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WESTERN CLARION

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DEALING WITH OBJECTORS

Opponents of Socialism, In Making Their Attack, Can Imagine Nothing Viler Than Fruits of Capitalism.

The purpose of this article is to deal in a simple manner with a few of the common stock objections to Socialism, objections which are first given by the prostituted henchmen of the present ruling class and thereafter assiduously reiterated by the fool working animal on every possible occasion. The term "Objections to Socialism" is perhaps a misnomer, inasmuch as serious objections have never been raised to the collective ownership of the economic forces of society. These so-called objections are raised, however, by members of the working class, who affect to be serious, and therefore we should give a little consideration to them.

The objections to Socialism are many and varied and my purpose is to select a few, deal with them as simply as possible, and point out what is pointed out at all our propaganda meetings, viz:—

The state of Anarchy existing in the present system.

The first objection to come before our notice is as follows:

"Socialism is immoral and injurious to family life, i.e., it would destroy the home."

It certainly would be a pity, of course, to gather together in one large heap, all the bug-burdened blankets now carried around the country on the backs of many workers and set fire to them, and no one for a moment would consider it otherwise than immoral if we were to raze to the ground all the orange-box villas and rat-trap hovels, now inhabitated by the members of the army of the Great Unwashed.

However, let us take a closer look at this question. The Throne, the Altar and the Hearth have long constituted the Holy Trinity before whose shrine, at the dictates of their masters, the workers have ignorantly worshipped. The two first mentioned members of this triune Godhead may, in the bourgeois world of thought, have become somewhat modified.

For instance, the monarchical throne may have been replaced by the presidential chair, but in either case the law is merely signified. It is with the last named that we are now called upon to deal. The hearth—the capitalist hearth—that sacred family circle, the Englishman's castle, his home, in view of the awful spread of Socialist thought, bids fair (so cry our bourgeois apologists) to be swept into oblivion—and this terrible prophecy should be considered, so that we might see whether it is in accord with the facts, or no.

The sanctity of the hearth and home have long been pictured by dramatist and novelist alike, in such terms of reverence and affection as the very reflex of heaven on earth; and this idea has been so impressed upon us by the education (or otherwise) we have received from childhood up, that many of us still receive such twaddle as fact.

Let us take a look at what is happening all around us at the present moment. Everywhere we can hear about this or that family, owing to economic conditions, being evicted from the only place they ever knew as home, a place for which they and their ancestors have struggled hard and long to maintain. Note the inclination toward the tenement dwelling, where families live in suites or flats, and still more to the one single room, where man and wife live, eat and sleep and then try and find the moral trend" amongst the workers. cause for this so-called "downward Having done that, it will then be high time for you to prate about the sanctity of the home. Such cant coming from those who are without even the semblance of a home would make one sick. The home is not going to be destroyed, it has been—by capitalism; it is going to be restored when men and women being economically independent shall be socially free, and for the first time in history since the dawn of private property, happiness will cover the face of the earth like the waters the great deep. Today the husband is torn from the wife, the wife, taken from her place as nurse of the children, is compelled to operate the machine, to augment the scant remuneration received by the husband, and the children, young and tender though they be, are compelled also to figure as factors in the process of wealth production in order to maintain the sanctity of the home and keep intact the family circle. Such is modern Christian civilization.

A favorite objection with the man in the street is "That Socialism will destroy individual initiative. It will kill incentive."

The upholders of the present order who maintain that the collective ownership of the means of wealth production would result in the destruction of individual initiative and depression of productive energy, by blunting the spur of personal interest, never fail to oppose to the "future slave" the present "free man," the small proprietor, the petty bourgeois: all those who, "working for themselves," have a direct and immediate interest in working as much as possible. If this comparison were as advantageous to the small business man (a type now nearly obsolete) as our objectors would have us believe, it is evidently not pertinent. We do not as a matter of fact intend to separate property and labor when they are united, but to unite them when they are separated. We intend, as Marx himself states, "to expropriate the capitalist class of the power to expropriate," and have no quarrel whatever with private property as such, but with class property, the property now held by a class and used by them to exploit the workers.

The middle man, as stated earlier, need trouble us little, for however brilliant he may be he is doomed to wither like young plants at the foot of a great tree. For from the moment that capitalist production, decomposing labor into fragmentary and mechanical operations, reduces professional capacity to the minimum, and leaves to the worker no other stimulus to labor than the fear of unemployment, individual initiative and incentive are brought to the point where their destruction is no longer to be feared, but like the destruction of the home, has already been accomplished.

Think of the grand incentive offered to the toiling thousands of the Southeast Lancashire coalfields and cotton mills, to the women chain makers of Cradley Heath, or the match box makers and cigarette rollers of the East End of London, and then ask yourself the question: "Ought not an incentive such as this, the incentive we fear Socialism will destroy, to be destroyed as early as possible?" And then for your own sake, help us in the work that alone will bring the day when its destruction will be full and final.

"Socialism and Liberty are incomparable."

The above is a statement uttered by many members of the working class with such an air of wisdom that one would imagine they had circumscribed the whole universe, but let us see what truth there is in it. John Stuart Mill, the grand apostle of bourgeois economy, makes this very pregnant statement:

"The restraints on liberty, imposed by communism, would be liberty itself compared with the present condition of most of the beings belonging to the human race."

Liberty today, in face of the facts that the means of life, to which the majority must have access in order to live, are in the possession of a class, numerically small compared with society as a whole, which ownership compels those who operate to become the slaves of those who own, has a very hollow sound.

The most beautifully conjectured liberties in the world—provided the question of the stomach be not solved—are summed up for the worker in one alone—the liberty to starve. The only people who can have any real conception of liberty are those who are in complete possession of their larder. Consequently the only means of assuring liberty to all is to give property to all, and under the present system of social production from which we cannot turn back, even if we would, the only means of giving property to all is to vest in the whole of society the means of production and exchange.

The objection is raised, however, that the remedy would be worse than the disease; that individual liberty would suffer even more from popular administration based on collective ownership, than from capitalist rule based on class ownership. And to maintain this idea, constant appeal is made to that indefinite quantity called the public, first as producers and then as consumers. As far as the production of wealth is concerned it goes without saying that by the overthrow of capitalist rule, the worker has nothing to lose but his chains; for surely he would have more liberty as an operator of the economic forces of the

(Continued on Page Four.)

B. C. WORKERS ATTENTION!

The Provincial Voters' Lists have been cancelled, and you have only until April 7th next to register again.

GET BUSY!

and don't let the McBride-Bowser gang deprive you of your franchise. Go to the Registrar of Voters in your district, and fill out a new application form, and get as many workers as you know to do the same. A Dominion Election is on the cards for this year, and the Provincial Voters' Lists are used.

GET BUSY!

A SOCIALIST ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

This, however, we know: before we can have Socialism we must have, not merely Socialists but a Socialist working class; and before we can have even the Socialist Economic Organization we must have the Socialist material with which to form it. It is a significant fact that those who claim to be able to form a revolutionary economic organization with non-revolutionaries are the same who have succeeded in forming a Socialist political organization without Socialists.—Socialst Standard.

Get that man's sub. today.

The ballot is the most potent weapon of class-warfare.

A Socialist vote is never lost, whether the candidate is elected or not, for it is not the man but the principle that is voted for. If a Socialist is elected, the working class gets his loyal service. If not elected, the principles voted for are as impregnable as ever, and sure of final triumph. "The wealth produced shall belong to its producers. None shall receive without rendering an equivalent." Get that?

Perhaps you have been on strike this year against the exactions of your boss, and have seen all the resources of the government that had made a grandstand play of "non-interference between capital and labor," when legislation in your interest was introduced by Socialists, placed at the disposal of the boss to break the strike. The power of plutocracy was arrayed against you. Are you going to lay down to it, or are you going to help the Socialists tear that power from them and use it to bring freedom to the toilers?

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

A POLITICIAN

In the days of old, when absolute power was in the hands of kings, ambitious men, in order to obtain power played upon the weakness of kings, and flattered them. The power has changed. It is now in the hands of the working classes of this country, if they choose to exercise it, but human nature has not changed. Men with the same ambition, animated by the same motives, try to obtain them in the same way, but now they flatter not kings, but the people.—Socialist Standard.

THE NEW YORK "CRUSADE."

The "crusade" against the sweatshops and department stores of New York now given prominence in the press, can be expected to have but little permanent results. Even if a "minimum wage," sufficient to keep a woman, without forcing her to resort to prostitution to eke out a living, were enacted, the steady rise in the prices of necessities will in a short time bring every element in the problem back to the same relative level. The competition for the jobs will be keener than ever if the wage is arbitrarily raised by enactment, and no legislature can successfully offset that "iron law" which decrees that an oversupply of any commodity (including labor-power) inevitably forces the price down. Cheap and ever-cheaper labor-power is a sine qua non of capitalist production, and the Shylocks of capitalism will have their pound of flesh forced upon them by the very victims themselves. All of which points to the futility of reforms, and the necessity for revolution. Labor-power cannot be removed from the category of commodities by a succession of reforms that are based upon the theory that the present system of class-ownership of the socially necessary machinery of wealth production is one of the eternal laws of nature.

