steele, Coleman, Alta. Secretary, Jas. Glendenning, Box 6 Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall from Com. W. Graham, Secretary o U. M. W. of A.

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

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

LOCAL REGINA, SASK., NO. 6. MEETS every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. in Trades Hall, Scarth Street. Business meetings second and fourth Fridays at p.m., Trades Hall. Secretary, B. Simmons, Box 1046.

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

LOCAL BRANDON, MAN., NO. of C. Headquarters, No. 10 Block, Rossar Ave. Propaganda meeting, Sunday at 8 p.m.; business meeting, second and fourth Mondays at p.m.; economic class, Sundays at p.m.; speakers' class, Wednesday at 8 p.m.; algebra class, Friday at p.m.; debating class, first and third Mondays at 8 p.m. D. France, Organizer, 1126 Victoria Ave.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, MAN., NO. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters, 528 1/2 Main St. Room 2, next Dreamland Theatre. Business meeting every alternate Monday evening at 8 p.m.; propaganda meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m., economic class every Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m. Organizer, Hugh Laidlow, Room 2, 528 1/2 Main St. Secretary, J. W. Hillings, 270 Young St.

LOCAL OTTAWA, No. 8, S. P. OF C. Business meetings first Sunday in month in open air, followed by a picnic during summer months. Propaganda meetings every Saturday night at 8 p. m., at the corner of McKenzie Avenue and Rideau Street. A G. McCallum, Secretary, 140 Augusta Street.

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

599
F. PERRY
TAILOR
834 Pender St. Vancouver

To Canadian Socialists

On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to make the subscription price of the International Socialist Review in Canada $1.20 a year instead of $1.00. We can, however, make the following special offers:
For $3.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year.
For 70 cents we will mail ten copies of any one issue.
For $3.00 we will mail the Review one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for one year.
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
134 West Kinzie St., Chicago.

A good place to eat **THE CAFETERIA**
305 Cambie Street
The best of everything properly cooked.
Chas. Malcahey, Prop.
654

NOW READY.

"Manifesto of the S. P. of C."

Price—10 cents per copy or 75 cents per doz. (to subscribers to Publishing Fund, 6 cents).

"The State and Government."

Price five cents per copy or 25 cents per doz. (To subscribers, $1.00 per hundred.).

GREAT BOOKS BY GREAT MEN

Riddle of the Universe, by Haeckel 25c
Life of Jesus, Renan..... 25c
Age of Reason, Paine..... 25c
Merrie England 20c
God and My Neighbor, Blatchford 25c
Origin of Species, Darwin.. 25c
Ingersoll's Lectures, each.. 25c
Evolution of the Idea of God, Grant Allen 25c
Postage prepaid on books.

The People's Bookstore
152 Cordova St. W.

DENTIST
W. J. CURRY
Room 501
Dominion Trust Bldg.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

(To Locals.)

Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local)	$5.00
Membership Cards, each	.01
Dues Stamps, each	.10
Platform and application blank per 100	.25
Ditto in Finnish, per 100	.50
Ditto in Ukranian, per 100	.50
Constitut ns, per dozen,	50c.
Ditto, Finnish, per dozen	50

SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" "KURTZ'S PIONEERS" OR "SPANISH BLOSSOMS" BEST IN B.C. CIGARS.

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 1688, Vancouver, B. C.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting held June 26th, 1911.

Present: Comrades Taylor (chairman), Peterson, Stoltz, Rivers, and the secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Charter granted Local Eagle Hill, Alta.

Correspondence dealt with from Maritime, Saskatchewan and Alberta Executives; Locals Brantford and Selwood, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Regina and Fennell Hall, Sask.; Organizers O'Brien, Fillmore and Lestor, and from H. McDonald, Toronto.

Publication ordered of expulsion of Huntbach and Johnson, by Local Edmonton, with the approval of the Alberta Provincial Executive.

Matter of F. G. Allen's expulsion laid over pending information from Saskatchewan Executive.

Publication of Western Clarion monthly sanctioned and support of Locals asked for the publication of a Party Bulletin, to be published for the time being, monthly, at a subscription of five cents for two months.

Receipts.

Alberta Executive	$ 20.00
Local Selwood, Ont.	5.00
R. A. Fillmore, Button	.50
O'Brien Tour, G. A. Faulkner	1.00
Literature:—	
Brandon, $4.00; Greenwood, $2.50; H. Sibble, $9.00	15.50
Clarion Maintenance Fund—	
B.L.J., $1.00; Bert Irwin, 50c; McM. Smith, $1.00; Fillmore 50c.; Loan, $100.00	103.00
Total	$145.00

Warrants authorized for June Clarion Card, $1.00; June deficit, $125.00; June Salaries, $30.00; Extra Buttons, $1.80.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meetings held June 26th, 1911.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals Michel, Fernie, Moyie, Mara, Enderby, New Westminster, Gibsons Landing, Sointula, Ladysmith and Victoria, and from Organizers Desmond and Houston.

Receipts.

