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THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION AND HISTORIC MATERIALISM

Lust For Profits and the Necessity of a Market for Capitalists Spells Destruction to the Workers

Few countries in the capitalized world have had their names mentioned so frequently in the daily press during the past few years as the Republic of Mexico. Hardly a month has passed by, in the course of these years, without reading startling reports from some section of this rich Republic regarding revolts and rebellions among the various factions who have at different times, secured control of the governmental machinery. But, probably at no other time during this period have those little revolts been mentioned so prominently and so frequently as they have in the past few weeks, and there are, we will also notice, good and sufficient reasons for such being the case.

Mexico of today is not the Mexico of fifty years ago. At that time little or no outside capital was invested in her mines, railways, farms and other branches of industry. This capital was not then invested, for the simple reason that there were other and richer fields in existence, offering to the possessors of capital far greater returns on their investments. It was naturally in those richer and safer channels that the stream of capital flowed. But, owing to the great development that has taken place in industry and commerce in the last quarter of a century, those older fields, which for many years were considered the haven of investment, have arrived at that stage of large production where outside capital is no longer needed. The moneyed interests, whose one aim and ambition is to secure the largest possible amount of profit, regardless of what countries or what industries can supply their needs, have found it necessary to turn their attention to other lands whose natural resources were not yet exploited. In Mexico, then, they have found a market for their surplus wealth. As one writer has said "Mexico is a beautiful country with an almost perfect climate," and that such is the case we can readily understand when we know that cereals of all kinds, and fruits of every variety grow there in abundance. Not only are there agricultural products to be grown and exported, but also other industies such as stock raising, commerce, and mining offer splendid returns to the kings of finance. All this discovered, we need little wonder that, since the beginning of the present century the influx of capital from the United States, England, France and Germany, has been very great. American financiers in particular have made of Mexico their adopted home. Fifty-eight per cent of all the imports are received from the United States, and eighty per cent of the exports find a market in the same direction; such being the case, it is only reasonable to admit that the commercial bond between the sister Republics has, on account of these reciprocal relations, become greatly strengthened. We have only to read some of the despatches from the Associated Press to know for ourselves that this is so.

In the opening years of industrial development in Mexico, the governing powers of the country were centred in the hands of a modern "Bismarck," who became, by the aid of a large standing army, the supreme dictator of the land over which he was elected to preside. While this condition of affairs prevailed, law and order were of course most rigidly enforced, and what is known in bourgeois annals as a "stable government" was also assured; but no sooner did the iron heel of Porfirio Diaz begin to weaken than revolt and insurrection became the predominant sights and sounds from the mountains of Chihuahua in the north to Vera Cruz in the south.

The large investments of our captains of industry began to appear as though they were placed in a very dangerous position indeed. If there was nothing to be produced in Mexico but sage brush, and sand-stone; if the wealth of our Morgans, our Hearsts and our Bryans was not located within the confines of this southern Republic, why, no more attention would be paid to those little scraps and revolts among the ambitious natives than was paid to the cannibals in the South Sea Islands when they killed and ate each other.

Here, however, conditions are different. There is an enormous amount of capital that must be safeguarded, capital that was invested for the one and only purpose of producing more wealth and larger profits. Little difference does it make to those in control whether Diaz, Huerta, Reyes or Madero is proclaimed the nominal ruler, it is King Capital alone who at all times is clothed with power.

In his report to the American embassy, Provisional President Huerta makes the statement that "he will make safe the investment of money and render secure the lives and interests of all the people" (money of course we mention first on the list with the lives of the people a secondary consideration). What methods Huerta may have to adopt to accomplish his purpose is, to be sure, another question, but if it comes to a choice between destroying property and sacrificing life so that "law and order" may be maintained, we can depend upon it that human life is by all means the least important of the two.

But now that we have reviewed at some length the position occupied by capital in the Mexican Republic, and the reasons why our dear cousins across the line are devoting themselves so earnestly to the cause of peace, I intend, before closing, to take a glance at the conditions prevailing among Mexican workers.

In the large plantations of the Yucatan, the "peones," as the laborers and tillers of the soil are called, are descended, in most cases, from those who were owned by the landowners on the same plantations three or four generations ago. In every sense of the word they are still chattel slaves, bought and tied to the soil like machines and cattle. Under the pretense of making it appear that they are free, the masters allow them wages amounting to twenty or thirty cents a day, a sum by no means sufficient to maintain these slaves from one day to another, so that they are forced to remain in the service of their masters until the debt they have contracted is wholly paid, which of course, is never.

But why does the American government not come to the assistance of these inhabitants of Mexico, whose very lives are at the disposal of another class, and whose welfare should be of more importance than the worthless heads of a Juarez or Madero? The answer is simple.

All governments are the tools and instruments of the ruling class, so no matter what principles may be at stake it is only the wishes and interests of this class that will be granted and maintained.

J. A. McDONALD.

OPPRESSED TOILERS.

No one at all conversant with world affairs at the present time can escape the conclusion that the by no means distant future holds in store for humanity some swift, sweeping and far-reaching changes in social and industrial institutions. There is evidence upon every hand to conclusively show that capitalist civilization has already passed the zenith of its power and is even now tottering upon its slave foundations in such a manner as to portend its rapid approach to that oblivion it is so justly entitled to adorn by virtue of its crimes and iniquities.

Capitalist rule is no longer tolerable. Under it humankind is no longer able to provide for its material existence. Millions are in open revolt against its baneful sway and these are being added to with such rapidity that they will soon become an unconquerable host, and the doom of capitalism be sealed.

If the movement of the oppressed toilers of the world against their brutal exploiters is anything, it is essentially revolutionary. It can make for nothing short of the abolition of the wage system upon which is builded the entire structure of capitalist robbery and rule. It means the downfall and death of Capital and the uprise of Labor to freedom and life.

To attain to the mastery of industry upon which their freedom from capitalist bondage and exploitation depends, renders it necessary that the workers, as a class, gain control of the machinery of government, as it is through control of this powerful instrument of repression alone that their capitalist masters are enabled to hold them in subjection to their merciless profit-mongering scheme. As the workers greatly outnumber their exploiters, victory is easily within reach once the workers become conscious of their class interests and the power that comes from overwhelming numbers. Under such circumstances, it is ridiculously folly to even suggest a resort to any subterfuge for the purpose of disguising the revolutionary purpose of the movement of Labor against Capital. It should be openly proclaimed from the housetops so that all may know and none be deceived. Let it be hurled in the teeth of our capitalist enemy that he is to be ruthlessly stripped of his power to rule and rob. That his alleged property rights are to be abrogated with as little conscience and scruple as has been shown by the capitalist class itself in riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of Labor.

FOOD FOR POWDER

The "Oakland World," after quoting the clause from the Dick Militia Bill, that renders all males over 18 and less than 45 years of age in the U. S. liable to active service at home or abroad, has the following to say about the agitation by the capitalist press for intervention by the U. S. government in Mexico:—

So, you see, brother workingman, you belong to what is virtually the Standing Army of the United States, and are liable to the call of the President at any moment. You may be called upon to go down to Mexico and protect American property, though in your "Own United States" you are not permitted to possess any.

The Oakland Tribune, and all that portion of the capitalist press which represents American capital in Mexico are calling loudly for "intervention."

Now "intervention" means, in all probability, nothing less than a prolonged and bloody war with Mexico. For the people of Mexico have not forgotten 1846, when the United States in its war of conquest ruthlessly robbed the Mexicans of the rich empire now known as New Mexico, Arizona and California; for the working class of "our sister republic" have learned by bitter experience that the American capitalists are, if possible, more cruel and relentless in the exploitation of labor than are their own ruthless slave-drivers.

The invasion of Mexico by the United States for the protection of predatory capitalist interests would serve to unite, temporarily at least, the now warring factions of that unhappy country, and cause the spilling of rivers of working-class blood.

Needless to say, neither the capitalists themselves nor any of their favored mouth-pieces who are now shouting for intervention would rush "to the front" of anything but the office building, just to give the "boys in blue" a good send-off. Sure!"

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN BRIEF.

In order to catch labor votes the McBride government enacts legislation protecting workers in mines.

The mine-owners proceed to disregard the law, knowing why it was passed.

A unin man is discharged and blacklised for rying to have the law enforced. Miners go on strike.

Special police, gunmen and sandbaggers immediately sent to the scene to jostle, bully, insult and intimidate everybody but shareholders in the ines. This is to "preserve order."

Conservative government says it "cannot interfere between capital and labor." Keeps right on doing its duty by capital in attempting to crush the workers.

Strike is said to have been turned into an attempt to chase all Socialists off Vancouver Island. McBride government especially interested in this.

Finally (perhaps) workers throughout B. C. at last see what Socialists have been teaching and Conservatives illustrating for years, and send a large number of Socialist workingmen to represent them in parliament.

Show your interest in the movement by working for it.

No paper can lay claim to being a Socialist publication unless the reader can acquire from its columns a knowledge of the trick whereby the worker is robbed.

The National Biscuit Company, the cracker trust, is now making 1,000 different kinds of crackers, for the most part the work of girls toiling at the latest patterns of improved machinery. All men in the cracker industry are being rapidly displaced by girls.

Dark clouds are hovering over the German empire these days. The Imperialists are anxious to start a war but if they do it will likely be their finish because the bulk of the German people will oppose it and it will probably cause internal strife.

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

NOTICE!

Those readers who receive this paper by mail, and have not already subscribed, can consider the receipt of this copy as an invitation to do so. No more free copies will be issued.

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QUESTIONS FOR WISE GUYS.