THIRTY YEARS OF GROWTH

Not since the funerals of William Liebnecht and Paul Singer, the great German Socialists, has Europe beheld such a tremendous outpouring as that which attended the burial of Franz Schumeier, the Austrian Socialist member of Parliament, who a few days ago was assassinated by one of those miserable wretches known in Continental Europe by the misfit name of "Christian Socialist," which is there used to describe a "good Catholic" and a Jew hater.

More than half a million men and women attended the ceremony, and so tremendous was the crowd that the transportation facilities of Vienna, a city of 2,000,000 people, were utterly unable to handle it, over 100,000 people coming into the city on foot. Never in all its history has the great city of Vienna witnessed such a funeral, and it has buried kings and statesmen by the dozen, and staged some of the most magnificent funeral pageants that Europe has known. But so great was the multitude on this occasion that they stood for miles packed around the cemetery, unable to enter, while the victim was being buried, and the grave piled like a miniature mountain with masses of red carnations and laurel wreaths bound with garlands of red streamers.

This funeral calls to memory another which took place just thirty years ago in Highgate Cemetery, London, when Karl Marx was laid in his last resting place by a small group of friends, and one solitary man, his life-long friend, Engels, spoke a short farewell address over the lonely grave. And though the dead man was by all odds the most powerful figure ever produced by a Socialist movement, London remained oblivious and unaffected. That little funeral cortege passed along its streets unobserved; the traffic halted not, and the lone policeman on his beat probably gave it no more than a passing glance.

And but thirty years have passed, and now when we go forth to bury our dead a giant metropolis of Europe halts until the ceremonies are over. The traffic itself becomes a subsidiary to the spectacle, and but an inadequate one at that. The dead man is buried not only by the city, but by the nation, nay, by all the nations From every country within travelling distance come representatives of the cause with which the dead man was identified. And from those out of reach come by wire orders for floral offerings, that they too may be represented. From America, Australia and far-off lands whose remoteness makes the personal atendance of a representative impossible.

And those who control the land and sea cables which hold the world together in instant communication, those who hate and fear Socialism, flash over those same wires the news that the dead man was given a funeral that no European monarch, emperor, potentate or statesman was ever before given or can expect in the future.

And in the lonely Highgate Cemetery in London lies the other dead man in his grave; the man who gave the working class of the world the sword with which they shall hew their way to freedom through the opposition of kings, emperors and potentates their armies and their parasites, who shall tumble the crowns of the kings, the parchments of nobilities and the "vested rights" of the modern capitalist potentates in the dust, to establish economic freedom among mankind.

Those who mocked at the teachings of the dead man of thirty years since, and those who hounded him from land to land as a dangerous but visionary and impractical disturber can now judge of the reality of the teachings and their effects by the funeral of this Austrian Socialist. To them it is a sinister portent that cannot be gainsaid. To us, it is an omen of victory, though the dead man was of us. In the tramp of the myriad feet we can discern the marching on of the cause of Socialism, and so, too, can our enemies, though they may pretend ignorance.

It may be that for many of us the old Scripture texts have lost their validity, but we are of all faiths and no faith, in that particular respect, but where are those today who when they bury their dead can as truly say as the Socialists of the world, that the grave is swallowed up in victory? And what man shall say that the next thirty years may not bring its full realization?—New York Call.

POLITICS AND INTERESTS

New Systems of Production Demand Corresponding Alterations In the Political Balance of Power

Political parties are formed by groups of people who have common economic interests that need to be protected.

Governments are the only machines by which economic interests may be effectively protected or opposed.

It is therefore quite natural for intelligent groups having economic interests to advance to try to capture governments.

It does not follow, however, that all who belong to a political party are there for the same reasons.

Many are attracted to a political party through mistaken identity, mistaking it for their friend and protector. There are others who are attracted to it through sheer sentimentality, through a desire to imitate others, or through ignorance of the facts at issue, or the chances of holding political office.

Permanent political parties are not caused by any slight economic grievances that groups of people have.

The economic grievance of any group of people must be of such a nature that they easily affect the basis of the very existence of the group in order to give birth to a lasting political party.

No large group of people will be interested to give permanent support and suffer the coincident defeats in political life in the early stages of a political party, unless they can be made to think that the success of their lives and the lives of their families were wrapped up in the success of that political party.

A political party that owes its existence to fancied economic grievances, to the enthusiasm and temporary political grievances of individuals, will last, comparatively speaking, no longer than the first fallen snow at the coming in contact with the sun's rays.

The political fortunes of those individuals being heightened or shattered by an opposing and competing political party, their economic grievances that were never deep-rooted being righted by a more favorable climate, the temperature of their enthusiasm being lowered by stubborn events of political life, they abandon their fast sinking political ship with the same dexterity they boarded it.

Eventually our economic life is all-dominating and forces other than economic, that are seemingly in competition for supremacy in dictating our moral and intellectual standards, will give way to the ultimatum of the stomach.

Generally speaking, our views upon social and political questions will only ride in their temperature to such a degree of heat as our economic fuel dictates.

In so far as "boring from within" a constituted political organization may tend to obliterate the class lines and thereby cause the loss of the whole significance of our purpose, it is advisable to work from without, to uphold distinctly our tactics and principles.

To say, however, that we can work from without the regular channels of society, to leave the impregnable position in the hands of the enemy, is to defeat our aims which, if they are anything at all, must necessarily be the capturing of the enemy's position.

Guided by this principle the existence of the Socialist party, the existence of capitalist political parties, the disappearance of political organizations may be explained.

Even more than what well fortified and advantageous positions are to an army, government is to the different economic groups comprising society.

Why is the capitalist class all dominating?

It is because of the economic power possessed by that class.

What is it that upholds that economic power? It is the political fortified position of that class.

The existence of that economic power without the active support of the political power could no more be imagined than a human being still alive and active after the separation of the blood of that human being.

From time immemorial groups in society having the same economic interests, striving to advance and fortify them, striving to become the dominant economic classes, bent all their energies to capture the political power of society.

One goes hand in hand with the other. The economic power dictates and the political power executes.

When the latter ceases to take orders from the former the power of the capitalist class is on the wane.

Let us not confuse the economic power we are discussing with the economic power of the working class.

The former dominates the political, moral and intellectual standards of society, the latter possesses only a commodity called labor-power that must be sold daily or else its owners perish.

The commodity possessed by the working class cannot by itself gain for that class the position of a dominant economic class in society.

By the sheer marketable desirability of that commodity the owners of it cannot hope to conquer the economic power of the capitalist class, that is able by little effort on its part to destroy such marketable desirability of that commodity.

The capitalist class, to gain the altitude of its power, has paid dearly, inasmuch as it has created in modern society new methods by which its own power may be destroyed.

By enfranchising the workers it has made it possible for the latter to capture the government, and thus made it possible for them to equip themselves with that weapon, the control of which has placed the economic power in the hands of the capitalist class.

Every time the working class, through the Socialist party, captures a political office, there is so much real power taken away from the capitalist class.

Such captured political offices give the working class a real opportunity to train and prepare for the coming conflict.

It arms the working class intellectually and physically for that conflict.

When the proper time comes, as no one is able to foretell the exact nature of the conflict, it will find the working class through the agencies of the captured political offices, well prepared for any emergencies that might arise.

Hence, although the economic weapon is effective, it is mainly by the use of class-conscious political action that it makes the working class master of the situation.—Morris Jolles in Brewery Workers' Journal.

What unexampled happenings come with the world-enfolding march of Social-Democracy! The other day the assembled Social-Democratic members of the German reichstag, in their party meeting, had a welcome visitor in the person of Hain Ju Kai, a representative from the Socialists of China. Such an announcement ten years ago would be taken by newspaper readers as a huge joke. Yet people in China have already joined in the international chain of Socialist activity. Hain got a fine reception from the chairman, Bebel, and made a speech in French to those present. He was there neither representing the new government or any party but personally, on behalf of the new republic, "which was menaced by its neighbors on the east and west, who feared its effect on their own people." The young republicans of China wanted the confidence and to merit the respect of the people all over the civilized world—that was his mission. He asked the moral support of the German Socialist deputies. And Bebel warmly assured him that it would not be lacking. Hain will also come to this country in pursuance of his mission.—Soc. Dem. Herald.

The workers are the pawns on the chessboard of international capitalism. Their lives, limbs and health are sacrificed on the altars of profit with as little concern as the "iron Chink" displays in cutting up salmon in the Fraser River canneries.

You say "Socialism is all right, but the Grit (or Tory) is going to get in, and I am going to vote for him, because I don't want to "lose my vote." Sure. So you vote for your master's man (did you have a say in nominating him?) and the first time that the interests of your master's class and your class clash, he is loyal to his masters, who are also yours. Turn around and look at yourself.

BOUND VOLUMES, 1912.

Readers wishing to secure bound volumes of The Western Clarion for 1912 are requested to send in their names to this office as soon as possible. When sufficient orders are received, the work will be put in hand. Price, $2.50 per volume.

We still have five volumes for 1911 in stock at same price.

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SATURDAY.....MARCH 15, 1913

BOWERY POLITICIANS.

