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# WESTERN CLARION

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# THE ARMOR-PLATE PATRIOTS

## CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS

### Socialist Representative in the Reichstag Lays Bare the Motives of the "Patriots"

**PERSONAL DOCUMENTS.**
**(Copy.)**

Sheet 15.

Mr. ....., Paris.

G.*8236.

We have just wired you: "Please await in Paris our letter sent today."

The reason for this message was that we should be glad for you to get an article into one of the most widely-read French newspapers—the Figaro if possible—to the following effect:—

"The French Ministry of War has decided to accelerate considerably the provision of new pattern machine guns, and to order double the quantity at first intended."

Please do your utmost to secure the acceptance of an article on these lines.

Yours faithfully,
for the German Arms and Ammunition Factory,
(Signed) VON GONTARD.
POSEGARTEN.

#### DR. LEIBKNECHT'S EXPOSURES OF THE ARMAMENTS CONSPIRACY

**Dr. Liebknecht's Speech in the Reichstag, 18th April.**

"In these days when Conservative papers can cry, "Lord, give us a war!" and military writers pray that we may be saved from false righteousness, it is interesting to let a little light into the dodges and furtive proceedings of our armament firms. "Vorwaerts" has recently given documentary proof of the concern of these firms for the good of the Navy *"Vorwaerts"had produced evidence of a secret ring formed by the armament firms to increase their already immense profits at the expense of the German taxpayer.] and shown how they batten like a vampire on the body politic. As to their patriotism—we all know that

**Capital has no Country:**

that follows necessarily from its absolutely single-minded attention to profit. The contractor makes delivery wherever he is assured of getting his money; it is no concern of his if the arms he has exported are intended for employment against his own nation. My friend Sudekum has just brought to notice a good example of this in the works at Dillingen, which are largely financed with French money, and in which French and German capitalists co-operate with touching solidarity in bleeding the German people.

"The Minister of War should also consult the documents in the Schroeter case. He will find there a letter from the German Arms and Ammunition Factory asking for a paragraph to be inserted in the "Figaro" stating that the French War Office intends to accelerate the proposed provision of new pattern machine guns. This Company (no doubt pursuing unprecedented methods no other firm would thing of!) proposed to spread false news simply in order to create a demand for further expenditure in Germany and so to bring grist to its mill. (The letter heads this article.)

"But that is extraordinarily interesting. We have never before had such proof of the patriotism of the armament firms. Perhaps you would think the case must remain unique. But while there's life there's hope. I am able now to let you know that the Executive of the Frederick Krupp Steel Works maintained in Berlin until a few weeks ago an agent named Brandt, whose business it was to get into touch with naval and military officials, and to bribe them to give information as to confidential documents whose contents were of interest to the firm; construction details, results of experiments, and especially the prices at which other firms had tendered or been given orders. This famous firm systematically uses its great financial resources to seduce superior and inferior Prussian officials into the betrayal of military secrets. This has been going on for years. These confidential reports are, or were, carefully docketed and deposited in the confidential safe of a certain Herr von Dewitz, at Essen.

"Needless to say, I have informed the Minister for War of these facts. The Minister has taken every step that the case demands, proceeding both against the military and the civilian officials implicated; the inquiry is now concluded and has established what I have said down to the last iota. There is no longer any risk of defeating the object of the inquiry and I feel bound, therefore, to bring the matter up now in the interest of the German nation and of the peace of Europe.

"To return to the Dillingen firm. The intimate connection between this firm and "Die Post" is common knowledge. The "Rhenish-Westphalian Gazette" also bears on its brow the brand of the Capital interested in armaments. These capitalists coin money out of international discord, working into one another's hands from country to country. * * * * * *

**Reply of the War Minister, General von Heeringen**

"In view of the late hour I must be brief. The last speaker has exaggerated the whole affair in crediting the armament firms with making European history. (Herr Ledebour: "That is a poor joke. It is unheard of to treat so grave a matter in this light-hearted way." The President called Herr Ledebour to order). It is not the case that I favor the private industry. But we are dependent upon it. In critical times we must have great masses of material immediately ready. This cannot be secured in a State factory. On the other hand, we cannot give the private firms enough orders to keep them solvent in peace time. Hence they are dependent upon foreign orders. Who gets the advantage of that? Unquestionably the class which they support! (Loud laughter and disturbance among Social Democrats). The affair of the arms and ammunition factory is several years old; it has already been discussed in the reichstag, and disposed of. As regards the Krupp affair, I regret that the hon. member has brought it up. I had asked him, in the interest of the inquiry, to make no reference to it at present. (Dr. Liebknecht: "But the inquiry is closed!") No, at present all that is established is that an under official of the firm in Berlin has seduced sergeants and others to give him information which it was a breach of their official duty to communicate. ("Hear, hear!" from the Social Democrats). There has been no betrayal of military secrets affecting the safety of the Empire. The extent to which the directorate of Krupps is implicated has not at present been established. I beg you, therefore, to suspend judgment for the present as regards the firm. The German army is indebted to this firm for century-long co-operation. * * * * * *

#### DR. LIEBKNECHT'S SPEECH, 19TH APRIL

"The Minister for War says that in the present Krupp affair certain sorts of secrets have not been betrayed. Secrets have been betrayed. The Minister must be aware of that. He is also aware of the distinction between betraying military secrets to a foreign power or to a private person. The latter sort of betrayal has unquestionably occurred, at the instigation of and through bribery by employees of Krupps. Gentlemen, that is already proved. The firm of Krupps has had in its confidential safes in Essen a great quantity of miscellaneous confidential information, part relating only to competitive business, but part relating to construction—new construction contemplated by the War Department or by rival firms. A large part of these confidential reports has been confiscated. I have in my hands a number of copies of these confidential reports. At this stage I will not place them at the disposal of the House. I have handed over to the War Minister some of these papers in the form in which they reached me.

"Gentlemen, the Minister for War says secrets have not been betrayed. The whole business has been treated by Krupps as of the most secret and confidential nature. These official documents were entrusted by Messrs. Krupp to a special person whose special duty it was to have charge of them. The Minister for War says it is not proved that higher officials of Krupps were involved in the affairs. We are accustomed to the methods of sacrificing petty officials, hanging the petty thief, and letting the greater one off scot free: a knightly, chivalrous method! But was Herr von Dewitz one of Messrs. Krupp's petty officials? He was the custodian of all these things; in his safe they were confiscated by the examining magistrate in Berlin.

"It is a little strange that the War Minister felt compelled once more to thank the Krupp firm for their great patriotic services; but perhaps he could not help it. Where would be all our patriotic sing-songs—veterans' dinners, Young Teutons' associations, military assemblies, etc., without Krupp's? If Krupp collapsed, a mortal blow would be dealt to our Patent Patriotism. One has only to observe how part of the press is taking these disclosures. The Deutsche Tageszeitung speaks of " a deep insult to the Krupp firm"; the Taegliche Rundschau consigns my account of the affair to an obscure corner, and gives prominence to white-washing communications.

"The Minister for War has asked how much we owe to the firm of Krupps. I ask, how much does the firm owe to the German people? Have not Messrs. Krupp's contracts been very well paid for, with hundreds of millions of marks wrung from the poorest of the poor among our people? The Minister might well consider these questions. * * * * * *

"The War Minister not only felt it his duty to express special patriotic thanks yesterday to the firm of Krupp but even went so far as to reproach me a little for bringing up the matter; he thought it would interfere with the inquiry. If anything has shown that it was necessary to bring up the matter now, it is the way the Minister replied yesterday and his ad-

(Continued on Page Four.)

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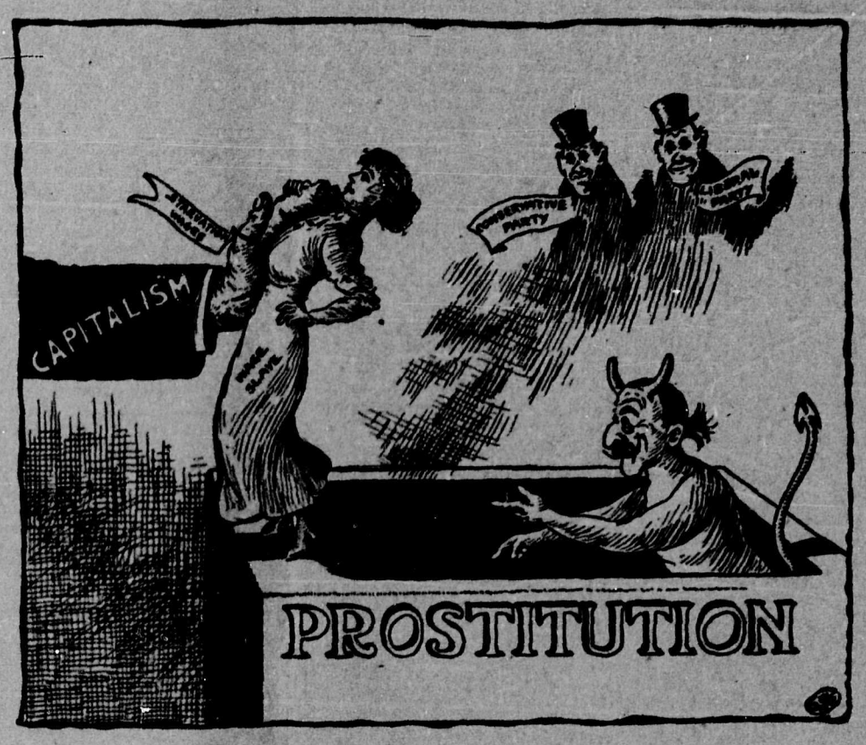


#### THE HEGIRA OF THE DISPOSSESSED

When scanning over the capitalist newspapers we often gaze upon the prominent headlines bearing the words "Hundreds of thousands of British Emigrants expected to reach Canada during the year 1913." Such headlines very often bring the reader to that veritable precipice of thought—"Has the fertility of those old settled lands abated and left to become vigorous in other countries, or are there some unforseen economic conditions at work that are rendering the worker's families and driving them afar off."

When the uplands of Eastern Asia dried up, and failed to yield sufficient to feed the inhabitants, a great rush for pastures new commenced. The present migration from old settled lands is not because of the unproductiveness of the soil, it is result of the iron heel of the Oligarchy that has been brought to bear upon the overwhelming slave population of Britain, depriving them of every vestige of means to make a living.

The ancient Britons of early days, practicing their communistic virtues, unmolested as yet by any new circumstances, laid low the virgin forest and converted their surroundings into a fertile plain. The land was held in common and the same was made to yield up sufficient to feed the members of the community. Military intruders ultimately crept in and with predatory actions deposited their larvae in the village communities, and developed into one of the most tyrannical, greedy and merciless monsters, devouring all liberty and freedom possessed by those primitive settlers. The iron hand of despotism drove the dispossessed to beggary, to be afterwards denounced by the heirarchy as vagabonds and ultimately flogged and hanged because they were deprived of their means of living and compelled to travel to seek a few crumbs of bread.

Modern conditions are a mockery to civilization; the lash of starvation hangs above the head of the dispossessed, driving them to despair. Deprived of every means of making a living, banished from home to seek pastures new, where the same monstrous conditions lie, growling, ready to pounce upon its prey, capitalism has choked the earth's valleys with the dry bones of innocent men women and children, who have been robbed of their land and deprival of the means of life.