Is it not true that there is land enough to raise all the food that can be eaten? Is there any lack of boards and bricks and iron and glass with which to make all the houses that could be lived in? Cannot a sufficient supply of wool and cotton and linen be produced to make all the clothes that can be worn?

Are there not workers enough to produce all these things?

Are there not millions of men and women who do not have enough to eat or to wear, or a decent place in which to live?

Are there not millions of unemployed persons who are willing and able to produce the things that these men and women need? Would they not willingly produce these things if they could get to the raw materials from which they are produced and the machinery with which to work?

Are these would-be workers not prevented from getting to the raw material and the machines by the fact that these things are privately owned?

If the working class collectively owned the materials and the machines, could they not use them to produce wealth till all wants are satisfied?

Do not those who do the work of the world, combined with those who are shut out from the opportunity to work and live, have a majority of the votes? Can they not use this majority to capture the government? When they have captured it, cannot they use it as their agent to hold the titles to the things with which goods are produced?

Is it not to the interest of this majority to do this? Are they not going to be forced to take such action by the inevitable trend of social events?

These are plain, simple questions and if they can be answered in the negative then Socialism can be proven false and foolish.

Why do not some of the wise ones answer and expose the evils and fallacies of Socialist philosophy?

JEALOUS OF THE RICH.

Some years ago, a serious riot occurred in the "Chinatown" of Vancouver, being an attack upon the Orientals by Anglo-Saxons. The disturbance was, as usual, blamed on the workingmen of the city.

Since then an agitation, sometimes bitter, sometimes desultory, has been carried on in favor of a "white B. C." Some of this agitation has at times emanated from union labor, but since "white" men have been discovered taking the places of Chinamen on strike, it has somewhat slackened from that source. The Conservative party of the province has always advertised itself as being opposed to Oriental immigration. A story is told that at a banquet some time ago the Premier, Sir Richard McBride, made a very vigorous speech in favor of a "white B. C." Just as the knight was in the midst of a particularly flambuoyant sentence, a white-coated Chinaman appeared with a tray bearing liquid refreshments for the party.

Now comes a letter in the World newspaper giving the real basic reason for anti-Oriental agitation. The writer of the letter suggests that the following resolution be passed by every board of trade and public body in B. C.:

"That it is urgently necessary that the Provincial Government be, and it is hereby petitioned to enact such legislation as will prohibit Orientals from becoming the registered owners of real estate within this Province, unless such Orientals are British subjects by birth or naturalization, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in the parliament of British Columbia as well as to our representatives in the Dominion parliament."

A Chinaman cannot become a "naturalized British subject." This race has, however, shown itself to be exceptionally keen in a business way. Many of its members have become extremely wealthy in Vancouver, some, indeed, passing the million mark. A good deal of this wealth has been won in the real estate game. Thus it is easy to see that the sentiment contained in the above resolution, the sentiment behind the anti-Asiatic riots and the sentiment behind the bulk of anti-Asiatic agitation, is merely petty jealousy on the part of our most respectable citizens, of those who have beaten them at their own game. As for workingmen, since the country doesn't belong to them, it matters little who owns it.

SLIM COMFORT.

Poverty is no disgrace, but that's about all that can be said in its favor. —Detroit Free Press.

WHAT CONSTITUTES HUMAN PROGRESS--PROFITS ?

The Path from the Cave to the Steel Mill a "Via Dolorosa" for the Workers

It is often said that the civilized man cannot understand the savage. If this is true (and of its truth there can be little doubt) it is at all events not altogether surprising. The more surprising, and not less correct, statement is that the civilized man does not understand himself.

It may be as correct to say that that savage does not understand the civilized man; but the ironical element of the situation is that the "superior" being (to remove any doubt I had better say that by this I mean the civilized man) not only has to see the savage through the savage's eyes in order to understand him, but he has to see himself through the savage's eyes in order to understand himself.

The outlook of the savage upon life and his "inlook" upon himself, can only be understood by the civilized man through the reconstruction of the social system in which the savage lives. Only after doing this; only after building up anew the social system based upon the free and common access to all the sources of wealth and the free and common enjoyment of the social wealth, it is possible to realize the self-abnegation, the sinking of the individual in the community, which is characteristic of the mentality of the savage and the barbarian.

On the other hand, so accustomed has the civilized man become to the life he is living, so perfectly do his conceptions of things as they ought to be fit in with things as they are, that all the unfitness and inconsistencies and incongruities of his environment are hidden from his sight.

If he could only realize that things as they are make his conception of things as they ought to be! If he could only understand that, in order to perceive things as they are he must view them from the place where they are not! If he could only grasp the fact that before he can conceive things "as they ought to be," he must release his mind from the rusty fetters of things as they are.

An ethnologist of sufficient standing to get his bread buttered on both sides and round the crust by the approved capitalist method of "skating on the surface" of his science, has told us concerning the North American Indians, that they could not be induced to work steadily for wages; they labored for a time, but would suddenly become tired of it, and would rather sacrifice what they had earned than continue to work a day or two longer and complete their contract. This was a mystery to the "scientist," but it should be illuminating for the civilized man who is willing to stand in the savage's shoes in order to understand himself.

In the savage mind the selling of one's energies to another is prostitution of the vilest kind, and a thing not to be contemplated without disgust—and who can say that he is not right?

The savage may have his hardships, but he is a free man. However hardly the seasons may press him, or the elements contest his right to exist, while he does exists he lives. All that is good in nature is his in abundance, with the single exception of food. He has room to live in, and he has time to live. or him the sweet breezes blow fresh and untainted, and the scented dawn ushers the day of joyous life. His work is performed in the sun and air of open day, and no stingy balance is struck between what he has consumed and the power he has gained from it. Only when the seasons have been unpropitious and niggard does he know want, and anxiety as to his livelihood is foreign to him, for all his hard poverty and his slender resources.

The savage views his strength, his skill, his courage, as sacred to the purpose of making the most of life; as social assets contributory to the social welfare, and one holding that view can hardly do other than regard the man who gives over his strength and skill to another for a price as a prostituted person and scorn him as such.

This view is the correct one, notwithstanding that our "high civilization" does not permit us to see it save through the fresh, clear vision of primitive man. Think! The strength of human muscles, the intelligence of human brain, have been wrought out of untold ages of strife with the external world, the human struggle for a living. They have been perfected through an appalling space of evolution in order to make a bed of roses for the chem'cal compound which controls them. But for this high purpose they have been diverted. They have been sacrificed to Mammon—the historic mactation before which all others pale.

Yes' so low have the strength of human muscles and the intelligence of human brain fallen in the hey?day of our "high civilization" that they are devoted to the base end of increasing existing values, of producing profit for a class of absorbent, but nevertheless inactive, chemical compounds, who would soon resolve into their simple elements if they were left to their own resources.

O! foul prostitution!

What this prostitution means to the victims of it stragnely enough they are the last to perceive. They give up every joy of life in order to gain bare half rations. While they pour out their heart's blood in a torrent of wealth for others to riot and exult in, they sink to the floor of their threshing dens overwhelmed with the grain they produce but may not eat, and perish for want of the wealth in which they are buried.

When some novelist paints with vivid touch the wretched Roman slaves toiling in the wheel and muzzled in order that they shall not eat the flour they are grinding the modern toiler feels cold-footed spiders running over his face. Yet his own position is very much the same. The muzzle is exchanged for blinkers, but he still painfully grinds the corn which he may not eat, he still wears his life out in unrequited labor, and drains the cup of misery to the very last bitter dregs.

Fellow workers, you can only live once. Ask yourself now much of that life you spend upon yourselves, and how much upon those who hold you in their grip in order to batten upon you, as the ant battens upon the aphis which it "cultivates."

What do you know of the sun and fresh air? There are 168 hours in a week, and lucky for you if you have six or eight of those hours "a place in the sun." The rest of the time you are either slaving or recuperating. One hour in twenty, one day in twenty—that is your lot and portion in your own life. You exist for thirty years, on the average, and you "live" for eighteen months!

O! those eighteen months of crowded delirium, overshadowed as they are by the pinching poverty which requires toil, and the anxiety of caring for the morrow; purchased as they are with so many years of weary effort and hopeless drugery; drenched as they are with the blood of murdered hopes and wet with tears; are they worth it? are they worth it? are they worth it?

When I hear an old man of the working class whose life has been cast in the common groove of those about him, whose back has bent to the common burden, and whose hair has whitened in the common woe—when I hear such a man declare that he has not had enough of it and more than enough of it, and wish himself young again, then will I say, yes, erhaps they may be worth it.

Where is the need of all this grinding, wearing anxious poverty? The savage never knew it. He starved only in a rare and exceptional season of dearth, the barbarian who came after him, and the early husbandman who plowed with slow oxen, and sowed broadcast, and threshed out the summer's grain with a flail in the dull days of the winter; who spun each thread of yarn for his clothes through his fingers, and shot the shuttle for every strand for his wearing—these never knew the anxious care and stint in which the modern worker fashions his strength into wealth for other's keeping.

The average wheat crop in mediaeval England was four bushels an acre, and it was garnered with great labor—the average crop at the present day is thirty-two bushels, prepared for with the steam plow, the Darby digger and (latest word in such matters) the motor plough; sown with the seed-drill, hoed with the horse hoe and cultivator; cut and tied with the reaper and self-binder; threshed out and winnowed and cleaned and sacked by the threshing machine. Yet the sickle an the flail gave the workers plenty to eat and abundant leisure, while all these aids to easy production have brought them only unceasing drudgery and starvation.

Why is it?

(Continued on Page Four.)