Local Salmon Arm	$10.00
Local Mara	3.00
Local Sointula	15.00
Local Vancouver Lettish	3.00
Local New Westminster Assessment	4.00
Local Moyie, Assessment	8.00
G. W. Kelly and A. Lindley, Assessment	2.00
Total	$45.00

Warrants authorized for July, Rent, $15.00; Postage and Express, $7.50; June Clarion Card, $1.00; June Salaries, $30.00.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting held June 17th, 1911.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence received and dealt with from Organizer Lestor; Local Fennel Hall and Local Menzies.

Resolved that Local Fennell Hall's protest against F. G. Allen's expulsion from Local North Battleford is regarded by this committee as outside of their affairs, and against the best interests of the party.

Resolved that this committee maintain their stand in the matter of Com. Boerma's rejection as a representative of Local Fennell Hall.

Receipts.

Local Regina, due stamps	$5.00
Local Fennell Hall, due stamps	2.50
Local Regina, to organization	3.00
Local collection	.65
Total	$11.15

Expenditure.

To rent	$7.50

MICHEL, B. C.

Comrade Editor:—

At the last regular business meeting of Michel Local No. 16, the trouble between the Comrades of Local No. 3 and Comrade Hawthornthwaite came up for discussion and the following gives the views and feelings of those present on the subject, and would like to have them conveyed through the columns of the Western Clarion to the membership of the S. P. of C.

1. We consider the action of the Provincial Executive somewhat arbitrary, to say the least, in the way that they considered (or rather their lack of consideration) of this case before handing down their (what appears to us), despotic decision.

2. We also consider the action of the Executive Committee somewhat arbitrary to say the least, in the way they have laid this matter (or rather have not fully laid this matter), before the membership to vote upon.

We consider that no Executive committee, let alone the membership of an organization, can take an intelligent vote or action on any subject without having full knowledge of same. We, therefore, as members of the S. P. of C., demand that a full official report of this affair between the Comrades of Local No. 3 and Comrade Hawthornthwaite be laid before the Party membership, and we utterly fail to see where we are able to take an intelligent vote on this affair until such times as we are enabled to form an intelligent opinion on the matter, which never will be until we have the full facts of the case laid before us.

On behalf of Local 16:

Committee—
T. J. HARRIES,
A. S. JULIAN,
J. DAVISON,
J. HEYWOOD.

LOCAL VICTORIA.

Comrade:—

Local Victoria at its regular business meeting on Tuesday, 13th, discussed the subject of the referendum before the full attendance of members In view of the statement of Nanaimo Local that the Clarion had refused them publication on several occasions a motion easily carried that the Clarion be censured, further, it was also agreed "that in view of the recent controversy, that Nanaimo Local acted unwisely in going to the Public Press, instead of calling a referendum as provided for in the constitution. "This motion to serve as a precedent to other locals in a like curcumstance as Nanaimo," to quote the mover, we also agreed "that the Provincial Executive be censured for their action in Nanaimo's case."

The vote—21 to 14.

T. GRAY.

* * *

Comrade:—

On discussion of a communication from Nanaimo Local this local declared itself in favor of a convention to discuss matters pertaining to Nanaimo affair.

The Assessment.

Discussion of the above resulted in the following: "That this local is of opinion that the Executive withdraw organizers from the field until convention decide on the matter."

T. GRAY.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Comrade Editor:—

This Local No. 16, S. P. of C. does not approve of the action of the B. C. Executive Committee in revoking the charter of Local Nanaimo and is of the opinion that the course adopted by Local Nanaimo is in the best interests of the Socialist movement.

S. KEMP, Sec.

MOYIE, B. C.

Editor Western Clarion,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrade:—

At the regular business meeting of the Moyie Local, S. P. of C., the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered sent to the Editor of the Clarion for publication:

"We, the members of Moyie Local No. 30, S. P. of C., in regular meeting assembled, desire to go on record as being opposed to the holding of a Provincial Convention of the Party, at this time, for the following reasons:

"1. Because the Party Funds are not able to bear the expenses of a convention.

"2. Because we do not see the necessity of holding a Convention at this particular time.

"3. That the contention put forth by some of the locals, i.e., that a convention should be called for to thrash out the Nanaimo—Hawthornthwaite affair, is in our opinion not worth the attention of the Party, for we have been following and watching the actions of Comrade Hawthornthwaite, and in all fairness must say that we have more faith in him now than we ever had, and sincerely believe that he has at all times had the best interests of the Party at heart.

Signed:
MARCUS MARTIN, Chairman,
JAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

GIBSONS LANDING, B. C.

Dear Comrade:—

In our meeting, which was well attended, we unanimously sustained the P. E. C. action in the Hawthornthwaite affair.

Yours in revolt,
J. N. HINTSA.

MARA, B. C.

Provincial Executive of B. C., S.P. of C.

Dear Comrades:—

As near as we can judge certain members of Local Nanaimo have had a personal grudge against Comrade Hawthornthwaite, and have used the whole Local to vent their spite on a man who has fought hard and well for the working class of B. C., you were right to revoke their charter. We hope Local Nanaimo's loyal comrades will have a house-cleaning and form a new local, free of the men who have been guilty of disrupting No. 3 Let us get ready to tackle the Dominion election.

