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WESTERN CLARION

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THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Compiled From Material Supplied By Juan Moran, an Active Participant In the Revolution.

A brief survey of the historical conditions prevailing in Mexico will help the reader to appreciate the significance of the happenings that are making history today. The facts are culled from a pamphlet on the Mexican Revolution by W. E. Owen, English editor of "Regeneration."

For generations there has prevailed in rural Mexico a system of land-tenure that might be called Anarchist-Communism, small self-governing communities, with free access to the land, free use of the water (very important in a semi-tropical country), free wood and other raw materials entering into their daily necessities.

Of the present population of 15,000,000, about 4,000,000 are pure Indian, 8,000,000 of mixed blood, and the remainder of Latin descent. Upon this society, with all of its traditions and conceptions of morals and ethics totally opposed to those of capitalism, is being grafted the structure of modern capitalism in its most callous and brutal form, as embodied in the operations of the huge American and British trusts. With the accession of ex-President Diaz to power came the invitation to international capital to "wade in." The history of the downfall of feudalism and the dispossession of the peasantry in Europe was repeated, with none of the horrors omitted. Forcibly deprived of the lands on which they and their fore-bears had produced a living, not luxurious it is true, but fully up to the standard of their simple requirements, the Mexican peasantry were handed over to the tender mercies of the "Gringo" capitalist, to be exploited to the limit in the mines and factories, and to the no less brutal exploitation of the Mexican land-holder, to wear out their lives on the huge sugar, hemp and tobacco plantations, the creation of which had been rendered possible by the eviction, in many instances of the very same unfortunates who were now doomed to cultivate it for the profit of those who had deprived them of it.

It was not to be expected that the change would be meekly submitted to, and it was not. Old traditions die hard, and the present turmoil in Mexico is the dying agony of the old Mexican communism.

To impose its institutions on an outgrown form of society capitalism needs a strongly centralised form of government. This, with its network of laws based on a conception of property rights utterly foreign and repugnant to the conceptions of the vast bulk of the population, and unintelligible to them, was imposed, upheld and enforced by armed forces recruited from the most ignorant and brutal portion of the population, who have justified their selection by the most unheard-of brutalities practised upon the disarmed and helpless peasants. The Mexican, true to his Indian blood, detests the soldiers, hates the tax-gatherer, and looks with profound suspicion on all those who appear to be getting a living without occupying themselves with productive labor.

Since the inception of modern capitalism in Mexico history records a long series of armed revolts on the part of the peons against the usurpers. The revolts have been repeatedly and ruthlessly suppressed, but they continued and are continuing today.

They manifest themselves in the form of strikes, in which pitched battles take place between the strikers and the military, and in guerilla warfare, the leaders in which are referred to in the capitalist press as "bandits," but who are in reality no more bandits than was Wat Tyler, or John Ball, the leaders of the peasants' insurrection in mediaeval England.

Forcibly shot out of a feudal system of production, in which ownership of the land is the guarantee and assurance of existence, it is but natural that the resentment of the peasantry should take the form of a struggle for the re-capture of the land, and this is the goal for which they are today striving. Only twenty per cent of the revolutionists can read and write, and but few of them have any conception of scientific Socialism, founded as it is on machine production, which has not yet attained a dominant position in Mexico. The cry of "The land for the cultivator" is the keynote of the present revolution. As to how far the revolutionists are assisted by a middle class (if any exists in Mexico) we are not prepared to say, but the present struggle has marked resemblance to the struggles of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in England between the barons and the peasantry. It is a fifteenth century tragedy enacted on a twentieth century stage.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

The Conflicting Capitalist Interests.

There are two antagonistic capitalist forces struggling for the exploiting privileges in Mexico. On the one hand is the group represented by the Rothschilds, Morgans and great English interests, who are today using Huerta as their tool, and on the other, the Standard Oil, Guggenheims, etc., who were using Madero to gain their ends. Huerta, acting in the interests and probably under instructions from his employers, succeeded in putting Madero "out of the way." Madero's place has been taken by a capitalist politician named Venustiano Carranzo, who has dubbed his following "The Constitutional Party." He has a much less following than Madero, for the peons realized that they were fooled by the latter.

A freak reform party led by Emilio Vasquez, a lawyer, having for its object the cutting up of the large estates and renting the pieces to the peons, has made its appearance, but is already innocuous, and has a neglible following.

The Revolutionary Parties of the Workers

Two parties, each representing different economic sections of the workers in Mexico, are now negotiating for the amalgamation of their forces. They are the Communistas, led by Emiliano Zapata, a former peon, and representing the agricultural laborers (peons proper), and the Liberal Party, headed by Flores Magon, now in gaol in the United States, held there at the convenience of the American interests.

The latter party is the expression of the modern Socialist movement, and has for its platform the abolition of capitalism and the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Revolutionists in Control of Five States

These two parties are in complete control of five states in Southern Mexico—Morelos, Guerrero, Puebla, Telaxcala and the state of Mexico and partly of the Federal District and Durango.

Here they are producing for themselves all the commodities they need, the land, mills, mines and factories working, and the railroads transporting the products to where they are needed. Nothing that would have to be sent out of the country is produced, as it would have to be confiscated by the enemy on the outside. The only money needed is for the purchase of ammunition, and little mining is done. Sugar canes have been rooted out and maize and chilis planted instead, those being staple necessities in Mexico.

The previous owners, their officials and hangers-on, have prudently left the country.

Whatever truth there may be in the reports in the American press of starvation in Northern Mexico, has no bearing on the territory in the south. The town stores are supplied by the agricultural districts, mills, etc., and the products are free to all who need them. Most of the railroads burn wood for fuel, and there is no difficulty in operating them.

The Demand For Intervention

With all these contending forces in the field, the power of the Huerta government is crippled, and the American interests involved are creating, through their subsidised press, a demand that the American government intervene, "and restore order." A recent despatch, however, stated that the British interests had secured the recognition of the Huerta government by the English government. This implies that the forces of English capital are prepared to back up the Huerta regime and also it paves the way for the launching of a loan to the latter, by which the loyalty of their mercenary soldiery can be retained. It has fallen off considerably of late, owing to the fact that they have received no pay for the last two months.

The Growth of Socialist Sentiment

The paper "La Nacion," with a circulation of 150,000, sounds a warning as to the growth of Socialist thought amongst the workers, and recommends religion as the safest antidote. Contrary to general belief, the peon is not under the sway of religious superstition. Religious organizations have been barred from Mexico for forty years, and it is only recently that the Catholic church has secured a foothold. With the inevitable victory of the expanding forces of capitalist production will come education. At the present time, out of the population of 17,000,000, only about 4,000,000 can read and write, 300,000 can read but not write.

Forced by the demands of their system of production to have an educated working class, the capitalists will be compelled to educate this nation of illiterate revolutionists, and thus, by their own act, produce and train those whose historic function it will be to dig the grave that is to swallow their teachers.

Given these elements, it is to be expected that in the space of a few short years after the country has been "pasified" (a la Warsaw) the Mexican proletariat will take its place in the front ranks of the International.

Capitalists take great interest in the workers, but still greater interest out of them.

SOCIALIST VICTORY AT BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires, April 23.—According to the announcement of the results of the elections held in Buenos Aires province, the Socialists elected one senator and two deputies to the Argentine legislature. The Radicals elected one deputy. In other words, the Socialists secured three of the four seats to be filled.

The elected senator is Manuel Ugarte, and the deputies are Mario Bravo and Nicolas Repetto.

Ugarte is a well known writer and an eloquent orator. He has represented the Argentine Socialist party at the International Socialist Congress.

Bravo is the secretary of the Socialist party and has been the able editor of its official organ, La Vanguardia.

Repetto is the manager of La Vanguardia and is one of the best known Socialists in Argentina.

In the general elections of last year, the Socialist party won two seats in the House of Deputies, electing Juan B. Justo and Alfredo Palacois. Justo is the translator into Spanish of Marx's "Capital." The present victory doubles the Socialist representation in the House and gives the party representation in the Senate for the first time.

The result of the election has created a tremendous sensation.

All self-respecting workpeople want the best of food, the best of clothing, the best of housing.

GOOD PROSPECTS!

"When the supply of a commodity is greater than the demand the price goes below value." It has been often stated that production is curtailed to hold up the price of a commodity, but you cannot get rid of the overproduction on the labor market. Like all great questions, this has been solved at last, and the wage plug will soon be in a position to demand bigger pay.

A man has invented a bullet that not only wounds or kills, but puts you to sleep in any event for about twelve hours. How nice this must sound to you Boy Scouts, soldiers and sailors! The modern armies are to be followed up with crematoriums, and nobody need be too particular with you slaves, as you are not much good to the master class as cripples. They must have the fittest to do their bidding.

We deplore the enormous waste that is to be practised in time of war, and would suggest that the stink cart be driven by some power that can use human bodies for fuel, as "sleepy" ones can always be used to get up steam.

There is no need for anyone being out of employment, as we have solved this problem that has vexed all the statesmen of Europe.

You may be the next for the "stink cart," so vote with your class to abolish the need for one, as pensions will not be necessary in the future.

C. T. W.

THE ORIENTAL PERIL

Last week an anti-alien land bill was introduced in the legislature of California for the purpose of debarring the Japanese from owning or leasing land. The bill is undoubtedly by this time a law, as neither Republicans, Democrats or Bull Moosers are making very strenuous objections against it. No matter what differences of opinion they may have on high and low tariffs, trusts and woman suffrage, they are almost unanimous in excluding the Japs from monopolizing the land.