"No individual conflicts, but a class struggle. It is necessary to make the immense army of workers of all trades and of all professions conscious of these fundamental truths. It is necessary to show them that their class interests are in opposition to the interests of the class who possess the economic power, and that it is by class-conscious organization that they will conquer this economic power through the instrumentality of the other public powers that modern civilization has assured to free peoples. It may, nevertheless, be foreseen that, in every country, the ruling class, before yielding, will abridge or destroy even these public liberties, which were without danger for them when they were in the hands of laborers not organized into a class-conscious party, but forming the rear-guards of other purely political parties, as radical on secondary questions as they are profoundly conservative on the fundamental question of the economic organization of property."—Ferri (Socialism and Modern Science).

From Enrico Ferri to Richard McBride is a far cry, but the mental vista opened up by considering the most recent actions of the latter, in the light of the above quoted words of the former, provides the proper perspective in which the molehill can abide with the mountain.

Ignoring, for this occasion, the shortcomings of Ferri, and taking into consideration only the services he has rendered to the working class of all countries in his public life and writings, it cannot be denied that he has been a fearless champion of the downtrodden and oppressed. The good work he has done will live after him, and the ill may well be charitably interred in his grave when the final conflict has been fought and won.

To turn from him to McBride is to turn from the sublime to the ridiculous, but instruction nevertheless can be gained by doing so. The knowledge that the most bright and fearless minds of the age, from all walks of life, are mustered in the army that, under the red flag of the international Socialist movement, is fighting the forces of reaction and the battle of human progress, may serve to temper the distaste naturally felt by decent people when contemplating the actions of capitalist tools of the McBride and Bowser type.

Placed in office, whether by accident or design, at a time when the eyes of international capital were turning profit-hungry eyes on the vast natural resources of British Columbia, the present political head of the province has proved an adroit and plastic instrument in the hands of that same gang of international pirates, by which their throttling grasp has been fastened so securely on the throat of the working class within his jurisdiction. Supported by a collection of spineless, servile, and cowardly politicians of the most mediocre quality, in parliament and out, he has been in position to "render unto Caesar that which was Caesar's," and none can can deny that the obligation has been and is being paid to the uttermost. Small wonder that the powers whose interests he has furthered so efficiently should be now quietly engaged in preparing the public mind for the announcement of his removal to Ottawa, where his "sphere of usefulness and his "opportunities of service" to his employers will be so considerably enlarged.

Before his "sailing orders" are received, however, it seems that provincial affairs are to be left in such a condition that the local operations of capital are not to suffer, but rather to gain, by the shuffle.

The economic conditions prevailing in the province and the character of a large portion of its proletariat, have produced a Socialist movement that for clearness of vision and appreciation of the vulnerable point in the armor of its enemies, stands in the front rank. As this intelligence is showing increasing indications of registering formidable strength at the polls, providing a threat to the continued merciless robbery that the workers have been bearing from the gigantic corporations, the word has been given that as large a portion of the workers as possible are to be disfranchised as soon as possible. Slow in perception in matters political as the worker usually is, the day when stalking horses of the McBride type can serve to divert their gaze from the power whose puppets they are is rapidly disapeparing.

As Ferri says, "In every country, the ruling class, before yielding, will abridge or destroy even those public liberties which were without danger for them when they were in the hands of laborers not organized into a class-conscious party." The ruling class of this province are providing a remarkable illustration of the accuracy of Ferri's analysis.

Rushed through in the closing days of the recent parliamentary session at Victoria with no chance afforded for inspection or consideration, was a bill that cancelled the existing provincial voters' lists and gave the voters but a few brief weeks (until April 7th to be exact) in which to have their names put on the new roll. In addition (and here comes the characteristic McBride-Bowser brand of political crookedness) it has transpiried that the facilities heretofore enjoyed by the electors living or working at a distance from an official register of having someone in their neighborhood authorized to take their applications, is taken away from them by the impudently simple announcement that "There are no printed forms available for the purpose.

Those who are conversant with the scattered nature of the occupations in which such a large proportion of the workers of B. C. are engaged will appreciate the low cunning of the trick. In the rural centres seeding and preparing the land for the season's crop is the order of the day. After working from daylight to dark the slave of the farm is in no condition to hike into town to register his name, even if he could find a registrar obliging enough to accept his application after hours.

All of which shows a class-conscious perception on the part of the interests behind McBride of the weak point in their armor. It also points to the fact that a provincial election will be called in the near future, for it is idle to think that advantage will not be taken of the condition thus created while it lasts. It can be expected any time between May and November, for after the latter month the voters' list will be swollen by the thousands of applications handed in during the summer.

For further evidence of careful planning is the lengthening of the life of the provincial parliament one year—from four to five. Unless unforeseen circumstances intervene capital can look forward to a peach of a time for the next few years.

Taken altogether, the whole dirty business is as fine a sample of capitalist politics that Canada has produced. One can admire the cynical honesty of a Tammany boss, who has the courage to be openly defiant in his crookedness, but what words can be found to fittingly classify the cowardly hypocrisy of the type of capitalist politician we have in British Columbia, who, while professing to be "sans puer et sans reproche" in fulfilling their oaths of office, sink below the level of the Bowery politician in deference to the interests of those "higher up"?

The lesson that the Socialist Party of Canada should take to heart is the imperative necessity of actual and sustained political organization, in place of the spasmodic efforts put forth in the past, if it is to maintain or increase the position it has won by years of patient educational propaganda.

It is high time that the party, particularly in British Columbia, took stock of the situation.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

It will be noticed that the preceding issues bore the numbers 694 and 711, and the following explanation is necessary:

The difficulty referred to last week with the post office authorities was in connection with the matter of securing the usual newspaper mailing privileges, accorded to the Western Clarion during its previous publication. No difficulty had been experienced on the former occasion of renewing publication, in getting the first issue accepted by the authorities at the usual rates for transmission through the mails. On this occasion, however, we were informed that the full rate of one cent for two ounces would have to be paid, despite the fact that the formal application for renewal of the newspaper privileges had been posted to Ottawa. In response to a telegram explaining that the paper was being republished under the same name and management, and using the same mailing list as on the previous occasion, the reply was received that the paper would be accepted for transmission at the rate quoted by the Vancouver authorities, with the concession that cash would be accepted in lieu of stamps, a refund being made when the privileges applied for were accorded. The temporary concession was granted on the condition that the unexpired subscriptions on the mailing list of the Western Clarion at the time of suspension in November last would be filled out.

As those subscripers are aware the responsibility of filling out those subscriptions, was, by arrangement, assumed by the management of the B. C. Federationist, and commenced immediately.

As stated above, the management of this paper, in resuming publication, had no previous experience to lead them to anticipate any difficulty with the postal authorities. The issue of March 1st was numbered to follow that of Nov. 9 (No. 693), the date of the last appearance in 1912, and subscriptions received numbered from 694 up.

The ruling of the authorities has necessitated an alteration in the numbering of our mailing list, and the number on the paper has been altered to correspond. Seventeen issues of the B. C. Federationist have been supplied in place of the Western Clarion since Nov. 9 last. If this paper had been published continually the issue of March 1st would have been No. 710. The issue of March 8th was accordingly numbered No. 710, and all subscriptions received up to the appearance of that issue have been advanced to correspond.

As the cost of retyping the new mailing list would be considerable, the management have thought it advisable not to incur it at present, but to keep a record in the office from which subscribers' standing can be ascertained.

In regard to those subscriptions paid in 1912 and which have some months yet to run, we wish to say a word.

The Western Clarion has been republished by the Dominion Executive Committee as a matter of urgent necessity, which they believed the party members and its supporters fully realized. Every cent of the money needed for the production of the issues already mailed has been received since the opening of the "Subsidy Fund" in January. All the funds of the B. C. and Dominion Executive Committees have been diverted to ensure the publication of the first few issues, in the expectation that when the paper is once again in the hands of the militant Socialists of Canada, cash will be sent in, in sufficient amount to ensure its continuation. Comrades whose 1912 subscriptions have still some time to run can materially assist the Executive by ignoring the fact that they have those issues due to them, by sending in a subscription, to count from the date it is received in this office. By doing so they will materially lighten the burden placed on the paper by the ruling of the postal authorities.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that the "Clarion Fund" needs replenishing. On account of the reduced subscription rate a reserve is absolutely necessary until the result of that reduction shows itself in a largely increased circulation. That will naturally take a little time.

An Example in Point

Joseph J. Ettor, the famous organizer of the I. W. W., who was recently saved from a determined attempt by the cotton lords of Massachusetts to railroad him to the gallows for a murder committed by a policeman, was recently refused admittance to Canada. He was met at the international boundary by Dominion government officials, acting under instructions from Ottawa, and informed to that effect, the fact that he was a dangerous agitator being given as the reason.

That is the most sincere compliment that can be paid a member of the working class by the executive of a capitalist state, and Ettor doubtless values it as such.

Now, how will those members of the I. W. W., who go into convulsions at the idea of using political action to fight the ruling class account for the fact that Ettor turned back on receiving that intimation?

How else, but on the supposition that Ettor knew that all the political machinery of the ruling class of Canada was behind the message delivered him?