Workers can expect nothing new in Canada; but just sufficient to enable them to live and propagate the species is the slaves portion all over the world. Is not this the same Duke of Sutherland, family of Scotland, trying the same plundering game in Canada that they practiced on innocent and ignorant clansmen of their own nation? The land barons of Briton are made up of nothing but thieves and robbers. Are not the same methods of capitalist production existing in Canada that are prevalent the world over? Certainly wages are never paid sufficient to enable the workers to buy what they produce. The workers of the British Isles have toiled and produced—not upon communal lands, but upon lands stolen from the people and converted into private property—surplus values to such an extent that they can no longer live, and must needs seek a new field.

It is only a matter of time until commodity production will reach its limit. Only a few more years and the burden of surplus values will cease to move, no more new countries to plunder, no more gates to open to new markets. Stagnation, unemployment, poverty, starvation and death will burst the shell of capitalism and then will spring forth, not a primitive communism; but a modern communism, when every person, irrespective of color or creed, will produce and enjoy to the full extent of what is produced, rendering compulsory migration impossible.

GEO. PATON.

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Freedom degenerates unless it has to struggle in its own defence.—Lord Acton.

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The free man is as courageous in timely retreat as in combat.—Spinoza.

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## THE BALKAN MUDDLE

A few months ago the capitalist papers were loud in their denunciation of the terrible Turk. No accusation was thought too strong to hurl against the land of harems and tobacco. Such a thing as an uncivilized mammon-worshipping nation could be nothing less than a menace to the peace of Europe. Turkey must be suppressed, and Christianity allowed to proceed unhampered.

All this great desire for change was brought about rather suddenly; for, strange as it may seem, the government and the people of Turkey have long been worshippers at the shrine of Mahomet. They never evinced any friendly relations to the capitalist missionaries who were sent to convert them, with the usual weapons of Christianity—bibles and brandy. In fact, they were in no way reluctant to proclaim themselves the defenders of Allah, and their attitude toward others faiths has been one of hostility for centuries past.

On the other hand the chosen warriors of the Christian cause—Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece, have not, we are sure, shown any good and sufficient reasons why they should take up the cudgels on

**Behalf of Righteousness and Peace**

Their histories, with which all students are acquainted, teem with numerous examples of murder and crime that cannot be surpassed in the annals of any other, no matter how dark or how bloody. Only a few years have passed since the reigning king and queen of Servia were butchered in their castle by the military ruffians who have since been the real and undisputed rulers of the land.

To recount the

**Atrocities of Ancient and Modern Greece**

with anything like the precision their importance deserves, would require a volume instead of a page; while the other members of the Balkan Confederacy have done their utmost to keep abreast of the example set by their stronger neighbors. But notwithstanding this strange situation, a war broke out. The different armies were assembled in the best position to accomplish what brotherly entreaty had failed to achieve. The Turks were harassed from every possible quarter and, after a comparitively brief period they were forced to surrender. Such a happy and speedy termination was hardly looked for even by the most sanguine supporters of the Christian faith. But, of course, in a contest between right and wrong, the former is sure to win, for right impect that the war would be over accomplished, one would almost explies might, and wrong, weakness. Once the subjection of Turkey was and the various contestants resume their positions of assisting humanity and all other acts which are worthy of a God-fearing, humanitarian people. But however keenly such an outcome might be looked for, it was not be. No sooner had the fighting ceased than other complications set in. The territory which was captured from the Turkish forces, and the possession of which was the main object of the war, had now to be divided, for always

**To the Victors Must the Spoils Belong.**

To assist in the portioning out of the different allotments, the services of the leading powers of Europe were required. England, France, Germany, Russia and Austria were called upon to perform a somewhat similar function to what "Squeers" performed in his distribution of treacle and molasses; to give to each as large a share as the supply would allow, and make them all believe that they were going away contented. But the division was by no means satisfactory, as each one wanted more than he got, and, almost before the clergy of America and Europe had ceased offering thanks to Providence for the suppression of infidelity, the Christian nations were themselves engaged in a conflict that

**For Barbarous Atrocity, Cruelty and Revenge**

has never surpassed, and seldom equalled. No longer was the unspeakable Turk regarded as the only menace to the welfare of Europe; so greatly, indeed, had his standing changed, in the estimation of the others, that he was now considered a worthy accomplice of the very Christians who planned his extinction, in their fight with their former allies So the war proceeds. It may be wondered that England, so powerful, so religious, and as must naturally follow, so fond of blood, doesn't step in and stop the fighting. But the reasons for non-interference are easy to find. Turkey has always proved

**A Valuable Asset to England**

in forming a barrier to Russian expansion westward, and, as the Sultan is regarded among the Mohammedan people as being the earthly representative of the "Most High," why, it is easily to be seen that any quarrel with so powerful an ally would result in disaster to British supremacy in the Mediterranean Sea and India.

So "hands off" is now to be England's policy. It always has been, excepting when more was to be gained than by laying "hands on."

But as far as the workers are concerned, the outcome of the Balkan struggle will in no way affect their position. The present war, and for that matter, no great of war the past has been undertaken on behalf of those who toil.

**It is Always the Masters' Religion, The Masters' Property, and the Masters' Right that Must be Defended**

and, strange to say, the workers have ever been submissive enough to obey their commands. But owing to the marvellous expansion of industry and commerce, the increasing productivity of labor due to the development of the machine, the division between classes is now more plainly perceived than ever, and

**The Proletariat of All Countries**

are beginning to awaken to a knowledge of their class position, and to see the utter futility of engaging in any quarrel that can only affect the different factions of the master class. After centuries of submission, they are beginning to see that the only real struggle that must inevitably come, is that

**Between the Slaves and Their Masters**

over the ownership and control of the means of production. A struggle that can end only by the victory of the workers and the complete abolition of class rule.

J. A. McDONALD.

## "YOU STOLE IT ALL"

My hair is gray, and furrowed is my brow,
My limbs are maimed, my strength is gone;
Alas, the masters look upon me now
As if I were to them unknown.
I built the house, the mansion where you dwell,
I tilled the soil that yields you daily bread;
I wove the silks that wrap your idle limbs,
And now, when youth and all my strength are fled,
I, starving, make beneath the sky my bed.
You stole it all—my youth, my hopeful life,
You drank my blood through hard and constant toil;
You starved my child and drove to shame my wife,
To add a trifle to your lawful spoil.

—RADMANN A. WIDING.

## OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED AND MET

The writer has recently been made the recipient of an interesting communication from an acquaintance of his in the Old Country, a regular reader of "The Western Clarion," and a studious youth to boot, wherein a slight criticism is launched at this poor ink-slinger's article on "Objections to Socialism" in Clarion No. 712, dated March 15, 1913.

The above mentioned critical observation is couched in the following terms, and considering that there may be many others in the same position as my friend, I have taken it upon myself to give some kind of an explanation.

> "I have read your article dealing with Objectors, and, in the main, think you dealt with it well. Your remarks about the church are very sweeping, and no grounds are stated for them. I am not trying to defend the church, as my opinion of it has not changed, but when making statements of this kind it is as well to state, I think, the reason for them, as mere denunciation, to a person with a deeply rooted belief is like water on a duck's back. They class you as a blasphemer, and not worthy to be taken notice of.
>
> "Then again you remark about the future Society's provision for literature, art, and science, and suggest that it will look after it as well as the present society, but state that you cannot prophesy. There is a vein of uncertainty about that which might not favorably impress a reader searching for knowledge, and would perhaps cause him to wonder whether that society would not be worse than the present one. It could not be much worse, I admit.
>
> "I suppose you could support the remark by a reference to history and previous changes in the basis of Society, but everyone has not studied things from this viewpoint."

Now let us be perfectly clear about this matter. I had dealt with several stock objections to Socialism, in a rather crude fashion, I will allow, and after having spent quite a time upon those I considered as being most important, just used the little space at my disposal to refer to the very common objection, "Socialism will destroy religion."

Taking religion to be the institution we find bearing that name today, remembering the opposition all through the ages that the church has offered to science and progress, not omitting the fact of her burning of heretics, "witches," etc., etc., and knowing that at the present moment she stands for the hypnotising of the human mentality in the interests of the ruling class, crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace," I think my statement "that the sooner such an obnoxious institution was swept into oblivion the better for all concerned"—whether blasphemy or no from a capitalistic standpoint, was certainly in order from the viewpoint of the great, useful portion of society, the working class.

I know I might have made a more searching analysis of the question, showing the economic basis for religion, pointing out that in every succeeding economic epoch, religion, along with other institutions, changed in accordance with changes in the manner of wealth production and distribution. That, as Roman Catholicism was the ideal religion for Feudal Society, Dogmatic Protestantism, or the religion of the Calvinistic Bible puncher, was made possible only under a system of production, whose economic golden text, "It is not of him that willeth, or of him that runneth, but of the wisdom of superior economic powers," was in keeping with the religion which inevitably sprang from such an economic base. This Protestant religion was ideal for the ruling class, whose henchmen could proclaim from the housetops to the oppressed wealth producers: "Do not be discontented. God has placed you in your present position for his glory

(Continued on page four.)

**STAY AWAY FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINES. ALL MINES ARE NOW INVOLVED.**

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SATURDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1913


## "DOLLAR PATRIOTISM."

We are shortly to be favored with the sight of a perambulating advertisement of the armor-plate trust in the shape of the battleship "New Zealand," whose arranged trip to these shores has been assidously boosted in the capitalist press for these many weeks. The undisguised purpose of the visit is to impress upon the Canadian electorate the necessity of a "Canadian Navy" for the protection of "our" shores and property from the covetous, arrogant German. All other methods having failed, the populace having refused to get enthusiastic in response to the flag-waving stunts of the professional politcians, others are to be tried.

Those capitalist concerns which deal in the munitions of wholesale murder—guns, powder, armor-plate, uniforms, etc.—form, if not the largest, numerically, at least the most influential, because of their immense wealth, groups in the parliaments of the great nations, and also in those of the South American republics. Their business is to sell their commodities, and if there is no demand for them, then it is their business to create that demand, which they proceed to do in exactly the same way as do the manufacturers of chewing-gum. To create a market for the latter commodity, the prospective buyers had to be impressed with the absolute necessity of the article if they wished to retain their digestion or recover it if lost. Having created an artifical demand by advertising, it can only be preserved by the same means and every hoarding is covered with injunctions to "buy it by the box."

To create a demand for their commodities, the use-values of which are demonstrated in dis-embowelling, maiming and torturing mankind in the mass, it is necessary that a spirit of hate should imbue the peoples of the different nations in regard to each other. By means of their great wealth the armament manufacturers are enabled to control the policy of the great metropolitan dailies and the influential magazines, in addition to their tools in the different parliaments. Trivial incidents, such as that which took place in France recently, when some German visitors, whether by accident or design, got foul of and had a scrap with some excitable French youths, are seized upon and magnified by their agents in and out of parliament into international significance. National hatred is fanned to the fever heat (as far as it is in their power to do so) and the moral is solemnly pointed out of the necessity of arming to the teeth to resist aggression from the hated enemy. This propaganda is carried on in both nations, often financed by one and the same concern, as instanced by the letter on the front page of this issue), until sufficient orders have been secured to satisfy the greed for profits temporarily, and it is allowed to subside until the need for new orders is in sight, when it is again resumed. That is "good" business.

It is more than doubtful if the workers of the Pacific Coast will "fall" to this time-honored game. Conditions here are desperate and getting worse. Unemployment is rife, crime against property is on the increase, the army of street-walkers is being recruited daily, and hundreds in the city of Vancouver are speculating on their chances of getting one, two or three meals on the morrow. It is hard to create the spirit of exuberant patriotism out of conditions like those now prevailing in western Canada, and in addition, more Socialist literature has been sold this summer on the coast than in any winter previous. The gospel of the international class-struggle is gaining adherents at an increasing rate, and more and more are beginning to see that their only enemy is the capitalist class, irrespective of the flag that flies over them. The function of the armed forces of the state is better understood than ever, and it is realized that they bode no good to the worker.