This anti-Asiatic movement, however, is not, by any means, peculiar to California itself, as every state and province from Mexico to Alaska have at various times devoted their attention to settling similar problems. But now that the Tokyo politicians have threatened to patronize steamship lines to Seattle and Tacoma, at no matter what cost, and thus boycott San Francisco, of course those former cities may be depended upon to withdraw their objections. While the immigrants from Japan could be

Used to Advantage

by the monied interests of the United States and Canada, they were, no doubt, a model importation, something that was essential to "our future growth and progress." When section hands were required on the great trans-continental lines it meant quite a reduction in the expenses to get them for eighty cents instead of one dollar per day. When American citizens, who wanted to maintain the standard of living up to the Plimsol line, were forced to strike in order to test their inferiority, what could be more acceptable to the industrial magnates than a surplus reserve-army of Japanese who would reduce the standard of living and still do the work without making any protest?

Yes! Only a Few Years Ago

when the importation of Orientals commenced, this was the pleasant situation. White labor could at that time holler their heads off, and follow the action of the English workers when printing machines were invented to replace themselves. But all to no avail. The investment of capital must be made safer. The returns on capital must continue to be greater, even though the white man should, like his Indian predecessors, become extinct.

But things change, and what was supposed to be splendid policy at that

Doesn't Look so Fascinating

just now. Everything didn't work out in detail exactly as they had it figured.

In short, the Japs put it all over them at short notice. These captains of industry were not students of history. They never noticed the wily and subtle moves that distinguished the Japanese in the war with China some eighteen years ago. They paid no heed to their actions in China during the Boxer outbreak, or later in the war with Russia.

No! financial magnates are not necessarily students of anything that does not contribute to the well being of their stock speculations, or that doesn't show them a cheaper and more scientific manner of embalming beef and mixing paper with leather in the manufacture of shoes. So the Japs won.

They were patient and industrious slaves at first. They worked cheap and took every advantage that strikes afforded to secure the places that white men were forced to vacate. But this procedure was not adopted for an indefinite period; they were merely marking time, and, on many occasions, they went on strike themselves. Unlike their brothers in adversity, however, they seemed to know when to strike. So well in fact did their tactics work that in the last few years whole settlements in the famous Sacramento Valley and other rich farming districts were forced to sell out or lease their lands, and this was precisely what the Japs wanted. Their interests in the one state of California

(Continued on Page Four.)

VANCOUVER ISLAND ORGANIZING FUND.

In view of the favorable situation on the Island with all the coal miners idle the B. C. Executive have despatched Comrade T. S. Cassidy to the scene and if sufficient aid is forthcoming will keep him in the field indefinitely. For this purpose a fund is now opened to which all Socialists who want to see the brand of education disseminated by the Socialist Party of Canada presented amongst the miners of the Island (who have hitherto been in common with their fellows in the Crow's Nest, in the front rank of the revolutionary movement in Canada) are urgently requested to contribute and to solicit for. Cumberland Local No. 70, S. P. of C., has promised to give all the energy at its command (and that is inexhaustible) to help things along, but considering that they have been on strike for eight months, and have nothing but their strike pay, financial aid could and should not be expected from them. It is up to the Socialists of Canada in general and of B. C. in particular to see that sufficient funds are forthcoming to accomplish the purpose stated. Comrades on the Island can help by giving the organizer free lodging when possible.

All contributions should be sent to The Western Clarion.

Comrade Reid is the first to lead off. Who's next?

Reid, J., Vancouver.....$2.00

A NEW USE FOR KINGS

Thoughts Suggested By a Recent Press Dispatch—What Will Happen "When The Workers Visit the Shirkers?"

A use has been found for kings! Not an original use, it is true, nor yet, taking the ordinarily accepted meaning of the term, a very "kingly" one. Somewhat more desirable than some former uses which they have been put to and less patently absurd. It is pleasant to note that Our King has taken to his new functions without protest. This should be an excellent example to those lesser workers who strenuously object to new labors being demanded of them.

I became cognizant of the above astonishing facts through reading a news item headed:

"A Royal Cure for Labor Unrest"

wherein we are informed that King George and several nobles toured the Potteries; (in justice to them let it be known 'twas "a hurried tour") and "came in close touch with the working people."

"The Working People!"

I can imagine that when Macauley's hypothetical New Zealander stands upon the ruins of London Bridge and views the lone fisherman mend his nets upon the banks of the historic Thames, he will be greatly exercised to know what class of animals comprised these same "working people."

We are informed, further, that "the King and Queen enjoyed themselves thoroughly," which no one would care to deny. The Queen asked one girl if she did not find the work tiring, to which the girl replied, "We don't like it." The decadent nature of modern society is here apparent. To think that our Queen should descend to speak to one of her humblest subjects, and the subject not drop dead at her royal feet is bad enough, but the subject to have the temerity to say she didn't like her work! God's wounds!

'Tis enough to make this old earth
"Shift her pole, and Mushtari men another falling star to see."

The item concludes as follows:

"It has been commented upon by labor newspapers that the King and Queen, coming from the throne to mingle with the nation's workers, are more useful in calming labor unrest than are the efforts of Parliament."

From which we are warranted in assuming that their usefulness in this particular is on a par with their usefulness in curing the scrofulous victims of a few centuries ago by touching them with their kingly hands. The efforts of Parliament are not directed (generally) toward calming labor unrest, but rather in controlling it.

Yet these Royal visits could easily go infinitely farther toward keeping a slave class diligently at work than any previous efforts of Parliament, and no doubt we may see the "cure" extended to all branches of labor. It is quite possible the King and Queen may be utilized in strike-breaking—not in the orthodox manner, of course, but in "coming from the throne" to mingle with "the working people." And "those terrible Lloyd-Georges" and others who so destroyed the House of Lords are quite capable of putting their monarchs to work between such occasions for advertising their wares and towns, as King's deaths, marriages, coronations, etc.

There is no reason to doubt the slavish toilers of today would be influenced for a longer or shorter period by the advent of the King and Queen in their midst. But me-thinks this Royal cure would have to be sparingly applied. Familiarity is said to breed contempt, and certainly would in this case.

Balzac in his "Wild Asses Skin" tells of a man who came into possession of a particular wild ass's skin endowed with magic qualities. The possessor could have his lightest wish consummated by appealing to the fetish, but upon the granting of each wish the skin shrank somewhat, and when shrunken entirely away the devil appeared for payment, which was the wisher's soul. So that every time the powers of this marvelous fetish were invoked it brought the user nearer to a decidedly undesirable end.

Had the great Frenchman, foreseeing the use which monarchs would ultimately be put to, undertaken to write a warning against the experiment he could hardly have hit upon happier means.

Consternation in the midst of pomp has long been characteristic of the working people." It has been woven in their "muddy vestures of decay" by ages of penury and toil, when to appear before their "betters" with other than halting gait and whispering humbleness was an extremely hazardous undertaking. "To order themselves lowly and reverently before their teachers, pastors and masters" has been stamped upon their youthful brains by precept and example, and upon their manhood's mind by imprisonment, torture and death. Yet in spite of all, occasions have arisen when these same servile slaves have cast aside all trammels of restraint, trampled upon tradition, and increased the death-rate of the "upper classes."

Kingly smiles cannot overcome the inherent love of offspring which pervades most animal life. Kingly visits may gladden the heart of some old cottager whose life has passed in servitude to the lordly, but in the presence of desperation roused by the primeval desire for life, kingly visits would result in an accident to the King. Life, which all sentient forms desire to retain, no matter what the conditions of existence, so that life be insured, they will fawn and slave and toil, but when fawning and slaving and toiling no longer insure life, they may have to adopt other means which will.

And the occasions upon which the "working people" took these other means have not been pleasant for the "shirking people."

Each visit from the King and Queen would render another visit less efficacious until its usefulness, like the wild ass's skin, would shrink to nothing, there would be the devil to pay—and what then?

"The Royal Cure for Labor Unrest" will doubtless give relief for a while. But there is an ever-increasing number of the "working people" who are not disposed to "drink of yon mirage stream, and chase the tinkling of the camel bell." To extend this minority should be the mission of every class-conscious member of the "working people." To so swell the number of those who regard life as a struggle against slavery imposed by the "shirking people" upon the "working people" that the "working people" may soon be powerful enough to visit the "shirking people."

When the "shirking people" visited the "working people," the shirking people thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The "working people" did not.

When the working people visit the shirking people, the working people will thoroughly enjoy themselves. The shirking people will not.

—J. H.

MEMORABILIA.

By WAP.

The growl of the Albertan Conservatives about the Sifton government sounds much like the wail of the "gone and nearly forgotten" Liberal bunch of B. C. about the McBride administration.

And being respectable British "objects," with a strong moral sense of British "Justice and Duty," we rather think that if half of what has been said of Sifton's gang in Alberta, and of "Dicky Mac's" in B. C. is true, then neither bunch should ever see the outside of a penitentiary any more.

But what should we say of the fool workingman who constantly jumps from one to the other of these outfits, waves his hat in the air when his own pet bunch of robbers has been planted in close proximity to the pie counter which he himself has laid, and then has chance for bitter reflection when the foot he has kissed hands him down a little kick some time afterwards.

And still these same workingmen will affect to be seriously interested in the silly slaverings of the slimy Sifton, or the bull-like bellowings of the belligerent Bowser and the marvellous machinations of the matchless McBride.

In the mother country of the greatest empire the world has seen, imports and exports have increased enormously, and figures of all kinds have been adduced to prove to the worker that he belongs to the most wealthy nation under the sun.

Thus the great Lloyd-George, in a speech recently in London, referred to "our" great increase in trade, and stated that the Britisher was the most efficient artisan on earth.

