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IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

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Historical Significance of Magna Charta and Burning of John Huss.

In Two Parts.

By J. D. Harrington.

II.—THE BURNING OF JOHN HUSS . . .

While the eyes of the English-speaking world were focussed upon the "Magna Charta," here and there, in Europe and America, obscure Bohemian sects were commemorating the BURNING OF JOHN HUSS.

During the two centuries which had elapsed since the signing of that historic document a fundamental change had occurred in the economic life of European society. Great trading cities arose whose citizens carried the surplus wealth of one community to another and returned with foreign wares. Silver and gold were being more extensively mined; manufacturing of woollen goods was developing, so that towns grew up around the enterprise. As early as 1351 coal was being mined in Newcastle, and merchants were, a little later, trading in this new fuel.

These industries called into being a class of artisans demanding a recompense not found in the crude and loosely jointed feudal system: the wage slave sprang into existence.

The new industries also found themselves hampered by a social organisation based upon land tenure. A merchant carrying, say, coal from Newcastle to London, having a dispute with his customer, found no legal machinery to adjudicate his claim in feudal jurisprudence,where disputes were settled by the Lord of the Manor, or his appointees principally and involved private and personal rights. The further consideration of men being tied to the land found the disputants within the realm of a single overlord.

But the merchant and his customer had many manors between them and their dispute, perhaps, a national and public right—a trading privilege. Consequently, the King's judical appointee appears to adjudicate.

Thus it will be seen that as trading and industry developed, the need of a centralized powerful national state arose. The king became the embodiment of this power.

Comrades of Alberta:

The Alberta Provincial Executive Comittee are arranging a strenuous winter campaign and have several good speakers and organisers prepared to go on the various tours. We are desirous that all districts be visited by the Organizers, and this can ONLY be done if Comrades help us. Will all Comrades who would like the services of an Organizer in their district apply AT ONCE to the Provincial Secretary. Box 785 Edmonton, Alberta.

While this integration and concomitant disintegration (to use Spencerian terms) was proceeding, the Black Plague, arising in the East, swept Europe from end to end depopulating entire communities. When its ravishes were over the economic need of a mobile slave class was more apparent than ever, and the feudal serf found himself, not a portion of a particular piece of landscape, but the possessor of a commodity which might be bartered anywhere in the land. It was a time indeed when the landed nobility could well sigh for the days "when labor sweat for service, not for hire."

In the "Vision of Pier's Plowman" we glimpse the new conditions. Then laborers, we are told:

Would deign not to dine upon warts a day old.
No penny ale pleased them, no piece of good bacon,
Only fresh flesh or fish, well fried and well baked,
Ever hotter and hotter to heat well their maw.

(Devotees of 'Coffee-and' take note.)

Wealthy craftsmen arose and the Guilds became a power in the land.

This development first appeared in England and Bohemia; the former by industries, the latter by mineral depists. And in these counties arose formidable heretical sects.

The power of the Papal state had declined from the days when powerful monarchs had bent before the Pope's displeasure. Internal strife paralysed its once powerful arm—three Popes at one time claiming the "keys of Peter," each of distinctly national character; at another time a Pope languished a prisoner in the Court of France.

But the influence of Rome was yet required. It had one more service to perform ere shorn of all political power and cast to the discard. Terrible revolts had arisen with more terrible reprisals; the French Jacquerie, the Florentine Ciompi, and the characteristically milder John Bull revolt in England.

This is an all too inadequate picture of European society when John Huss appeared. At a time when demons lurked in every gloom and quaint images of fairy tread encompassed every village green; when angels nightly visited the saintly and magicians held kings in mental chains, it is but natural that society should find "leaders" in "men of God."

Macauley points out that the Papacy was no top-lofty proselytiser; High and Low found a place in her vast organisation. The "begging friars" were not the least potent of her servants, if the most humble. And when Wycliffe was accused of fostering the Peasant's Revolt by his teachings he indignantly and properly denied the charge, shifting the blame to the friars. General opinion coincided with this view, not so much of actual participation, as failure ti nullify the spirit of revlot, which their influence over the peasants rendered possible.