In spite of the mercenary patriotism of a prostituted press, the enthusiasm over the visit of H. M. S. New Zealand, will not emanate from the workers of the Pacific Coast.

## FROM A "CANDID FRIEND."

**Being Some Comments on the Letter From Tottenham in Clarion No. 721.**

"Calvinistic and childish ineptitude" is correct. We on this side of the Atlantic are continually amused by the "trenchant" criticism of those saviors of the working class who masquerade in England under the title of the S. P. G. B. Of course we all realize the profound respect and admiration due to the efforts of these our comrades, "heaven" born to set us free." When they speak, the Gods in high Olympus give ear.

Mighty men of monstrous mentality, intellects of immeasurable immensity, magnificent mentors of a maudlin, menial and muddle—minded S. P. of C. we salute you. Realizing to its fullest extent the fact that the mantle of censorship has fallen to you and you alone, we should nevertheless suggest in all humility that you depart from feeble-minded and freakish criticism of the actions of revolutionary parties, the nature of whose propaganda problems you of all people are the least fitted to understand. What can you know of the immense task before this Party? You, who by taking a soap-box and hiking off to Peckham Rye or Hyde Park (you know the spot, by the policeman's box over against the band-stand) can in ten minutes collect a crowd of wage-stiffs sufficient to soothe the vanity of the greatest gabfiend amongst you, A crowd such as we in this country must labor weeks to collect. Insular as you are, crabbed with the economic fatalism with which Sombart charged some sections of the revolutionary movement, why not set your own house in order, before venturing to investigate the alleged confusion existing in your neighbors? Do you think it revolutionary propaganda to stand on a soap-box in the Park and venomously denounce all other Socialist organizations than yours? Again, to hang around the head-quarters and watch the capitalist system crumble by the efforts of your splendid and unique line of hot-air, may amuse you, but is a saddening spectacle to those who labor and struggle for the emancipation of Labor.

Even though Marx has left you private notes and books that others cannot understand (and never will if you have anything to do with it), still we on this side have access to a few of the old fighter's works, and furthermore possess what you seem to lack, knowledge that can only come by wider experience than one is likely to get hanging round Tottenham Court Road or the Borough.

May we suggest that you honor your selves too much in imagining that we are mad at your Canadian circulation. On the contrary we are glad to see that the Socialist Standard, in the intervals when its editors are able to forget their monumental egotism, can peddle something like the real dope. a trifle narrow perhaps, but that will wear off with time and experience. The task of any revolutionary party from our point of view is to keep pegging away with its propaganda. You are particularly favored in that the crowds you appeal to are not all interested in the purchase or sale of real-estate, not all looking to become capitalists in the near future. Your harvest has been ripened by many years of ruthless capitalist exploitation. Go out and reap, and let the spleen you have such a splendid store of expend itself in explaining to the wage-worker his position in modern society.

You are dissipating valuable energy by carping at those who, working in the same field as yourself, though under different conditions, have the audacity to adopt different methods than your own.

ALF BUDDEN.

## THE STATUS OF THE WORKER.

The evolution of industry is a history which every worker should study and clearly understand. Many problems which are at the present time beyond the conception of the worker are made plain by such a study. It is impossible to deal at any great length with such a subject in a single article, but these are just a few items, or an abbreviation of a great study intended merely as food for thought.

As we turn over the pages of history, and note the various changes that have taken place in industry, we are liable to become astounded at the unlimited growth of man's power over nature, for knowledge of the physical objects shows no signs of approaching its boundaries. It is advancing much more rapidly and in many directions. The effort of ingenuity has no end and it would be folly for us to speculate on such a point as the last step in industrial evolution; because, as we study the causes underlying the great historical changes that have taken place during the evolution of society through its various stages, we are compelled to observe the force brought to bear by necessity. Therefore, as society increases its demands, and spreads its markets over the world, industrial discovery stands out like a

**Work of Art, Impressive With Power**

for it is the growing pressure of material greed that has called forth such great ingenuity and made the market for our skill.

Whenever necessity presents itself, the genius of society can be relied upon with certainty. Under the present system of society the spirit of invention does not work out its effects, simply because some new appliance would benefit human society, but out of personal conflicts taking place in the accumulation of profits. With the present system known as capitalism, it is

**Necessary to Produce Profit**

and when production ceases to be profitable then production ceases. Hence it is the rapacious greed, along with material need, that becomes the compelling force.

The necessity of profits so that the minority may live in luxury; that is the conscious side of our economic evolution.

Invention, therefore, is necessary to create greater surpluses with estimated chances of more profit.

We must now examine

**The Status of the Worker**

and his relation to human society, through all the process of development.

In order for us to arrive at a sound conclusion, we must have a clear understanding of the forces that are underlying this great conflict which is taking place in human society, known as "The Labor Unrest." It is essential for us to know the character of the whole movement; it is useless and nonsense for any individual to imagine that by merely looking at the facts superficially he is going to arrive at any valid knowledge of them. We must trace the movement up, from its origin and through all the various stages of development, if we must know the real facts as they face us today.

Let us get as clear a picture as is possible into our minds, of the economic position of the wage-earner, say from one hundred and fifty years ago—about the time that this new industrial hell, based upon the machine method of production, may be regarded as having firmly established itself. We must also take into consideration the nature of the industrial organization which the majority of the people are compelled to live under.

For the present we will not take into account the excessive cruelties of the time, such as child labor, unfenced machinery, and other dangers too numerous to mention, and all aspects of the matter which may be regarded as the intemperance of this cannibalistic system in its headlong race for profits.

**What We Must Get At**

are its fundamental characteristics, and penetrate as deeply as we can to the very foundations.

The primary fact to be noted is the nature of the new enormous tools used in the method of production. They are tools which can not be handled individually; they require aggregations of men and women for their operation;

**Massed Labor is Needed,**

instead of separate independent workers. This is the primary fact to be noted, and from it follows this consequential fact as to the ownership of these modern tools. The separate, independent worker could at one period own his own tools. Under the present industrial method of production, he can not. Therefore individuality has been destroyed by the economic method of production in vogue in present day society.

The second thing to be noted is, the

**Increased Power of Wealth—Production,**

made possible by the application of the new tools used. All grades of workers were raised to a new power; because in the same time and with less expenditure of energy we are producing wealth many times over greater in quantity than it was at all possible for us to do before the advent of the great industrial machine.

Yet we can see they who create all this wealth

**Living from Hand to Mouth,**

even at the lowest margain of subsistance, under the most brutal and squeated conditions, and herded in quaters which are rapidly spreading like diseased blotches over the face of the civilized world. These facts are not stated in order to gain sentiment, or even to show the excesses of capitalism, but only to emphasize the fact that while the wealth poducing power was enormously increased, it did not get into the lives of the producers. To them remained a bare existence in a squalid hut, without a ray of light to mitigate their burden of life.

We must now allow our attention to pass from the facts of wealth-production to that of

**Wealth-Distribution,**

if we are to clearly see what the economic relationship of the wage-earner to society was at that stage in the development of industrial evolution.

The growing factor to be noted is;

**The Separation of the Laborer**

from the ownership of the tools which he must have access to in order to live; not being the owner of the tools and materials that he used, it is plain that the worker is not the owner of his product. The class that own the machinery of production also control that distribution.

There are three factors required in the making of a complete product. First, the new tools, and the growth of knowledge and invention. Second, the factor of organization, getting together the tools, material and labor in the enterprise of production. Third, the labor of the slave engaged in the process.

Now let us analyze the condition of affairs; we have three contributing parties; the foremost, the general community, from whose common stock of knowledge the spirit of invention developed, and made possible the great increased power of production. They have no interest in the product and no concern whatever with the business. The worker merges his labor power into the complete product, and receives only a bare existence, without any relation to the value of the product.

The worker under this process of production ceases to be a human factor, and becomes a commodity in the market. He is merely so much purchaseable labor power, and placed just in the same category as tools and materials or any other commodity; he is not considered as a sharer in industry but only as an expenditure of production, to be met by the owner and his price in the market is settled in the ordinary way by the law of supply and demand.

The economic relationship of the worker, therefore, is not a human relationship, but only a saleable commodity of a very perishable nature on on over-supplied market. He is not even considered as a citizen, but, like the horse that draws his master's wagon, he receives a bare existence. if he is fortunate enough to catch the eye of a purchaser of labor power. This is the key to our economic problem.

**Labor Power a Commodity.**

Commodities on the average sell at their value. What is the value of labor power? Its cost of substitution; what it costs to reproduce it. Hence there can be no social order, with a basic principle such as human life treated as a commodity in the market, and the unrest of the laborer with its centuries of revolt; is only a record against these inhuman laws.

But such is the crazy structure of this present system of society, and to prevent it from falling into immediate ruin all sorts of props and tie-rods have been used, such as modern charity, with its three curses—on those who give, those who receive, and the community that advocates it.

**Social Reforms are Promulgated**

by the master-class (also by some of the ignorant masses) in order to perpetuate this system of robbery. Apologists and advocates of such contemptible husks as shorter hours of labor, insurance laws, compensation acts, etc., are more to be pitied than censured, for when we have signed the last wage-minimum bill, and all other reform bills, we will then have to cry out with the energy of Karl Marx for the abolition of Capital—because Capital is wealth used for the reproduction of profit

V. FROUDSHAM.

A Roman patrician once said that it was fortunate for his class that the slaves did not have sense enough to count them and see how few they were—Ex.

## HERE AND NOW.

**A New Deal**

| | Y | H | Q |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gribble, W., Sask. | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Jenkins, J., City | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Maxwell, H. S. Edmonton | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Dalgleish, H., Victoria | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Mumby, D. A., Vanguard | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Green, W., Toronto | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Lightstone, M., Toronto | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, J. F., Carmi | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McCallum, A. G., Ottawa | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| McCutcheon, R. C., Winnipeg | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Larson, S., Lethbridge | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Breeze, W., Winnipeg | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| O'Brien, C. M. | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| McAuley, N., City | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| McNeill, A. A., Erskine | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomson, D., St. Catherines | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| McMillan, D., Moose Jaw | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Scharff, C. E., Millett | 0 | 0 | 5 |

**Singles**

Yearlies—W. L. Phillips, John J. Meldrum, J. Rolls, H. Conway, B. W. Sparks, Kenny McInnis, A. D. McDonald, T. Mellalieu, W. Lewis, John W. Walker, Jas. Millar, Will Barnes.

Six Months—G. Borland.

Three Months—Young Soc. Fed., Montreal; F. Wayne, M. J. Knudsen, E. Adam, Ernest McCormick, H. Adie, J. Churgin.

Ninety-one subs in two weeks. A lot of room for improvement there, and evidence that many are not doing a damned thing to help.

How will a dollar book (or equivalent in lower-priced books) from Kerr's list, for every ten yearly subs. (or twenty six-months, or forty three-months) persuade you Weary Willies to get a perceptible move on?

We'll let it go at that. The mark of 50 yearly subs is too high, considering the difficult conditions prevailing, and the new arrangement takes its place.

Those comrades who have sent in subs equivalent to $10 since the appearance of issue No. 721 will be notified by mail as soon as possible. Orders for books should be sent to this office.

Write to Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 118 West Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., for a list of their publications, and order from that.

Any quantity of sub-blanks mailed on application. J.H.B.