So we would imagine from the aforementioned imports and exports but we incline also to the opinion that he must be about the cheapest brand of slave that peddles his commodity anywhere on the world's market today.

Also the wily Welshman, dear little

(Continued on Page Four.)

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

WESTERN CLARION

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SATURDAY .....MAY 24, 1913

OUR NEW START.

Commencing with this issue, The Western Clarion will appear every two weeks. Subscribers at present on the list will receive their proper number of copies, as contracted for under the 75c yearly basis. On and after the first of June next the subscription price will be raised to one dollar per year, an issue every two weeks, and the bundle price to locals will be raised to two cents a copy.

These advances are rendered absolutely necessary if this paper is to continue, and the executive anticipate no objection from the party membership to the decision they have arrived at.

Assistance has been secured (gratis at present) to attend to the circulation department, and in this connection we have an announcement to make.

Premiums will be offered for sub. rustlers on the marks system. Every sub. rustler who sends in 50 yearly subs. will have the privilege of selecting books to the value of six dollars from C. H. Kerr & Co.'s list. No time limit will be set. It may take some comrades three months to do it, others as many weeks, but when a comrade has reached the mark by sending in fifty yearlies he can claim the premium. Two six-month or four three-month subs. will count as one yearly. Every yearly sub. sent in will be credited with one mark, a six-month sub. with a half-mark, and a three-month a quarter mark. With this inducement to secure a library of Socialist classics the circulation ought to jump right ahead. If it does and the paper becomes a source of revenue, an extra page will be added, but the two-weekly issue maintained until all possibility of failure as a weekly has disappeared.

Those comrades who wish to enter the campaign for circulation on this basis will please mark the sub. cards or lists of names sent in "P M." in a circle. Money must accompany subs Accounts will be kept of all subs. sent in by comrades who do this, and notification made when the premium is due. Orders for the books selected must be sent in to the office of The Western Clarion from whence they will be forwarded to Kerr's.

All the assistance in their power will be accorded the rustlers by the management of the paper, and negotiations have been entered into with Comrade Jack London for permission to run one of his best works as a serial. It will be fiction of course, but of a kind that drives home the moral the Socialist Party of Canada is constantly pointing out—the necessity of the workers capturing power. This will make it easier to get subscribers, and tend to remove the charge that the paper is too dry for the beginner, without sacrificing any of the principles of which the Party's educational campaign is based.

Comrades who are going in for the premiums are requested to send in their applications for sub. cards at once, in order that they will have them on hand by the first of June.

As the next issue has to be paid for, it is hoped that they will not relax their efforts in getting subs. on the old basis, and reserve all their energies for the first of June.

DO YOU COTTON TO THIS?

Cotton's Weekly of May 1st contained the following paragraph, modestly hiding its head in an obscure corner of the paper. We hasten to rescue it from oblivion, and give it the prominence it deserves:

"Socialist Party Turns Down Amalgomation

"A referendum with a view to uniting the Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party in British Columbia was recently suggested by a couple of S. P. locals. The Provincial Executive Committee, S. D. P., approached the Executive of the S. P. requesting a like referendum among the S. P. The proposition was turned down. The S. P. members, if they wish to bring about unity, will have to take the initiative over the heads of their executive."

Tactics, my boy, tactics! Sh-h-h-h!!

Perhaps the reason the masters object to revelations of capitalism is because they realize that of necessity it must be indecent exposure.

ELECTION RESULTS IN ALBERTA.

The following results have reached us from outside sources:

Alexandria—Anderson (S.), 207; Conservative, 478; Liberal, 470. This is the first time a Socialist has run in this constituency.

Red Deer—Paton (S.), 268; Conservative, 314; Liberal, 137.

Rocky Mountains—O'Brien (S.), 1008; Conservative, 1085; Liberal, 513.

Little Bow—Budden (S.), 124; Conservative, 204; Liberal, 721; "Independent," 202. This is another place where the Socialist Party made its first appearance.

STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Received for O'Brien's Campaign.

S. T. Humble, Bellevue, Alta.	$ 8.00
F. J., Coleman, Alta.	5.00
D. T., Passburg, Alta.	7.00
Hillcrest Local, S. P. of C.	9.00
R. C., Bellevue, Alta.	1.00
O. J., Bellevue, Alta.	3.00
C. J., Bellevue, Alta.	50.00
F. Wheatley, Bankhead, Alta.	10.85
Passburg Local, U.M.W. of A.	25.00
Wm. Graham, Coleman, Alta.	60.00
Park Local Union, U. M. W. of A., Canmore, Alta.	21.25
Mrs. C., Bellevue, Alta.	2.50
Passburg meeting, April 11th (collections)	9.30
Smith of Fernie	5.00
Slavonian Socialist Local, Hillcrest, Alta.	10.00
Bellevue meeting, April 13th (collections)	10.45
Ukranian Socialists, Bellevue, Alta.	16.25
Hillcrest, anonymous	1.00
Hillcrest meeting, April 13th (collections)	9.50
A. Lindley, Creston, B. C.	2.00
Geo. Watson, Winnipeg, Man.	2.00
John A. Beckman and Lundell Bros., Alta.	2.00
Bellevue Local, Alta., U. M. W. of A.	50.00
Wm. Graham, Coleman, Alta.	100.00
Dave Reed, Coleman, Alta.	9.00
Bankhead Local Union, Alta., U. M. W. of A.	25.00
Collections at Banff meeting	15.00
Comrade Jones, Laggan, Alta.	5.00
Collections at Laggan meeting	8.60
Comrade Shire, Seebe, Alta.	5.00
Comrade Julie, Calgary, Alta.	5.00
Comrade from Pig Island	5.00
Comrade Scotchman, Passburg, Alta.	5.00
Total	$502.70
Total received to date	$502.70

Further contributions will be acknowledged later, also a statement of expenses.

L. E. DRAKE,
Official Agent.

NOT A MOSES, BUT A BISMARCK, IS NEEDED

By the latest reports to hand, the workers of this province, Alberta, have no representative in the Legislative Assembly, and this state of affairs is brought about by the apathy of the slaves. All the forces of capitalism, without the help of the workers, could not have deprived us of a voice in this assembly, but we find on every hand slaves paying every attention to their masters' business and very little to their own, seemingly content with their condition to the non-observer, bu growling like bears because someone does not lead them out of bondage. When will you wake up to the fact that your freedom depends not on your neighbor, not on the trade union movement nor on the Socialist movement, but **on yourself**? Come, now, shake off those chains, those old ideas of worrying about your masters; they don't give any more thought to you than they have to. You are so foolish you don't give any thought to yourself. Those that deserve help are those that try to help themselves.

You don't want a Moses, but a Bismarck, who would with an iron hand proceed to stamp out all signs of revolt among the slaves by stopping their meetings, and throwing those of the slaves who take an active part in the fight for freedom into jail, or sending them into exile.

You might be excused under the rule of a Bismarck for hanging back, for not attending the meetings of your local, or taking no active part in the movement, but no excuse can be put forward that can hold water by you now, for the master class will get everything out of your hide it is possible to get, so long as they get surplus value, no matter if you be a slave in revolt or a slave hugging your chains.

Get busy, you slaves of Alberta. Every apparent defeat is a victory, but let us show a front to the masters at the next elections, that, in the words of W. T. Stead, "will stagger humanity" by capturing the Legislature of Alberta.

All you slaves who are not afraid, and want your freedom, get together so as to capture the Olds riding at the next election. NOW is the time for action. Address all communications to

VIOLA WOOD, Secretary,
Local Innisfail No. 3,
Alta.

"B.C." stands for British Columbia, the land of Big Capital and of Bribery and Corruption. Workingman, Be Careful.

REFORM VERSUS IMPOSSIBILISM.

In each Saturday's issue of Vancouver's great daily, The World, a certain amount of space is devoted to the printing of certain literary effusions, which emanate from the pen of a certain local celebrity, known as "Doc" Curry. We might remark in passing that the "Doc" is not a very bad sort of fellow when you know him, in fact, he strikes this humble scribe as being pretty decent. But full as he undoubtedly is of good intentions, in my opinion, his knowledge of Socialism is as conspicuous by its absence as his unbounded enthusiasm is by its presence. Thus in last week's contribution to the "paper that prints the facts," he tells us, under the heading of S. D. P. items, that "'Impossibilism' is doubtless a specific microbe of that infantile paralysis which is today putting the S. P. of Canada and S. L. P. of U. S. out of business. Some of its logical products are known as syndicalism and anarchy. We are not all 'scientific' enough to sit down and wait for the revolution."

Now, personally, I would take no notice, whatever, of the various "random ramblings" that appear from time to time in the aforementioned column, but I seriously think that such a misstatement as the above should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. From whence the learned doctor obtains his interesting information we cannot imagine, but would advise him in the future to be more guarded in his statements. He may take it from one who knows that the S. P. of C. was never in better condition than at the present time. Of course we mean in quality, not necessarily quantity, for we admit that a certain amount of the "quantity" portion of the S. P. C. has migrated at various times to the S. D. P. of C.

Besides, if he means that the program of the S. P. of C. which has for its one and only objective the overthrow of the wage system, is "impossibilism," then we would ask that he study the definition and the derivation of various terms. For, if this objective which we have in view is impossible, why prate about Socialism at all, seeing that a Socialist is a person who understands Capitalism, and stands alone for its overthrow.

Further, the remark that syndicalism and anarchy are the logical outcome of this "Impossibilist" position, is ridiculous, for anyone who has seriously studied either the syndicalist or anarchist movement, knows full well that it has grown out of a misconception of the present system, coupled with the same unbounded yet misguided enthusiasm, such as we may now observe in our friend, the "Doc."