Bohemia then, in the latter part of the 14th century, richly endowed with mineral deposits, was the centre of wealth and culture. Its churches were palaces of splendor, and the University of Prague was the home of thousands of students. Huss who was a professor took a most prominent part in the controversy which caused the German students to leave in abody and establish the University of Leipzig. Huss was an adherent of the Wycliffe heresies, and he, with his followers, soon found himself in open conflict with the pope.

With the exodus of the German Catholics from Prague the gulf between heretic and orthodox widened, and the struggle became more general.

The Hierarchy, skilled by the training of centuries in the gentle art of separating the fool from his money, viewed with avarice the wealth of Bohemia, and, in 1412, instituted a Sale of Indulgences.

Huss opposed this with vigor and the Papal Bull was burned. He was expelled from Prague. Two years later, at the Council of Constance called to re-organise the Holy Church, to decide who really was Pope, and to deal with the Hussite heresy, Huss was compelled to appear. He arrived with a letter of safe conduct from the Emperor Sigismund. Logic or eloquence was the last consideration the Council would deal with, and Huss added to his religious schism the secular one of suggesting that ministers of God and members of his church should observe poverty as a Christian virtue.

The spread of communistic ideas was sufficiently alarming, but when Huss proposed something of a like character to the assembled delegates —the "bride of Christ"—they, remembering the revolts of 1381, considered it wise to make an example of him. Sigismund was also like minded. Every effort was made to induce Huss to recant, and he was eventually burned at the stake.

That settled the scale in favor of open rebellion. While "sacred simplicity" piled the funeral pyre of Huss one fagot higher the Bohemians prepared for war.

The rebels took as the occasion of their revolt that priests should not guzzle all the wine at sacrament. They were of a mind with the Hottentot who for the first time partook of the Lord's Supper and expressed himself thus: "Golly! Ah do lub ma Jesus." The sacrament must be served in two kinds.

The chalice, therefore, became their banner, and over its jewelled and artistic form the issue was fought out. The real issue, however, was never for a moment obscured: the property of the Church was confiscated; the might of the Church was arrayed against the heretics.

The extensive communist sentiment which had resulted from direct communistic theories such as were held by the Waldenses, the Lollards, and the Beghards, blended with the primitive Christian communism of the Begging Friars, now, after years of secret propaganda, made its influence felt. The worst fears of the ruling class proved well founded. The peasants and artisans were loath to surrender to heretical masters that which had been wrung from orthodox ones.

Many communes sprang into being; the most powerful and famous was centred in Tabor, a gold washing district. Against this commune five crusades were launched by the Most Holy Church, all of which were hopelessly overwhelmed.

But the time was not ripe for permanent freedom. Internal strife engendered by the gradual acqusition of property by many of the members, among other considerations, the principal of which might be cited as the non-productive non-developing form of early Christian "give-all-that-thou-hast" communism which predominated.

Twenty-nine years after **the burning of John Huss** the Taborites army was destroyed by the treachery of one of the generals at Lipau; and there the hope of mediæval revolt was shattered.

It is hardly necessary to point out after what we have seen that in the **Burning of John Huss** and its immediate results lies a theme for inspiration of working class revolutionary action transcending far the doubtful benefits resulting from a document which guaranteed to a bunch of bandits that the boss bandit would play the game fair and discontinue the disgraceful practice of short changing them.

It might, however, be as well to point out that a century later Martin Luther succeeded where John Huss failed, not because he was more "blessed of God," but because the economic conditions had ripened for the change, and the master class could deal with its slaves without the costly aid of the Mother Churchh.

(The End.)

THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

We publish this article from the pen of a young German member of the S. P. of C., of whom much will be heard in the future, because of the interesting facts disclosed respecting the confusion-monging of the S. D. P. of Germany. Those of us with experience of England can find the same thing taking place in that country (not excepting Canada) insofar as so-called leaders are playing for game from the hands of the master class, and that same master class compelled, owing to the exigencies of the situation to "nationalize" industry, will no doubt be praised and extolled by the S.D.P. of Britain and Canada, in the same way as it was by the S. D. P. of Germany. We would desire particularly to repeat one sentence from this article as being very apropdiate at present, not only here but elsewhere: **"Only in the young generation lies the future of a revolutionary Socialist movement in Germany."**

We ask for indulgence in the matter of any literary shortcomings manifested by our contributor on the grounds of his inexperience with our "confounded" language. (Ed. Clarion.)