## RED DEER.

Editor Clarion—The movement here is gradually growing, but it is hard to see it offhand. We find it very hard to get speakers along as often as we would wish, but they do come occasionally, and then we get busy. Owing to the "stringency" the local has been hard put to it to make ends meet of late, but not very much more so than usual.

The ladies of the local organized a picnic, which took place last Sunday, in a sylvan glade about 4 miles up the river. Two of the comrades toted the crowd there in their rigs and on arrival at the place we set to work on the viands, which the women folks know so well how to make good and appetizing. Then the youngsters started a game of football, while the elders amused themselves with the beautiful scenery or in the way that suited their various makeups.

We had a very pleasant time until supper time, when we all set to eating again. After which we decided on a return home as the weather was looking threatening.

We have decided on having another in the near future, when we hope to have the pleasure of having either "Charlie" or "Alf" with us. We are going to try and get them anyhow.

Our old friend Hardenburg has gone to Camrose whence you will doubtless hear from him in the near future. We are sorry to lose him from here, but there is no doubt that the infection of revolt will spread into that burg from now on.

We are pleased to have our old paper with us again but its like drawing hen's teeth trying to get the slaves to take a dollar's worth of it.

Yours in the fray,

H. C. BESANT.


**LITERATURE**

The Dominion Executive have the following literature for sale. (Published by the party.):

| | To Locals per 100 | To Individuals a copy |
|---|---|---|
| Manifesto S. P. of C. | $6.00 | 10c |
| What is Socialism?* | 6.00 | 10c |
| Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest (J. Connell) | $2.75 | 5c |
| The Way to Power (J. B. Osborne) | 2.75 | 5c |
| Socialism and Unionism* 25c per dozen. | 1.00 | 5c |
| Struggle for Existence* 25c per dozen. | 1.00 | 5c |
| State and Government* 25c per dozen. | 1.00 | 5c |
| Value, Price and Profit* 30c per dozen | 2.60 | 5c |

*Express charges added.

**PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES**

| | To Locals | To Executive Committees |
|---|---|---|
| Dues Stamps | $0.10 | $0.05 |
| Platforms, English | .25 | .20 |
| Platforms, Foreign | .50 | .40 |
| Dues Cards | 1.00 | .80 |
| Constitutions (Above prices per 100) | 1½c each | 1.00 |
| Receipt Books | .10 each | $1.00 doz |
| Warrant Books | .25 each | 1.50doz |
| Buttons (party) | 2.50 doz. | 3.00doz |
| do. to individuals | .50 each | |

**VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C.** has the following cloth-bound books on sale. Make all money orders payable to J. Sidaway, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

| | Each |
|---|---|
| The Iron Heel (London) | 1.25 |
| History of the Commune of 1871 (Lissagary) | 1.00 |
| Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Engels) | 1.00 |
| Industrial History of England (Gibbon) | 1.50 |
| Capital, vols. 1, 2 and 3 | $2.00 |
| The Eastern Question (Marx) | 2.00 |
| Critique of Pol. Economy (Marx) | 1.00 |
| Ancient Lowly, vol. 1 and 2 (Ward) | 2.00 |
| Ancient Society (Morgan) | 1.50 |
| Materialistic Conception of History (Labriole) | 1.00 |
| Philosophical Essays (Dietzgen) | 1.00 |
| Industrial History of England (Gibbons) | 1.50 |
| Students' Marx (Aveling) | 1.00 |

**50-cent Books**

Science and Revolution (Untermann.)
The World's Revolutions (Untermann.)
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome (Bax & Morris.)
Socialism for Students (Cohen.)
Evolution of Property (Lafargue.)
Right To Be Lazy, Etc. (Lafargue.)
Class Struggle (Kautsky.)
Militant Proletariat (Austin Lewis.)
Value, Price and Profit (Marx.)
Revolution and Counter-Revolution (Marx.)
Memoirs of Karl Marx (Liebknecht.)
Origin of the Family (Engels.)
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific (Engels.)
Germs of Mind in Plants.
(Prices include express charges)


# Socialist Party Directory

**DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE** Socialist Party of Canada, meets first and third Sundays, 2 p.m., at 516 Main St. J. H. Burrough, Secretary.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL** Executive Committee, Socialist Party of Canada meets same as above.

**ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE** Socialist Party of Canada, meets every alternate Tuesday, at 429 Eighth Ave. East. Burt E. Anderson, Secretary, Box 647, Calgary.

**SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. P. OF C.,** invites all comrades residing in this province to communicate with them on organization matters. Address, D. McMillan, 32 Main St., So. Hill, Moose Jaw, Sask.

**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, R. C. McCutcheon, Room 4, 530 Main St., Winnipeg.

**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., HOLD** educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall every Sunday at 7:00 Business meeting third Sunday in each month, 7.30 p.m. Economic class every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. W. L. Phillips, Secretary, Box 504.

**LOCAL ROSSLAND, No. 23, S. P. of C.,** meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7.30 p.m. E. Campbell, Organizer. Will Jones, Secretary, Box 125. Finnish branch meets in Finlanders' Hall Sundays at 7.30 p.m. A. Sebbie, Secretary, Box 54, Rossland, B. C.

**LOCAL NICHEL, B. C., No. 16, S. P. of C.,** holds propaganda meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 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. T. W. Brown, 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 VICTORIA, No. 3, S. P. of C.,** headquarters and reading room 573 Yates St. Business meeting every Tuesday, 8 p.m. Propaganda meeting Sunday, 8 p.m., Empress Theatre.

**LOCAL SOUTH PORT GEORGE, B. C.,** No. 61, meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock in Public Library room. John McInnis, Secretary; Andrew Allen, Organizer.

**LOCAL CUMBERLAND No. 70, S. P. of C.** Business meeting every Sunday, afternoon at 2:00 p.m. in Socialist Hall opposite Post Office. Economic classes held Tuesday and Friday, 7 p.m. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 3 p.m. Headquarters: Socialist Hall, opposite post office. Financial Secy., Thomas Carney; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Naylor.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 1, S. P. of C.** Business meeting every Tuesday evening at Headquarters, 213 Hastings St. East. H. Rahim, Secretary.

**VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL No. 68,** S. P. of C.—Business meeting every second Sunday of the month and propaganda meeting every fourth Sunday. Open to everybody at Room 221, Labor Temple at 2 p.m. Secretary, John Schagat, Box 1616.

**LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 45,** Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays in the month at 2215 Pender St. East, Ovia Lind, Secretary.

**LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C., No. 49, S. P. C.** Meets first and third Sundays of each month in Socialist Hall. J. N. Hintsa, Secretary, Gibsons Heights, B.C.

**LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., No. 4, S. P. of C.**—Business meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the headquarters, 134 Ninth Ave. West. H. Adie, Secretary, Box 647.

**LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., No. 1, S. P. of C.** Headquarters, 622 First St. Business meetings every Sunday at 4 p.m. sharp. Our reading room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Secretary, J. A. S. Smith; Organizer, Wm. McQuoid; Literature Agent, T. D. Pratt.

**LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 9,** Miners' Hall and Opera House. Propaganda meetings at 8 p.m. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Business meetings on Thursday evenings following propaganda meetings at 8. Organizer, T. Steele, Coleman, Alta.; Secretary, Jas. Glendenning, Box 63, Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall. Secretary, Wm. Graham, Box 58, Coleman, Alta.

**LOCAL REGINA No. 6, SASK., MEETS** every Sunday, Trades Hall, 8.00 p.m. Business meeting, second Friday, 8 p.m., Trades Hall. W. B. Bird, Gen. Del., Secretary.

**LOCAL LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., NO. 13,** S. P. of C. Meets every Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Secretary, Sam Larson, 1411 3rd Ave. N. Wm. Devoy, Organizer.

**LOCAL MOOSE JAW, NO. 1, S. P. of C.** Business meeting and economic class every Wednesday evening at Com. D. McMillan's, 32 Main St., So. Hill. Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 8 p. m., at the Moose Theatre. Secretary, Wm. Harrison, 106 Maple St. Organizer, A. Stewart.

**LOCAL NO. 1, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,** S. P. of C. Headquarters, Labor Temple. Business meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursday in the month at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m., Market Square. W. Breese, Secretary, 122 Edmonton St.

**LOCAL OTTAWA NO. 8, S. P. of C.**—Business meetings the first Sunday in month in the Labor Hall, 219 Bank Street, at 8 p.m. Secretary, A. Benensohn, 281 Laurier Ave. Organizer, A. G. McCallum. Recording secretary, Wm. McCallum.

**LOCAL MONTREAL NO. 1, S. P. OF C.,** meets Sundays at Socialist Hall, corner St. Urbain and Prince Arthur Sts., at 3 p.m. Business meeting, Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Secretary, Ph. Farguhnar, P. O. Box 148, Station B., Montreal.

**LOCAL GLACE BAY, No. 1, OF MARITIME**—Headquarters in Rukasin Blk., Commercial St. Open every evening. Business and Propaganda meeting at headquarters every Thursday at 8 p.m. Harold O. Ross, Secretary, Box 505.

**LOCAL CANMORE, ALTA., No. 38, S. P. of C.** Headquarters at Miners' Hall. Business meetings every first and second Sunday in the month. N. D. Thachuk, Secretary, Box 167, Canmore, Alta.

**LOCAL SANDON, B. C., NO. 26, 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 NELSON, S. P. of C., MEETS** every Friday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Nelson, B. C. I. A. Austin, Secretary.

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# PLATFORM

## Socialist Party of Canada

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

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

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

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

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

The irrepressible conflict of interest 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 organise 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.

**Pamphlets**

**NOW READY**

To Locals, $2.75 per 100
35c per dozen
REVISED PRICE [Includes Expressage]

SOCIALISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
(By J. Connell, author of "The Red Flag").

THE WAY TO POWER.
(By J. B. Osborne)

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This page is devoted to reports of Executive Committees, Locals, and General Party Matters. Address all communications to J. H. Burrough, Secretary, 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

### B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

July 7, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St. at 8 p. m. Present, Rahim, Schagat, Karme, Pritchard, and secretary. Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence on routine matters filed.

**Financial Report.**

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Fernie, dues stamps | $10.00 |

Expenses, Nil.

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

July 18, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St. at 8 p. m. Present, Rahim, Reid, Karme, Schagat, and secretary. Reid in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Routine correspondence read and filed. Secretary instructetd re communication from State Secretary of the S. P. of A., Wash.

Bills: Dom. Exp. Co., $2.00; E. T. Kingsley, printing and stationery, $17.50. Former ordered paid. Latter accepted.

**Financial Report.**

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Local So. Ft. George, dues stamps | $ 5.00 |
| Local New Westminster No.15, do. | 2.50 |
| H. Norman, m.-at-l., dues | .50 |
| Organization Fund | 7.00 |
| Literature Sales | 11.14 |
| | $26.14 |

Expenses: As per Warrants $2.00

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

### DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

July 7, 1913.

Convened as above. Karme in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence on routine matters filed.

**Financial Report.**

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Clarion Subs | $32.70 |
| " Bundles | 13.50 |
| " Directory | 2.00 |
| " Ads | 5.00 |
| " Maintenance | 10.00 |
| Literature Sales | 11.95 |
| | $76.15 |

**Expenses.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundries | $ 4.00 |

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

### SPECIAL MEETING, JULY 10, 1913

Convened at 519 Main St. Present: Connor, Rahim, Pritchard and secretary. Connor in the chair.

Application for charter from 32 comrades at Kenora, Ont., granted. Local to be known as Local Kenora, Ont., No. 21.

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

July 15, 1913.