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RESURGAM.

Locals and Comrades throughout the Dominion will notice that The Western Clarion is again being published under the control of and owned by the Socialist Party of Canada and not as a private enterprise, as was the original intention. The causes which have induced the Executive to make the change are here set forth:

When the present Dominion Executive came into office, they also came into possession of a bankrupted treasury and the corpse of a deceased party organ, the expenses of whose funeral saddled them with a debt of $250 for printing, etc., incurred in the last few months of its existence. They faced the task, formidable at any time, but doubly so under the circumstances, of paying off the debt of $250 in 90 days and resurrecting the Clarion with the least possible delay. Local Vancouver No. 1 came to the rescue with an order for $125 for supplies and literature, paid in advance, which was imediately voted to Com. Kingsley as part payment on the debt. A breathing spell thus obtained, the question of a party organ was taken up, and various methods discussed, but voted to be unsatisfactory in view of the delay they entailed. Com. Matthews then submitted his proposition, and in view of the urgent need for a paper, and the fact that Com. Matthews had the confidence of the Executive as an exponent of the principles of the Party, it was finally accepted and the agreement signed by both parties. The proposition was at once put before the Party, and donations to the Subsidy Fund called for. The response, considering the fact that it was a private enterprise to be subsidized by the party (although "value for value" was the way the parties to the agreement looked at it) was gratifying, over $60 being subscribed in less than three weeks; but corespondence from Locals and comrades, while showing the desire for a paper at any cost, did not manifest enthusiasm at the prospect of such being privately owned.

Local Calgary, after considering the proposition, forwarded to the Dominion Executive Comimttee their disapproval of the principle of private ownership. As this Local elects the Alberta Provincial Executive and as that province stands second in Canada in membership and locals, the Secretary was instructed to write them and set forth at length the reasons for the Agreement being accepted by the Dominion Executive Committee. This was done, but in the meantime the sentiment for party ownership developed strength in Vancouver and it was realized that outside of the coast Locals, the interior Locals, with few exceptions, were not supporting the scheme as well as expected. The realization of this position raised doubts as to the success of the scheme, for it would be beyond the power of the coast Locals and scattered comrades who had supplied the bulk of the Subsidy Fund, to make it a success, if the Alberta movement took the cue from Calagry Local and "stood pat" for party ownership.

At a meeting specially called by the ecretary on Thursday, Feb. 20th, at which Com. Matthews was presented the situation was fully discussed and as a result the Agreement was cancelled by mutual consent.

But the very reasons that induced the Executive to cancel the Agreement pointed the way to a solution. If the party and its supporters, after such a long perior of stagnation, were sufficiently anxious to help the Executive to get out a paper, even on the basis of a private enterprise, as to send in $60 in less than three weeks, a response much greater could reasonably be expected if the Dominion Executive assumed the responsibility of publishing the paper on the basis of complete ownership and control being vested in the party.

The Executive accordingly took the step and their confidence was justified locally by the increased activity displayed by members of Vancouver Local No. 1 in rustling subs. when the decision arrived at was made known.

The Executive is now looking for increased support from Locals, comrades and supporters of the party, from Pacific to Atlantic.

The fact that the Alberta provincial elections are to be held in the spring, preceding or synchronising with the expected Dominion elections, demanded that a paper be forthcoming with the least possible delay, and the Dominion Executive had no funds. The only other alternative to the Agreement was to continue the Party Bulletin, and sit back and wait until $700 or $1000 had been collected to start a party-owned paper with a fighting chance of existence over the first critical weeks. Rightly or wrongly, the Dominion Executive chose the Agreement, and by a rapid sequence of events the possibility of publishing a party-owned paper was revealed. To continue to adhere to the first proposition in face of the demand for party ownership would mean failure, and render the collection of money for the publication of a paper in the future an immensely difficult task.

The price of the paper has been reduced from $1 to 75c a year, 40c for six months and 20c for three months. Sub-rustlers and Locals can secure sub.-cards at 5c below these rates (if desired). The reason for the reduction was mainly the need for a largely increased circulation of our propaganda in the Maritime Provinces, where conditions seem to be ripe for the production of a first-class revolutionary movement, but it is also expected to result in a larger circulation throughout the cent-belt, where a dollar looks pretty good to the unskilled worker.

While sufficient funds are in sight to warrant the belief that the paper is here to stay, Locals and comrades are asked to continue the payment of the assessment and contributions, which, with the amount already received for the Subsidy Fund, will be turned into the "Clarion Fund," to be devoted to the upbuilding of the paper. The more subs sent in, of course, the sooner the assessment can be dropped, but as a precautionary measure it is advisable to continue it. It will help to provide for the sinews of war, and can be diverted to other purposes if the good of the movement calls for it.

The Dominion Executive Committee realise that they are the elected officials of the party, not its bosses, and while of necessity accorded a free hand in matters of minor importance, they are earnestly desirous of correctly interpreting the wishes of the party as a whole, and acting in accordance therewith in matters of crisis and mergency such as the present. It is their hope that this explanation of the reasons for following the course taken will meet with the approval of and gain the energetic and practical support, not only of the comrades of B. C. and Alberta, but of all Socialists in the Dominion.

On behalf of the Dominion Executive Committee,
J. H. BURROUGH, Secretary.

LAW AND ORDER AT PORCUPPINE

In another column we print, by request, an account of happenings in the already sufficiently notorious district of South Porcupine, Ont., in which is once more made manifest the true function of those two departments of the capitalist machinery of government, the police and the judiciary. We in British Columbia also tell a tale of similar delicate attentions from the powers that be, on occasion, when by exercising the wage-slave's "privilege" of abstaining from the pleasures of work for a season, we have interrupted the flow of profits into the coffers of those "to whom God, in His infinite wisdom," has committed the natural resources of Canada. Last year's strike on the C. N. R., the present one on Vancouver Island in the coal mines of the same murderous outfit, the G. T. P. strike, and, to go further back, that of some years ago on the Fraser River by the fishermen, all serve equally well to "point the moral and adorn the tale."

The position of the working class of today, in their relation to the master class, is exactly similar to that previously occupied by their predecessors in the chattel-slave and feudal serf "civilizations." Born in slavery, reared in the surroundings of slavery, the plastic mind of his youth warped, twisted and perverted from all manly and human semblance by a slave's education, from then on robbed of the fruits of his toil (barring a slave's portion) by the most inhuman and merciless system and exploitation the world has ever seen and finally, broken in health, enfeebled by premature old age, to be cast aside to die a slave's death, is the lot that capitalism reserves for its victims. The old proverb has it that "the road to hell is easy," and the modern wage-slave can well believe it, for he can conceive of nothing worse than the hell into which he is born.

The experience of the miners of Porcupine is nothing new. It is repeated with monotonous regularity, year in and year out wherever the capitalist system exists. From Japan to England, from Queensland to Russia, the same treatment, varying but slightly in the measure of its brutality, is accorded those who have the courage and hardihood to endeavor to gain some respite and relief from the galling chains of servitude.

To reach or to maintain a sufficient supply of the barest human requirements, the workers have, from time immemorial, utilized the method of collective bargaining with their masters. The modern system of production has massed multitudes of workers around its vast undertakings, and the international character of the capitalist organizations, the purchasers of labor-power, is fast compelling the workers, who have only it to sell, to extend the scope of their own organizations in order that they may not be utterly at a disadvantage when the periodical bargaining time comes around. Agreements as to the amount of "hay and oats" measured in money, that the sellers of labor-power are to receive from the masters of bread are signed and broken by the latter at the first opportunity that presents itself of securing a cheaper supply of laborers. The strike follows, and the strikers quickly receive a lesson as to in whose hands lies the administration of that "equality before the law" that is one of the stock cries of the tools of dominant capital in press, pulpit and parliament.

Inasmuch as the workers have, at every opportunity, placed the law-making and law-enforcing power in the hands of those whose ascendancy is based on their (the workers) subjection, no blame can be attached to the capitalists or their flunkeys in Porcupine, Toronto or elsewhere. What they do they have the power to do, and they have the power to do, and they exercise the power in their class interests, and in that lies the key to the whole question. When the workers realize that the power of their oppressors is essentially political, based on the ignorance of the workers as to their class-interests, the basis on which is reared the whole structure of exploitation of the many by the few is undermined.

That "knowledge is power" is as true today as ever and the knowledge necessary in this, as in every other, case can only come by the study of Socialist literature and hard thinking. The day of "leaders" in the working-class movement for emancipation from slavery has past. Now, as never before, do the mass of the workers need to be intelligently conscious of their class-position, and of where their class-power can be effectively applied.

Some high-browed critics and belittlers of political action are for ever bawling out the uselessness of parliaments and balloting to the workers, on account of the few laws passed in their interest and the lack of enforcement of those that have been passed. They shut their eyes to the fact that it has worked out that way because the workers have in their ignorance used the ballot in their master's interests, not their own. When that ignorance is dispelled, it wkill be used in the reverse direction, and the erstwhile masters, seeing their power slipping away from them, can well say, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the Name of the Lord."

They may try to retain their power by force, in which event political action will be reduced to its elemental purity—class in arms against class. But that can be avoided if a sufficient number of the workers are intelligent enough and determined enough to overawe the ruling class, and convince them that such resistance would be futile and disastrous. That is the aim to which the efforts of the Socialist parties of all countries are directed.

The strength of the social revolution lies in th mental revolution it is creating in the heads of the workers.

J. H. B.

PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION. W. F. OF M.

South Porcupine, Ont., Can., February 1, 1913.