Local Mara, 34.

W. ELSON, Secretary.

RETURNS.

To date, out of 33 active locals in British Columbia, six have reported as taking exception to the Executive's action, namely, Locals Victoria (vote 24 to 14), New Westminster (9 to 6), Ladysmith (6 to 0), South Wellington, Michel and Chase River, the latter and the Finnish branch of Local Ladysmith have not been heard from directly. The calling of a convention has been also endorsed by these, and in addition by Local Enderby.

THE TAILORS OF TOOLEY STREET

An Appeal by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada.

To all Socialists and Sympathizers, Organized or Unorganized, all Educational, Economic or Political Organizations who recognize the Class Struggle, now residing in Canada, Greeting—

Comrades:—

The Socialist Labor Party considers that the vontinued fight of two parties representing Socialism, taking the field in the political arena with two separate sets of candidates in opposition to one another and necessarily combatting each other before the public, could not but demoralize the ranks of labor and fill with distrust, pessimism and disgust, large contingents of the Working Class guided by this supreme consideration of the movement toward the International proletariat. The Socialist Labor Party of Canada decided to suppress its own private feelings in the premises and to take the initiative in the efforts to unite the Socialist forces of Canada. In order that we would be able to present to the Capitalist class and all other classes an unbroken front, also that we would by so doing be carrying out the mandate of the International Congress which deplores division among Socialists.

Take action along this line at your earliest oportunity by corresponding with out National Secretary with a view to calling an early convention for the purpose of forming one and one only, Party of Socialism in Canada.

This appeal ordered sent for publication to the following newspapers, with a request that same be given as much prominence as the cause requires:

"The Weekly People," "The Western Clarion," Cotton's Weekly," "Winnipeg Call," and "The Appeal to Reason."

Committee—
F. HASELGROVE,
THOS. MAXWELL,
JAS. WITHERS.
I. P. COURTENAY,
144 Duchess Ave.,
London, Ont., Nat. Sec.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The plutes have begun to sit up and take notice in this burg since they have heard our workingman member of parliament from Alberta. We held two open air meetings and two public meetings inside. We filled the Unique Theatre last Sunday, a thing impossible a year ago. If we could have the community stirred up by outside speakers every now and again, the movement would make great headway, in spite of our drawbacks.

I notice the Halifax papers are boosting the Labor candidate there, and as far as I can see he might just as well be a Liberal, for the mayor and the other big pots seem to be giving him a hearty welcome, in fact, they would do anything so long as they fool the workers and obtain their votes.

The local comrades here met the train with colors flying and gave Charlie a good reception, and the contingent also saw him "all aboard" for Glace Bay to take part in the Nova Scotia elections.

After hearing O'Brien the comrades find that a course of economics won't hurt them, for it is marvellous how Charlie holds his audience. He had two questions handed up, one from a Conservative M.P.P., and another from an alderman, a noted single taxer, on surplus value. We hope to have a return visit before long.

F. HYATT,
Organizer Local No. 6, St. John, N.B.

We have mail on hand for D. A. McLean, J. S. Davis, A. McMillan and "Gourock." Please advise as to forwarding.

MAPLE COULEE, SASK.

The Western Clarion,
Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Comrade Editor—A revolutionist has been in our midst. Comrade Charles Lestor, provincial organizer for Saskatchewan, on June 1st addressed a meeting at Prairieville School. The meeting having been arranged by Comrade S. E. Haight, its success was assured. Attendance and interest manifested being good, and the lecture the real stuff, the Prairieville meeting could only be said to be a very satisfactory one.

On the following day Comrade Lestor gave a street lecture in Swift Current. The large crowd present attentively listened to the fluent and clearly put address on Socialism. The speaker dwelt on the evolution of human society, the position the farm slaves and wage slaves occupy in present-day society, why they hold that position and the only possible way out of it.

The police were on the job with great officiousness and a large amount of uncalled for brutality, which is but significant of the whole capitalist regime. The methods employed by the Swift Curent police in the performance of their so-called duties, viz., keeping the slaves in line, would turn a Nicholas green with envy and make a Diaz hasten to change his plans, making this burg his destination instead of Spain. Although they did not interfere with the comrade on the box, their actions showed the assemblage more clearly than the most eloquently persuasive powers of fifty speakers could hope to, the reason why the police exist, in whose interest their services are rendered and against whom directed.

Comrade Lestor is surely there with the goods and we feel certain that the dope administered by him on this occasion with a few more judicious applications of same, will leave a good many thinking slaves in this district standing on firm ground as regards things economical and social.

The revolution is slowly but steadily gathering strength here, and although we have no organization in this vicinity as yet, we expect to have one in the immediate future. In the meantime will get you some subscriptions.

AYLWARD J. GRENACHE.

Fancy the word REVOLUTION in front of the "immediate demand" bunch of political traders and compromisers—nothing but a "reform" party, which will try to gull the workers into thinking they are bringing on Socialism when they are doing their best to retard Socialism by trying to make the skin game of capital more bearable to the workers. "How long halt ye between two opinions?" Why grab at a crumb when the whole loaf is in sight and also within reach if all the workers were united—instead of divided—in their efforts to reach for it.