Convened as above. Reid in the chair. Minutes of previous regular and special meetings adopted as read. Correspondence of routine nature filed. Secretary instructed re communication from Leon Durocher, Minneapolis.

Bills: Sundries, $5.50; Freight on 100 copies The Iron Heel, $4.35; Dom. Exp. Co., $13.97; E. . Kingsley, on acct., $15.50; Sec., wages to July 21, $10.00; J. B. Osborne, MSS. of The Way to Power, $21.66; half cost of expressing 500 copies of same to Com Osborne, $2.70; printing and mailing Clarion No. 724, $96.70; P. O. Dept., $2.82. Warrants ordered drawn.

E. T. Kingsley, office stationery, $17.50; do., pamphlets, $153.00; Macmillan Co., $70.00. Bills accepted.

**Financial Report.**

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Kenora, Ont., No. 21, charter and supplies | $ 5.00 |
| Ditto, dues stamps | 3.20 |
| Clarion Subs | 36.30 |
| " Bundles | 21.60 |
| " Ads. | 11.25 |
| " Directory | 6.00 |
| " Maintenance | 14.10 |
| Literature sales | 25.75 |
| | $123.20 |

**Expenses.**

| | |
|---|---|
| As per warrants | $171.44 |

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH, Sec.

### B. C. ORGANIZING FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Bal. on hand July 7 | $21.50 |
| Local Crawford B. No. 72 | 5.00 |
| J. McInnis | 2.00 |
| K. Kirwin, Toronto | .50 |
| E. Yates " | .25 |
| W. Green " | .25 |
| H. Edwards " | .25 |
| W. Pillis " | .75 |
| O. East " | .25 |
| A. Taylor " | .25 |
| A. Stewart " | .25 |
| G. Lynn " | .50 |
| G. Redpath " | .25 |
| P. Young " | .25 |
| J. Simpson " | 1.00 |
| Bert Hantle " | .25 |
| Bal. on hand July 21 | $33.50 |

### CLARION PUBLISHING ACCOUNT No. 725.

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Subs | $50.30 |
| Bundles | 25.30 |
| Ads | 11.25 |
| Directory | 6.00 |
| | $92.85 |
| Grant from Maintenance Fund | 16.35 |
| | $109.20 |

**Expenses.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Editing | 10.00 |
| Cut | 1.70 |
| Printing and Mailing | 97.50 |
| | 109.20 |

### CLARION FUND.

**Maintenance.**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bal. on hand July 7 | $28.75 |
| Mrs. Petzold | $0.50 |
| Local Crawf. B. No. 72 | 5.00 |
| B. W. Sparks | 1.00 |
| B. L. J. | 2.00 |
| | $ 8.50 |

**ALBERTA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. A. Cronk (surplus on literature order) | .13 |

**SASKATCHEWAN.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Moose Jaw No. 1 | .50 |

**ONTARIO.**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. G. McCallum | .25 |
| W. J. McCallum | 1.00 |
| | 1.25 |

**FOREIGN.**

| | |
|---|---|
| McMahon Smith, New York | 3.85 |
| | $2.98 |
| Grant to Pub. Account | 16.35 |
| Bal. on hand July 21 | $26.63 |

I wish men to be free, as much from mobs as kings,—from you as me.—Byron.

### SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON.

Everett, Wash., July 5, 1913.

Secretary, P.E.C.,

Vancouver, B. C.

Comrade:

We have your inquiry relative to Joseph Gilbert. He is an expelled member of the Socialist party of this state, expelled for being a party to placing in the field an opposition ticket in King County (Seattle) to the Socialist ticket of our regular organization. We have no evidence that the deserting and expelled faction he belongs to is financed by the Bull Moose adherants. We DO know that Gilbert has had a career in this county which is not to his credit. His troubles have been many. He drifts into the work in some state or city, starts some scheme, feeds for a while, and then says goodbye. We think that is what he is doing now. He has been editing a paper for the "outs." The returns probably do not total enough to buy him. So he is to enter greener fields.

Gilbert claims that the regular organization in this state is an I.W.W. organization. THIS IS NOT TRUE. The state party is officered by POLITICAL Socialists. He makes this claim to cover up his own compromise and fusion tendencies and these same tendencies on the part of his supporters here. All those the regular party expelled in this state after the last election for voting or advising others to vote for the Bull Moose candidates, are with him, joined the deserters, and are now making war on the regular party. We are sending you a marked copy of a paper which will explain the situation to you better than we can in a letter.

Fraternally,

FRANS BOSTROM,
State Secretary.

Note.—This individual is touring the B. C. coast under the auspices of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Canada.—J. H. Burrough, Sec., S. P. of C.

### FORWARD

There never has been a time in the recollection on any Vancouver Socialist when so much propaganda work was done in the city as is being done at present.

At least two open air mettings are being held every night in the week with an extra open air meeting and a theatre meeting on Sundays. From $10 to $40 worth of literature is being disposed of every week and Clarions are finding their way into the hands of at least eighty uneducated slaves every night.

On top of all this is the usual individual propaganda work that is always done by Socialists, and the distribution of 3000 leaflets every month by the members of the Vancouver Ward Socialists.

There is no reason why all this propaganda work should be confined to Vancouver alone. Every little hamlet or town in B. C. should have a supply of leaflets every month and so hasten the days when the working class will stand forth free. We want every comrade in every burg to get busy and round up a dozen or more men who will pay ten cents per member for the purchase of leaflets. The New Review is a little sheet that can be depended on to hand out the right dope and for every twenty cents sent in to the address below one hundred Reviews will be forwarded to the send er post paid. Get in line now as the present condition of affairs makes it easier for the slaves to take heed our dope. Any Vancouver Socialist can have a bundle of Reviews free by writing or calling on

Yours in revolt,

Wm. WATTS,

Labor Temple, Vancouver, B.C.

### SASK. PROV. EXECUTIVE

**Half Yearly Report**

July 4, 1913.

| | |
|---|---|
| Money on hand Jan. 1 | $25.45 |
| Money received from June 1 to June 30 | 56.20 |
| Total receipts | $81.65 |
| Money paid out from Jan. 1 to June 30 | $58.40 |
| Balance on hand June 30 | $23.25 |
| Debit account, Jan. 1 | 54.45 |
| Debit account June 30 | nil |
| Credit account Jan. 1 | 28.75 |
| Credit account June 30 | 5.00 |
| Due stamps on hand Jan. 1 | 115 |
| Due stamps on hand June 30 | 274 |

D. McMILLAN, Sec.

Audited and found correct by,

WALTER SULEY,
J. W. LARSEN,
A. B. DRYGAS.

June 31, 1913.

### SECRETARIAL.

The cost of producing the last issue of this paper was fully met by the receipts (subs., bundle orders, and ads.) received from the date of the previous issue. That is as it should be. If that is kept up throughout the hard times we are getting now, it will be an easy matter to resume the weekly publication when things ease up again. In the meantime, let every member and subscriber remember that the paper depends almost entirely on paid subscriptions for its existence, and that a revenue of at least $100 per issue is needed to make its self-supporting. If 50 per cent of the readers made it a point to endeavor to get one sub for each issue the trick will be easy.

Local Vancouver No. 1, has decided to require each applicant for membership to subscribe for six months to the official organ of the party on making the application, such to be paid in addition to the first month's dues. Go thou and do likewise!

The movement in Vancouver is displaying more life this summer than it has shown in any previous summer, and more than in many previous winters. In addition to the regular meeting in the Empress Theatre every Sunday night, meetings are held on the streets every night, and on the Powell street grounds every Sunday afternoon, which are all well attended. Comrades Lestor and Cassidy, assisted by various members of the local, are the speakers. The crowds are uniformly large and attentive, and the questions asked often bear witness that the seed is taking root.

Including the mailing list, the circulation of this paper in the city is in the neighborhood of 1100 per issue. By far the larger proportion of this is sold upon the streets. The sales of literature show gratifying results. In the week ending July 19, Com. Lestor sold over $48.00 worth, in addition to getting rid of over 500 Clarions. Com. Cassidy, who has not put in so much time at it, has sold over 300 Clarions and $15 in literature.

The Comrades in Winnipeg are still sending in orders for literature, we were going to say in "car-load lots," and the recent fillip given to the movement by the visit of Com. Baritz, promises to have lasting results. In addition to the ordinary efforts along the line of propaganda meetings, they send in a fairly constant stream of subs.

The attention of B. C. Comrades and locals is drawn to the contribution to the Provincial Organizing Fund by the comrades in Toronto. This assistance is given for the purpose of assisting the movement in B. C., in getting the motor-cycle, the need for which has been urged in these columns recently. The action taken by the Toronto comrades compares favorably with the apathy of the bulk of the B. C. locals. Conditions were never so ripe for active propaganda all over the province, and with the cycle we could easily deal with the well-populated districts on the island and the lower mainland. The arguments have been fully presented before, and cannot be controverted, that once in operation it will be a revenue producer and an asset of considerable utility to the movement. If the bulk of the funds are to be provided from outside the province we deserve to be classed as—well, fill up the blank yourselves.

Saskatchewan locals are doing their best, which is as much as their environment will allow. Moose Jaw and Regina are the most active, judging by the orders for literature and Clarions (not forgetting the subs.), but the smaller locals, prominent among whom is local Collins, seem to be doing their proper proportion in the campaign of education. Taken as a bunch, the Saskatchewan comrades are the livest in Canada.

A new local with 32 charter members has been formed in Kenora, Ont., chiefly due to the good work done by Comrade Hartley of Winnipeg. Owing to the first application for the charter failing to reach this office, much time was lost until it was issued, but as they had weighed up the platform and scheme of education of the S. P. C. before arriving at a decision, there were no backsliders on that account. This is testimony as to the quality of the new local, as well as to the quality of the education dispensed by Comrade Hartley.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, of Oakland, Cal., has written for arrangements to be made for a trip through the Crow into Alta. Boundary locals have been communicated with, and secretaries are requested to notify the provincial secretary as to decision arrived at in ample time for dates to be arranged.

Comrade J. F. Johnson, secretary of Local Enderby (B.C.), No. 65, writes cheerfully of the revival of interest in the movement amongst the fruit-growers of the Okanagan, and shows his determination of taking advantage of it by ordering a supply of the two new pamphlets. There are roads there, and a motor-cycle could do good work with an organizer directing it.

Ontario and Quebec locals are busy making preparations for the approaching visit from Com. Gribble (who, at the time of writing), is in Brandon). Interest in his tour is also evinced in the Maritime and all those locals there who wish his services are requested to communicate with Com. F. Hyatt, 104 Moore street, St. John, N. B., for dates in New Brunswick. Other locals communicate with the secretary for the Maritime, Com. Dan Cochrane, Box 491, Glace Bay, N.S.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the signs of activity are very encouraging. See that the Clarion circulation improves as a consequence.

### THE MARITIME

Editor Clarion:—In reply to your request for a letter on conditions in the Maritime Provinces from the Socialist point of view, I don't know what I can say that would be of any particular interest. The Socialist point of view has not yet gained much ground. These provinces occupy a peculiar position; the main streams of modern thought seem to have passed them by or at any rate have not disturbed to any extent the placid somnolence of their intellectual life. Then outside of one or two cities, the small industry is the rule, and in a region of small industry, where the employer is obviously not getting rich, the ideas of Socialism do not meet with a ready reception. It is not easy to grasp the fact that the small employer is a mere vassal in many cases of the larger capitalism. And outside of the larger cities class lines are hardly apparent. The small town communities are often very democratic, employer and employee mingling freely in fraternal societies and social organizations of various kinds. Again there is a good deal of religious feeling and race—or rather sectional—prejudices.