To the Working Class of Canada, and All Lovers of Liberty:

On Jnauary 1, 1913, Ivan Trochyn, Hryhoni Propir, Milo Jakszic and Adolph Lundberg were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labour in the Central prison, Toronto, by Magistrate Thomas Tarrence, on a charge of unlawful assembly.

The facts in the case are as follows: On the arrival of train No. 47, from Toronto, on December 20, 1912, the Ontario police boarded the cars and prevented the travelling public from entering, their pretext for doing this was that there were strike-breakers aboard, and the strikers might interfere with them. The people who understood the orders of the police remained off the cars. As a majority of the people of the station did not understand English and, therefore, did not understand the orders of the police and were entering the train in the usual manner, the police threw them off the cars, clubbed them unmercifully, and placed the four mentioned under arrest.

On December 31st, these men were tried. They did not have legal counsel until the previous evening. Three of them elected to be tried by judge and jury; this was denied them. They asked to be tried by another magistrate, as Torrence was reported to have said that the next striker coming before him on a charge of unlawful assembly would get the limit. This was also denied. They asked that the cases be transferred to the magistrate of Whitney township where the cases originated. This request was refused.

The illegal and unauthorized action of the police in encroaching on the rights of the travelling public was the sole cause of the disturbance for which four of our fellow workers are in prison.

The high handed methods of the Ontario police, the unjust decision of the magistrate, the false accusations made at the trial and the heavy punishment inflicted, reveal a condition which stamps Northern Ontario as the Siberia of Canada.

The undersigned are seeking the co-operation of all who love freedom to protest to the Minister of Justice, and urge him to conduct the fullest investigation into these conditions. We therefore ask you to write to your local member of the Dominion Parliament asking him to bring this matter before the House, so that immediate action may be taken.

If this state of affairs is allowed to pass unnoticed the working class of Canada will be subjected to the iron heel of police oppression when they seek to improve their condition.

Workers of Canada, act at once, so these victims may be freed.

PORCUPINE MINERS, UNION,
NO. 145, W. F. OF M.
JAMES DOGUE, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN'S PARTY.

Without disparagement of the work of those older comrades who have fought for the movement through many years of ridicule, contempt and tyranny, it can be well said that Socialism is essentially a field for the young man.

The civilization in which the present generation finds itself, is a maze of perplexing problems. The man in the twenties, who is just beginning to take a serious hold upon life, is everywhere confronted with these problems. The more he attempts to deal with them, the more he finds that his education, whether common school or university, has but ill-equipped him to wrestle with social questions. His mind is clogged with ancient ideas. He turns to the great political parties.

Here there is no greater satisfaction. These parties make even no pretense at dealing with the really vital issues of the day. They, too, are based upon the forms of older generations. Thus, refusing to use the rusty mental tools offered it, the young mind is pent up and restricted, its natural energy and virile strength being cramped within confined channels that stultify and warp its growth.

How different is the result when young men turn to the Socialist party. Here is a party that has truth, fresh from present day investigation, for its foundation. With truth upon which to draw, the Socialist party explains with ease any social question that may come up. Untrammeled by tradition, it recognizes things as they are, and easily puts orthodox contentions to rout. This, then, is the opportunity for any young man who has mental calibre to find expression for himself. Socialism will provide the food for which his intellect craves. The might of its enemies offers unlimited scope for his energy, and no greater incentive to endeavor exists han the magnitude of its aims. The Socialist party needs young men and young men need the Socialist party.

The ordinary sorehead who has a grouch against wealthy people without knowing why, is as painful to Socialists as he must be to himself.

A new Conservative party has been formed in this city. Parker Williams calls it the "Sore-head" Conservative party. It is composed of Tories who have been crowded out of the trough.

The slicing of Turkey is not half so interesting as the slicing of Canada by home-grown politicians.

A good many schemes are afoot to enable the working class to live cheaper. We have been cheap long enough.

A CAPITALIST DREAM.

"Remember, you work for yourself when you work for others," says a daily newspaper.

Obviously, then, the more you work for others the more you work for yourself. Likewise, the more the others get from your labor, the more you get. In other words, the more you work for yourself the less you work for yourself, and the more you get the less you get.

So that you should, to be perfectly happy, strive to work all the time for someone else and get as little as possible for it.

Thus runs the pleasant dream of the capitalist idealist, toward that halcyon condition when the wage-workers will get no wages at all, being content to subsist entirely upon self-sacrifice, while every form of wealth is given up to the "others," who are, of course, the capitalists, they not being expected to swallow such remarks as the above.

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

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, 222 Stadacona Street West, 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. H. Wilmer, Secretary, Box 380.

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 LETTER 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. 46, 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. 2, 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 63, 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.

LOCAL REGINA No. 3, 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. 18, S. P. of C. Meets first and third Sundays in the month at 4.00 p.m., in Miners' Hall. Secretary, Charles Peacock, Box 1983.

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, J. O'Brien, Room 12, 530 Main 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, Sam Horwith, "The White Book Store," 144 Rideau St., Ottawa.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, No. 1, OF MARITIME—Headquarters in Rukasin Blk., Commercial St. Open every evening. Business and Propaganda meeting at readquarters every Thursday at 8 p.m. Alfred Nash, Secretary, Box 158; Harold G. Ross, Organizer, 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.

Again the little fingers toil. The dried tobacco leaf is unfolded gently for its further use. The cigarette can't help but grow cylindrical beneath the soothing touch. The cigar almost willingly assumes the shape intended. The work is done and declared to be most beautifully done. And all because those fingers are so very little.

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.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—SPECIAL MEETING,

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1913.

Present—Rahim, Matthews, Karme, Pritchard and the Secretary. Rahim in the chair.

The Secretary explained his object in calling the meeting to be to bring before the Committee the advisability of cancelling the Agreement with Comrade Matthews for the production of an official organ. The sentiment for party ownership was strongly evidenced, and if $60 could be raised in less than three weeks for a private enterprise to serve the interest of the party, a greater response could be expected if it was placed on a party ownership basis. The movement in Alberta and the B. C. interior was not expressing itself very strongly in favor of the Agreement, most of the donations to the Subsidy Fund coming from scattered comrades.

After discussion it was moved by the Secretary, seconded by Matthews, "That the Agreement with Com. Matthews be cancelled, on account of the desire manifested for party ownership of the official organ." Carried unanimously.

The question of funds was then considered. The Secretary reported about $100 in hand including money received by Com. Matthews for subsscriptions.

Matthews-Connor: "That the Secretary be authorized to draw $10 for expenses and proceed to Victoria to raise funds." Carried.

Burrough-Connor: "That the Dominion Executive Committee assume responsibility of ownership for the party of the new paper to be called 'The Western Clarion.'" Carried.

Com. Rahim offered office room, rent free for the use of the party, and the offer was accepted with thanks. (The new office is at 516 Main Street.)

Connor-Rahim—"That 1500 subscription cards be ordered." Carried.

By same—"That the Secretary receive $10 per week for editing." Carried.

Matthews-Connor—"That the audience at the Empress Theatre be informed of the action of the Exeeutive the coming Sunday." Carried.

The Secretary was instructed to wire the Alberta Executive as to the action taken.

Adjournment.

J. H. BURROUGH,
Secretary.

CLARION FUND.

Previously called the "Subsidy" Fund	
Previously acknowledged	$00.00
B. C. Federationist, Feb. 22, 1913	43.95
British Columbia.	
J. C. Turner, Victoria	3.00
T. Tomashavsky, Vancouver	.25
M. W. Smith, Midway	1.00
M. Stephen, Stillwater	1.00
J. Larner, Stillwater	1.00
J. Powers, Grief Point	1.00
A. Mauson, Nelson	1.00
T. Tomashasky, Vancouver	1.00
Local Mara	2.00
J. White, Vancouver	1.00
J. Johnson, Lynn Creek	1.00
Angus McLeod, Stewart	.50
Local Fernie No. 1	3.25
Local Vancouver No. 1	12.50
Total	$29.45
Alberta.	
A. D. McDonald, Badger Lake	$ 1.00
Total	$ 1.00
Saskatchewan.	
Sask. Prov. Ex C'ttee	$ 0.60
(5 per cent. of collections for Dom. Organizing Fund.)	
Alex. Beaton, Glenbrea	1.00
Local Roseland No. 10	2.60
Total	$ 3.60
QUEBEC.	
C. C. Wellermann, Lumsden Mill	$ 2.00
ONTARIO.	
D. Alexander, Brantford	$ 0.20
H. Segalowitz, Ottawa	1.00
A. Gilbert, Brockville	.65
Total	$ 1.85
MARITIME.	
Local St. John, N. B.	$ 5.00
F. H. Fillmore	2.02
Total	$ 7.02
Grand Total	$88.87

J. H. B.

Cardston, Alta.,
Feb. 10, 1913.

Dear Comrade—I will be pleased to contribute my mite in getting established another good Socialist paper. It's what's needed. Furthermore, I will get six other slaves to do likewise. When we are to start let me know.

Yours for Freedom,
HENRY KOEB.

Victoria, B. C.,
Feb. 16, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed please find postal note to the value of $3.00 as a personal recognition of the necessity of a party paper. Should the latter come up to expectations as the exponent of the proletariat, as defined by the S. P. of C., the undersigned may again function in a manner similar to the present.

With all best wishes for the enterprise, etc.

Yours in Revolt,
JOHN C. TURNER.

Brantford, Ont.,
February 8, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Kindly accept 20 cents for the new official organ.

Yours in Revolt,
D. ALEXANDER.