Political power is no joke in the hands of a class that knows how to use it. Our masters are fully aware of its potentialities, and the sooner the workers are the sooner will they be able to accomplish something worth while.

The salaries paid by departmental stores, mills, factories and sweatshops to girls and women may be truthfully called "the wages of sin."—Miners' Magazine.

Equal Chances

Talk about equal opportunity! Capitalism ties a balloon to the shoulders of the rich child, a ball and chain to the feet of the poor child, and tells them they have an equal opportunity to fly!—Young Socialist Magazine, New York.

Elected all Socialists

In Galt, Iowa, a town of 250, Debs received three votes at the November election. They were Comrades Howard, Boyington and Ackerman. Since then, a new Socialist has been made—Comrade Bisher. At a municipal election, Comrade Howard was elected mayor, Comrade Ackerman councilman, Comrade Boyington assessor, and Comrade Bisher became marshal. All the Socialists in that town are city officials.

THE MARXIAN THEORY OF HISTORY

Marx's theory of history is that it is a development, and is shaped at each period by the economic life of the people, by the manner in which goods are produced and distributed. He takes, as his starting point, the fact that men must eat, drink, wear clothes, and find shelter from rain, snow and cold. Art, religion and science come after the satisfaction of these elementary wants. The production of wealth by slaves gave form to the history of the classical world while that of the Middle Ages is dominated by serfdom and its accessories. The governing idea of the present age is capitalistic production—that is to say, concentration of large masses in factories, running a race with immense machines, and systematically robbed by their employers. When we take the view that history is a growth governed by the necessities of production, past ages do not seem as inhuman as they otherwise do. It has hitherto been necessary that the vast majority should toil incessantly, while only few devoted themselves to the pursuit of the higher goods. The processes of production were so primitive and imperfect that it was physically impossible for the many to enjoy leisure for cultivating their minds and bodies. Hence it was that the ancients regarded slavery as necessary and natural. Plato and Aristotle both considered it a law of nature, just the same as it had hitherto been supposed that private property in land and capital was a law of nature; whereas, as already shown by Rodbertus, they are all only institutions of positive and changeable law. Private property in the instruments of production can be abolished, as private property in human beings has been. This abolition could not, however, take place until society had made such an advance in the art of producing goods that all requisites for human existence and progress could be produced without requiring the unceasing toil of the vast majority. That time has come. It is now easy to have leisure to each one to make the most of himself. Aristotle, in defending slavery, uttered words which sound almost like a prophecy. In his "Politics" (i 4) he uses this language: "Every servant is an instrument more valuable than any other instrument. For if every instrument at command, or from foreknowledge of its master's will, could accomplish its special work—if the shuttle thus should weave and the lyre play of itself—then neither would the architect want servants nor the master require slaves." These remarks seem to contain a dim foreboding of the marvellous invention of machinery which has taken place in this age, and has substituted iron and steel for bone and muscle.

A feudal aristocracy was once required to protect and guide industry and agriculture. The growth of the bourgeoisie in the cities finally rendered feudalism an antiquated institution, and it had to make way for the third estate, under whose guidance wealth has increased marvellously and laborers have been gathered together and organized. But the bourgeoisie has fulfilled its mission. It is now but an hindrance and an obstacle. The repeated crises and the continued concentration of property in the hands of a few mammoth millionaires proves conclusively that they are not equal to the task of leadership. The time has arrived when the proletariat, the fourth estate, must take the reins into its own hands. It is now to play the grand role in the history of the world. "With the continually decreasing number of the magnates of capitalism, who usurp and monopolise all the advantages of the changed form of production, there is an accompanying increase in the mass of misery, of oppression, of bondage, of degradation, of exploitation; but there also arises a revolt of an increasing class of laborers who have been schooled, united and disciplined by the mechanism of the capitalistic processes of production. The monopoly of capital becomes a shackle to the method of production, under and with which it has grown up. The concentration of the means of production and the association of laborers reach a point where they are incompatible with their capitalistic shell. The shell is broken. The death-knell of capitalistic private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated." Thus dawns a new and better era in the history of human development.—Professor R. T. Ely, in "French and German Socialism."

There is no one too good to help in the production of these things—food, clothing and shelter.

Get that man's sub. today.

Forty-second Anniversary of the
PARIS COMMUNE
Smoking Concert in Commemmeoration to Be Held in
VANCOUVER LABOR TEMPLE
TUESDAY, MARCH 18, AT 8.30 P.M.
Music, Songs and Speeches.
TICKETS $1.00.

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 7.30. Business meeting first Monday 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, 10.30 a.m. Economic class held twice each Thursday, 10.30 a.m. (for afternoon shift), 8 p.m. (for morning shift). Propaganda meeting every Sunday, 3 p.m. Headquarters: Socialist Hall, oposite post office. Financial Secy., Thomas Carney; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Naylor.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL No. 58, S. P. of C.—Business meeting every first Sunday of the month and propaganda meeting every third Sunday. Room open to everybody at 512 Cordova St. East, 2 p.m. Secretary, P. Anderson, Barnet, B. C.

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

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

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

LOCAL 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. S. Maxwell, 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. 10, S. P. of C. Meets first and third Sundays in the month at 4.00 p.m., in Miners' Hall. Secretary, Sam. Larson, 1411 3rd Ave. N.

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, 219 Bank Street, at 8 p.m. Secretary, A. Benensohn, 281 Laurier Ave.

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 SIDNEY MINES No. 7, of NOVA Scotia.—Business and propaganda meetings every second Monday at 7.30 in the S.O.B.T. Hall back of Town Hall. William Allen, Secretary, Box 344.

As a class we have never yet used the ballot in our own interest. Let us try it, and note the effect. Register!

Why are capitalist politicians as chummy with you when balloting time draws near? They avoid you at all other times. Go to that Socialist meeting and ask questions.

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

PROPAGANDA MEETING Sunday
Empress Theatre E. T. Kingsley 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.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held February 26, 1913. Called to order at 8.45 p.m. Present: Maxwell, McLean, Haag, Leona Anderson and the secretary.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

The following correspondence was read and acted upon.

From Vincent Frodsham, organier for Alberta, requesting that information be sent to various comrades re the forming of locals; also requesting the fixing of new dates to be filled after end of present tour. The secretary reported having sent charter application forms to comrades at Eckville, Bentley, Gilby, Pitcox and Daysland.

From Local Calmar, re supplies and books.

From Frodsham, reporting successful meetings in districts south of Edmonton.

From South Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, re circular letters of protest. Secretary instructed to send copies to Locals; also to be sent to C. M. O'Brien, M.L.A., at Edmonton.

From Medicine Hat, re supplies.

From Local Taber No. 18, requesting list of Locals in Lethbridge district, and asking information re candidates in coming elections.

From Lougheed, re Frodsham's dates.

From Camrose, re Frodsham's dates.

From Local Innisfail No. 3, reporting Frodsham meetings a huge success.

From Local Innisfail No. 3, reporting the expulsion by that Local of R. B. Murray, for the violation of Section 9, of Article II., of the Constitution. Action of Local Innisfail endorsed by the Committee.

All correspondence relating to Red Deer convention reveiwed, and secretary instructed write Red Deer convention secretary accordingly.

From D. E. C., re cancelling of Matthews agreement. Action of the Dominion Executive endorsed. A resolution that the Alberta Provincial Executive appropriate $75 to the use of the new party paper; $50 now and $25 after first of month (April), was carried unanimously.

A resolution that the P. E. C., through its secretary, use every effort to assist the new paper by arousing enthusiasm among the Alberta membership was carried.

From Local Calgary re proposed manifesto, the said Local recommending to the P. E. C. that, in view of the impending elections, a manifesto be prepared by some competent comrade, and ways and means found for its publication.

The following resolution was offered and carried: "Resolved, that the secretary of the Alberta Executive be, and is hereby, empowered to call special meetings of the Executive at his discretion, for the consideration of matters of importance requiring immediate action; provided, that all members of the said Executive are notified of such special meeting at least 48 hours in advance."

Bill from A. W. Love, for organizing expenses, ordered paid. $10 ordered paid out of general fund to secretary, as donation for services rendered during past few weeks.

Financial Report

Bal. last report	$18.10
Receipts since last report	4.90
Bal. in hand	$23.00

No expenditures.

Adjournment.

Calgary, March 4, 1913.

Dear Comrade:—I have to inform your executive that on February 16, one R. B. Muray, was expelled from Local Innisfail No. 3, at a special meeting of the said local for the violation of Section 9, Article II., of the Party Constitution, and that the action of Local Innisfail in this expulsion was sustained by the Alberta Executive.

Fraternally your comrade,
BURT E. ANDERSON,
Secretary Alberta Executive Committee.

* * *

Calgary, March 4, 1913.

J. H. Burrough,
Sec'y Dom. Ex. Comm.

Dear Comrade:—Your letter of Feb. 23rd embodying the proposition of the Dominion Executive in regard to the immediate publication of a Party-owned paper, was laid before the Alberta Executive at its last meeting, and, after thorough discussion the action of your Executive in this matter was endorsed. The Alberta Executive voted the sum of $75 for the assitance of the new paper $50 now and $25 after the first of the month. The secretary was instructed to appeal to all locals in Alberta to rally to the support of the new Party paper, and do all in his power to aid the D. E. C. in making the step a success; and urge locals to assess their membership for the upbuilding of the paper, as suggested in the "agreement" for the "Subsidy Fund."