Outside of the St. John local, I believe the only Socialist organizations are in Cape Breton, the home of big industry. In Moncton, the railway town, there have been study clubs, taking up Socialism among other things, and a while ago Rev. Mr. Lawson of that place delivered a series of lectures, explaining the principles of Socialism in a very fairminded manner. The Eastern Labor News, published at Moncton, opens its columns to articles of a socialistic character, though some years ago there were complaints because it did so. This paper has done and is doing good work for the working class, but it is not appreciated as it ought to be. Two of the daily papers in St. John have frequently published reports of lectures by Socialists, and the St. John Globe has given space to many letters from Socialists, and not long ago published a series of very good articles on Socialism.

The Socialist local in St. John has been in existence over three years, and has held meetings weekly. Practically all the speaking has been done by F. Hyatt, A. Taylor and J. W. Eastwood, old countrymen. C. M. O'Brien addressed one meeting here, and Moses Baritz several.

When the local was first formed here some of the comrades made the mistake of sneering at the trade unions in speeches and in letters to the Labor News, and this blunder has not been wholly forgotten yet. At any rate the trade unionists have held aloof. Often I have heard a trade unionist here remark, "The arguments of the Socialists are all right, but we don't want to have a bunch of foreigners coming over here telling us how to run things."

In the face of such conditions and such sentiments it is not an easy matter for organized Socialism to make progress in St. John or any other part of the Maritime Province, but I think there is a steady growing interest in Socialism, a lessening of the disposition to look upon it as a sort of foreign fad. When I came here a little over three years ago I took steps, at the instance of P. M. Draper, to revive the Trades and Labor Council, and at the first meeting Com. Eastwood aroused the ire of the delegates and had a narrow escape from physical violence. Com. Hyatt, who later became a delegate to the Trades Council, figured in some stormy sessions. But he has been doing good work for the trade union movement, and has evidently earned the confidence of the labor men, for recently they elected him Secretary of the Trades Council. My own impression is that he has done more to make converts to Socialism by his connection with the trade union movement than by any of his speeches in the Socialist Hall.

However, it is not so much the Socialist agitators as changing conditions that are responsible for the awakening of interest in Socialism. St. John has been enjoying the long-promised boom, and the workers have good cause to be dissatisfied with the results of the boom. Instead of bringing the anticipated blessings, the boom has brought high rents and high prices. A number of important construction jobs are in progress, and big construction companies have come in, introducing new methods, and a small army of laborers from other parts of the world. There never was so much discontent among the workers of St. John. The changing conditions have aroused the workers. A large number of new organizations have been formed, and the building trades secured the eight-hour day this spring. Also the workers are showing signs of class consciousness, and talking of forming a political party. In the smaller towns throughout the Maritime Provinces there are also signs of an awakening. Mushroom organizations have sprung up at quite a number of points and forced advances in wages.

But in general the habits of thinking and feeling of the Maritime workers are those peculiar to small-scale industry, and it is not an easy matter to inoculate them with scientific Socialism. Still there is no doubt that Socialist ideas are germinating. The provinces are growing more and more industrial, and the new conditions produce new modes of thought. However, it is not always the fact of increasing exploitation that germinates Socialist ideas. Among the fishermen of Nova Scotia I have been surprised at the tendency to Socialist modes of thought and that in the districts where they are today more independent and prosperous than they have ever been. Probably the fact that the fishermen have long worked under a form of co-operation enables them to more readily grasp the possibilities of co-operation generally.

COLIN M'KAY.

### THE TAYLOR SYSTEM

The latest movement which is to remove the cause of labor unrest, and put the Socialist propagandist out of business is "scientific management and industrial efficiency."

Through the agency of a stop watch, manipulated by an expert in the theoretical aspect of work, the human machine is to be regulated and adjusted to its functions in wealth production, till its actions assume the certainty, regularity and monotony of a pendulum.

*The man machine* is to be geared and tuned to such a condition that he will be in perfect harmony with the mechanical forces and implements at which he toils, and, through that harmony of action, the whole of the mechanical energy, as well as the life force of the individual, will be utilized with a minimum of waste in the production of profit.

*The most efficient machine* is the one in which all parts perform their individual functions to perfection. If some minute portion of the mechanism is defective the machine fails to produce the best results. The efficiency expert applies this fact to the individual workers in their relation to the machines they operate. The most perfect worker is the one who is nearest the machine in its activity, who is, in fact, able to merge his individuality in the machine, whose hands become part of the machine, whose physical energy blends with the power propelling the machine, and whose every fibre, nerve and muscle are working as harmoniously and as unconsciously as the cranks, bolts and wheels of the machine.

An obvious evil of the new science is that its application unfits the worker to play any part in life other than as a mere unit in production. In highly specialized trades the workers already complain that those who are engaged in one particular detail of production are as useless as fish out of water when once they lose their employment. Years of constant automatic action at a bench or machine destroys the initiative, and individual characteristics. What chance, then, has this individual whose activity (other than certain automatic movements) has been atrophied, when he finds himself searching for work in a system where all other jobs are as automatic as the one he has lost, and which require on his part not only the use of actions and motions new to him, but also the unlearning or throwing off of other automatic motions, which as the result of years of use have become grafted into his personality?

Scientific management is a method by which the workers are coaxed to do a little more in return for a little less. The individual wage may increase temporarily, but wages in relation to the increased productivity of the worker will be relatively smaller.

At the Watertown Arsenal, U.S.A., as a result of scientific management, the cost of manufacturing a disappearing gun-carriage dropped from $10,229 to $6,590. This saving was obviously due, not so much to saving in the cost of material, as to the decreased cost of labor, and as the increased wages of the efficient workers are included in the latter figures it is fairly apparent that capitalism has found a good thing.

The best that champions of efficiency can claim is, that the efficient receive a little more in return for their labor, but if we take into consideration the added strain on body, nerves, and mind, it is obvious that they are doing no more for the worker than the farmer does for his mule, when he provides him with a little more fodder after a hard day's toil.

Another advantage claimed is, that the worker is given the task for which he is most fitted, which obviously means the task at which he can turn out the most profit. The basis of human usefulness, or the justification for human existence is here laid bare. If some individual is better able than his fellows to minister to the luxury and pleasure of the master class, he has justified his right to exist; his unfortunate fellows, having failed at the profit-producing test to demonstrate any claim to existence, can go to hell.

The workers are to be sorted, sifted and handpicked, each is to be carefully regulated to some specialized task. Aided by the speed boss, and a bunch of carrots held ever just beyond the workers' grasp, assisted by the clamoring crowds outside of the gate, goaded by the looseness of their grasp upon their jobs, the workers are to lose their individuality by merging it with the great force of production. The wheels will turn smoothly, human energy will flow freely, the perfect mode of production will have been attained—at least, so dreams the efficiency expert.

To the Socialist the position is clear. So long as "efficiency methods" are utilized by a few industries, the users will profit by increased profits, owing to their more effective methods of exploiting the worker. But once the new methods become universal the advantages accruing to the individual capitalist will be neutralized. The workers, however, have demonstrated their ability to keep up a new pace, and as the result of increased unemployment, due to increased individual productivity, increased pressure will prevail, compelling them to keep up that pace, while submitting to the usual standard of living embodied in their wages.

Our present-day economic system is a glaring example of industrial inefficiency. How is it that while natural resources are illimitable and human effort is strained to breaking point converting those resources into the needs and comforts of life, and while the result of human effort is the production of sufficient wealth to satisfy all needs, those who toil so laboriously and achieve such rich results, find themselves badly fed, housed and clad?

Socialism is the scientific management, which alone can assure industrial efficiency.

Socialism is the reorganization of society upon a co-operative basis, the abolition of class parisitism, with which will be swept away competition, waste, and militarism; the substitution of human efficiency, for wage-slave efficiency, the extension to the workers' through rational control and effort in production, of all the requirements for a happy, healthy existence.

WM. LEWIS.

Local No. 45 (Finnish), Vancouver, has issued the first number of a two-page propaganda sheet in the Finnish language for distribution in the city and neighborhood. A four-page leaflet is issued in conjunction with it.

### WHAT ABOUT IT?

I missed my copy of the Western Clarion last week, and was sorry to learn that it was in financial difficulties so soon after its revival. Thinking the matter over I was tempted to write and offer a suggestion with the sole object in view of increasing the usefulness of our paper and putting it on a paying basis.

The life-blood of a paper is its circulation—the very existence of a Socialist paper depends on the funds received from new subscriptions, and one of the reasons I believe why the Clarion is backward in this respect is because it has always been a "trail-blazer." By this I mean it has not been contented to exploit the progressive" or radical sentiment already in existence among a large number of working people, but it has endeavored, one might almost say unaided, on this continent, to blaze the way straight through the wilderness of reform, compromise, confusion and impossibleism to the freedom of the worker from wage-slavery.

To follow in its trail is comparatively an easy matter; to exploit the rising spirit of revolt already in evidence without attempting to still further educate and guide towards the goal of intelligent revolt has proven a successful, if not commendable, line of action by most Socialist publications.

It has at length come to this, and we may as well admit it now as later, that the ups and downs (usually downs) experienced by the Clarion during its existence has proven conclusively that we cannot depend upon the already educated and revolutionary readers to push its circulation. (There are notable exceptions, of course.)

On whom, then, shall we depend to keep up the everlastingly increasing roll of new subscribers without which, as I said before, no working class paper can hope to exist? We must depend upon the new convert, the man who has just "seen the cat," the man who, like Sinclair's hero in The Jungle, has caught the first glimpse of the new civilization, whose enthusiasm is unbounded and who needs but to be kept on the right trail to make things hum.

The Clarion hitherto has not attracted nor has it had the assistance of this necessary factor in the revolution, and so, in order that his services may be enlisted in the future, I respectfully suggest that the first page of the Clarion be devoted to a method of propaganda tending to attract, arouse and hold the interest of new readers. The second page as at present to contain the editorials and the class of educational articles which now predominate. The third page to contain the party news and letters, etc., and the fourth page confined as much as possible to news of the international labor movement (which of course means the Socialist movement) and matters bearing thereon.

To be a factor in moulding men's minds to the revolutionary ideas of working class action the Clarion must ever continue its hitherto uncompromising course, but to increase its usefulness and to become the power that such a policy makes possible I believe some such change as I have suggested is necessary.

Anyway, I give them for what they are worth.

READER.

Comrade C. M. O'Brien made a flying trip into Montana recently and got into hot water right away, but got out with flying colors. He was addressing a street meeting in Conrad when a limb of the law pulled him off the box, and informed him that he would not be allowed to speak on the streets of Conrad. The local reds are reds, not pinks, and the preparations made to take up the challenge of the police chief made the latter back down right away, and "Charlie" addressed a big meeting on the same spot the next night.

The guinea-pig is called thus because it does not come from Guinea, and is not a pig. Likewise the International Socialist Review is called by that name because it is not international, is not Socialist, and is far from being a review.—S. D. Herald.

The circulation of the Socialist daily press in Hamburg, Germany, amounts to 76,340. Say, how many subs have you rustled for this paper? Order a bundle, distribute them over a block, and then go round and get them to subscribe.

Just as a man to develop his muscles must exercise, so an organization to hold its members and build itself up, must work. It must function as an organization, or it cannot live.—Argus.

The Socialist papers of Germany now have a total of 1,300,000 subscribers. That is a long way ahead of Canada.

Deacon Goodly—"My dear young lady, I hope you pray God every night to keep you a good girl?"

"It would do no good, Deacon. I work for the International Shoe Company, and only get $3.00 a week to live on."