Again, if the doctrine of the S. P. C. is "Impossibilism," then the realization of their ultimate end, as expressed in their platform, must be impossible too; and this is really what Socialists are fighting for, viz.:

The overthrow of the present Capitalist system, nothing more, nothing less.

The S. P. of C. are not willing to "sit and wait for the Revolution" either, and this can easily be seen by the recent campaign waged in Alberta, and by the many meetings held all over Canada, for the one purpose alone, i. e., the education of the working-class to a sense of their position in society today.

In conclusion, we may remark that the "Doctor's" confession that they were not scientific enough to wait until a thing comes, was quite unnecessary. We have told them the same thing ourselves, but that is another story.

W. A. PRITCHARD.

TRIFLERS

The Daily Graphic, Saturday, April 5, 1913, devotes one full page to a call for help from "The British Federation for the Emancipation of Sweated Women."

In the article referred to it is stated that funds will be used to equip a building for the training of sweated girl workers for "domestic service." "This noble work of freeing the younger female victims of the sweater is being carried out by the British Federation for the Emancipation of Women."" Candidates nominated from the sweated areas of London will be received into the Institution immediately it is ready, and in this matter the Church Army and Salvation Army have been invited to nominate suitable candidates." The girls are not to be trained and placed into homes of their own, but are to enter domestic service. How nice!

It is rather a peculiar circumstance that the gentlemen at the head of this institution are not aware of the fact that there is already a "Federation extending over the whole civilized world for the emancipation not only of women, but of the men and little children as well.

This "World Federation" proposes to really free, and not make-believe, all those who are held in bondage by the present system of production, so that instead of entering the service of a stranger, and simply changing their form of slavery, men and women for the first time in history will stand forth free.

C. T. W.

They who have no property have no interest in fighting wars. They who have property won't fight them.

CAPITALIST SENTIMENT AND HUMANITARIANISM.

As capital continues to concentrate into fewer hands, with the perfection of the machine process, the position of the working class becomes more and more acute, forcing a mental awakening to the delusions and bluffs which the dominating class has found so advantageous to them in the past.

I noticed in a capitalist paper where the society belles are forming leagues, anti-tuberculosis societies, and discussing the abolition of this disease over their pink tea spreads. Dressed in the latest Parisian creations, these dear little creatures, with their sweet little ideals! Their very position, their fine silk gowns and magnificent jewels, even the good things they eat, are being extorted from child labor, or sweated labor, which is the fundamental cause of the very disease they would bluff us to believe they are going to exterminate.

Then we have the "Woman's Council" going to solve the problem of the feeble-minded persons, inquire into the cause and have it removed. In this respect we are heartily with them, for by removing the cause they remove themselves.

The disclosures made in the German Reichstag by Comrade Carl Liebknecht re the armament manufacturers' conspiracy to arouse national antagonism, by having agents in France to create artificial war scares, assisted by the press and subsidized government papers, was to enable the governments to enact their gigantic naval and army budgets, so that they can dispose of their murderous wares. Such acts as these are the great factors in creating war, and after the war has commenced these companies will probably furnish a Red Cross contingent as a discount on the deals they have made with the contesting powers. These acts are thrown before the public, and the dark deeds covered up.

Mexico at the present time offers a good object-lesson of capitalist competition. Ex-President Diaz and his party have played the tyrant—long condemning and confiscating the property of their opponents and others until revolution was inevitable. Had the other party been in power, it would, in all probability, have been the same, for throughout the history of Mexico, as of any other country, revolutions have always worked out to the benefit of the dominating class. Diaz would no doubt have carried on his tyrannical dominance longer, but the capitalists of the U. S. did not feel secure, and they wanted their share of plunder out of the country, which is probably the richest in the world in natural resources. So they took advantage of the opportune time, scattered the seeds of revolt, and then started their humanitarian cry in the States when the revolution started, to arouse the public sentiment to send the army into Mexico, stop the revolt, and form some alliance with Mexico that would secure their capital on a firm basis.

But apparently the U. S. army is busy shooting its own men, for if there was a true return made of the action of these men in strikes in the States, it would eclipse the Mexican revolt.

C. NEL.

In Red Deer, the Socialist candidate was defeated by the narrow margin of 18, out of a total vote of 743.

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 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	2.00	5c

*Express charges added.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

	To Locals	To Executive Committees
Due Stamps	$0.10	$0.05
Platforms, English	.25	.20
Platforms, Foreign	.50	.40
Dues Cards	1.00	.80
Constitutions	1½c each	1.00
(Above prices per 100)		
Receipt Books	.25 each	.50doz
Warrant Books	.25 each	1.50doz
Buttons (party)	3.50 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. N. Smith, 213 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B. C.

	Each
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)	1.50
Ancient Society (Morgan)	1.50
Materialistic Conception of History (Labriole)	1.00
Philosophical Essays (Dietzgen)	1.00
Industrial History of England (Rogers)	2.00
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 (Kantsky.)
Militant Proletariat (Austin Lewis.)
Making of the World (Myers.)
End of the World (Myers.)
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, 3 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, S. P. of C., invites all comrades residing in Saskatchewan 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, J. D. Houston, 493 Furby 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 VANCOUVER, No. 69, S. P. of C. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Dunsmuir street. Business meeting on first of every month at 8 p.m. Secretary, J. McMillan, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

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. Albert E. Hart, Secretary, Box 139.

LOCAL ROSSLAND, No. 25, 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. Sebble, Secretary, Box 54, Rossland, B. C.

LOCAL MICHEL, 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. 2, S. P. of C., headquarters and reading room 575 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, oposite 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. 58, 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 Thursdays 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, Gibson Heights, B.C.

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, Jass Glendenning, Box 63, Coleman, Alta. Visitors may receive information any day at Miners' Hall. Secretary, Wm. Graham, Box 58, Coleman, Alta.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., No. 1, S. P. of C. Headquarters 622 First St. Business and propaganda meetings every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Our reading room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Secretary, J. A. S. Smith, 622 First St.; Organizer, W. Stephenson.

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 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 Rex Theatre. Secretary, Wm. Harrison, 106 Maple St. Organizer, A. Stewart.

LOCAL No. 1, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, S. P. of C.—Headquarters, Labor Temple. Business meeting every Saturday, 8 p.m. Propaganda meeting every Sunday at 8 o'clock in the Dreamland Theatre, Main Street. Secretary, R. C. McCutcheon, 87 Digmar St.

LOCAL OTTAWA NO. 8, S. P. of C.—Business meetings the first Sunday in month in the Labor Hall, 218 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. Faughnan, 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 G. Ross, Secretary, Box 505.

LOCAL CANMORE, ALTA., No. 52, 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.

Subscribe for The Western Clarion.

PROPAGANDA MEETING Sunday
Empress Theatre Juan Moran Speaker
Vancouver, B.C. 8 p.m.

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 organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the public powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION CARDS

5 Yearlies	$3.75
10 ½ "	4.00
20 ¼ "	4.00

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.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Write on one side of the paper only. Do not put the words or lines too close together. Do not abbreviate your words. If sending more than two sheets, number them consecutively, leaving a margin on the left side for the purpose. Do this, and we will rise up and call you blessed.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, B. C.,
May 2, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main Street, at 8.0 p.m.

Present: Rahim, Pritchard, Connor, Reid and Secretary.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Correction ordered made in published minutes, Clarion No. 715, under heading of "Bills": "Printing and mailing Clarion No. 715, $199.50," to read "$100.50."

Correspondence dealt with from S. P. of G. B. (published): C. H. Kerr & Co., R. Harris, organizer Local Kenora, Ont.; G. R. Dennis, Champion, Alta.; S. Mark, Regina; Wm. McQuoid, Edmonton; Raymond Tune, N. Z.; M. Lighthouse, Hamilton; Ph. Faughnan, Montreal; W. B. Bird, sec. Regina Local; T. W. Green, Gooding, Sask.; D. A., Toronto; C. M. O'Brien, Calgary; T. Mellalieu, Brandon; Alf. Budden, Lethbridge, and Local Vancouver No. 1.

Secretary instructed and correspondence filed.

Bills.—Typewriter supplies, $1.00; second instalment on typewriter, $10.00; stationery, 25c; P. O. stamps, $1.84; Dom. Express Co., 99c.; telegrams, $3.60; rubber stamp, 60c; Kerr & Co., 30c; literature, $6.00; total, $24.58. Warrants ordered drawn.

Clarion account.—Printing and mailing Nos. 718, $87.85; 719, $87.50; total, $175.35. Warrants ordered drawn.

Secretary reported Comrade Gribble would start on his tour to the East on Wednesday, May 7th.

A special meeting of the Dominion Executive had been summoned on April 27th for the purpose of electing a new treasurer in place of Comrade J. B. Cassidy, resigned. Comrade H. Rahim was elected in his place, and Comrade Reid appointed to audit the books of the retiring treasurer. Reports accepted and actions endorsed.

Comrade Reid reported Com. Cassidy's books in order. Reported accepted.

New Business.—Secretary stated object of calling the meeting was to consider the position of the Western Clarion. The receipts from all sources did not cover expenses, and publication was constituting a crippling strain on the finances of the B. C. and Dominion Executives. Saskatchewan was the only province showing activity in getting subscribers, and the number in that province was growing fast, owing to the energetic action of the locals and individual comrades. Alberta was very slack, only a few individuals and one or two locals sending in subscriptions and money for the Maintenance Fund. The list for the Eastern Provinces and Ontario was growing slowly. A revenue of at least $100.00 per week was necessary to continue as a weekly, and it was not coming in. He recommended that the paper be issued every two weeks until the receipts justified resumption as a weekly.