The week's list of sub-rustlers:

M. B. Eliasoph, Montreal, Que.	10
Wm. Ingram, Winnipeg, Man.	4
Lestor, Sask.	3
Roscoe A. Fillmore, Albert, N.B.	2

Singles.

W. H. Stebbings, Winnipeg, Man.; R. T., Petone, N. Z.; Jas. Wadsworth, Glenbow, Alta.; Geo. A. Faulkner, Blondheim, Alta., and $1.00 for O'Brien tour; F. Hyatt, St. John, N. B.; Wat Joeson, Winnipeg, Man.; Alex. Isley, Zealandia, Sask.; G. W. Kelly, Creston, B. C.; J. J. Robinson, Ladysmith, B. C.; C. Steen, Com. Thomson, F. J. McNey, "Smith" Swain Grimson, City; Local New Westminster, bundle, $3.00; Local Mara, card, $5.00; Roscoe A. Fillmore, Maintenance Fund, 50c.

SUITS
TO ORDER
$18 to $30

Entire profits from all Suits sold through this advertisement go to the fund for printing leaflets and pamphlets by the Dominion Executive S.P. of C.

PLAN — Write A. F. Cobb, Gadsby, Alta., for samples of cloth and measurement forms

2. State about color and price of Suit desired.

3. Return samples and order with deposit of $5.00 to A. F. Cobb.

4. Suit will be delivered C.O.D. by express.

A. F. COBB
GADSBY, ALTA.

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal: and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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 reins of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. This is the class struggle.

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

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PRICE LIST OF LITERATURE

Issued by the Dominion Executive Committee

"Slave of the Farm," or "Proletarian in Politics," to locals subscribing to the publishing fund, $1.00 per 100; to others, 25c per dozen.

"Socialism and Unionism," to locals subscribing to the publishing fund, $1.00 per 100; to others, 25c per dozen.

"The Struggle for Existence," to locals subscribing to the publishing fund, $1.00 per 100; to others, 25c per dozen.

"Value, Price and Profit," to subscribers to publishing fund, $2.00 per 100; to others, 30c per dozen.

"Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," to subscribers to publishing fund, $6.00 per 100; to others, 75c per dozen.

LOCAL VANCOUVER NO. 1 PRICE LIST OF LITERATURE.

The Student's Marx	$1.00
Philosophical Essays, Jos. Dietzgen	1.00
Materialist Con. of History, Labriola	1.00
Critique of Pol. Economy, Marx	1.00
Landmarks of Sc. Soc. (Anti-Duhring).. Marx	1.00
Industrial History of England, Gibbons	1.00
Great Am. Fortunes, 3 vol.	4.50
Barbarous Mexico, Turner	1.50
Ancient Society, Morgan	1.50
History of Commune, Lisssagaray	.60
History of Commune, Marx	.60

The above works will be sent postpaid to any part of Canada. This is only a selection of our stock and almost any bound work in Chas. H. Kerr's catalogue can be had. Orders to be addressed David Galloway, 2243 Main St., Vancouver.

PROPAGANDA MEETING
=
LeFEAUX
SPEAKER
Empress Theatre
Sunday, July 2

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

¶ If you would like to spend less time in your kitchen and woodshed, and have much more time for outdoor life, recreation and pleasure, look into the question of doing your cooking with a Gas Range.

Telephone your address to our office and we will send a man to measure your premises and give you an estimate of cost of installing the gas pipes,

Vancouver Gas Company, Limited.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

(Continued from Page 1)

less uncontrollable circumstances arise, I will not ask for my discharge in order to get higher wages or better conditions of work in any other mine. In the case of bad behavior, or if the company so wills, I can be discharged, in spite of section 672 of the Civil Law, and I shall not protest against it. I will not sell or let out on hire the goods which come from the company's shops, nor will I misuse or sell the company's powder. Should I commit an offence, the company is justified in punishing me, and I will not rebel against it. I will also not cause the company's workers to get employment anywhere else."

The textile industry is the best developed and the best organized manufacturing industry in Japan, but the conditions are terrible. To begin with, 90 per cent. of the workers are women and girls. These females are employed in two shifts, which are changed twice monthly. During the hours when they are not at work, they are kept in prison-like dormitories within the precincts of the factory, and are not allowed outside the gates. They work for twelve hours daily, and for 28 or 29 days every month. They are collected from the most remote parts of the country, and forced to sign a contract for a period of at least three years, for an annual wage of from 15 to 30 yen. In some cases, the girls, after paying the company for their keep, receive, in addition, a money wage of from 4 to 8 sen daily (one sen is one-hundredth part of a yen, equivalent at the current rate of exchange to about one farthing). A skilled worker earns on an average about 1s. 2½d. a day, but for his living he must pay 6d. for food and drink, 2d. for lodgings, 1d. for clothes, and about 3½d. for sundries. The condition of the badly paid and unemployed is horrible beyond words, as a walk through the Shitava, Hongo, or Shiba quarters of Tokio will testify. Japan has been called the land of suicides, and truly it is a cruel land for the fallen. There is no poor relief, no State support, scarcely any private charity. Those struggling in the dark waters of despair can expect no succour; they must sink or swim.