Hoping the new paper will come up to our expectations, we await its advent.

Fraternally, your comrade,
BERT E. ANDERSON,
Secretary Alberta Executive Committee.

* * *

North Battleford, Sask.,
February 25, 1913.

Dear Comrades:—Find enclosed 50c for which please send me a bundle of sample copies of new Socialist paper. Also please sign receipt and return.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours for the Revolution,
THEO. HABENICHT.

* * *

Ladysmith, March 6, 1913.

J. H. Burrough,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Comrade:—Yours to hand and contents noted. I have already written you stating my willingnes to assist Comrade Knight with a meeting in this place.

The date you mention is suitable, but we are holding a masquerade ball on thatn ight, so I think if the meeting could be held about 2.30 on the afternoon there would be a better attendance.

If this is suitable kindly send on bills at once so that I may advertise in good time.

Yours in revolt,
S. GUTHRIE.

P.S.—We have taken Union Hall for

* * *

Edmonton, Alta.

Editor Clarion:—At a very successful meeting addressed by C. M. O'Brien, member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, I had the pleasure of capturing a few subs. Please find enclosed the sum of $3.

Com. O'Brien demonstrated very clearly the wage earned in his relation to capital and delivered one of the most educational lectures ever heard by an audience in Canada.

VINCENT FRODSHAM.

* * *

Cardston, Alta.

Editor Clarion:—Please find enclosed 70 cents for 7 members two weeks at 5 cents and I hope to get this from time to time for the three months.

Wishing every success.

Yours in the Cause,
H. HOCH.

* * *

Gooding, Sask.

Editor Clarion: Enclosed is $1.00 in response to the agreement reached between yourselves and the publisher of the new party organ.

As I am 110 miles from my local, I thought I might as well send you my share of tax direct.

Yours fraternally,
THOS. W. GREEN.

* * *

1941 Winnipeg St.,
Regina, Sask., March 3, 1913.

Editor Clarion: Replying to yours of the 18 ult., I would say that the Regina Branch, S. P. of C., have not been doing any business since November last. The reasons are that a number of our members left the city about that time, others are living on the outskirts and will not walk in on winter nights, as the street cars do not run on Sundays. However, I suceeded in getting a bunch together last evening when the folowing action was taken. It was moved, seconded and carried that we assess our members $1.00 each, 75c to be applied to subsidy fund, 25c to be handed over to Comrade Matthews for subscriptions to his paper, which will help to make up a mailing list. I enclose herewith an order for eleven dollars with the names and addresses of eleven comrades which represent our total membership at the present time. Hoping to be able to make a more favorable report in the near future.

I am making a report to Prov. Ex. and sending for some due stamps also.

W. B. BIRD.

A Nice Sense of Proportion

One of the members at Ottawa drew attention, the other day, to the fact that while $35,000,000 was to be spent on a navy, averaging out at about $5 per head of population only one cent per head ($700,000) was being spent on agriculture.

It is more profitable to butcher humanity than to feed it, and more dividends are to be found in armaments than in artichokes.

Russia

According to as yet incomplete statistics, six Socialists daily and weekly papers, of which only a few issues have appeared, have lately suffered 97 confiscations, and the editors 21 years and seven months imprisonment—in one case lifelong deportation—and in another one year "administrative arrest." Workers at the Putilow works, St. Petersburg, to the number of 12,000, have gone on strike.

In Russia simple membership in a Socialist party still carries with it the danger of punishment with hard labor.

GOOD FOR THE FARMERS

Edmonton,
March 1, 1913.

Comrade Editor:—Having addressed 25 meetings in the province of Alberta and meeting with fairly good success. especially in the agricultural districts; I wish to make it known that the farming population are awakening to their interests, that they are becoming class-conscious, and they understand that they do not own what they produce. Having organized 5 locals is sufficient proof of the preceding statement.

The farmer realizes that he is only a factor in production, and the class who own and control the means of production and distribution own and control his products. At Markerville the conservative nominee was at my meeting and I offered him the platform for 20 minutes or anyone else who had anything to say in defense of their brutal masters. They did not even ask a question.

But Mr. Archer, the conservative candidate, paid in to the collection and also bought some Socialist books from me. (Thanks for your generosity Mr. Archer.)

At some of the post offices there are 50 Socialist papers delivered weekly and they will help to jar the bump of conceit of the gumbo capitalist.

Yours in revolt,
VINCENT FRODSHAM,
Organizer.

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

COMMENT ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The working class organizations known as unions, although they have performed a necessary function in the past, are gradually being forced along the lines of class action.

Class action is political action, and we see this change manifested in the large strikes that have within the last two or three years. When the textile workers came out on strike at Lawrence, Mass., all the local and state governmental powers were put into action to see that the workers respected the sacred property rights of the master class in that vicinity.

Over in Great Britain the same occurred when the coal miners and dock laborers struck.

All over the capitalist world these conditions are developing. The struggle in the commodity field is fast becoming a thing of the past and the workers, not realizing this development, but at the same time feeling the pressure of conditions, are trying to adapt themselves to it by organizing and acting in larger bodies. So we find them combining in what are known as "industrial" unions.

The development of production is fast eliminating the tradesman, and his form of organization is going out of existence. In the early days of capitalism the master was generally a mechanic, and manager of his own factory. The workers could then deal with their master directly when they had a grievance, but as the system developed the master and his workmen were driven further apart. The masters became fewer and wealthier, the workers received less of what they produced and their chances of getting a living wage are more uncertain now than ever.

To the man who understands the development of capitalism the philosophy of "hitting the boss in the pocket" will appear absurd, as that very development proves that the master class will become wealthier as long as capitalism lasts.

When the workers come out on strike they are not up against one master, as were the old craft unions. They are faced by the capitalist class and the state is dealing with them, in the shape of arbitration boards, if they are peaceable, or with clubs and bayonets if they are not.

The ownership of the means of life today is class-ownership, and every move the workers make, even if their objective, because of their ignorance, is higher wages or better conditions under capitalism, is a knock at the master class. So long as they do not know any better than to ask the capitalist for "a little bit more," they will get sops and palliatives thrown to them, as a hungry dog gets a bone.

Their only hope is an understanding of the capitalist system of production. Then they will know the economic cause of all social ills, they will see the hopelessness of the struggle for higher wages or better conditions under capitalism, and also understand that the development of economic conditions has changed the point of attack from the old form of dealing with the individual master to that of dealing with the political state.

That is the weapon that all ruling classes have used to maintain their mastery and until the workers organize consciously and politically for the overthrow of this system of profit-mongering they will never really accomplish anything.

T. C.

The wild animals do not divide up with any capitalist of their species. When do you think we humans can learn that much?

Get that man's sub. today.

Motherlode, Jan. 27th, -913,

Dear Comrade Charles O'Brien,—was pleased to hear from you, as I often think of the wonderful changes of the mind, (or the way the mind works rather). since we worked at the tunnel.

This problem of education of the working class is a mighty hard one If we were all of the same tongue it would not be so bad, but to keep us divided, they bring them from all parts of the earth. We have very few English-speaking people here at the mine, and what we have are mostly Socialists; the way the companies beat us here in the boundary is by bringing in men from Austria and Italy, and it seems like they will continue to do so for years to come. But we will get them yet, when their children grow up, so we can get them mixing with others who can teach them how they are skinned. The good work has started even now. My oldest boy is going to school and I am starting him right. The problem that we are face to face with now is: can we get a man to talk to these strangers in their own tongue? If we can, send him along any time, and we will look out for his hay and oats. They speak Croatian the most of the men we have here. And now a little about myself. I have just ordered Marx's three volumes and Haeckel's evolution of Man and now I am told that I must start lower down. I must ask you about it. I know very little of history as I was grinding out profit for a master when I ought to have been going to school. So at this late day I must start in to learn. I ask you to let me have the benefit of your experience, if you will, and I will feel indebted to you. I have been going to write to you for a long time about this question. It grows on a person, you know.

Now I must close. Hoping to hear from you when you get time,

I am yours in movement that means Justice for all,

JAMES CUTHBERTSON.

Greenwood.

* * *

Ottawa, Ont.,
March 4, 1913.

Dear Comrade:—I have been instructed to notify you that S. Horwith, ex-secretary of Local No. 8, S. P. of C., was duly expelled from said local, for misuse of funds and gross neglect of duties.

A. BENENSOHN,
Secretary.

* * *

Stewart, B. C., Mar. 6, 1913.

Ed., Clarion:—Please find enclosed M. O. for $20.00 for "Subsidy Fund."

Picked up this without any trouble, and if times were a little better could get more, but a few of the boys are idle and of course more or less hanging on to their bit of silver.

Yours in revolt,
C. H. LAKE.

* * *

Sechelt, B. C.,
March 7, 1913.

Ed., Clarion:—Enclosed is $2.00. Enroll me as a subscriber for a year beginning with No. 695. Place the memainder in the Clarion Fund.