After discussion, the suggestion was adopted, and secretary instructed accordingly.

Secretary submitted bills from H. M. Fitzgerald nad C. Lestor for services rendered in the Alberta elections. Accounts ordered forwarded to the Alberta Executive, with request that Alberta and Dominion items be separated.

Financial Report

Receipts.—Sec. Ont. and Que., due stamps, $5.00.

Expenses.—As per warrants, $219.93.

Adjournment to May 9th.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

Convened as above. Reid in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Application for membership-at-large of C. G. Johnson accepted.

Correspondence dealt with from Parker Williams, C. G. Johnson, T. Hyde, J. F. Johnson, sec. Local Enderby No. 65, and Wm. C. Field.

Secretary instructed to obtain from the secretary of Local Vancouver No. 69 a statement of the actual position of the Local and requesting proof of its existence.

Financial Report

Receipts. — Local Enderby, dues stamps, $2.00; C. G. Johnson, dues, $2.00; C. G. Johnson, literature, 90c.

Expenses.—Nil.

Adjournment to May 9th.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vancouver, May 9, 1913.

Convened at 516 Main St., at 8 p.m.

Present: Reid, Pritchard, Rahim, and Secretary; Reid in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence dealt with from T. Mellalieu, Brandon; D. McMillan, sec. Sask. Executive; V. P. Morgan, Kitscoty, Alta.; Sam. Larson, sec. Local Lethbridge; A. A. Cronk, Dowling Lake, Alta., and R. Walker, Cumberland, B. C. Local.

Bills.—Dominion Express Co., 90c. Warrant ordered drawn.

Clarion matters were reviewed, and after discussion it was decided that on and after June 1 the subscription price be raised to one dollar per year, fortnightly publication to continue until the financial situation improved. A system of prizes for sub-rustlers was evolved, and special features of the forthcoming issues discussed.

Financial Report

Receipts.—Clarion subs (May 1-9), $45.05; Clarion Bundles (May 1-9), $1.25; Clarion Directory, $2.00; Clarion Fund (Maintenance), $32.65; total, $81.30.

Expenses.—As per warrant, 90c.

Adjournment to May 16th.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Convened as above. Reid in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence from Com. T. S. Cassidy, Nanaimo, considered, and organization matters on Vancouver Island discussed. On motion by Com. Pritchard, seconded Reid, a warrant of $10.00 was ordered drawn for Com. Cassidy for expenses in connection with the coming week on the Island, and secretary requested to issue a call for contributions to an organizing fund for the purpose of keeping Comrade Cassidy at work on Vancouver Island while the present exceptionally favorable opportunity for education and propaganda lasted.

Financial Report.—Nil.

Adjournment to May 16th.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

MAY DAY IN CUMBERLAND

Ed. Clarion: The first of May has come and gone, and the workers all over the civilized world were congregated together, all showing their delight in recognizing the universal holiday, on which they gave voice to their feeling of revolt at capitalist domination.

The workers in Cumberland began their demonstration by getting together and then the history of the day was given and class solidarity was preached by one of the Reds. Then began the procession through the streets, showing the public that the day is the one that the workers recognize as their day.

The procession ended at the City Park, which has been cleared by strikers, for the company had taken every precaution they could to prevent the celebration taking place. They even denied the people the opportunity of meeting on any of their property; but the scheme did not work, and the day was spent with everybody having a swell time—except one unfortunate couple and their child, who happened to take in the picnic. They lived on a part of the company's land, and when they returned home the hirelings of the company had

Taken Possession of Their Home

and denied them the right of entering. It goes to show that there is nothing that these despicable people won't resort to in order to gain their own ends.

The next thing we notice is that the 24th of May is going to be the great day, for the employers have got together and drawn up a programme that will excel any that has previously been held up here. On past occasions it was necessary that some of the miners should canvass the mines in order to get sufficient money to make it a success; but this time there is easy money to be spent in prizes, and it is plain that the employers are going the limit in order to induce the faithful ones to stay with them. Those that profess to be respectable citizens, with all the other bourgois morals, are showing their hypocrisy in maintaining the position of liberty-loving people while doing the bidding of their employers, no matter what it be.

On this occasion there will be no class-demarcation; all employees will be able to harmonize with their bosses, and you would think by all this that inequality did not exist; but we saw on a past occasion the respectables mingled with the Orientals in a masked ball, an instance that could not be omitted, and which has never occurred before.

The employers and their officials are going to give a display that has never been seen before, with flag-waving and gorgeous fireworks, and all kinds of entertainment; and, furthermore, there will be a prize given to the one that has the best decorated automobile, and which will furnish one of the best events of the day, as the competition will be so keen among the workers, owing to the fact that they all own automobiles (!!!)

But this day will soon go out of existence, as far as representing anything to the working class, for they are beginning to realize that it is nothing but a day that is forced upon them by the ruling class in order to retain and uphold their position as parasites at the expense of the working class.

The day the workers want to celebrate is the day they throw these leeches off their backs and are able to step forth free; and the opportunity will be there for they who do the world's work to enjoy the things that they produce.

Yours in revolt,

B. H.

MAY DAY IN VICTORIA

In conjunction with, and as a part of the great international movement of labor, Victoria Local No. 2 celebrated May Day in right good style.

In parts of Europe this all-important day is set aside as one on which to have parades, etc., through the streets. Where the workers have been educatd to the significance of May Day as the international holiday of labor, these parades are probably the correct expression of the working class and its aspirations. However, until such time as we can count on the strength and intelligence of the workers here, we will have to be guided by the best material we can muster to our side. Not having sufficient numbers to parade the streets, and by that means giving the masters a slight conception of our numerical strength, we did the best that lay in our power. Knowing from experience how few are the material pleasures of the average wage-worker, it was decided that a dance and refreshments would give us recognition as partners with our European comrades in being fully alive to the hopes and aspirations of the workers of the world.

With this end in view, Semple's Hall, Victoria West, was hired for the occasion, and tickets to the value of 50c each were got out and sold to whoever would buy. By 9 p.m. of May 1st the crowd was large enough for the M. C. to call each to select their partners. All those who were not sufficiently schooled in the intricacies of the light fantastic toe were asked to hie to the gallery, where they found much better vantage to view the merry throng. While many of us could not personally enjoy the dancing, all the same much pleasure was felt in the fact that others found emjoyment for a brief spell, and that we Socialists were partly responsible for that fact.

There were many present who had come with the sole purpose of hearing J. H. Hawthornthwaite, as he had been advertised to speak. When the dancing had been in progress about an hour, the M. C. called for a breathing spell, and introduced a little girl of some five summers, Miss Rondeau, who recited a poem composed by her mother. The able and fluent manner in which this recitation was delivered called for much applause.

The ex-member for Nanaimo was then called upon to say a few words. In the course of a short address of some ten minutes duration he said he recognized that on this particular occasion we had not assembled to listen to any exponent of Socialism only. They had come there essentially to enjoy themselves for a few hours. Since last he had been in their midst he had been having quite a good time at the expense of the powers that be. In conversation with members of the capitalist class, the latter had never appeared to care about doing something; the talk had always centred around doing somebody. He laid much emphasis on the necessity of the workers acquiring knowledge through their class organizations of the structure of society. Such knowledge, when possessed, to that extent became power. Touching on the remarks he had heard the previous evening by one of the speakers at a "Peace Society" gathering, he stated that only when the workers got intelligent enough to know their own interests would we have peace as opposed to war.

The attention and applause which greeted the close of his remarks gave evidence of the appreciation both of the speaker and his address.

By this time all who felt inclined to replenish the wants of the inner man were called forward to do so. To many of us it did our eyes good to view the varied spread. We noticed that the bachelors in particular did ample justice at the festive board. Besides the great variety of edibles, the tables were tastefully decorated with flowers, which added much to the beauty of the event. As usual with such occasions as this, the women comrades had to bear the brunt of the work in getting things ready and presentable. In fact, as in past occasions, wherever the writer has been, the success of the evening has depended wholly on the women comrades. Dancing continued till 1 a.m., after which all wended their several ways thankful that May 1st, 1913, had been celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion.

J. C. T.

CLARION MAINTENANCE FUND.

Balance in hand, April 29..		$ 9.97
British Columbia		
McNey, J. F.	$ 2.00	
Johnson, C. G.	1.50	
		3.50
Saskatchewan		
Local Moose Jaw No. 1	1.00	
		1.00
		$14.47
Grant to Clarion account		$14.47
Balance in hand, May 1		$00.00
Balance in hand May 2		$00.00
British Columbia		
Johnson, C. G.	$ 1.20	
Bennett, R.	.60	
Jenkins, J.	.60	
B. L. J.	2.00	
Ritchie, Wm.	.25	
Local Cumberland No. 70	6.50	
Local Vancouver No. 1 (Assessment)	12.50	
Manson, Andrew	1.00	
Local Victoria No. 2 (Assessment)	10.00	
		34.65
Maritime		
McKinnon, A.	.25	
Ferguson, Peter	.75	
McGillvray, A. V.	.25	
		1.25
Bal. in hand, May 10		$35.90

Clarion Publishing Account

Expenses—		
Printing and mailing No. 719	$87.50	
Editing	10.00	
P. O. stamps (foreign singles)	.45	
		$97.95
Receipts—		
Subs	$15.80	
Bundles	2.25	
Ads	4.00	
Directory	1.00	
Literature	1.55	
		24.60
Grant from maintenance fund	14.47	
Grant from general fund	58.88	
		97.95

J. H. BURROUGH,
Sec. D. E. C.

KITSCOTY, ALTA.