Whenever the S. D. P. of Germany called upon the masses to protest against the incitement to war made by the capitalists it was always a great success. These demonstrations were pretty good and the effect on propaganda and anti-militarism was splendid. That is why so many optimists never could believe that the ruling class would dare to plunge into war.

When in the year 1912 the Reichstag was asked to increase the standing army by 100,000 men and to give 250 million dollars for this purpose, the delegation of the S.D.P. voted for the money grant, after their vote against the increase of the army. Thirty members out of 110 did not vote. This disunion arose over the standpoint of the Party on the matter of taxes. Taxes on the necessities of life were already heavy and the overburdening of the masses was considered a mistake. The Government knew this very well. It brought in a bill for taxes on property and capital. It was up to the delegation of the S. D. P. to give the deciding vote, and they voted in favor of the taxes. Strong opposition, especially in the industrial parts of the country, arose out of this decision of the delegation. In other parts of Germany the attitude of the delegation was upheld by the organisations.

Some time later the Government introduced a new bill for building a railroad in the East African Colony. The railroad would be of great service for imperialistic purposes, and a new means of exploitation of the negro tribes of that country. Nearly half of the members of the delegation gave their vote for it. This last case is proof of the extent to which the imperialistic idea had found foothold in the party.

The Social Democratic Party consists of one million members. At the last election to the parliament it got four and a quarter million votes. It is only logical to say that the delegation is less revolutionary than the party which it represents. In the highly developed industrial parts of Germany with their class conscious voters and strong organisations, the reformistic idea never will find many supporters. These come in the main from the farming districts, where capitalism is not developed to such an extent. In the organisations of these districts the spirit of the petty bourgeois and reform idea is still the ruling factor. While in the first-mentioned parts 30—65 percent. of the voters are members of the S. D. P., in the latter parts it is just about 6-10 per cent. Here it is the great number of the temporarily discontented who give their vote for the S. D. P. are to be found.

Difference in opinion is certainly a factor for education, but in a growing movement with steady development of organisation arises therefrom a spirit for compromise. Able "diplomats" will be elected for the various committees. The acting power is broken by disagreement within the party. The medium of power, the strict discipline, becomes a chain upon the activity of the more revolutionary labor-class. The different economical status brings up not only difference in opinion upon main questions of Socialism, such as value of reforms, etc., but it causes a disagreement upon the value of great actions of the masses by themselves. Only a thorough split can lead them out of this blind alley. The war has sharpened the difference; the war will bring the decision.

The day before the declaration of war great demonstrations were held under the auspices of the S. D. P. in Berlin, and throughout the country. While the excited people were howling patriotic songs, ten thousand laborers overflowed the street "Unter den Linden," until the police made a thorough "clean up."

But at the moment the war was declared, the situation changed suddenly. Automatically the military law came into effect. Everything was put under a strict censorship. The processes of production were in stagnation. Railroads were used only for the purpose of carrying troops and war materials to the east and west. Within 24 hours the youngest and strongest, the most revolutionary workers, were under arms and on their way to the front. Perplexity, helplessness and irresolution spread among leaders and masses. One hundred thousand were waiting on the clear decision of the central corporations, but the nationalistic wave had already laid hold of the vast numbers of the indifferent and the leaders changed front. The delegation of the Reichstag, the Executive of the Party, and the General Executive of the labor unions declared in complete harmony that the labor classes of Germany must defend her splendid organisations, her Press and her further acquisitions in social reforms against the Russian hordes. The maintenance of national independence was the necessary supposition for the expansion of the class struggle and "progress in Socialism." The "Arbeiter Fugend," the press organ of the young Socialists (under the control of the Party) issued a summons to the young workers to subject themselves to voluntary training in military service. The answer was, that the young Socialists of Berlin, Neukölen, and other cities jointly cancelled their subscriptions. **Only in the young generation lies the future of a revolutionary Socialist movement in Germany.**

The confusion, or it is better said, the denial of all principles grows to a greater extent in most of the Social Democratic press. The measures of the government for better distribu-

tion of foodstuffs were called "Kreig sosialismus."* Some of them even went so far as to praise the war as a medium for uniting all classes. Other papers, which still kept on criticising the government and the capitalistic regime were suspended and severely punished.