Sample copy of above rag received and many thanks for same; may she grow and become dangerous to the present system.

Yours for a change,
JOHN WOODRIFF.

* * *

St. John, N. B.,
March, 1913.

Dear Comrade,—It might surprise you to know that my friend Baritz has arrived in Canada again per Empress of Ireland, Feb. 28th.

He addressed the best meeting we have held for the last twelve months; he has already been here on three occasions previously. (I was in Manchester with him three years ago, when I addressed a meeting at the county town), and is well known here. He is going on to Toronto via Montreal, and says he is going into business this time, he will be sending a sub. to the Clarion as soon as he gets settled. I hope the comrades will make good with the paper. The movement up here is dead except here and in spots in N. S. We are suffering from lack of speakers, but things are beginning to come our way. The unions are talking political action and labor temples.

F. HYATT.

At present the enormous majority of inventors die poor and unknown. Of all the inventors in America, only three that I know are rich, Westinghouse, Bell and Edison. Practically all the rest have been victims of their own inventive faculty. Who knows the name of the inventor of the slot machine so much in vogue today? His name was Percival Everitt, and he died a pauper in the street.—Edmond Kelly, "Twentieth Century Socialism."

Someone suggests that what the down and out need is a slap on the back and a handshake. He generally gets a rap on the nut without even a handout.—Appeal.

The miners of West Virginia are wishing that they had voted their own class into control of that state last fall as they face the guns of the mine owners' gun men in the strike now on in that state.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT of the ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA for the Half-Year Ending December 31, 1912.

	1st Half 1912	2nd Half 1912	For Year
No. of Locals in Alberta at beginning of period	24	21	
Suspended during period for non-report	9	5	
New Locals organized	5	7	
No. of Locals re-organized	1	3	
No. of Locals at end of period	21	26	
Total membership in good standing	335	362	
Expelled or suspended	32	24	
Deceased during the period	1	1	
Admitted to membership during the period	115	127	
Propaganda meetings held by Locals	104	50	
Communications,—including telegrams, received by provincial secretary	176	361	
Business meeting held by Locals	69	98	
Letters written by provincial secretary	259	247	
Circular letters sent out by provincial secretary including reports, organizer's schedules, information circulars, price-lists, etc.		625	
Receipts from all sources, Jan. 1 to June 30	$164.20		
Expenditures during the same period	144.45		
Balance in hand, June 30, 1912	19.75		
Receipts from all sources during the year			$186.20
Total expenditures during the year			146.30
Balance in hand December 31st, 1912			39.90

The figures from the report of the provincial secretary for the half-year ending June 30, 1912 are included in this report for purposes of comparison. A few Locals have neglected to send in to the executive their reports for the last quarter of 1912, so that the figures relating to membership are approximated, being conservatively based on the former reports of these Locals.

The Alberta Executive has had the following organizers at work in the province of Alberta, at various times during the year: Knight, Love, Mushkat, O'Brien, Budden Burge and Frodsham.

At the end of the year (1912), J. R. Knight, Alf Budden, Vincent Frodsham and C. M. O'Brien were still in the field, reporting good meetings, and splendid progress in the spread of propaganda. Special mention should be made of the good work being done by Knight and Frodsham. These organizers, though newly in harness, and tending with adverse conditions, are energetically and enthusiastically working for the up-building and strengthening of the party.

The Locals of Red Deer riding held a convention in Red Deer, on January 23, 1913, and nominated Geo. Paton, of Content, Alta., as candidate for the house in the coming provincial elections. Other Locals throughout Alberta are preparing to do likewise. This pre-election activity being indicative of the growing strength of the movement in Alberta. Signs are not lacking that 1913 will be a good year for the party in Alberta.

BURT E. ANDERSON.
Secretary Alberta Provincial Executive Committee.

WM. D. HAYWOOD RECALLED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE.

The Socialist Party of the State of New York have, by a vote of 22,495 to 10,944, carried the following motion:

"Whereas, W. D. Haywood, a member of the National Executive Committee, has stated in public meetings in New York City that he never advocated the use of the ballot by the workers, and instead advised them to use direct action and sabotage, a violation of Article 2, Section 6 of the National Constitution; Therefore, Be It

"Resolved, by the State Committee representing the Socialist Party of the State of New York, that W. D. Haywood is unworthy to remain any longer a member of the National Executive Committee and the committee therefore initiates a motion for his recall from the National Executive Committee, as provided by the National Constitution."

In his article, "Cotton Improvement on a Community Basis," Mr. O. F. Cook in the Agricultural Yearbook for 1911, tells of the obstacles in the way of improving the cotton product. He asserts that with the improved textile machinery many lines of goods that formerly required strong long-staple cotton can now be made from much shorter and weaker fiber. He says further:

"The decline in the wearing qualities of cotton fabrics is often ascribed in cities to the use of destructive chemicals in public laundries, but the same deterioration is recognized in the country, where household washng is still practiced. Some manufacturers are frank enough to say that they do not want long or strong cotton, thus encouraging farmers to plant inferior varieties. If the goods wear out faster new garments must be purchased more frequently, and this brings larger profits for manufacturers of the weak fabrics."

Capitalism thrives on the degradation of the commodity, the waste of material and the destruction of life. Whatever efforts the existing state, prompted by the increasing demands of the common mass of the people, makes for the improvement of the material, the standardizing of the commodity and the safeguarding of life, are inevitably obstructed at some point by the interests of capitalism.—Exchange.

"He thinks the universe revoles around him."

"That is one mark of advancement."

"How is it?"

"He might think the universe revolved around his boss."

You don't want to devide up? Oh, you kid! Keep your greasy old overalls.

How many labor measures have been thrown down in the parliaments of British Columbia and Alberta since Socialist representatives gained a footing there? Who fought for them? Who threw them out? You got what you voted for. How do you like it?

Get that man's sub. today.

MORE COMBINATIONS.

The innocent persons who believed that the tide of concentration had about reached its crest have been undeceived by the recent census bulletins. The figures for 1909 show that the combinations predominate more than ever. In 1904 nine-tenths of one per cent of the factory establishments turned out thirty-eight per cent of the total product, while in 1909 one-tenth per cent turned out forty-three and eight-tenths per cent of the product In the mining, quarrying and petroleum and gas industries, seven and one-tenth per cent of the operators turned out eighty-four and six-tenths per cent of the product.

The large establishments are of course mostly held under the corporate forms of ownership. All of the establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of lead in 1909 were operated by corporations, and more than ninety per cent of the blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, cotton-seed oil mills and establishments manufacturing steam railroad cars. The corporations, says the census report on factories, turned out seventy-three and seven-tenths per cent of the total product in 1904 and seventy-nine per cent in 1909. "Even during this short period of five years," reads the report, "the corporate form of ownership increased so greatly that it represented an appreciably larger proportion of the manufacturing interests of the country in 1909 than in 1904."

This development is exactly in line with what the Socialists have been predicting. It follows an economic law, and no legislative prohibition or executive and judicial meddling has seriously impeded it. In spite of the Bourbon notion that it can be retarded it will continue until organized society is ready to assume the ownership and democratic management of the industries.—Metropolitan.

All that we ask is the full social value of what we produce for society. Then only will be be content to let the capitalist have the rest.

Your boss had a "good man" for you to vote for. And you, easy mark, were caught in the same trap that he has caught you in for more than 30 years. Will you ever get sense enough to vote for principle.

CLARION FUND.

Balance on hand, March 8		$10.42
British Columbia.		
W. A. P.	$ .25	
F. Lefaux	.25	
T. Hyde, Turner Is.	.25	
Local Crawford Bay, No. 72	2.00	
H. E. Noakes, Celeste	1.00	
Per C. H. Lake, Stewart	20.00	
J. Woodriffe	1.25	
A. W.	1.00	
B. Cripps	.25	
J. W. Richards	.25	
		26.50
Saskatchewan.		
Local Regina, No. 6	$ 8.25	
T. W. Green	1.00	
Don Frame	1.50	
Carl Arstein	.25	
Thos. Gilmour	.25	
Local Menzies	10.00	
		21.25
Alberta.		
H. Holt (per)	$ .70	
E. H. Flegg	.25	
		.95
Ontario.		
Murray A. Golspie	$ .25	
Local St. Catherines, No. 30	1.00	
Sydney E. Gage	2.00	
		3.25
		$52.37

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT AND THE TACTICS OF THE CHURCH.

(Note.—The "ultramontanism" spoken of in this article is that code of tenets which upholds the pretensions of the papacy to temporal power. In Germany those pretensions are upheld by the feudal aristocracy, and combatted by the industrial capitalist. —Ed.)

No country in the world has produced such a comprehensive, well constituted, closely organized, and above all, such a powerful political party representing the Catholic Church as has Germany, predominantly evangelical. To an extraordinary degree its growth has been fostered by the so-called May Law and the struggle against Catholicism in the '70's. These things represented the fruitful rain which caused a seed to sprout whose roots lay much deeper Protestantism was a fertile field for the Centrum. Germany as the native land of Protestantism was the cause of the ultramontane power entering into dangerous competition with it. Protestantism was feared the more as it found support in the institutions of the State, was a means to snatch away economic, moral and political influence from the Catholic Church.