Ed. Clarion: In reference to "Clarion" sub-cards which were forwarded to me recently, I wish to know if you sent them as a donation to our Campaign Fund, or whether you intended me to sell them as your agent. What do 6 mo. cards sell at?

We are very grateful to you for the bundles of Clarions forwarded, and we used them to good effect.

As you will already know, we lost the election in Alexandra, and even lost our hard-earned deposit. However, we were not expecting much, as a year ago it would have been hard to rake up two dozen reds here. Now, however, there are 200, all of whom voted for the real stuff.

We were looking for a small vote, as it is right in seeding time, and we thought thereby to save our fine. However, the slaves got excited over our putting a man up and over the A. C. and W. deal, and with both machines drawing heavy on the campaign barrels a big vote was soon polled.

We have some satisfaction, however, in busting up the Liberal machine by letting in the Conservative and thereby creating some opposition such as it is.—Yours fraternally,

V. P. MORGAN.

WHY HE WAS A SOCIALIST

Upton Sinclair tells this story about a school address he once made.

"It was a school of little boys," said Mr. Sinclair, "and I opened my address by laying a five-dollar bill upon the table.

"'I am going to talk to you boys about Socialism,' I said, 'and when I finish the boy who gives me the best reason for turning Socialist will get this five-dollar bill.'

"Then I spoke for some twenty minutes. The boys were all converted at the end. I began to question them.

"'You are a Socialist?' I said to the boy nearest me.

"'Yes, sir,' he replied.

"'And why are you a Socialist?' I asked.

"He pointed to the five-dollar bill. 'Because I need the money,' he said."

"We do not take possession of our ideas, but are possessed by them: they master us and force us into the arena, where, like gladiators, we fight for them."—Heine.

HERE AND NOW

By
LITTLE YORKIE.

If sub rustling needs any incentive, here it is, you rustlers:

From the first of June, the sub rates will be $1 per year, 50 cents half year, and 25 cents quarter year. Get busy before the price is increased.

The finances of the Dominion Executive Committee should be sufficiently known throughout the Dominion to the membership of this organization, without it being elaborated upon here. Hence, the necessity of the increased rates.

A scheme has been suggested by a comrade, whereby sub rustlers are enabled to build up a library of their own or if they already have one, to add substantially to it. The suggestion is to be acted upon. Here it is:

Each and every rustler who succeeds in obtaining 50 marks will be presented with $6 worth of literature, the winners to choose their own books, of course.

1 yearly sub to count 1 mark.
2 half yearlies to count 1 mark.
4 quarterlies to count 1 mark.

Remember this is not closed when the first one reaches 50 marks, but is open for each and every one, irrespective of the time taken to accomplish, what is to some comrades an easy task.

The following are a few of the boys who have been at the "front" this week:

	12m	6m	3m
W. B. Bird, Regina, Sask.	....	1	1
C. G. Johnson, Carmi, B. C.	10	1	....
W. McQuoid, Edmonton, Al.	5	3	....
C. M. O'Brien, Coleman, Alta.	5	....	....
F. O. Shier, Kananaskis, Al.	4	....	....
G. A. Faulkner, Blondheim "	3	....	....
V. P. Morgan, Marwayne Al.	3	....	....
H. Dalgleish, Victoria, B. C.	2	....	1
H. Kirwin, Toronto, Ont.	2	....	....
J. Brereton, Edmonton, Alta.	2	....	....
V. Frodsham, Calgary, Alta.	1	3	3
A. E. Faulkner, Conjuring Cr	2	....	....
J. H. Burrough, Van., B. C.	1	1	2
D. Thomson, St. Caths., Ont.	1	....	1
D. Miekle, Calgary, Alta.	....	1	1
Colin McKay, St. John, N. B.	....	....	5
G. Borland, Montreal	....	1	....
H. Collingwood, N Battleford	2	....	....
J. E. Jones, Palmer, Sask.	....	....	1
M. Lighthouse, Hamilton, Ont.	....	....	1
A. G. McCallum, Ottawa	1	....	1
D. Thomson, Moose Jaw	....	....	1
W. Wilson, Vancouver	....	....	1

The P. O. has returned the Clarion addressed to Mrs. B. Seers, Stettler, Alta. Reason—not called for.

MOOSE JAW.

Ed. Clarion.—Enclosed find money order for $4, which is for Clarion Fund, $2.25; card in the Clarion, $1; and one sub. for Clarion, 75c.

At our last business meeting the Comrades instructed me to send a letter to the Clarion so as to let the Comrades at large know that there is a bunch of live slaves in Moose Jaw, who are putting up a strong fight against the rule of capital.

We recognize that the only method we can adopt so as to hasten on the downfall of the present wage-slave system is to educate the slaves and organize them on the political field, and with this purpose in view we hold a propaganda meeting every Sunday night in the hope of trying to instill into the minds of the workers a desire for knowledge.

I may say that strong efforts are being made by some of the religious bodies to stop our Sunday meetings, and the method they use is to have a few words with the manager of the theatre we rent and then we receive the order to quit. We are now occupying the third theatre, and this week we received notice that we will have to find another to carry on our meetings. We are not dismayed, as the opposition against us shows that we are doing good work and they are trying to stop it.

I see that Calgary Local is in the same position, and they have started street speaking, and I suppose that we will soon have to do the same.

A great need at present in Saskatchewan is an organizer, as there are lots of places where Locals could be formed if there was a good man in the field. Of course, we know that we will get one as soon as the funds will permit.

The majority of the workers in this city are C. P. R. slaves, and they seem to have the idea that they own a steady job, and that is about the height of their intelligence. Of course they are mostly all good trade unionists, and that is about all one can say for them. Their brains have been so moulded from childhood with slave ethics and education that they can imagine nothing better, nor anything else to be achieved, except a good steady job and plenty of work; most of them work seven days a week and howl about the prosperity of Canada.

The prospects in the slave market this year do not look very bright to the average slave, as jobs are scarce and the capitalists continue to ship a good supply of commodity-peddlers from all the older countries. As each year passes we see that the position of the workers in Canada is becoming more and more precarious, and they will soon be forced down to the same level as in the older countries.

The trades union as a weapon for the workers in their struggle against the master class is becoming more and more ineffective, and the only party in existence that can meet the needs of the people is the Socialist Party. So long as the workers tinker about, begging for reforms, so long will they remain in the degrading position that they are in at the present. All the reforms that have been passed for the supposed purpose of bettering the conditions of the workers, have left them in the same or worse position than before. The only reason that the capitalist parties dole out these reforms is to try to patch up the present system, which is fast decaying.

It is high time that the workers got busy and organized themselves as a class on the political field, with the object of capturing the reins of government in order to transfer the ownership of the means of wealth production from the idle parasite class who now hold the title deeds, to the working class. As soon as the workers take this action the master-class will throw reforms galore to them, in order to hoodwink them and stave off the coming revolution.

So to the workers who are in a hurry to get something, I say: Join the Socialist Party of Canada and take an active part in the fight for the overthrow of capitalism and slavery and hasten on the co-operative commonwealth, when we shall have production for use and not for profit, and the worker will cast off for ever the stigma of slavery, and receive the full social value of his toil.

With best wishes for our valuable paper, I remain,

Yours in the scrap,
WM. HARRISON,
Secretary Moose Jaw Local.

MEMBERS OF VANCOUVER LOCAL NO. 1 HOLD PICNIC AND CLARION BENEFITS IN CONSEQUENCE

Several members and friends of Vancouver Local No. 1 held a picnic at Gibson's Landing, on Sunday May 4th, leaving Vancouver about 9 a.m. on the S.S. Chrystella, and arriving at Gibson's wharf about 11.15.

Met at the wharf by the comrades of Gibson's Landing Local, who are certainly a very entertaining bunch, the party wended their way for about two and a half miles to Comrade Hintsa's field. The children and "she-comrades" of the party arrived at the rendezvous aboard the wagons which acted as commissariat carriers. Once there, lunches were unpacked and everyone made a vigorous onslaught on the edibles brought with them. An ice cream and cake stand on the ground provided the community with a certain kind of thirst quencher, while for the more advanced type, the usual salubrious syrup of the proletaire was being pumped from a barrel on the other side of the field. Several races were run, perhaps the most interesting being the ladies' race, won by Comrade Mrs. Tomashavksy. This was a most exciting finish and well worth traveling far to witness. Other events for the juveniles and a football game for the overgrown schoolboys made up the sporting portion of the afternoon's program. Com. J. A. Macdonald had been billed to give an address to the gathering, but something happened to prevent the versatile "Mac" from turning up, so Com. W. A. Pritchard, better known to his most intimate acquaintances as "Willie Arthur," was dragged from his peaceful slumber upon the greensward, to mount a 14-foot stump, and deliver what could be appropriately called a "stump" speech. Owing to the condition of the aforementioned "Willie Arthur," the speech was "brief, bright and brotherly" like a labor-fakir parson's address at a P. S. A. meeting. However, a collection of $12.75 was taken, which paid for the cost of the stump ranchers' wagons, who had delivered the goods from the wharf to the ground.

This picnic was arranged by the great team of picnic promoters, banquet boosters, etc., Coms. Jenkins and Bennett. Credit is due to them for the manner in which all details of this picnic were carried out, and one would almost be convinced of the soundness of "the attraction of opposites" theory when beholding "Jink's" and "Napoleon" in action on a proposition of this kind, for Jenkin's can be easily picked out by his wonderful abundance of avoirdrupois, while Bennett's ponderosity is, or appears to be, merely of a mental nature. The picnic was a great success in every way, and a balance of $6.20 was realized when the inevitable balance sheet was drawn, and the picnic-promoting committee, already referred to, turned this into the "Clarion Maintenance Fund."