Lumsdens Mills, Que.,
February 11, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Glad there is a prospect of getting "strong meat" again; I hope Comrade Matthews will be successful in his venture. I enclose $5.00. Please send me membership card cleared for 1913 and put balance to subsidy fund.

Yours in Revolt,
C. C. WELLERMAN.

St. John, N. B.,
February 10, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Please find enclosed postal order for $10.00; being $5.00 on account of bill of Western Clairion against St. John Local, and $5.00 special assessment on local for five weeks' for subsidy fund of new paper.

Yours in Revolt,
COLIN McKAY, Sec'y.

Brockville, Ont.,
Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Am glad to know we are going to have a party paper in place of the late Clarion, which I very much miss, as I considered it to be the best edited and, in fact, the only revolutionary paper on this side of the Atlantic.

I enclose $1.00; 65 cents for the Subsidy Fund; the balance for literature—but be sure and send a Manifesto and a Constitution.

Yours in Revolt,
AARON GILBERT.

Moose Jaw, Sask.,
February 13, 1913.

Dear Comrade—The local secretary will forward to you this week the assessment for the paper. We in Moose Jaw have decided to assess every member 25 cents a month until the paper is on a good footing.

Yours in Revolt,
L. McMILLAN,
Prov. Sec., Sask.

Cumberland, B. C.,
February 17, 1913.

Dear Comrade—According to your last letter to this Local we have $10.50 laying in hand in the executive, and we should like you to send this local a bundles of the new paper when it comes out every week, until we have expended $6.00 of the $10.50. I am sending you an order with this letter. You can send me $10.00 worth of stamps and 100 Membership Cards; also 100 platforms. We have taken no action in what we are going to do about the new paper, but I will let you know as soon as possible what funds we will be able to assist with.

Hoping you forward these as soon as possible, I remain

Yours in Revolt,
THOS. CARNEY,
Sec'y Local No. 10,
Cumberland, B. C.

Stillwater, B. C.,
February 15, 1913.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find one dollar from M. Stephen and one dollar from J. Larner for Subsidy Fund.

J. LARNER.

Fernie, B. C.
Feb. 17, 1913.

Comrade—I have in the past few weeks had many requests made to me for the purchase of Party Buttons. Being new in the game, as I was only recently made literature agent for Fernie Local, I thought I would write you and get to know whether I can obtain them through you. If so, I should be much obliged if you would send me word how much they cost.

In regards to your favor of Feb. 4th, re party paper, I am glad to say that it was passed in our business meeting last night that all members be assessed five cents each week for 13 consecutive weeks. Hoping all other locals will fall into line and make the paper a success, I remain

Yours in Revolt,
HENRY MALBON.

Midway, B. C.,
Feb. 13, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Find one dollar to help with Socialist Party Paper.

M. W. SMITH.

Glenbrea, Sask.,
Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Comrade—I enclose $1.00 to help Socialist Party Paper. Later I will subscribe for same paper.

Yours for the Revolution,
ALEX BEATON.

Glenhurst, Sask.,

Dear Comrade—Please send your new paper to Mr. W. P. Clark, Rosetown, Sask., and W. G. Burrows, Rosetown, Sask.

Enclosed please find two dollars for subscription. Will send more later. This makes my fifth year for subscribing to the only paper I cannot do without. Wishing the new paper every success.

Yours in Revolt,
W. G. BURROWS.

Grief Point, B. C.,
Feb. 18, 1913.

Sir—Enclosed find two dollars; one dollar to help start the S. P. C. paper; the other as a subscription when it is started. I remain,

A Slave,
J. POWERS.

Langley, B. C.,
Feb. 20, 1913.

Comrade—The Subsidy Fund was brought up at the meeting and I was instructed to reply that, in the opinion of the local, it would have been advisable to have taken a referendum of the party before signing the agreement.

Yours fraternally,
A. P. MEEK,
Sec. Local No. 73.

Belle Plain, Sask.,
Feb. 17, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Am sending postal order for two dollars for the Subsidy Fund. Hope you can collect enough to get the paper started, for we certainly need a party paper so that Comrades in out of the way places may get the news of the working class.

You might put my subscription under the Maritime Provinces heading as I am from there and the subscription from there, Albert N. B., will be rather small compared with the western provinces. How are we know when the paper starts? Will Comrade Matthews send first issue to members of the Party?

Kindly let me know, as I would like to get it from the first issue.

Yours in Revolt,
FRANK H. FILLMORE.

Nelson, B. C.,
Feb. 18, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find postal note for $1.00 towards Subsidy Fund. . . . We certainly need a good live paper. I, for one, have missed the good old Clarion since it was discontinued.

Yours in the Scrap,
A. MAUSON.

(You can count on me for $1.00 a month if necessary.—A. M.)

Wheat Belt, Alta.,
Feb. 19, 1913.

Comrade—Enclosed find $2.00 for Subsidy Fund.

With best wishes for success of paper, I remain,

G. WESTLIN.

Badger Lake, Alta.,
Feb. 17, 1913.

Dear Sir—Your circular, sent to my former address, Kinnondale, Alta., was received a few days ago.

I am enclosing $1.00 for "Subsidy Fund." Trusting that the party's new organ may be successful, and a worthy successor to "The Western Clarion," I am,

Sincerely yours,
A. D. McDONALD.

P. S.—Note change of address: Badger Lake, Alta., instead of Kinnondale, Alta.

Erickson, B. C.,
Feb. 18, 1913.

Dear Comrade—I was very glad to hear from you today and find out your address. I was into Lindley's office two weeks ago and could not get it then.

Enclosed find P. O. order for seven dollars for a charter and for stamps and supplies.

I will see what we can do for the paper, but it will have to be much better than the W. C. to get strong support.

Apply whatever number to the charter you think will do it the most good.

Yours in Revolt,
WM. B. EMBREE.

Stewart, B. C.,
Feb. 20, 1913.

Dear Sir—Your circular to hand re the "Subsidy Fund" for assistance to Clarion, and I think the idea is a good one if the slaves will only get busy.

I have got some money ready now and only seen a few of the boys, and you are safe on $20.00 from me next mail, March 6th (two-week service here), and as much more as possible. Quite a lot of the boys are broke at present and it puts a crimp in collecting.

Yours in Revolt,
CHAS. H. LAKE.

Local Montreal No. 1,
Feb. 16, 1913.

Dear Comrade—At the meeting held Feb. 2, a resolution was passed at our local to support the new Dominion Executive Committee. We have appointed Com. J. Barclay to collect 5 cents per week from each member towards the new paper. We will try and raise a respectable sum to help the paper. You have not as yet, so let us know what the subscription price is to be. I could get some subscribers if you will.

PH. FAUGHNAN, Sec.

Collins, Sask.,
Feb. 18, 1913.

Comrade—Herewith $2.00 as first instalment to "Subsidy Fund" from Local Roseland No. 10.

A vote was taken at our meeting on 16th inst., which was unanimous in support of the idea of a party paper. (Although one Comrade was chasing around getting subs. for "Linnen's Weekly.")

One new member taken in and others on the way.

Yours in Revolt,
W. K. BRYCE, Sec.

Fernie B. C.,
Feb. 22, 1913.

Comrade—I enclose five dollar P. O. order for bill owing to Western Clarion, Dec. 3, 1912. I also enclose $3.25 towards the Subsidy Fund. I may say the local here has adopted the five cent weekly assessment. Hoping the new paper has every success.

Yours in Revolt,
ALBERT E. HART, Sec.

Montreal,
Feb. 2, 1913.

Dear Comrade— .. .. .. Your remarks in the B. C. Federationist re an official organ of the S. P. C., are similar to the opinions of a big number here. Unless our party can have a good paper (propaganda as well as educational) it will not go forward.

Yours for the Revolution,
PHILIP FAUGHNAN,
Sec. Local No. 1, S. P. C.

Redditt, Ont.,
Feb. 7, 1913.

Comrade—In receipt of your circular re agreement with Comrade R. T. Matthews in regard to the proposed publication of a party organ.

I wish to say I will do what I can in helping the enterprise. The above place, where I am at present selling my commodity, is but sparsely populated and what help I can render must necessarily be monetary. I will promise to send some of what remains from the sale of my commodity for the month of January, after paying for the cost of subsistence for said period.

In my humble opinion the move of the Executive is a wise one for I do not believe the party can continue as a party without the aid of a party paper. ince the discontinuance of the "Western Clarion" it seems to me that the party has weakened considerably. The propaganda and party work carried on in the B. C. Federationist is deplorably feeble, and I would note in passing that if opinion held on the coast is correctly reflected by the B. C. Federationist, then the publication of a genuine, uncompromising, clean Socialist organ is imperative.

Also I would like to know if Winnipeg Local No. 1 is still existent; two or three weeks ago I sent two dollars dues to the secretary, which was returned with the information that the above local did not exist. If such is the case I desire that I be made a member at large.

I think that the Dominion Executive should take steps to revive this local, as almost the whole membership were exceptionally well posted Marxians, and I think that enough members could be got to continue the local until at least the infusion of new blood and more enthusiastic members were obtained.

There are no doubt several contributory causes to the demeise of the above local, but I think the chief one is that the members, having a greater than average quantity of grey matter, have proved their fitness to survive by accruing unto themselves more of the universal equivalent than usually falls to the portion of the average wage slave.

Yours in Revolt,
SYDNEY E. GAGE.

Calgary, Alberta,
Feb. 10, 1913.

Comrade—I am instructed by this local to notify you of a motion passed by this local at our regular business meeting on Saturday, February 8th.

"That we, Calgary Local No. 4, do not approve of your agreement with R. I. Matthews, re publishing a weekly paper, to be subsidised by the S. P. of C. as per agreement, owing to it being owned by a private individual."