In Russia no child is allowed to work in a factory until it is 15 years of age.

The easiest thing that the capitalist class have yet struck is the working class.

The receipt of a copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

# THE IRON HEEL

BY JACK LONDON

**Synopsis of Previous Chapters:**

The story is supposed to be published about seven centuries hence, and copied from MSS. found in the heart of an old oak at Wake Robin Lodge, and purport to be written by Avis Everhard, wife of Ernest Everhard, who lost his life in the first proletarian revolt in 1932. They tell of the failure of this first uprising of the workers, which was suppressed by the thoroughly organized and merciless coercive forces of the ruling oligarchy of that time. They tell also of a second revolt in contemplation, which, in the opinion of the authoress, will prove a success. This, too, proved to be a failure, and it is supposed to be at the time of this second suppression of the workers that the MSS. were deposited by the fleeing Avis Everhard.

The story opens with the account of the first meeting between Avis and Ernest Everhard, which takes place in her father's home in the year 1912, when he is invited to a dinner at which the majority of those present are clerics. During the repast, Ernest is drawn into the conversation of the parsons, who rather look upon him with disdain. However, he attacks them fearlessly and clearly, and in the verbal battle, so far as it has proceeded, he shows himself more than able to hold his ground.

Ernest came one afternoon with father. The Bishop had already arrived, and we were having tea on the veranda. Ernest's continued presence in Berkeley by the way, was accounted for by the fact that he was taking special courses in biology at the university, and also that he was hard at work on a new boook entitled "Philosophy and Revolution."

The veranda seemed suddenly to have become small when Ernest arrived. Not that he was so very large—he stood only five feet nine inches; but that he seemed to radiate an atmostphere of largeness. As he stopped to meet me, he betrayed a certain slight awkwardness that was strangely at variance with his bold-looking eyes and his firm, sure hand that clasped mine for a moment in greeting. And in that moment his eyes were just as steady and sure. There seemed a question in them this time, and as before he looked at me over long.

"I have been reading your 'Working-class Philosophy,'" I said, and his eyes lighted in a pleased way.

"Of course," he answered, "you took into consideration the audience to which it was addressed."

"I did, and it is because I did that I have a quarrel with you," I challenged.

"I, too, have a quarrel with you, Mr. Everhard," Bishop Morehouse said.

Ernest shrugged his shoulders whimsically and accepted a cup of tea.

The Bishop bowed and gave me precedence.

"You foment class hatred," I said. "I consider it wrong and criminal to appeal to all that is narrow and brutal in the working class. Class hatred is anti-social, and, it seems to me, anti-socialistic."

"Not guilty," he answered. "Class hatred is neither in the text nor in the spirit of anything I have ever written."

"Oh!" I cried reproachfully, and reached for his book and opened it.

He sipped his tea and smiled at me while I ran over the pages.

"Page one hundred and thirty-two," I read aloud: 'The class struggle, therefore, presents itself in the present stage of social development between the wage-paying and the wage-paid classes.'"

I looked at him triumphantly.

"No mention there of class hatred," he smiled back.

"But," I answered, "you say 'class struggle.'"

"A different thing from class hatred," he replied. "And, believe me, we foment no hatred. We say that the class struggle is a law of social development. We are not responsible for it. We do not make the class struggle. We merely explain it, as Newton explained gravitation. We explain the nature of the conflict of interest that produces the class struggle."

"But there should be no conflict of interest!" cried.

"I agree with you heartily," he answered. "That is what we Socialists are trying to bring about,—the abolition of the conflict of interest. Pardon me. Let me read an extract." He took his book and turned back several pages. "Page one hundred and twenty-six: 'The cycle of class struggles which began with the dissolution of rude, tribal communism and the rise of private property will end with the passing of private property in the means of social existence.'"

"But I disagree with you," the Bishop interposed, his pale ascetic face betraying by a faint glow the intensity of his feelings. "Your premise is wrong. There is no such thing as a conflict of interest between labor and capital—or, rather, there ought not to be."

"Thank you," Ernest said gravely. "By that last statement you have given me back my premise."

"But why should there be a conflict?" the Bishop demanded warmly.

Ernest shrugged his shoulders. "Because we are so made, I guess."

"But we are not so made!" cried the other.

"Are you discussing the ideal man?" Ernest asked, "—unselfish and godlike, and so few in numbers as to be practically non-existent, or are you discussing the common and ordinary average man?"

"The common and ordinary man," was the answer.

"Who is weak and fallible, prone to error?"

Bishop Morehouse nodded.

"And petty and selfish?"

Again he nodded.

"Watch out!" Ernest warned. "I said selfish."

"The average man is selfish,' the Bishop affirmed valiantly.

"Wants all he can get?"

"Wants all he can get—true but deplorable."

"Then I've got you," Ernest's jaw snapped like a trap. "Let me show you. Here is a man who works on the street railways."

"He couldn't work if it weren't for capital," the Bishop interrupted.

"True, and you will grant that capital would perish if there were no labor to earn the dividends."

The Bishop was silent.

"Won't you?" Ernest insisted.

The Bishop nodded.

"Then our statements cancel each other," Ernest said in a matter-of-fact tone, "and we are where we were. Now to begin again. The workingmen on the street railway furnish the labor. The stockholders furnish the capital. By the joint effort of the workingmen and the capital, money is earned. They divide between them this money that is earned. Capital's share is called 'dividends.' Labor's share is called 'wages.'"

"Very good," the Bishop interposed. "And there is no reason that the division should not be amicable."

"You have already forgotten what we agreed upon," Ernest replied. "We agreed that the average man is selfish. He is the man that is. You have gone up in the air and are arranging a division between the kind of men that ought to be but are not. But to return to the earth, the workingman, being selfish, wants all he can get in the division. The capitalist, being selfish, wants all he can get in the division. When there is only so much of the same thing, and when two men want all they can get of the same thing, there is a conflict of interest. This is the conflict of interest between labor and capital. And it is an irreconcilable conflict. As long as workingmen and capitalists exist, they will continue to quarrel over the division of the spoils. If you were in San Francisco this afternoon, you'd have to walk. There isn't a street car running."

"Another strike?" the Bishop queried with alarm.

"Yes, they're quarrelling over the division of the earnings of the street railways."

Bishop Morehouse became excited.

"It is wrong!" he cried. "It is so short-sighted on the part of the workingmen. How can they hope to keep our sympathy—"

"When we are compelled to walk," Ernest said slyly.

But Bishop Morehouse ignored him and went on:

"Their outlook is too narrow. Men should be men, not brutes. There will be violence and murder now, and sorrowing widows and orphans. Capital and labor should be friends. They should work hand in hand and to their mutual benefit."

"Ah, now you are up in the air again," Ernest remarked dryly. "Come back to earth. Remember, we agreed that the average man is selfish."

"But he ought not to be!" the Bishop cried.

"And there I agree with you," was Ernest's rejoinder.

"He ought not to be selfish, but he will continue to be selfish as long as he lives in a social system that is based on pig-ethics."

The Bishop was aghast, and my father chuckled.

"Yes, pig-ethics," Ernest went on remorselessly. "That is the meaning of the capitalist system. And that is what your church is standing for, what you are preaching for every time you get up in the pulpit. Pig-ethics! There is no other name for it."

Bishop Morehouse turned appealingly to my father, but he laughed and nodded his head.

"I'm afraid Mr. Everhard is right," he said. "Laissez-faire, the let-alone policy of each for himself and devil take the hindmost. As Mr. Everhard said the other night, the function you churchmen perform is to maintain the established order of society, and society is established on that foundation."

But that is not the teaching of Christ!" cried the Bishop.

"The Church is not teaching Christ these days," Ernest put in quickly. "That is why the workingmen will have nothing to do with the Church. The Church condones the frightful brutality and savagery with which the capitalist class treats the working class."

"The Church does not condone it," the Bishop objected.

"The Church does not protest against it," Ernest replied. "And in so far as the Church does not protest, it condones, for remember the Church is supported by the capitalist class.

"I had not looked at it in that light," the Bishop said naively. "You must be wrong. I know that there is much that is sad and wicked in this world. I know that the Church has lost the.... what you call the proletariat.

"You never had the proletariat," Ernest cried. "The proletariat has grown up outside the Church and without the Church."

"I do not follow you," the Bishop said faintly.

"Then let me explain. With the introduction of machinery and the factory system in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the great mass of the working people was separated from the land. The old system of labor was broken down. The working people were driven from their villages and herded in factory towns. The mothers and children were put to work at the new machines. Family life ceased. The conditions were frightful. It is a tale of blood."

"I know, I know," Bishop Morehouse interrupted with an agonized expression on his face. "It was terrible. But it occurred a century and a half ago."

"And there, a century and a half ago, originated the modern proletariat," Ernest continued. "And the Church ignored it. While a slaughterhouse was made of the nation by the capitalists, the Church was dumb. It did not protest as it does not protest today. As Austin Lewis says, speaking of that time, those to whom the command 'Feed my lambs' had been given, saw those lambs sold into slavery and worked to death without a protest. The Church was dumb, then, and before I go on I want you either flatly to agree with me or flatly to disagree with me. Was the Church dumb then?"

Bishop Morehouse hesitated. Like Dr. Hammerfield, he was unused to this fierce "infighting," as Ernest called it.

"The history of the eighteenth century is written," Ernest prompted. "If the Church was not dumb, it will be found not dumb in the books."

"I am afraid the Church was dumb," the Bishop confessed.

"And the Church is dumb today.'

"There I disagree," said the Bishop.

Ernest paused, looked at him searchingly, and accepted the challenge.

"All right," he said. "Let us see. In Chicago there are women who toil all the week for ninety cents. Has the Church protested?"

"This is news to me," was the answer. "Ninety cents per week! It is horrible!"

"Has the Church protested?" Ernest insisted.

"The Church does not know." The Bishop was struggling hard.

"Yet the command to the Church was, 'Feed my lambs,'" Ernest sneered. And then, the next moment, "Pardon my sneer, Bishop. But can you wonder that we lose patience with you? When have you protested to your capitalistic congregations at the working of children in the Southern cotton mills? Children, six and seven years of age working every night at twelve-hour shifts? They never see the blessed sunshine. They die like flies. The dividends are paid out of their blood. And out of the dividends magnificent churches are builded in New England, wherein your kind preaches pleasant platitudes to the sleek, full-bellied recipients of those dividends."

"I did not know," the Bishop murmured faintly. His face was pale, and he seemed suffering from nausea.

"Then you have not protested?"

The Bishop shook his head.

"Then the Church is dumb today, as it was in the eighteenth century?"

The Bishop was silent and for once Ernest forbore to press the point.

"And do not forget, whenever a churchman does protest, that he is discharged."

"I hardly think that is fair," was the objection.

"Will you protest?" Ernest demanded.

"Show me evils, such as you mention, in our own community, and I will protest."

"I'll show you," Ernest said quietly. "I am at your disposal. I will take you on a journey through hell."

"And I shall protest." The Bishop straightened himself in his chair, and over his gentle face spread the harshness of the warrior. "The Church shall not be dumb!"

"You will be discharged," was the warning.

"I shall prove the contrary,' was the retort. "I shall prove, if what you say is so, that the Church has erred through ignorance. And, furthermore, I hold that whatever is horrible in industrial society is due to the ignorance of the capitalist class. It will mend all that is wrong as soon as it receives the message. And this message it shall be the duty of the church to deliver."

Ernest laughed. He laughed brutally, and I was driven to the Bishop's defence.

"Remember," I said, "you see but one side of the shield. There is much good in us, though you give us credit for no good at all. Bishop Morehouse is right. The industrial wrong, terrible as you say it is, is due to ignorance. The divisions of society have become too widely separated."