The history of Socialism in Japan is a story of ebb and flow; unexpected advances and retreats; now a stepping forward, then a stepping back, sometimes to get a better spring, and sometimes in confusion and despair. Mr. F. Kummer reports the following statement made by a Japanese Socialist as to the origins of the movement in the Land of the Rising Sun: "Even before the Chinese-Japanese War there must have been some few Socialists in Japan; but there was never a really Socialist movement in any form before the end of that war. It was on May 20th that six Socialists formed a Socialist Party in Japan," in the expectation, as he went on to say, that the movement would win over the mass of the workers. Undoubtedly, the movement owes more to Prof. S. J. Katymara, a Japanese journalist educated in America, and steeped in Western culture, than to anyone else. This gentleman has never ceased working to make Socialism an organized and potent force in the Far East. The earliest definite attempt to form a Socialist Party was made in 1897, and was the first of a series, all of which, however, ended in failure. These early failures were due to a lack of discipline and unity more than to Government oppression, but as the movement slowly waxed in strength, the Government adopted more severe methods of suppression. On May 20th, 1901, a Social Democratic Party was formed called the Shakwei Minshu-to, which was quickly suppressed by the authorities. In June of the same year, a second party was formed, called the Shakwei Heiman, which also suffered suppression. A little later, in 1905, a third Socialist Party came into existence, as the outcome of a wave of public indignation against the peace terms concluded with Russia. The Government was unnerved, and the alert Katymara seized the opportunity. This third society secured a more stable basis, and might have prolonged its life, had not a strike against an increase of tram fares by 25 per cent., in which a great many Socialists were implicated and sent to prison, proved its undoing. Nevertheless, Socialism had travelled far enough to formulate a policy. A manifesto was issued, which contained the following cardinal points:—

To abolish the private ownership of land and capital that are necessary as productive means.

To abolish the system of caste entirely.

To abolish the army and navy in order to bring forth international peace.

To abolish the private ownership of the means of transportation, such as bridges, canals, ships and railways.

To secure an impartial and equitable distribution of wealth.

To let the people have equal political rights.

No matter what differences in race or Governments there may be, it is to propagate and enlarge the principle that humanity is all of one brotherhood.

The first Socialist Congress was held in Osaka on April 5th and 6th, 1903. This was followed by another Congress in March, 1908, at which only 25 men were present, and the main business of which, apparently, was the expulsion of a leading member.

Eight years ago the Japanese Government was disposed to regard Socialism with tolerant contempt, pretty much as Rome regarded the early Christian Faith. The Japan Times, a Tokio journal which is supposed to be inspired by the Marquis Ito, and to represent the Government attitude, said, in 1903: "Socialism is, in this country, still in the stage of academic discussion, and the day when it will assume practical significance is as yet, if such a day is ever to come, in the far distant future. So far as the mass of the people are concerned, they show as yet no signs of fundamental discontent with the present social order." Much water has gone under the bridge, however, since 1903, and the stern, unbending determination of the Japanese Government today to stamp out Socialism only shows how much more perturbed the authorities are now than formerly. Socialist meetings and Socialist papers are, for the present, sternly prohibited, although Prof. Katymara still runs his Socialist News, a monthly periodical with a circulation of about 1,000. The translation of even so innocuous a book as Prof. Ely's "Socialism and Social Reform," was not permitted. Prominent Socialists like Katymara, are under constant police espionage, and last year, when Mr. F. Krummer travelled over the country gathering material for a series of articles on industrial life in Japan, he was followed everywhere by a Government spy. For these reasons, the Socialists are compelled to adopt a secret propaganda, and the number of adherents increases but slowly. Various causes have contributed to this increased severity. The authorities have discovered that Socialism weakens the spirit of patriotism in the people, and the Japanese are naturally intensely patriotic and loyal. As we have seen, one of the objects of the Socialist Party is "to abolish the army and navy in order to bring forth international peace." This benign intent was dramatically exhibited on the opening day of the Itnernational Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904, when Professor Katymara, the Japanese delegate, and Plechanoff, the Russian delegate, clasped hands on the platform amidst thunders of applause from the audience. During the early stages of the war with Russia, the Niroku Shimpo, one of the first papers to champion Socialism in the press, had to be suppressed for treason, and the editor impeached. Again, though it is perfectly true that Japanese Socialists (as distinct from the "Direct Actionists," a small body estimated by Katymara at about 600), has always deprecated methods of violence, preferring, in the words of their manifesto, to trust to the "use of our own sharp and penetrating pen and tongue," it must be confessed that some of their methods have been open to serious objection. The common practice of vilifying the private lives of statesmen and public officials, for example, cannot be other than obnoxious, wherever it obtains, and (whether deserved or not) proves as futile as it is offensive. But undoubtedly the main cause in arousing the Government has been the anarchist propaganda of the "Direct Actionists," under Dr. Kotoku, recently executed on the charge of plotting to assassinate the Mikado and the entire Imperial Family. Opinions may differ as to the methods of the Japanese judiciary, but there is little doubt that Dr. Kotoku and his disciples did much harm to the cause of Socialism in Japan, and the Government now treats every Socialist as an anarchist. Even at home, the official mind sometimes confuses Socialism and Anarchism, so there is some excuse for the authorities in Japan where the liens of separation between the various groups of insurrectionary agitation are not likely to be so well defined. However heinous their offence, Dr. Kotoku and his comrades met their fate like heroes. When the sentence had been pronounced, one of the doomed men rose and shouted "Banzai." Thereupon all the prisoners sprang to their feet, and Kotoku, raising his hands above his head, cried, "Long live the Social Revolution," and then all was over. Dinjiro Kotoku was a brilliant journalist, and well known as the translator of Tolstoy, Marx, and Kropotkin.—The Westminster Review.