Yours in Revolt,
H. S. MAXWELL, Sec'y.

Coal Hurst, Alta.,
Feb. 7, 1913.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find twenty-five cents for three months' subscription to the Western Clarion.

Yours truly,
FRED RIVERS.

Victoria, B. C.,
Jan. 29, 1913.

Dear Comrade—I am in receipt of your letter of 20th inst. and instructed by local to acknowledge same. Should the present executive prove that they mean to organize and get down to business we shall be pleased to help in any possible way we can. We are also pleased to hear that they intend to start an official organ again and will do our best to help it along.

Yours in Revolt,
H. DALGLEISH,
Sec'y Local No. 2, S. P. C.

Sechelt, B. C.,
Feb. 4, 1913.

Sir and Comrade—Your circular letter re the new Party Organ before me. Permit me to express satisfaction on behal fof the move in that direction. May she thrive and bear fruit. Get her going old man and while the good (?) Lord spares me my eyesight I will be a reader of, a subscriber for, and a booster to the rag—providing you fellows down in civilization do not succumb to the opportunists and begin dishing up the stuff sloppy. But we know you well, so will have no fears. My best wishes for the coming firebrand. Is it to be the Western Clarion again?

Enclosed you will find this bachelor's mite, and I will try to have a similar one for you, or the new, or the Good Cause, whichever way you have a mind to put it, at first of every month. "San Iago!" Up and at them. I absolve you.

Yours for Freedom,
JOHN WOODRIFF.
(Nee Pickenshovel.)

P.S.—When this new Clarion comes off the press—first issue—send me a copy please.— Again, Woodriff.

Barnet, B. C.,
Feb. 7, 1913.

Dear Comrade —In our business meeting February 2nd, it was carried "that we agree to pay 5 cents a week of each member for thirteen weeks for the "Subsidy Fund." (Please let me know when is the commencement of the payment.)

And also carried to change the time of due payments and act as it says in the Constitution of the S. P. of C.

Yours for Social Revolution,
PAUL ANDERSON,
Sec'y Vanc. Lettish Local No. 58, S. P. of C.

North Gabriola, B. C.,
Feb. 11, 1913.

Dear ir—Find encloesd two dollars for "Subsidy Fund."

Yours truly,
JOHN HOLM.

Victoria, B. C.,
Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Comrade—I am enclosing herewith express order for $10.75; invoice for 75 cents enclosed.

The $10.00 is a grant from local to Subsidy Fund of the new paper. If the paper is up to the expectations of the members we will contribute that amount for three months (leaving it to the members to help if they wish to). I will try and arrange a meeting in a few weeks to raise funds also.

Yours in Revolt,
H. DALGLEISH,
Sec'y Local No. 2.

Victoria, B. C.,
Feb. 11, 1913.

Comrade Secretary—Enclosed please find postal note for $5.00 as contribution to Subsidy Fund for party organ. Most of the boys here seem keen on the proposition and I think they will hustle subscribers in the future, after this long rest.

Trusting your Executive meets with the support that should be forthcoming in such a venture, and wishing you all success, I am,

Yours for a Full Revolution,
H. G. HILLS.

North Battlefield, Sask.,
Feb. 8, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find $1.00 to Subsidy Fund, $1.00 yearly subscription to new party paper. Subscription to late Clarion running to July hereby cancelled. Send me 25 cent bundle for four weeks. One dollar enclosed; also find $1.00 for party membership (members at large). Will Will guarantee to Subsidy Fund $1.00 in March and April, and increase bundle if paper is right goods.

Yours in the Cause,
HORACE COLLINGWOOD.

Roseisle, Man.,
Feb. 8, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed please find $1.00 for "Subsidy Fund" for party organ. Glad to hear that we are to start one again. Am all alone in this little place but am plugging away at the slaves, chiefly farmers. They will turn some day and perhaps soon.

By the way, a few questions I want answered if information at hand.

First—Name and address of secretary of Manitoba Province Executive Committee. I sent my dues in to Fred Mallinson a few weeks ago, as he was the last one I was in correspondence with, and my letter was returned with the following across the envelope: "Mallison has gone to Texas." Please let me know who is secretary now if you can, as they run no advertisement in B. C. Federationist since Western Clarion went out of business.

Second—Did not Parker Williams and Jack Place, M. P. P., belong to S. D. P. of C., put in part of time (when not in "Local Gas House") organizing through Province. I see a fellow in "Cotton's Weekly" kicking because they do not. I thought they did the same as Com. O'Brien does in Alta.

Third—Where can I get copy of B. C. Workmen's Compensation Act, and what is price of same. Thanking you for any answer to above.

Yours in the Scrap,
HARRY OTTO.
Moose Jaw Local,

Feb. 1, 1913.

Dear Comrade—At our last business meeting we decided to try a little propaganda work among the Chinese in this city, so I was asked to write you to see if you could forward us about 50 copies of the new Chinese Socialist paper which was lately published in Vancouver. We don't know the price of these, so please send bill with them and I will remit the money first thing. We intend to distribute these papers and also try to obtain subscription for the same.

Please let me know if I should make all money orders payable to you in the future or, as in the past, to the "Western Clarion."

We are keeping the cause to the front in this city and hold propaganda meetings every Sunday night, and we are looking forward to the early publication of the new S. P. C. paper.

Will you please have my address in the advertisement in the Party Bulletin altered to

WM. HARRISON, Sec.,
Y. M. C. A.
Moose Jaw.

Lynn Creek, P. O.,
Feb. 24, 1913.

Dear Sir—Referring to circular you sent me a short while back, copy of agreement made re a new Socialist paper, I enclose $1.00 towards to Subsidy Fund.

Wishing the new paper every success, I am,

Yours truly,
J. JOHNSON.

Brechin P.O., Nanaimo, B. C.,
Feb. 22, 1913.

Dear Sir—You will find enclosed one dollar to help to start that new paper to be run on class-conscious lines. You might send me a sample papre and, if it comes up to my expectation, I will become a subscriber to it.

As I get that B. C. Federationist I am just about fed up with unionism and "resolutions" and "whereas" and so much damned foolishness.

I wish you every success in your venture.

Yours in Revolt,
JOHN WHITE.

Mara, B. C.,
Feb. 24, 1913.

Dear Comrade—Enclosed find two dollars from the local's fund for the Subsidy Fund. Also another dollar for three months' subscription. Should like you to send me a few extra copies to enable me to get more subscribers.

Could not advertise Comrade Knight's meeting, as the hall was previously engaged for an entertainment to be given on his date, and almost all of them out for amusement only, being able to reach a few, which, to him, was quite a disappointment.

At present our local is scattered, and it is difficult to assess the members, but I will see them individually to get what assistance possible. Nothing pleases me more than to help along for a speedy revolution.

Yours for same,
MRS. THOS. GRAY.

COMRADE J. R. KNIGHT ON TOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Comrade J. R. Knight of Edmonton Local, S. P. C., is at present touring the upper country, being routed to the coast by Com. C. M. O'Brien. He will speak at Whonnock on March 13, from which date he will be managed by the Dominion Secretary. A tour of Vancouver Island and as many Coast Locals as possible is being prepared, and the dates will be announced in the next issue. Victoria Local will use him on March 16 (Commune anniversary) and 17th.

TO SECRETARIES

Locals will receive bundles of this issue, due to expire in three weeks. Secretaries will please notify this office whether same is to be continued, forwarding money at the rate of one and a quarter cents per copy for bundles received.

CARDS IN THE DIRECTORY

The local Directory is the same as that in the last issue of the Clarion. Pressure of work has not allowed time for necessary alterations, known to the office, to be made. Secretaries are therefore requested to state if card is to be continued, and if so, to notify this office of changes of officers, addresses, etc., needed.

THE NEW BUNDDLE RATE

Literature agents and secretaries will notice that the bundle rate has been raised a quarter cent. This is absolutely necessary if the Dominion Executive is to avoid any loss from bundle orders. PPrPinting alone costs three-quarters of one cent per copy, leaving one-quarter of a cent to pay for mailing, secretarial and editorial work, etc. It means that the Locals will still make a large profit on the bundles, and the Dominion Executive, in the long run, will come out even. At the old rate bundle orders were a drain.

Readers who have been receiving the B. C. Federationist as a substitute for The Western Clarion, will receive one more copy of this paper, and unless a subscription is received at this office before the issue of the third number, no more copies will be forwarded, but they will continue to receive the B. C. Federationist.

Note: — Contributions previously sent into the Subsidy Fund, now the "Clarion Fund," are not counted as subscriptions.

RUSH IN YOUR "COPY." WE HAVE NONE IN RESERVE, THE "CLEAR STUFF" ONLY IS REQUIRED.

A TIDAL WAVE OF MISERY.

The rule of capital has long since become a blighting curse to human society. Under its withering touch the entire world of industry has been converted into a shambles—a slave pen—in which the working class is tortured and murdered in order that a few rapscalliou rulers may maintain their ruffianly swa yand gorge themselves to repletion with the plunder wrung from their tortured victims.

Never was the labor of man so productive of wealth as today. Never was it possible to produce so much with the expenditure of so little human labor. Never was it suc han easy and simple matter to produce food, clothing, shelter, etc., in sufficient volume to provide for the comfort and well being of all, as at the present time. In spite of all this the fact stands glaringly forth that because of capitalist control of the means of production, poverty with its infernal brood of attendant evils, is today engulfing the working class in a veritable tidal wave of misery. With resources of the earth unlimited; with the knowledge and power to turn those resources to human account in overwhelming volume, the workers stand dumb and paralyzed in the face of a class ownership and control of the means of production that, periodically at least, denies to thousands of them the right to labor and to live.