"The wild Indian is not so brutal and savage as the capitalist class," he answered; and in that moment I hated him.

"You do not know us," I answered. "We are not brutal and savage."

"Prove it," he challenged.

"How can I prove it . . . to you?" I was growing angry.

He shook his head. "I do not ask you to prove it to me. I ask you to prove it to yourself."

"I know," I said.

"You know nothing," was his rude reply.

"There, there, children," father said soothingly.

"I don't care—" I began indignantly, but Ernest interrupted.

"I understand you have money, or your father has, which is the same thing—money invested in the Sierra Mills."

"What has that to do with it?" I cried.

"Nothing much," he began slowly, "except that the gown you wear is stained with blood. The food you eat is a bloody stew. The blood of little children and of strong men is dripping from your very roof-beams. I can close my eyes, now, and hear it drip, drop, drip, drop, all about me."

And suiting the action to the words, he closed his eyes and leaned back in his chair. I burst into tears of mortification and hurt vanity. I had never been so brutally treated in my life. Both the Bishop and my father were embarrassed and perturbed. They tried to lead the conversation away into easier channels; but Ernest opened his eyes, looked at me, and waved them aside. His mouth was stern, and his eyes too; and in the latter there was no glint of laughter. What he was about to say, what terrible castigation he was going to give me, I never knew; for at that moment a man, passing along the sidewalk, stopped and glanced in at us. He was a large man, poorly dressed, and on his back was a great load of rattan and bamboo stands, chairs and screens. He looked at the house as if debating whether or not he should come in and try to sell some of his wares.

(Continued in next issue)

If you are rich, they call it kleptomania, but if you are poor you are a thief. When you steal on a large scale, you are a big business man, and if it is a small amount you have committed petty larceny. Great old system, this!

Prosperity must be in the hospital. —Miners' Magazine.

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**OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED AND MET.**

(Continued from Page One.)

in some particular way. Servants, obey your Masters in all things," etc. Is not this exactly what is happening today? And my sweeping denunciation was given to try and show that the Church, lauded and blessed as she is by thousands of wage-workers, was not the beautiful institution they fondly thought her to be, but like all other institutions in any class-governed society, an instrument of oppression in the hands of the ruling class.

And now turning to my statement regarding the provision that will be made for art, literature, and science generally, and my remark that "I dare not prophesy," I may say that I still hold to that. We cannot tell just what details will be mapped out and worked into the new Society. Capitalist governments today, with all their Solomon-like wisdom, cannot even foresee a coal strike, a skirmish amongst the Balkan nations in the East, or any other of the thousand and one questions which have to be dealt with as they appear. We have therefore no desire to make any statements about the future, as there are neither prophets, nor sons of prophets, in the Socialist Party, and we might add, any bridge that has to be crossed in the future, society itself will cross it just when that point is reached. For if society cannot thrash out any problems that face it, either now or in the future, then society will perish. However, my reference to the fact that the society of the future will look after its scientists, authors, musicians, etc., at least to the same degree, if not better, than they do today, was to try and show that the worst a Co-operative Commonwealth had to offer to its Victor Hugos, Beethovens, Shakespeares, etc., was not to be compared to the best that has been given to society's talented members under Capitalism.

I repeat, that if there ever was a society destructive of initiative, or the proper development of art and science in the sense we are now speaking of, it is bourgeois society. For here, little children who should be enjoying the play-time of youth, in order that their faculties may have a chance for healthy growth and development, these young Galileos and Darwins are condemned by the beautiful system which we hug to our breasts and praise to the skies, to eke out their miserable existences in mill, mine and sweat-shop, and then drag their weary carcasses to a cheap, dirty tenement dwelling when the boss cannot extract any more surplus value from them for the day. And let me remark, that the great institution, the church, of which I made such a sweeping denunciation, never lifts its voice or hand against this state of affairs, except it be with the cant and hypocrisy so well suited to its votaries. There are so many wage workers, who will insist on taking elements from out of the present capitalist system and transferring them into the next stage of society, after which they lament loud and long upon the incongruity of their own handiwork, and it is to these people I wish to say:

"Quit fooling around, kidding yourself that this is a system wherein anyone can attain success by mere strenuous effort. Just make a little analysis of this system, and if you do not find that it is just as bad as any sky-pilot's dream of Erebus, then for the sake of posterity, get a hustle on and book your transfer to realms above as soon as the boss allows you sufficient liberty to accomplish the same."

W. A. PRITCHARD.

Under capitalism, the shoemaker's children often go without shoes. When the shoemaker has made so many shoes that his boss cannot sell them all, the worker is told there is no job for him, then he cannot buy shoes. Simple, is it not?

**"CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS."**

(Continued from Page One.)

mission that he knew of that unheard-of letter of the German Arms and Ammunition Factory two years ago, and that, in spite of this, he has taken no action against the firm, although the letter is strong meat for even the strongest nerves of the strongest firms doing business in patriotism. * * * * *

"I referred yesterday, at the beginning of my speech, to the armour-plate concerns. You are aware—all the world knows it; there are many gentlemen here who know the ins and outs of these things better than we on these benches—that the armament interests are all associated together in a ring. It is also common knowledge that Krupp's is the foremost name, the greatest power in the armament industry. Well, if what I have laid before you goes on, and can no longer be denied, in this firm, the most respected of them all, what an insight that gives us into the whole industry! What are we to expect in the other undertakings associated with the industry? The utmost caution becomes essential, everything is suspect. The Minister for War should institute a general and remorseless investigation into the proceedings of every firm. For if this can happen in Krupps and in the Arms and Ammunition Factory, there is nothing to guarantee us against similar practices in other firms; nay, I might almost say that there is a good deal of probability that their methods will be no more respectable than those of these two great firms. I have much regretted that the War Minister has failed to realize this conclusion. We have seen in the Dillingen firm the internationality of the armament interests. Krupps also are quite openly associated in a great Austro-Hungarian concern.

It should be beyond question that all this is of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country. What have I shown? I have proved that the German Arms and Ammunition Factory spreads false news in foreign newspapers in order to create a demand in Germany for further military expenditure. I have shown that the firm of Krupp engages in bribery to secure the betrayal of military secrets and has done so for years, and, at the very least, with the knowledge and instigation of highly-placed employees of the firm. * * * * *

"These people who, as Krupps and Dillingen and the Arms and Ammunition Factory, talk so finely and then descend to these low business tricks, these are the same people who will pocket the greater part of the fresh millions of pounds that are being extracted from the nation's pockets; the same people into whose pockets untold millions flow each year, the same people who draw the biggest profits from present-day militarism and the capitalist system, and who are the worst intriguers against popular liberties, the instigators of oppressive measures, the loudest shouters for vindictive legislation, for exceptional laws. They are the same people who dare to call the Social Democrats the enemies of their country. These pattern patriots must be judged by their actions, which, to say the least, border on high treason.

"I have done my duty in bringing this affair to notice; there remains much to be done by the War Minister before it is closed. There must be no whitewashing and no hushing up. This is a Panama affair, it is worse than Panama. We shall wait to see whether the government will find the necessary energy to proceed as the case demands against the powerful firm of Krupps and this whole all-powerful capitalist clique; and we shall see whether the majority in this Reichstag will draw the conclusions that ought to be drawn in the interest of the German nation and of European peace."

**DR. LIEBKNECHT'S FINAL SPEECH ON 28TH APRIL**

On the 25th April, Herr Hugenberg, who at one time was a treasury official, and is now chairman of directors of Krupps, furnished statements in defence of the firm to the Cologne Gazette and the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette. He denied that Krupps had furnished any large sums for purposes of bribery. With regard to the firm's possession of secret information, he said that if the peculiar nature of the Essen works is borne in mind this accusation loses its importance. The firm receive dozens of secret reports daily. "Secret reports are our daily bread, and as all questions of home armaments are considered confidential no one can reasonably blame us if the reports from Berlin now in question were confidential ones."

. . . "That is all!" comments Vorwaerts. "So Krupps receive many secret reports; the firm can openly procure, even by bribing officials, secret reports intended not for the firm but for the War Department alone! Or what does Herr Hugenberg mean? The truth is that he has nothing to say, and can only betray the helpless embarrassment of the firm."

After commenting at some length on Herr Hugenberg's statements, Dr. Liebknecht proceeded as follows:

* * * * * * "I have recently shown clearly enough that the intrigues of the armament interests are not confined to Germany, but are of international scope. After the revelations of Humanite concerning French armament firms, it is clear enough that a good many shady transactions took place about the time of the outbreak of the Balkan War. But I will confine myself to Germany. The patriotic Solingen Arms Factory is very jubilant over orders from Russia, with which country we might at any moment be involved in war. The War Minister has disowned association with the Dillingen works. I await news from him in regard to his colleague, the Minister for the Navy, who has a great deal to do with Dillingen. The War Minister attempted to explain away the letter of the German Arms and Ammunition Factory. He is probably the only person who can swallow the tale that the letter was merely a feeler. That letter was written in 1907 and published in "Vorwarts" in 1910, when, strange to say, no notice was taken of it. It was then referred to in the Reichstag, and one of its signatories, Herr von Gontard, who is today the leading spirit of this firm, was then made a member of the Prussian House of Peers, in virtue of the King's especial trust in him. Three years ago he was widely rumored to be in the running for the portfolio of the Minister of War.

"I will place the Arms and Ammunition Factory before you in yet another role. We have no documentary proof of the international linking-up of the armament concerns. The German Arms and Ammunition Factory, the Mauser Arms Factory, the Austrian Arms Factory of Vienna, and the National Factory in Belgium, concluded an agreement in 1905 in regard to Russia, Japan and Argentina, and later a second agreement in regard to all other countries. Under these agreements particular countries are reserved to each firm. (Prolonged Ministerial interruption.) You seem to want to show that if we thought before that you disapproved the intrigues I have been exposing we were mistaken, and that you accept responsibility for them. (Disorder.) The agreement guarantees profits in the same way as the Navy contractors have done* (*A reference to the exposure in "Vorwarts" mentioned at the commencement.), and guarantees to each of the various firms the monopoly of the exploitation of particular countries. Supplies of arms to Bulgaria and Roumania are the monopoly of the Austrian firm. This should be brought to the knowledge of all friends of peace in Austria. This document shows as plainly as could be the extreme danger to peace offered by the armament industry, and it shows the unscrupulous and unpatriotic character of the armament concerns. These are the great patriots who dare to insult us as anti-patriots. The firm which sent that letter to Paris is a partner in the international concern which supplies Russia with arms. We certainly do not underrate the dangers to peace in the stealthy wirepullers of the armament press or the activities of that camarilla of officers whose representative, the Crown Prince, made a demonstration in this House against the Imperial Chancellor. (The President called the speaker to order for this utterance.) But the greatest danger lies in the armament shareholders and their servants who work unremittingly for the piling up of inflammable material and the setting of the fuse. Immediately after the debates in the Reichstag, which raised so much dust—and in which the "Post" was itself involved—that paper did its utmost to arouse feeling against France by a series of attacks which brought down the Chancellor's condemnation. You need not wonder if, in view of this we continually warn the great mass of the people that behind all the

**Gaudy Pomp of Patriotic Fooleries**

stands nothing but the sordid greed of gold. For the maintenance of peace it is necessary to expose before the whole world those capitalist cliques whose food is international unrest and discord. It is necessary to warn the peoples that they are in danger, not from enemies beyond their borders, but from the armament firms in their midst."

(From the Socialist Review (Eng.)

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