Real Estate Investments

Large fortunes have been made by judicious investments in real estate and natural resources on this Western Coast and in the vicinity of Vancouver, owing to the increasing social demand for these things, occasioned by the large influx of population. Larger fortunes will yet be made, but it requires more money than formerly to handle them. Having had considerable experience in handling these propositions, I intend forming a limited liability company for the purpose, and shall be pleased to forward further particulars to any having large or small sums they are not using which may possibly be lying at the bank depreciating in value.

W. W. Lefeaux, Broker

Hollyburn, West Vancouver, B.C.

O'BRIEN ON THE FARMER.

I have lately received the Clarion containing Comrade Effler's contribution to the farmer question. Comrade Effler is from the Fatherland and has Socialist literature in German and English. He is making great efforts to master the latter. Being a slave of the farm, he has not as much time to devote to the movement as I wish he had, hence his apparent confusion when trying to state his case in English. He is doing fine, however, and I hope he comes again.

This controversy is educational and will assist us in stating our case and defending our movement. The comrades who do not agree with the party maintain that working farmers are not wage slaves, but owners of capital or property. If that were correct, then capitalist class ownership, and wage-slave class operation of the means of wealth production is not a reality, and Chew's advice to cease propaganda among farmers (that great army of wealth producers) would be in order. Those interested should carefully read the article "Where He Stands," in the Clarion of May 13th, written by Comrade Smith, a young Saskatchewan farmer. Were it not for one contradiction, or perhaps just carelessness of terms, I would consider it one of the best yet. As well, it would be a detailed working out of what Comrade Stebbings had briefly stated in the Clarion of April 15th.

Smith proves conclusively that the small farmers are wage slaves, that they do not own capital. Then he says he "owns wealth in machinery of production, buildings, etc., but that wealth is not capital. To be capital it would be necessary for it to be used to exploit labor for its owner's benefit. Instead of that, it functions as the means by which its owner is exploited."

Property functions as capital when it exploits wage labor. Farmers being wage-slaves, the machinery that exploits them functions as capital. In the evolution of property it is difficult to draw hard and fast lines as to where it ceases to be private and when it starts to function as capital. The position taken by the S. P. of C., that capitalist class ownership, and wage-slave operation of the means of wealth production is a reality and that they who till the soil, whether they have title deeds or not, are a part of the wage slave class, may not be universally correct, but it is rapidly becoming so. As Stebbings says, "The man or woman who is forced by particular forms of property to give to others the result of his or her toil is a slave to that form of property."

C. M. O'BRIEN.

BEATING IT

Dear Comrade: Kindly forward my Clarion in future to Regina, Sask. I am heading that way in a couple of days. We had a good meeting here in a local theater last Sunday, Comrade Lester being the star performer.

This town, like all the rest at this season of the year, is full of slaves and slavery. Talk about work, the air is full of it. I wake up in the night with the nightmare, dreaming I am doing ten men's work and there are fourteen straw bosses watching me. You can't dodge it, it keeps bobbing up in front of you all the time. Of course, money is no object when you start a discussion about the medium of exchange. They always pass you the compliment of being an agitator. I have been digging in here about a fortnight and, after paying my livery stable expenses, I am five dollars ahead of the game. I have also been informed I will have to wait about a week before I can get next to that piece of change. It takes a dollar a day at least to board a beast of burden in this man's dump, and how I can get ahead of them five dollars is a mystery to me. Of course, every man right in this country is protected and my five dollars is as safe as if it was in the bank—the idea that I might get a hold of it and have three or four square meals on it is too sad to be contemplated. During a sleight of hand performance here in private, my house and lot, seven year's gathering, disappeared—I wish the new proprietor luck. Wishing you lots of work and subs, I remain, believe me, your without a tear,

JAMES ALLAN McKECHNIE.

ALBERT, N. B.

Dear Mc:—

On Saturday, June 10th, "The O'Brien" arrived in Albert, and that evening we repaired to Harvey, a neighboring village, where we spoke to a small crowd. Sunday we spent in chewing the rag over everything in general. On Saturday evening, upon our returning from Harvey, we had placarded the village of Albert with large red posters, announcing an open air meeting for Monday evening.