This can be taken as a suggestion for geniuses of other locals to go and do likewise; organize picnics for your own social entertainment, hold smoking concerts, etc., and incidentally make a few dollars to help keep in existence the only working class paper in Canada.

Now go ahead in your own locality, a wink is just as good as a nod—to a blind horse.

W. A P.

TO LITERATURE AGENTS.

Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest will be issued in pamphlet form. It will be put on the press when sufficient advance orders have been received to justify doing so. Price, $2.00 per 100, 25c per doz. Single copies, 5c.

Subscribe for The Western Clarion.

MORALS AND ETHICS

In the social production of their everyday existence men enter into definite relations that are at once necessary and independent of their own volition—relations of production that correspond to a definite stage of the material powers of production. The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society—the real basis on which is erected all institutional superstructure, whether political or legal.

Methods of production, in our material existence shape all our social, political and mental evolution in general.

This is the materialist conception of history, which was formulated by Marx. Many slaves who read this article will doubtless have heard some talk of this historical conception. Some may have heard it mentioned as being a pernicious teaching, etc. Possibly it may be, to those who say so, but to the vast majority of mankind it is not pernicious.

The viewpoints of persons are relative to their material interests, and the conditions under which they live. For an instance you have not to go far. You may have heard of "right and "wrong," "justice" and "injustice." What are they but mere platitudes? Not two persons in a thousand, who prate of eternal justice would have exactly the same conception of it. Therefore, these abstractions of ours are relative to something outside of ourselves. Now, if this is so, then we must look to material things and not our consciences for the solution of our troubles. On this account I will now briefly go over the development of society, explaining it, not by unseen powers acting through the individual, but by the methods of producing wealth, which is the only correct way.

Starting with the First Man Born

into the world, we could not exactly say that he was an absolutely helpless creature. He could not be helpless, because if that had been so, then it is more than probabe that the human race, as we know it, would never have existed. The reason is very easily seen. Not only is food necessary for sustenance, but cunning was also necessary. We must remember that humanity had a severe struggle against other animals and nature in general, just as their ancestors had. These ancestors had developed certain characteristics previously which had enabled them to survive more easily. One of these was the social instinct, and in the struggle for existence this has been a very important factor. Akin to the aforesaid characteristic, we have the parental instinct, and even among many of the lower animals we have this developed to this day for us to see. Take as an instance even the little sparrow. Its young take their food from the older ones, and in the case of man, there is no doubt that as a child, he did the same.

From this a slow development took place with his

Necessities Ever Pushing Him Onward

Many things he did not understand and consequently to him nature was a mystery. Thunder and lightning scared him, simply because he did not understand them. If he had seen a huge machine, he would certainly have felt the same to it as he did to the lightning.

However, the machine was not for him just then, and he had no ideas about it. In the case of natural phenomena that he did not understand, he called it "God.' It was unknown to him, and from that time to this the unknown has always been God. At this time, our ancestor was also a direct actionist. His method of getting a livelihood was very crude, brutal, and simple. He had no tools or means of production, apart from his own body. Consequently the struggle for existence was very hard for him. Bloodshed, cannibalism and promiscuous sex-relations were the order of the day, and his gods took on the form of being something to fill in a few gaps of his understanding. He worshipped the sun, moon and stars, and all unknown things he attributed to his god. His dwellings were never permanent, because he had to travel much to get his food.

After a certain length of time in this primitive state, our ancestors discovered

The Use of Fire.

This was indeed a very great discovery, and an opening was here made for the first division of labor. The men formed themselves into parties and started out on fishing expeditions, whilst their women stayed at home watching around the fires. Their places of habitation became a little more permanent and promiscuous sex relations outside the families came to a gradual end. The families were composed of a number of men of one group, and a number of women of another group. They were husbands and wives.

Then Came the Bow and Arrow.

This helped them considerably in their struggle for existence, and consequently further changes and modifications took place in their institutions. Hitherto the families were composed of blood relations, but eventually this was gradually modified until blood-relations were stopped from entering into group-relations across sex lines. All those who maintained kinship relation were found together in the common control of their interests.

Another Step Forward

was now made. Pottery was invented and animals domesticated. Buildings of brick and stone were erected and domesticated animals were used in industry. Then we had the cultivation of the ground and irrigation was started. True, they were crude, but still they were **starts made on the right path**, and they were highly potential in their possibilities. Labor was still carried out collectively, but the time was nearly

Ripe for a Fundamental Change.

Further development brought about this change. With the herds of cattle growing in numbers, the development in agriculture, and the discovery of a process for smelting iron, it became necessary for tribes to acquire permanent possession of territories. The consequence was that in many cases, there was war between tribes for the best pasturage. Inside the tribes there was also war caused by the development just stated, and along with the struggles for ownership of certain lands we see strife between the men for the exclusive possession of certain women. The result was polygamy.

This, however, never really got a hold, and after a time the beginnings of the modern family slowly won favor to the exclusion of polygamy. One of the reasons of this was because the sphere of production hitherto filled by women was gradually being

Reinforced by Captured Slaves.

The women, therefore, were gradually being eliminated from the purpose they had been needed for, and consequently a change in sex-relations took place.

From this time, progress travelled fast, comparatively. The great discovery that a man was worth more alive than dead was the chief reason. Instead of killing him he was exploited, and from that day to this, he has been exploited.

With exploitation we see

The Advent of Civilization.

Slavery was necessary at that time for progress, and Aristotle was quite correct when he said that "until the forces of nature were harnessed for the use of man, slavery was necessary." And from that time to this, nature has been gradually harnessed until the time is now ripe for a change.

Leaving the present, however, and dealing with the past, we see the greatest development to have taken place in agriculture. Toward the end of barbarism a study of the ancient poets tells us of barley, wheat, oats and corn, and other articles of food. They had sailing vessels, a mill for grinding, sickles, and houses of stone and brick. Many other things are mentioned, but space forbids me to mention them. Then came man's subjection to man and civilization. Education was placed in definite channels. Alphabets were invented and the master class as they developed, by means of their education, contributed much to human progress. Tribes and nations became more consolidated and stationary as a result of incessant warfare. The weakest were subdued, whilst the strong were made stronger. Military leaders who were successful, gradually grew strong in economic power. They could see that it was

Easier to Appropriate

rather than to produce. Wars were carried on solely for appropriation. The weakest went down and the strongest made them lifelong slaves.

Monogamic marriages were now firmly established. Establishment of property inheritance, really, was the cause, and whilst the germs of this institution had been previously sown, we can attribute its permanence to private inheritance.

Still, development was taking place, although it may have seemed slow, yet it was necessary, and a part of the world-progress. Greece and Rome rose and fell, and other nations took their places. Cities were formed by economic, and fortified for military purposes. Gradually they came to be the seat of a power, the greatest that ever was yet.

Ecclesiastical Feudalism

for centuries tried to keep progress back, and as the cities developed they came into constant conflict. The manufacturers in the cities (who were really the nucleus of the present capitalist class), being tied up by feudal restrictions, tried hard several times to get more power. Several times they financed the kings in return for political privileges, but they still wanted more.

Then Came the Great Discovery

of steam by Watt, and the invention of the locomotive by Stevenson. Following these we had a host of other inventions, and capitalism was a thriving infant, out for "the whole cheese." Enclosure acts were passed by the legislatures, and whilst the wage-mutts were giving their lives for what was termed their country, the little country that they had any access to at all was being gradually taken away from them at home.

This was part of one large transition on the part of the workers.

Instead of Owning Their Tools

for producing their sustenance, they gradually became divorced from them and being divorced from the land meant only a part of the process. Hand labor was gradually, with few exceptions, put out of competition, and now, instead of a family working at their hand looms and spinning wheels, we see families herded together in large factories, each doing his or her little part in wealth production. Machinery caused an increased

Division in Labor

and production became more and more socialized. Not only men were employed, but women and children also. The greatest stain of our boasted civilization was here perpetrated, and with all our social reform, Christianity or religion of any kind, we still have child labor. Never one of these classic examples of extreme hypocrisy have earnestly attempted to deal with this question, simply because they themselves were and are growing fat on the children's sweat and blood. The capitalist extorts surplus values from the defenseless children, and the sleek smooth, serpent-tongued parson

Weeps His Crocodile Tears

and pockets his salary from the capitalist class.

This picture is black enough to indict the capitalist, and his hangers-on, but the picture is really blacker still. When production was on the boom, and sufficient labor could not be got, the capitalist arranged certain days with the overseers of the poor for inspection of poor children. The strongest of this human merchandise were selected for a life's hard labor, and taken to the factories by means of waggons or canal boats. Traffickers who bought and sold these children came into existence, and whilst awaiting sale, they were kept in most filthy dungeons or cellars. So awful did conditions become that it was arranged often to send one idiot child with a certain percentage of healthy children. You can just imagine the horrible lot of these idiots and—"God ordered their estate!"

The hours of labor were 16 per day and Sunday was a very convenient day for cleaning the machinery. They were fed on the cheapest and coarsest food, and they slept in relays on hot beds. There was no discrimination of sex, and vice, misery and disease flourished.

Modes of Torture Were Instituted

and many died and were secretly buried in some desolate spot.

Whilst all this was going on, note can be taken of the fact that the then philanthropists were loudly agitating for the "abolition of negro slavery!"