A great political counter movement which was to serve less for attack than for defense of the position still held, was, however, only possible when the State claimed for itself functions which appeared to Catholics as an inalienable and historic right of the church. It is only necessary to remember the control by the Church of the civil status, which gave the church a mighty power, and church marriages as the pre-requisite of a civilly legal-marriage state. To take away this character from the religious ceremony appeared to Catholics a spiteful attack upon the church. The latter itself was defending therein, as also in the control of the civil status, a means of power not to be underestimated. Church schools and the clerical control over schools also belong to the prerogatives defended by the clergy as means of bringing the people under their domination and of obtaining this position of supremacy

In the struggle against the omnipetence of the State in these domains which really have little connection with the dogmas of the church, the Centrum was born, because
Centrum was born, became great and strong, and as political party won for itself a prominent position.

Although corresponding in purpose, the fighting methods of the ultramontanes were very different. In the religiously mixed Rhenish-Westphalian industrial field, where industrial capital was almost exclusively controlled by non-Catholics, the Catholic clergy commenced, with all the arts of demagogy, a furious battle against the "godles liberal capital." Capital was there identified with liberalism and anti-Catholicism. The agitation, unbridled by any respect for the public authorities, was carried on under forms, and with excesses such as today no Social-Democratic sheet could practice, without landing its editors behind the bars on the charge of inciting class hatred. The ultramontanes ascribed the outbreak of the great miners' strike in 1889 to the capital in control of the mines. In his book, "Der Ausstand der Bergarbeiter," Natorp writes:

"It (the ultramontane press) hypocritically cloaks its villanous demands with the mantle of religion and takes special credit to itself for the fact it has prevented the Social Democracy from gaining anything but the slightest foothold among the working classes of the region. In the same breath it advances principles which can be no more easily distinguished from those of the Social Democracy than one pea from another. Indeed we believe that there is earnest doubt which enemy gained the advantage, the Social Democrat fighting with open vizer, or the Christian Socialist enveloped in the cowl of Jesuitism. All to the greater glory of God. Hence there were no scruples against defaming entire classes of the population and declaring against them war to the knife. And then there was surprise when this fury finally had its effect, and they played the innocent and scantimoniously regretted that things had gone so far. But this party can only maintain its supremacy by appealing to the lowest passions of mankind, and there lies the key to this loathsome and useless birth."

Naturally the ultramontane journals were prohibited in mine and factory as strictly as were even the organs of the Social Democracy. The religious persecution even spread to the school children, who, instigated by teachers and clergy, often and for weeks at a time met in daily battles To the honor of God and animated by holy religious zeal, they argued the question, often very successfully, with bricks and clubs.

The ultramontane agitation was quite different, for instance, in Silesia, where prominent Catholics held the scepter of industrial supremacy. In the exploitation of the working class they yielded nothing to the godless and liberal capital, nor do they even today. In the factories of the Catholic counts and other nobility the wages, coupled with longer working district. In upper Silesia the clergy hours, were lower than in the Ruhr naturally did not inflame the workers against industrial capital; economic organizations were prohibited there The fight for Catholicism, for the endangered and abused Mother Church, was directed solely against political liberalism. The mining and smelting proprietors and the large land owners, the owners, in short, of the "godless capital," were there the leaders in the fight.

There came a gradual change in the methods formerly employed by the ultramontanes in the Ruhr district. The transformation was of twofold nature. After long and wearisome struggles, for decades seemingly hopeless, the free unions and Socialism gained a foothold in the Rhenish-Westphalian region. By the organization of the masses of Catholic workers the ultramontanes had wrung from the National Liberals concessions extending over the most diverse fields of public life. Now by its steady advance the Social Democracy threatened to win important positions, which could naturally only be done at the expense of the bourgeois parties. There was seen to be danger in this for clerical power and capital. It led first to compromises in municipal elections and later to mutual support in Reichstag elections, and finally to the very recent compromise between the Centrum and the great manufacturers They have even advanced the suggestion that they refrain from nominating their own candidates in certain districts, so that the National Liberals may be certain to defeat the Social Democrats.

In an earlier number of Die Neue Ziet I set forth the reasons why the Centrum in its parliamentary activity inclines ever more and more toward the conservative side and is gradually becoming the catch basin of reaction. In the struggle against the parties of the Right, the Centrum cannot reach the height of power for which it is striving; if it desires the support of the great manufacturers and representatives of the agrarian interest, it must naturally champion their class interests against those of the proletariate. But ultramontane modernism is only partially limited by these general political relations. Its strongest motive force is the increasing participation of influential ultramontanes in the profits of industry; they themselves are becoming interested as capitalists. As early as ten years ago the leading paper of the ultramontanes, the Kolnische Volkszeitung, advocated the entry of Catholics into the great industries, into big business, into politics and all public callings, in order to advance the cause of ultramontanism by strengthening its economic and social position. The call did not remain unheeded. Rich Catholics invested their money in manufacture, their sons devoted themselves to it, they pressed themselves into big business and into politics, intermarriages were of assistance in creating a family relationship between industrial capital and the Centrum bourgeoisie.

Their capitalistic interests, strengthened now by social and blood relationships, naturally prevented the continuation of the ultramontanes fury against godless capital and also the raising of religious controversy. The fight had to be modernized, purged of its religious and anti-capitalistic characteristics, and placed upon the broader but more indefinite ground of Christianity. The growing capitalist interest prevented the raising of the flag of religion. The struggle against the modern working clas movement became the purpose and very essence of the ultramontane problem. The founding of ultramontane organizations designed to disrupt the labor movement was a child of such necessities. And these necessities forced even the economic organizations further and further into the field of modernism.

The political and economic modernism of the ultramontane in the Ruhr district grew like two branches of a tree rooted in the soil of capitalistic interests. The hope of great success in the fight against the free unions was naturally the determining factor in the founding of the Christian unions in that religiously mixed region.

But finally and conclusively the class interest of the wealthy Catholics is the determining factor. Without this interest the modernism of the political Centrum would not exist in the Ruhr district. In Upper Silesia, where the conditions of ownership have undergone little change, conditions are lacking for the tolerance between politics and church. There in Berlin and in the Southwest Rhine country, where there are no ultramontane-liberal combinations of capitalistic interests, modernism has been able to find no foothold nor has tolerance. From the camps of the strongly religious in Berlin, Silesia and Treves, where no economic interests tend to wipe out religious difference, the arrows fly in the direction of the modern trenches. On the one hand may be seen the fight in behalf of the pure and unadulterated dogma, the world-wide temporal power of the Pope, the rejections of all tolerance on the religious field as the indispensable means for the control of the masses and for the assurance of power to the Catholic clergy. But on the other hand capitalistic interests require the relinquishment of ultramontane tendencies.

Where pronounced Catholicism instead of acting as a protection to the pocketbook endangers the capitalistic interests, there the toleration of modernism, becomes the first commandment. As the election statistics show, the tolerant Catholicism of the Cologne brand is the quickest to lose the mastery over working class Catholics. In spite of the busy bee-like work of organization on a combined church, political, and economic basis, nowhere is the flocking to Socialism as strong and as continuous as in the domain of the modernists in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region. The fruit of capitalism is sure poison for the Catholicism lusting for power. Bismarck welded all the Catholics together, made the poor among them supine tools in the hands of the clergy; capitalistic interest is the wedge which is irrestibly driving asunder the closed phalanx. The modernism of the Centrum is closing the ranks of all capitalistically interested elements in battle array against the modern working class movement That may, it is true, check the latter's advance momentarily, but it also paves the way for a much more decisive victory later. It in reality is propaganda for us and against the Centrum.

In conflict with the "fanatics a la Bishop Korum," who "must be left lying at the Left," as Stegerwald, the general secretary of the Christian unions wrote in a letter to Bachem, we accordingly wish the modernists the best of success—for us."

—Wilhelm Diewell in "Die Neulick."

DEALING WITH OBJECTORS.

(Continued from Page One.)

world in a system where he at least had a voice as to how affairs should be administered, than he at present enjoys (?).

That these superficial objections have been raised by men, clever in their own sphere and scientific to a degree, is evidenced at once by a perusal of Herbert Spencer's work, "The Coming Slavery."

Only by the overthrow of the present system of production for profit, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, will society realize what liberty is. Then we shall be able to enjoy the most inestimable of liberties; the privilege of working to live, instead of living to work, the liberty to have sufficient leisure for voluntary occupations and to taste at the end of the working day those joys of social and family life now denied the majority of the working class.

Appeal is made, I have stated, to the public as consumers of wealth, and it is at this point that the fear, real or affected is manifested of the power of liberty of the press, of the home and the collective will. We are told the of the determination of wants, in a system where the administration dispenses at its wishes all products and services, would be nil. It could officially boycott the minorities that proved refractory under its guidance. And serious minded individuals point to us, without the semblance of a smile, the unfortunate members of the future state, condemned to read official newspapers exclusively, live all their lives in the same apartment in the same district, and obtain all their food from the same kitchen as the other inhabitants of their district. How very sad, in the face of the awful facts of the present, when the workers even do not possess anything they could call a home, read only with few exceptions the vapid utterances of a vile press controlled by the present ruling class, and in a great many cases not even having the chance to obtain food for long at a stretch, even though it be from a public kitchen.