Monday evening came and with it quite a large crowd. In the meantime the little crabs and village aristocrats who imagine they are capitalists had not been idle and when O'Brien was getting nicely warmed up to his subject—biff—and a lump of hen fruit struck him. Another followed but failed to land him. The crowd then received a bit of castigation and Charlie went on with his spiel. Considerable noise was made but on the whole the meeting was a success. Another meeting was announced for the following evening.

Tuesday evening came and with it rain, and a general appearance of nastiness on the part of the weather. We had given up hope of a meeting when a couple of slaves appeared and told us a crowd was waiting for us. So shouldering the soap box we went out. The meeting was scarcely opened up when a crowd of women and girls, aided by all the kids of the place, and encouraged by several good church people, scraped together a bunch of tin cans, pans, etc., and made all the noise possible. For some time this went on. Then a chorus sang "God Save the King," "The Maple Leaf Forever," etc., Still Charlie talked on, cool as a cucumber. Finally the writer lost his temper and started for the scene of the noise, threatening all and sundry with the dire penalties of the law. Charlie remarked: "Oh, that's all right, the kids have received a nickel from some of the good church people. Let them earn their nickel." At this a number of good church people, a magistrate among them, leaped out on the street to pull him off the box. Then the lines were drawn. Quickly a large number of the young men who were interested in the spiel surrounded the speaker and threatened to wipe up the town if the hoodlums did not take the trail immediately. At least three-quarters of the crowd were with us and the anti's soon found that the sooner they relieved us of their presence the better for themselves. Lots of fellows who have been for some time secretly in sympathy with the movement came out boldly and declared they would wipe up the town if anybody interfered with the speaker. Oh! it was rich! This was a red letter day for this little burg.

Well, we finished the meeting in spite of the noise and disturbance and at the close a large number of the wage slaves of the village shook hands with Charlie and wished him success. This affair has done us more good in Albert than a good, quiet orderly meeting would have done. Charlie is a dandy. We want him in the East just as often and as long as we can get him. He certainly knows the movement and knows how to present it to the slaves in a plain, cool manner. If the slaves of the Rocky Mountain district ever allow the plutes to outvote Charlie and keep him out of the hot air factory at Edmonton for even a single term, they should be hanged, drawn and quartered.

O'Brien has gone on to Moncton today, where a meeting is being arranged by the Trades and Labor Council.

Hoping all is going well I remain

Yours for the Red... .. ..

ROSCOE A. FILLMORE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Nova Scotia elections are over, but the capitalist press ignored the Socialist Party as usual. The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram that C. M. O'Brien, a pronounced Socialist, was speaking at Albert, N. B., when some boys began to throw stones, and Charlie said "that he supposed they had been put up to it by Christian parents." This seemed too much for some of the bourgeois element and they made an effort to floor the speaker with force, but it appears that Charlie had friends in the crowd and so matters ended.

Our hall has been demolished, that giant octopus, the C. P. R., has stretched forth its tentacles and grasped our building. It is now lying at the bottom of the pond formed by the water from the harbor. Open air meetings will be carried on and we hope to procure a new hall soon.

F. HYATT, Organizer.

Judge Gary says the steel trust is quite willing to submit to absolute control by the Federal government. Which, being interpreted, meaneth that the Federal Government is at last quite safely tucked away under the wings of the trust.

THE DAINTY RED-BRICK DWELLINGS.

The dainty red-brick dwellings,
How gracefully they wind!
With three square yards of mould before,
And more red-brick behind.
With little rooms so cosy,
Where flowers of Royalty
Bedeck the walls, and mugs and grates
Most condescendingly.

They are the hives, containing
Old England's busy bees,
Who build for drones their mansions
Content themselves with these.
So altruistic are they,
That they are quite Content,
As well as making landlords rich,
To pay them more in rent.

There seldom is a bathroom,
The roofs are made to leak,
That Nature may provide a wash
If reason you should seek.
The furniture is deal-wood,
The china mostly delf,
For though the tenants make the best,
They get the worst for self.

O, little hard-worked mother,
How drab your daily round!
What skilful mathematics
Eke out that weekly pound!
No skilful high financier
This stupid land endures
Could have a stretching power as great
As that tired brain of yours.

Dear "Land of Hope and Glory,"
How glorious are your homes!
How hopeful, too, your toilers' lives
Where joy so seldom comes!
Free are they? Yes, quite free to starve
When working power is not;
Meantime, in little red-brick homes,
They bless their happy lot.

Rose E. Sharland in "Justice."

NOTES ON THE TRAIL

The lot of the agitatorial individual is full of trouble at times. He has indeed to be somewhat of the philosopher to "make the grade" at all. But there are compensations. Chief amongst these compensations is when he meets a worker who is "rotten ripe" for revolution—one whom the machine has been preparing, who has lost all the superstition he ever may have had and is just waiting for the real stuff. Such an one came to me the other day. Was attracted by a remark in regard to the "damnableness" of working for a boss. Half an hour later the rebellious one was in my room. He has been up there every night since and we have gone through the communist manifesto and the new manifesto of the S. P. of C. together. A relation of mine who is in the medical profession tells me that there is nothing the students like better than to get a good "subject" to work on. 'Tis the same with the agitator—only he wants live, not dead ones.