After a time, however, capitalism, for its own safety, was forced to lighten the yoke on the slaves. Vice- epidemics, bad sanitary conditions, etc.. etc., forced them to make provisions so that slaves would be plentiful, when the living ones had died out. The hours of labor were reduced, and other needed reforms were passed. When individual capitalists went too far, then the State, in the interest of the capitalist class, stepped in, and that is how matters stand today.

The State is the Executive

of the capitalist class, and they have to do what is best for that class, even if they hurt individuals. And, mind you, one thing they must watch, and that is a plentiful supply of wage slaves must be available.

This Brings Out

what we have said all along, that eight hour days, better housing, and so on, are given us because it suits the capitalists. On this account we would get the reform, whether we agitated or not. It is the bosses' business and none of ours, and therefore we should concentrate all our energy on a complete transformation of the ownership in the means of producing wealth, which is our business.

In conclusion let me point out that in all societies that have previously existed, their institutions and social relations have depended on their mode of getting their bread and butter. If you can point out to me a system with a more hypocritical basis, I will point out a system where their institutions are more hypocritical than even our churches, social reform and Epworth Leagues. Their hypocrisy is dependent on a hypocritical system. Demand or necessity implies existence.

It matters not whether certain mental hybrids say that it is either "right" or "wrong."

Necessity Makes Itself Felt.

then we must have that necessity irrespective of "right" or "wrong." The only "right" or "wrong" that a Socialist knows is

Victory to the Strong

and death to the weak. By strong, we mean the best fitted to survive, and Socialism will be better fitted to survive than Capitalism just as a young man is against a tottering grandfather.

Capitalism is gradually losing strength, and when the wage slaves of Canada and the world get wise, we will just topple him over to his doom.

T. MELLALIEU.

A GOOD SIGN

The steady and persistent growth of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat of the world is forcing the ruling class of every country into a state of terror at the rapid approach of the day of reckoning. In no country is their terror becoming more manifest than in the United States. Scarce an issue of even the most commonplace capitalist sheet comes off the press without containing some sort of squaw or shriek in evidence of their terror. Apology mongers of the professional type; faith fakirs of the sky-pilot cult; gold brick artists of the political pattern and the entire job-lot of capitalist toadies, lickspittles and hangers on, join in a vociferous chorus of mournful wails and dire prognostications in their paid efforts to exorcise the terrible shape that looms upon the horizon of capitalist civilization and threatens to bring to an end the long regime of ruling class pillage, rapine and slaughter.

Well may the capitalist tyrants of today tremble at the prospect. Their slaves by the million are becoming awakened to an understanding of the infamies so long practised upon them, and their power to bring the perpetration of such infamies to an end. They are going to do so by a peaceful and orderly process, if possible, but in any event, they are going to do it, cost what it may.

The increasing evidence of terror in the camp of their capitalist masters should be an inspiration to the workers and spur them on to renewed efforts in the struggle to strip from their limbs the shackles of wage-bondage. Terror in the enemy's camp is a good sign. It is a rainbow of promise.

Much argument is being advanced in favor of submerged armor for battleships. It would be better for humanity if the entire naval armaments of the world were permanently submerged.

MEMORABILIA

(Continued from Page One.)

David, is compelled to acknowledge that in the richest country of the world, poverty, disease and misery abound, and that thirteen millions of people are continually on the verge of starvation.

Therefore, why should we not sing "Britons never, nev—er, ne—v—er, shall be slaves"—yet when we reflect, we have a hunch that the most of them have never been otherwise, since they were semi-robed savages, fishing in coracles.

If a Socialist ever prides himself on his achievements, which is questionable, then the Socialists of Alberta have something to be proud of.

* * *

Thirty thousand dollars spent by the ruling class henchmen in Rocky Mountain riding resulted in O'Brien being defeated by 77.

* * *

Taking into consideration the fact that this already too large constituency was enlarged still further by the addition of Banff, where a certain type of "intelligent Britisher," with their legs and long stockings, and a storm window in one eye, abounds in rich profusion; and further, that at least 45 votes were lost in Canmore on account of the mine-owners allowing their slaves to vote only after 2 p.m., thus causing a rush ballot, this apparent defeat is only so much more a victory.

* * *

All through the Province the vote cast shows indications that the seed has been well sown by the band of "Penniless Paupers (thanks for this appellation, English), who have itinerated across those desert wastes in years now past.

REPORT OF VICTORIA LOCAL No. 2

Re Propaganda During the Winter

The above Local having decided to discontinue the use of the Empress theatre for propaganda work, and, in lieu, again adopt the street speaking, take this opportunity to give an account of its labors during the period under review.

For the season we held the first meeting in the theatre on Nov. 3rd, 1912, and wound up on the 27th April, 1913—in all, twenty addresses under the auspices of the S. P. of C. were delivered. The following figures are self-explanatory, and cover the entire period of twenty meetings:

Collections, $532.40; rent, $346.25; speakers, $159.05; advertisement, $15.20; lit. sales, $252.65.

Comment:—In a period covering almost six months it may appear to some that we have not been sufficiently energetic, when we can only account for twenty meetings, while there was provision in that time for five more. This latter statement can be explained by the fact that at the beginning of the winter we were not fully prepared with prospective speakers, so to give us time to get in communication with those whom we thought could fill the bill, it was decided to let the S. D. P. have the theatre once a month, which relieved us of the obligation to pay the rent for that particular night. After a few weeks we got in touch with several comrades in Wash., who promised to assist if desired. The S. D. P. not being able to make good once a month we accepted full responsibility, and made it stick, too. The presence of many speakers from across the line helped in no small measure to prove the international object and solidarity of the Socialist Movement. We do not think it advisable to mention the merits of any particular speaker, but would like to record the fact that Com. W. W. Lefaux of Vancouver closed the breach on three different occasions by appearing as the speaker of the evening, when others whom we depended on announced they could not come.

The amount of literature sold is gratifying.

A waning interest in the addresses, as evidenced by the collections, which of late have not been paying expenses, gave us the reason for giving up our work in the theatre and again starting on the street corner, for which we have received a permit from the police.

J. C. T.

THE ORIENTAL PERIL

(Continued from Page One.)

itself amount to many millions of dollars besides having enormous holdings in Washington and B. C. So now, seeing that they have lost in one game,

The Business Element

of the Coast are determined to make it up by some other means. They still possess the political power. They elect the lawmakers to the legislature, the senate, and congress, and they also contribute to the maintenance of an army and navy that only moves in accord with the commands of their masters. So probably California will win.

In the middle and Eastern States, just as in Eastern Canada, the statesmen and politicians still take a different view. They haven't had the experience necesary to know whether Oriental labor is beneficial or not. The situation looks the same to them now as it did to the western financiers a decade ago. So the Eastern press is all ablaze at present, and calls on Gov. Johnson to withdraw the bill. Even President Wilson has given them to understand, in no uncertain manner, that he is opposed to such legislation, and William Foghorn Bryan, the ambitious Secretary of State, was at once despatched to the Coast to see what could be done to arrange affairs. Terrible things are supposed to happen if the bill becomes law. Japanese trade may be diverted to other channels. The business firms of Japan will take no part in the great Panama-Pacific Exposition, where they were supposed to be the greatest contributors. Even war may be possible, if California persists in refusing to obey the dictates of the nation's chief executive.

With a grip full of documents to prove that all these injuries may be inflicted Bryan arrived on the scene of action. Diplomatic intrigue was the order of the next few days, but Bryan lost and Johnson won.

The chief reason, of course, why an anti-alien bill should be passed, is that such will

Benefit the American Worker

He wasn't considered ten years ago, when things looked a little different, but now, owing to the fact that things have changed, he will be told all about the blessings that will be showered on the horny hand of labor when this law is enforced, and, what is only quite natural, the workers will swallow it all.

They don't know any better. Of all the wage slaves in Christendom today the so-called white man takes the biscuit. They can try their Orientals, and all the rest, and although for a short time they may be easier and more profitable to exploit, yet over a lengthy period the Angle-Saxon

Has Them All Beat.

He is so meek and submissive. He doesn't run away from work. He doesn't try to buy up all the land. He produces more and receives less of the amount produced than any other. And yet in the midst of it all he boasts of his freedom and rights, and proudly traces his ancestors back to the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill. To his masters he can well say, as the Saviour said to his followers: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." He's a gem!

But to we of the international proletariat, who own nothing and produce all,

What Does It Greatly Matter

who our masters import or exclude? We are slaves here. We are slaves in China or Japan; so our condition can be changed but slightly while the capitalist system lasts. We are not of any nationality; we are not white or black; but one thing suffices to make us all common; we are forced to sell labor power to another class in order to live.

In Canada and the United States the most highly perfected machinery is produced and placed on the market, and many of these machines are exported and installed in those Eastern countries, replacing labor power that must now seek a market in the land where they make the machines. The standard of living may not be so high in those countries as here, but, when commodities are produced that can be exported to the west and sold cheaper than they can be manufactured here, what is the difference betwen sending shoes and clothes and sending the labor power that will produce shoes and clothes? For these reasons we as Socialists take advantage of every means to show to our fellow workers in all lands the true nature of their class position. That slavery, which originated on a property basis, is still maintained on a similar basis, and any changes which are brought about in the capitalist system of today can in no way affect our position as a class. But when a sufficient number out of the workers' ranks are made acquainted with this position, the means are already in their possession by which the present system of slavery can be abolished, and a system of economic and political freedom can be ushered in.

J. A. McDONALD.

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STRIKE ON

STAY AWAY

The strike is still on at the Queen Mine, Sheep Creek, B. C., also Silver Dollar, Salmo, B. C.

All workingmen are urged to stay away until this strike is settled