Heartrending, indeed, are the tales that are told of the awful agony of thousands in the great centres of population during the present winter months. Ill-clad, shelterless and hungry ones by the hundreds stand in bread lines for hours, shivering in the piercing night air awaiting their turn at the charity dole of a cup of cheap coffee and a Christian sandwich. Thousands of the children of the poorer workers go to school hungry and in the severer weather are compelled to remain at home because so thinly clad. Thousands, aye, millions, of workers not yet out of employment live in constant fear and trembling under the momentary expectation that the blow will fall that will cut off their meagre means of sustenance.

And the end is not yet. Prosperity is not returning in spite of lying capitalist newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. Matters are growing worse. The cry of distress in the great cities is becoming louder; the bread lines are growing longer; and there are no signs upon the capitalist horizon promising change for the better. Henceforth the conditions of the working class must rapidly go from bad to worse so long as the present class rule of industry holds sway.

Even in times of capitalist activity there is no prosperity for the working class. Though workers do at such times get, perhaps, steady employment the average wage is never in excess of an amount requisite to the purchase of a half-decent living. And even that wage is obtained only at the price of incessant and oftentimes backbreaking toil. There can be no prosperity for slaves. Such a thing is unthinkable. The modern wageearner is merely a slave, the legitimate heir to the fortunes of his chattel slave and feudal serf predecessor. The awful agony it experiences under that tidal wave of misery in which it is engulfed by capitalist rule and robbery, is the price the enslaved working class pays for its chains.

The slaves are many, the masters few. The wage-earners and the working farmers comprise the vast majority of the population. Their enslavement is possible only as a result of their own ignorance. Awakened to a consciousness of their position in present society and the means used for their enslavement the workers can as easily break their chains as a giant can crush an eggshell. By concerted action for the conquest of the public powers they can easily strip from the hands of their masters the only instrument whereby their enslavement is made possible. By seizing control of government—at the ballot-box, or by any other means—the working-class seizes the means of assuming supreme command of the economic factors upon which the lives of its members depend. With control of the earth's resources and the means of production in its own hands, the now enslaved working class would be freed from the chains of bondage that now bind it to the chariot wheel of capitalist rule, robbery, and rapine. The erstwhile tidal wave of misery would subside to return no more. An era of peace, plenty and decency would be possible.

RUSH IN THE SUBS.

Five million Chinese women have been given the franchise.

C. W. Kingsley is the name of the first Socialist to be elected to the California legislature. No relation to our E. T. K.

The wives of unemployed workmen and even employed and women whose breadwinners have been killed or injured have managed to earn enough to buy a little food by doing housework or washing for those who can afford to have it done. The McBride government and the Salvation Army are now about to relieve these women of the work by flooding B. C. with servant girls. The McBride government have given the Salvation Army $10,000 as an inducement to encourage servant girls to this country. Of course, the girls will have to pay their own fare and some of them will get a job all right at a cheap wage and some of them will find their way to the "red light district."

TO HELL WITH SOCIALISM!

To hell with Socialism! This is the cry echoed and re-echoed throughout the capitalistic press; thundered from capitalistic pulpits; expounded by capitalistic professors from their seats of wisdom; launched from the public platform by capitalistic orators and politicians; and parroted throughout the highways and the byways by many of their ready dupes, the people.

And what is all this cry against? Are we an organization of murderers, or robbers, of fanatical degenerates pursuing some wild scheme of pillage and bloodshed, or of human bloodhounds on the war-trail, turning loose chaos on this little planet? No; emphatically no. We are merely the workers, the masses, the mob, what you will, decent, respectable thinking folks, who have become sick and tired of this octopus capitalism, with its profit-mongering, sweating, low wages, child labor, unemployment, and starvation, body and soul, for many of us. There may be a few malcontents among us, whose senseless ravings cast a slur on the movement; there undoubtedly is. But how few, considering the opportunities offered by a movement so universal and revolutionary in its teaching as Socialism is.

Doomed by this capitalism to wander hither and thither, in search of some will-o'-th' wisp job, some opportunity to barter for a mere livelihood, —that's all it finally comes to,—all we can call our own, our labor power, mental and physical. Have we not a right to be discontented and to band ourselves together to accomplish our emancipation by the one sane, powerful weapon at our disposal, politics? Discontented we most assuredly are. We plead guilty there. But ours is no aimless discontent, no mere kicking for the pleasure of kicking Our discontent spells ambition; for what is ambition but a discontent with our condition, coupled with a desire for improvement, for recognition, for a say in the affairs of men. One never looks to the contented, easy-going fellow to become a master in his business, an outstanding figure in his community, or a power in the land. The ambitious, plodding, striving, discontented fellow is the one who tends in that direction, and who generally gets there, too.

And we are most assuredly getting there. The seed has sprouted, the bud is forming, and the bloom will soon appear. We have won recognition as educated beings, as thinkers, and are gradually dispelling the general capitalistic idea of Socialists as low-browed, ignorant malcontents, from the slums and hovels of the old world. Ours is an educational movement, an education of the workers to the proper application of the earth's resources for the benefit of mankind in general, and not for a few favored ones, as at present. In day schools, Sunday schools, churches, colleges, social meetings, in the home, and among the leading literary lights of the day are we to be found planning, teaching, explaining the why and the wherefore of our aims with untiring devotion. Have you ever heard of Jack London, Upton Sinclair, Bernard Shaw, John Blatchford, Leo Tolstoi?

We hear much about Christian Socialists. Roman Catholic Socialists, and the like. Well and good, so long as they are Socialists; but Socialism is an economic, not a religious, problem. Often is the argument brought against Socialists that they are mainly atheistic and agnostic in their teachings and beliefs. What if they should be? That has nothing to do with Socialism. We desire to improve mankind's physical well-being; the church is supposed to minister to his spiritual condition. You never trouble to question the right of your "good Conservative" or "good Liberal" to be a Christian, or an atheist, or neither; nor do you think of condemning conservatism, or liberalism, on that account. Why, then, ring it in on Socialism? It is but a puerile, senseless argument at best, and won't bear dissection.

We are told Socialism would destroy the home. Could anything be more destructive to the home than this capitalism, with its competitive, slavish system; its strikes, with their inevitable misery; its sweatng and grinding; its stock-gambling; its unemployed; and its millionaires and paupers. To what means do its victims too often resort in an endeavor to shake their shackles? Murder, suicide, robbery, family desertion. How many of us can afford to settle down and have a home? Any old place we hang our hats is "home, sweet home" for most of us. Let your capitalist lose his money through some ill-advised speculation, or some market fluctuation, and with all hope of retrieving his fortunes gone, what does he do? There is a flash and a report, and "one more unfortunate gone to his death." Once he has had a taste of the good things of this life he prefers death rather than face the other side of the question. He knows, or can guess pretty shrewdly, what it means.

Give us all, then, an equal opportunity of enjoying this life while it lasts. "Life is short, and time is fleeting," and, so far as we know, we have but this one chance. I have never met anyone yet who was willing to bet on all sincerity, he had visited this planet before. This old earth is just as capable now of yielding a good living to us all, as ever it was. The germs of life are just as vigorous, and our command of the forces of nature are a hundredfold greater. Why, then, should so many be often without the bare necessities of life, and be reduced to either beg, steal or accept soup-kitchen doles, to stave off starvation?

Does capitalism offer a solution to this unemployment question? No. It is part and parcel of the system, and a natural outcome of its regime, a necessity of its existence; and so long as capitalism exists, so long will the old saying hold good, "The poor we have always with us."

Socialism is the one and only solution of this problem offered us; and, if for nothing else but this alone, it should commend itself to the workers of the world, and receive their strongest, untiring, unselfish, heart-whole support, not only in their own interests, but in that of their women and children. Let us have it then, now, not tomorrow, for tomorrow never comes. Vote for yourselves. Not then would we hear "To hell with Socialism," but "To hell with capitalism."

AS IT STRIKES ME

BY R.I.M.

Socialists are not opposed to wealth. They want all to enjoy it.

Let the workers make and administer the laws and wealth will belong to those who produce it.

Modern gallantry is well illustrated in brutal police attacks upon girl strikers in New York. This is at the orders of smug gentlemen who are fond of preaching moral conduct to others.

"Without profits incentive to labor would cease." Along with profits are manufactured coroners' inquests, maimed limbs and bodies, disfigured faces, nervous wrecks, emaciated frames, disease victims, maniacs and suicides. These must be necessary also.

Capital and labor are continually at war. Laws are made in the interests of capital. Can we all be equal before the law?

One of the most important departments of railroad operation in Canada is the "people's" legislature.

While Laurier and Borden are haggling over the distribution of homesteads among good grits and tories, are the workers getting ready to send them back to power again?

The difference between the Liberal and Conservative parties is that one represents the dominant capitalist interests and the other wishes it could.

The slums of Montreal are said to be as bad as any in the world. Every true patriot should be proud of this as it means the presence of great wealth in that Canadian city.

Wealth, Work and Poverty increase together under capitalism. Under a proper system as wealth increased work would diminish and poverty disappear.

Where there was one Socialist paper struggling to exist ten years ago, there are now an hundred prosperous ones.

The Socialist party is the second party in B. C. Would you like to make it the first? Be a Clarion booster.

Socialism is the most talked of subject today. Thousands of people are seeking information on the subject. See that they get the Clarion.

There is nothing cheap about this paper but the price.