Besides, we must not forget that in order to establish this collective ownership of the means of production, capitalist society must be overthrown, and the very accomplishing of that would be the result only of such an intelligent awakening of the class who produce all wealth, that they and their successors would be the first to resist any restraints imposed upon their full and complete liberty. W. A. P.

Women of the State of Kansas, U. S. A., have been given the franchise.

Who put up the money for halls and advertising re the C. N. R. agreement? We don't know, and we don't give a damn. It wasn't ours.

The McBride government have extended the terms of office for themselves to five years. Will you help make this their last five years of office? You can if you will.

Which shall it be—"Let Laurier finish his work" of building up a Canadian navy, help Borden with the "world's peace" by voting three murder ships to the Muvver Country, or vote the Socialist ticket and wipe this jingoistic capitalism off the slate?

Get that man's sub. today.

SOCIALISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

By J. CONNELL

(Continued)

percolates through fissures in the rock, dissolving the limestone in its descent, and when the roof of the cavern is reached some of the dissolved matter adheres to it in the form of icicles, whilst the remainder falls to the ground and forms a floor. Where the drip from the roof is great, the floor rises like a hillock; where it is slight, the floor sinks. It is characteristic of the English people that wherever they go they deface objects of interest with their names, or at least with their initials. The pyramids of Egypt, the catacombs of Rome, and the temples of India are alike disfigured by the names of Smith, Brown and Robinson. It is not surprising that the floor of Kent's Cavern has been treated in a similar manner. Not only names but dates are to be found carved on the stalagmite with a chisel. Some of the dates are hundreds of years old, and are covered with coatings of stalagmite of various thicknesses. By measuring the thickness of these coatings one can ascertain the rate at which the floor is being formed. One inscription in particular was found at a spot where the drip from the roof was greatest, and where, therefore, the floor was being formed most rapidly. The coating of stalagmite over this inspcription, which bore a date, was carefully measured, and the rate of the formation thus ascertained. The total thickness of the floor was measured next, and it was then perceived that the latter could not have been formed in less than one million years. Yet underneath this floor, implements made by the hands of man have been discovered. For further information on this subject the reader is referred to the writings of William Pengelly on the Cave Men of Devonshire. Mr. Pengelly superintended exacavations in, and paid daily visits to, Kent's Cavern for about twenty years.

It is very clear that if men lived in Devonshire a million years ago, the Mosaic account of man's origin cannot be correct. Reliable information concerning that origin must be sought elsewhere, and we will now proceed to seek it.

ORIGIN OF LIFE

For many years, Doctor Otto von Schron, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of Naples, has been making investigations into the propagation and development of bacilli. In the course of his experiments he discovered that living matter, largely albuminous in character, takes the crystalline form, and, while still living and crystalline, obeys so many of the laws, and manifests so many of the properties of inorganic crystallisation, as to leave no doubt whatever of its crystalline character. The conclusion he draws from this is that crystallisation in its terrestrial origin is a manifestation of the force called life force.

There are probably few persons who have not observed what are called frost-ferns on their window panes in the winter mornings. Many of these objects bear but a slight resemblance to ferns, but if a large number be examined some are sure to be found bearing an astonishing resemblance. The line of research here indicated may be followed up with great profit in the following manner.

Let the rearer take a block of ice, say one cubic foot in extent, and place it on a table. Let him cause a beam of heat to play for some time on one side of the block. Let him now shut off the heat and apply a beam of light to the same side in such a manner as to cause an image of the melted parts of the ice to fall on a screen. He will find that all parts of the ice have not been melted equally, but that several portions have been singled out for attack and others left comparatively untouched. He will find that the melted parts, as shown on the screen, bear the shape of beautiful flowers, each with six petals. How comes it that crystals contain forms similar to those we find endowed with vegetable life in the gardens and the fields? Ice is simply water solidified. It is water to which nothing has been added, and from which nothing but heat has been taken away. How comes it to contain flower-forms? The explanation is that, in coming together to form a solid, the particles of water take their places in obedience to fixed laws. Facts such as this are important, for, in considering the problem of the origin of life they will be found to lie at the very root of its solution. Tyndall told us that he observed those things hundreds of times and every time was more and more astounded. The observer may begin at the simplest of those crystalline forms and go upward through others more complex. At a certain stage he will encounter characteristics of the vegetable kingdom. The farther he goes above this point the more plentiful will become vegetable characteristics and the more scarce crystalline, until the latter cease altogether, and the observer knows definitely that he is in the region of vegetables. In the same way he can ascend through the vegetable kingdom, passing by easy stages from family to family and from species to species, all closely related. At a certain point he begins to encounter animal characteristics. The farther he goes above this point the more frequently does he meet animal characteristics and the less frequently vegetable, until the latter cease altogether, and he knows that he is in the region of animals. In the same way he can pass through the animal kingdom, from the lowest to the highest, which he will find in his own body. The point to be particularly noted is that between the crystalline kingdom and the vegetable kingdom, and again between the vegetable kingdom and the animal kingdom, there is no dividing line. Tyndall said that the man never lived who could tell where one ends and the other begins. In each case the two kingdoms fit into each other like the cogs of two wheels. We have thus a world of forms showing, from the lowest to the highest, a close and unbroken relation pointing to a common origin, and an evolutionary process. In truth, the life principle is at least co-extensive with the material principle, manifesting itself when the conditions are favourable and disappearing when the condtions are unfavourable.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

Other crystals are even richer in forms resembling those described, but as ice has been mentioned it may as well be adhered to. Every time a drop of water is frozen such forms are produced. When it is remembered that, every winter, many millions of square miles of water are frozen, some idea may be obtained of the enormous number of those forms which are annually called into existence. If, as we suggest, there be a transition from apparently lifeless crystalline forms to living vegetable and animal forms, then some correspondence in point of numbers must be looked for between the former and the lower species of the latter. This is exactly what we find. As the same laws govern the vegetable and animal kingdoms, there is no need to deal with both in this essay. We will take the latter, as it is the more closely connected with the evolution of man.

Very few persons are aware of the enormous number of simple animal organisms which the earth presents evidence of having produced. The chalk beds, which cover a huge area, are composed almost entirely of animal remains. Almost all the limestone rock in the world is built up of the same material. In many places the sands of the sea-shore are almost wholly the remains of shell-fish. It will be remembered that in marching across the Egyptian deserts our soldiers were almost blinded by the sand which every breeze drove in clouds. But ordinary sand, which is powdered rock, could not be blown so easily. The sand of the desert, like that of some parts of the sea-shore, is really the remains of shell-fish. All this will help to convey some idea of the prodigious number of simple organisms which this earth has produced. The number, in fact, was, and still is, so great that it is impossible for all to find food. The moment food became scarce, there began among the creatures affected what is known to Science as the struggle for existence. Each was endowed with the instinct of self-preservation. Each would live if he could, but all could not live. Each strove against its neighbors, and at this stage the struggle often took the shape of cannibalism. All were not built exactly alike. The differences of structure were minute, but the slightest advantage in strength or activity gave its possessor an advantage in the struggle for existence. The creatures which were least able to cope with the difficulties around them perished, whilst those who were best able ot do so survived. This result, common enough today, is known to Science as the survival of the fittest. (To be continued.)

A general strike is threatened in Hungary unless the workers are given a wider scope in the exercise of the franchise.

Ninety-eight bills were passed in the B. C. legislature during the recent session. Nothing of any benefit to labor was enacted.

"OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS."

The late commander-in-chief of Vancouver's Cossack squad, ex-Mayor Findlay, is displaying great activity on behalf of the by-law to hand over False Creek to the C. N. R. Every man and woman on the civic voters' list is being circularized, and offered a free ride to the polls in a real motor car. Fourteen months ago the method of locomotion he considered fitting for the Vancouver slave population was that which utilized the clubs and whips of the city police as the driving power. On that occasion they had gathered together to discuss their own affairs, and wore chevied all over town as undesirable citizens. Now they are being cajoled to act as "public spirited" citizens, and every facility placed in their way to cast a vote in a matter that does not concern them in the least. This displays a child-like faith in the wage-slave's simplicity that is only less beautiful to contemplate than the simplicity itself.

A Kansas college is teaching its girl students how to be good wives. How to get a husband is left entirely to the girl herself to solve, and it is a tough proposition under the present system.

Have you noticed how the Yankees are rushing back to the States since Woody took possession of the White House? We haven't.

ALL "REDS" SHOULD READ

Robert Blatchford's
GOD AND MY NEIGHBOUR
A Critical Analysis of Christianity
Mailed for 15c.

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CHRISTIANITY'S DEBT TO EARLIER RELIGIONS. By P. Vivian.
HOW TO REFORM MANKIND. By Col. R. G. Ingersoll.
MYTH OR HISTORY IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Samuel Laing.
LIBERTY OF MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. By Col. R. G. Ingersoll.
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LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION. By Prof. Ernst Haeckel.
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