Spring is the season when the young man's fancy, as the poet puts it, "lightly turns to thoughts of love." It may be so with some people. But in Canada I doubt it. Here as soon as Spring comes the young man beats it out to hunt for the job that is going to give him the "stake" for the Winter months. He hasn't much time for love or anything else, except hard toil.

We two were on the street waiting for the Salvation Army to "beat it" before we started our meeting. After a long and wearisome wait they "hit the trail." Then the comrade who was going to open her up raised his voice. Perhaps he didn't know it, but he made the best introduction, under the circumstance, I've ever heard. It went like this: "Fellow workers—You have listened to a tale of a salvation after death and a Savior in the skies; now, if you will stay a few minutes, we will tell you how you can be your own saviors right here on earth." It took the crowd, and we had one of the best street meetings ever held in that town.

Every age and every class has had its own standard of right and wrong. Ethics and morals, like all other things, have changed and evolved. The past has had its code of morals—formulated by the ruling classes of the past according to that which served their own ends best. The present has its code of morality—formulated by the present ruling class and enforced by their hirelings. What the future will bring forward we cannot say. But this at least is certain: That the true revolutionist of today, understanding that the morality of today is the morality of the ruling class of today, has about as much respect or regard for it as he has for the orthodox political economy of the same ruling class.

HIBERNICUS.

Striving for Socialism by the Milwaukee method of making the wage system more tolerable in certain parts of it is like the Christian who is so sure of heaven, and wants to go there, but, on the first sign of sickness calls in a doctor, so as to delay getting to heaven.

REPROVAL

Editor Western Clarion—I notice in last week's issue an article by "Hibernicus" giving a "rub" to a comrade who had said "grace" at a meal. Too bad that it should have affected poor Hibernicus so much as to cause him to lose his appetite. Undoubtedly had the comrade in question known the person he was entertaining was of such weak material he would have forborne and dispensed with the exercise.

Now, since I first became a reader of the Clarion, and up to the present, though religion has been from time to time more or less discussed, the general opinion seems to me to have been that Socialism had nothing whatever to do with a man's religion in private life. Mr. Hibernicus seems to have been short of something to write about, else he would not have shown his low breeding by throwing a slur (which seems to have been the intent) at the people who so generously entertained him, even on their $2.75 per day wages. The comrade also perhaps helped to make the collection, taken where the "spiel" was made, something not to be ashamed to mention.

Such articles, Mr. Editor, wont do much for Socialism, neither will it do much to make many of Hibernicus way of thinking. If such things occur on the public platform or in the press, discuss them if you will, but let private life alone.

Yours for freedom of thought,

W. H. GILMORE.

CHEW REPLIES.

I do not wish to reply formally to Comrade Effler's comments on my article on the farmer question. The Clarion is full enough of polemic as it is. I should like, however, briefly to give my position in the matter.

A farmer is generally a worker, but seldom a proletarian. A man that does not work is necessarily a parasite; but every man that does work is not necessarily a proletarian. Many capitalists work and are highly efficient producers; but that does not stop them from getting more for their services than the value of their labor power. Moreover, there still exists a middle class, in the true sense of the term. According to my definition, a member of the middle class is one that neither sells labor power nor exploits labor. (It is true, the number of men so fortunately situated is small, and fast diminishing.) To be in this position, a man must own his own means of life. I submit that in a large majority of cases, the Canadian farmer does this.

It will be of value in this connection to note Marx on the modern theory of colonization (Capital, Vol. I., Chap. 33). In this chapter Marx shows that in the early days of the United States, would-be capitalists were disgusted at the discovery that mere ownership of machinery of production did not bestow the power to exploit labor. So long as the natural resources of the country were at the disposal of any that cared to use them, wage slavery was impossible, since freedom is always preferable to servitude. Wage slavery cannot exist where the earth is unmonopolized. The indispensable condition for its successful working is the complete divorcement of the people from the soil.

Now, the Canadian farmers have taken advantage of the fact that the expropriation of the people from the soil is not yet quite completed, to become small proprietors, lords of their little plots, masters, in some sort, of their means of life. It is this circumstance that definitely excludes them from the category of proletarians.

I hesitate to assert dogmatically that the farmer is not robbed, but that is what I believe. If he is robbed, it has not been demonstrated to my satisfaction. Stebbings thinks we may consider that the railroads and the elevators demand from the farmer more than the economic value of their services, without doing violence to our theory of value. Myself, I cannot see it that way. I think if you are prepared to say that commodities produced by the farmer exchange under different conditions from commodities produced by wage labor, you lay yourself open to the charge of dealing in vicious exceptions. However, it may be as Stebbings thinks. I should like to be shown.

These remarks apply, of course, only to the proprietor farmer. A tenant, a man occupying a mortgaged place, or one struggling with debt, is not free. The property he operates is capitalist property, and he is a slave.

A. PERCY CHEW.

The king is anointed with holy oil in three places. On the head, the breast and the hands. These anointments signify Glory, Knowledge and Strength. Manuel, Abdul Hamid or Diaz might advise putting a little on his feet signifying speed, in case of necessity.