Mines and railroads are responsible for more slaughter than international wars. This is because profit is greater than safety. Let the working class operate these industries for use instead of profit and the slaughter would cease.

Those who would "dissolve" the trusts are troubled with the same sort of swelled-head foolishness as the king who commanded the tide to stop coming in.

Columbus discovered America while in quest of greater profits for the merchants of his time. He found the profits too but he didn't get any. Neither did those who produced them. Nor do those who continue to produce them today.

We can put Socialists in the House of Commons next election if we try. This paper will do its shares if you do yours. Get your neighbor to subscribe.

The next B. C. election will afford a grand opportunity to get a big Socialist representation at Victoria. Let us get together and work toward that end.

As well as trying to establish the right to suffocate miners if they so desire, the mine owners are trying to chase the Socialists off Vancouver Island.

Into a bag of flour goes the combined labor of the world's workers. Yet there are some bodies of workingmen who claim their interests to be separate from the rest of their class.

There is but one revolutionary position—that which aims at the complete abolition of capitalism. This must be true as long as capitalism lasts.

Whether or not the Friedmann tuberculosis cure is all that is claimed for it, the fact remains that similar discoveries, of incalculable benefit to mankind, have come from Germany. Yet these Germans are the people against whom we must arm to protect ourselves!

"Wall Street cautious and closes weak," says the financial news. Soon be time for Socialism to land a sleep-producer.

The working class owns nothing, not even its life. If you don't believe this, just try to do away with yours. If you succeed of course, you are regarded as a thief who has made a "clean get-away." But if you fail, you are punished for the attempt to take something which doesn't belong to you. For instance, a despondent wage-slave tried the other day to cut his throat. He was rushed to the hospital in order to save his life for the law. He was then arrested and charged with attempting to destroy capitalist property. "Attempted suicide" they call it technically. According to Schopenhauer, he is being punished for the "lack of skill which made the attempt a failure."

WARD ORGANIZATION MEETINGS.

The time is now ripe for the Socialists of Vancouver to form ward organizations in this city. Quite a number of Socialists have been approached on this subject and it has been decided to start ward organizations consisting of members of the S. P. of C., S. D. P. and all unattached Socialists and sympathizers of the Socialist movement.

In order to have a united band of Socialists in this city these ward organizations will have no connection with the recognized political parties now in existence, but the members will be at liberty to belong to whatever political party they wish. This will enable every Socialist, no matter what party he belongs to as long as he stands by the principles of Socialism, to take a hand in the propagation of those principles.

An organized effort on the part of Socialists of Vancouver is needed now as never before, because the signs of the times indicate that the Conservative party appears to be at the end of its tether. The question is who are to take the place of the Conservatives. Liberals or Socialists? It will be easy running for us if we can get all Socialists to stand together, work together, and reason together for the overthrow of the present system.

Local Vancouver 69 S. P. of C. are publishing a monthly paper "The New Review," ten thousand copies of which were distributed last month. The same will be done this month and right along every month, provided the Socialists of Vancouver show their willingness in one way or another to get in and help.

The first meeting of the ward organizations will take place at the following places, and then it can be decided where the meeting can be held for future dates. Meetings of the Socialists in wards not mentioned will be announced as soon as a meeting place can be arranged.

Ward II. Socialists.

will meet in the Labor Temple, Friday, March 14, at 8 p.m. Every Socialist in Ward II. is invited to attend this meeting. Make a note of the date and be on time.

Ward III. Socialists

will meet in Room 10, 213 Hastings Street East, corner of Hastings and Main over the Union Bank, on Friday, March 21, at 8 p.m. All Socialists, male or female, are invited to this meeting.

Ward IV. Socialists

will meet in Room 10, 213 Hastings Street East, corner of Hastings and Main, over the Union Bank of Canada, on Thursday, March 20, at 8 p. m. Come early and bring along that other fellow who is coming our way.

W. WATTS,
General Organizer.

A STUDY OF CONTRASTS.

Beauties of Capitalism.

$22,245,000,000 is the wealth of one man and his wife and daughter. That man is J. Pierpont Morgan, and he did not earn it, his wife did not earn it and his daughter did not earn it. It was produced by the working class and handed over to the Morgans, and the poor fools of workers are content to live in substitutes for homes, wear the cheapest of clothes and the poorest of food, while the parasite revels in luxury.

Miners of West Virginia, U. S. A., have been killed and wounded in attempt by the militia to drive them back to work because they were on strike. Two hundred police were recently sent to Cumberland, B. C., in order to try and stir up trouble amongst the miners. They failed, but most of them had a good time on Conservative beer. Girls in the Garment Workers strike of New York have been brutally killed, jailed and beaten six months in jail for attempting to board a train that was occupied by strike breakers that were being sent from Toronto to Porcupine, Ont.

South Vancouver, Feb. 5.—One of the worst cases of distress brought about by municipal employees being unable to obtain employment was cited by one of the councillors at a meeting of the health committee this morning. The councilior stated that it had come to his notice that a family residing in the municipality were practically destitute, and but for help rendered by neighbors, would actually have starved. The husband, an old municipal employee, had only earned $6 since Christmas, and the wife is about to have an addition to the family. Four children were in the house, and half the time had practically nothing to eat, save what neighbors provided. Dr. Murphy was asked to look into the case.—World.

Widow buying home, unable to meet payments; will someone finance me till place is sold; $72.60 due; another payment due March. Return money, reasonable interest. Box D-1 World.

Tim Sullivan is "worth" $3,000,000, mostly in unincumbered real estate. But he is an an asylum. He joins that large band of persons including Mrs. Flagler, Harry K. Thaw and others, who, while they are restrained of their liberty as dangers to society, nevertheless continue to have thousands of persons workng for them producing wealth.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Remarkable revelations regarding the earning of outworkers are contained in the report of the conditions of employment in the linen and other making-up trade of the North of Ireland, which was issued as a blue book. According to the evidence of the representative of one firm, one out-worker employed in a particular branch of embroidering was paid at the rate equivalent to a half-penny an hour. His attention was called to several other low rates, from a half-penny to a penny an hour, said to be paid by him for thread drawing, fancy sewing and embroidery, and he did not avail himself of an opportunity to furnish evidence to the contrary.

Dollars and dimes of the working class is the only source from which funds can be obtained to publish this paper, but the prostituted conservative press of British Columbia gets a boost every year from the Conservative government. Last year $88,000 was the amount voted to the party organs for advertising and boosting the McBride government.

Twenty-three men control the financial resources of this country. Twenty-three men enable you to throw your caps in the air and boast of a prosperous country. Because twenty-three men control the finances of this country is good enough reason why you should line up with the Socialist Party and help get control of the machinery of wealth production so that the whole of the workers can enjoy what they collectively produce.

Niety-five per cent. of the population of B. C. are wage workers. The stores and warehouses are crammed full of goods. Almost every factory, mill, railroad and mine is going full blast. And yet the streets are full of unemployed. Houses and shacks are almost bereft of furniture. The pantries are almost bare, and men, women and children are dragging themselves around in clothes that beggars would almost be ashamed of. What is the remedy? Line up with the Socialist Party for the capture of powers of government and the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into the collective property of the working class.

Three dollars per week is considered good wages for the girls toiling in the nation's candy industry. It is almost exclusively an industry where girls are employed.

WHAT CONSTITUTES HUMAN PROGRESS.

(Continued from Page One.)

The cause is very simple; the means of living have fallen into the possession of a few. As a result the others are compelled to prostitute themselves by selling their labor power. For this they receive as much as it costs to produce. But this amount is almost constant, hence all the benefit of the improvede machinery and methods goes to the benefit of the employing class. And the growing surplus which they are unable to buy back and consume because it is surplus—because it is product exceeding what is paid—this surplus heaps up in the warehouses and gluts the markets and then workers are thrown out of work because they have produced too much.

The evil does not stop here. As a constant succession of the workers are thrown into the streets to starve, they, clamoring at the factory gates for empolyment, compel those in work to work longer and harder and for less money than ever. So in the end the machinery has only fixed toil more surely upon the worker, and confirmed him in his poverty.

There is only one escape for the workers. They must take possession of the means of producing wealth and use them to satisfy their needs and to lighten their labor. They must decline to be the beasts of burden of an idle class, and must demand that all able-bodied adults within such limits of age as may be found necessary, shall contribute their share to the necessary work of satisfying the social needs.

Why should any able-bodied person escape the labor of supporting himself or herself? Why should any class be permitted to throw on another class the burden of supporting them? The colossal impudence of it is overwhelming.

The way lies through the capture of political power, by means of which the master class retain their hold upon the means of production. It is through Parliament that the Army, Navy, and Police are controlled, hence Parliament must be captured by the working class. Having secured control of the armed forces production and distribution must be organized on a new basis—a basis of common ownership of both the means and the product. Then production will continue as long as goods are needed, instead of only so long as they can be sold.

The system of society is Socialism. Study Socialism and work for it.—A. E. J., in the Socialist Standard.

One hundred adults starved to death in England last year. There were a few in Canada, but lots we never heard of. The 100 mark will soon be reached in this country if the immigrants continue to come out the way they did last year. Capitalists never starve to death, it's only the working class. The workers see to it that the capitalist don't starve by handing over to them four-fifths of the product.

The final official vote for Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president in the United States is given as 901,062. This is more than double that of 1908.

The Cumberland boys got tired of the capitalist flunkies administration in that city, so put up a full ticket on the Socialist platform. The whole bunch was elected by good big majoritiees.

A Socialist farmer is now the head of the parliament of Finland.

Forty-second Anniversary of the
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