Leaders of the opposition were in the lowest manner defamed as "police spies." The optimistic idea, that Socialists will in a great extent be admitted to government, became stronger and stronger. It is a fact that this was the hope and belief some months after the beginning of the war of the whole party with but a few exceptions. The opposition was hardly perceptible. But slowly the situation changed! The organisation wakened up again and in the bigger cities the opposition to the attitude of the delegation, the directorate of the party, and the press, arose. The opposition is still in the minority but undeniably growing.

In some meetings the excitement caused by the difference in opinion was brought nearly to a close fight. In greater Berlin especially, Rosa Luxumburg, Karl Liebknecht, and some of the young Socialists did splendid work. The local of Stuttgart suspended the delivery of the dues to the National Committee, following which the revisionists started a new organisation. The government did not even dream of giving any promises for the future; no essential change of suffrage in Prussia, the railroad employees are not allowed to join the S. D. P., no right of free coalition for the farm workers in Prussia and the middle states. That was the declaration which the Prussian minister made with the agreement of the Government.

The Social Democratic press partly awakened to opposition. In Berlin especially "Vorwarts" showed very fine spirit in this direction While at first the movement was nationalistic, it has changed now to be pacifistic. Only the revisionists are still nationalistic and against any kind of peace propaganda. Rosa Luxumburg is in prison and Karl Liebknecht has to be a soldier. Two of the best agitators are made "innocuous." The S. D. P. as a whole is afraid to start revolutionary propaganda because it may lose votes for the future. Agitations for peace are worthless, especially in such a case, where several movements of religious kinds join in. It would only add new confusion to that already in existence, and besides it does not really accomplish anything. The German Government has the support of all parties in the Reichstag.

As an administration board of the ruling class it stands in closest connection with the three great capitalist organisations of Germany: the "Bund der Industriellen," that is the union of the big factory and mine owners, the "Hansabund," the union of big commercial capitalists, and the "Bund der Landwirte," the union of the big landowners. These organisations have much more influence and power than is commonly known. They control production and the State. Their interests are in the best hands — those of a government "standing above all class."

Such a government can most easily establish the highest form of organisation in providing the army, etc., because it is based upon the great capitalistic economic organisations. It is, therefore, easy to ignore small private capitalist interests. Therefore, it gets the praise even of the S. D. P.

One of the most eager panegyrists is the Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, Wolfgang Heine. His speeches and bound books are distributed in tens of thousands of copies, especially on the battlefields of the west. But in the great centres of industry there will be a vast number, who will split from a party, which in a great historical crisis withdrew itself as a factor of power. Of course this can not happen automatically. It may take a decade of vehement fighting. The longer the war lasts the more it will hasten the concentration of capital. The whole production is forced to a higher capitalistic stage. The war will strengthen the conditions for new revolutionary Socialistic propaganda.

That question will be dealt with in a later issue.

EVERT.

*War-Socialism.

SOCIALISM RESTATED

By H. Mayo Bartholemew

VI.

The Soul of Man and Socialism.

In these articles I am expository rather than argumentative. It is my purpose to explain the Socialist Philosophy and to show how that philosophy holds the key to all future social progress.

Nevertheless, I find myself unable to ignore the criticism of that philosophy made by its opponents who say that "Socialism has its basis in futile materialism with feet of clay. It tries to explain man in terms of matter, and, in so doing, ignores the mind,the soul of man." Thus say the Idealists!

To this challenge my reply as a Socialist is clear and emphatic. To the Idealist I insist upon the sources of intellectual cognition and the origin of ideas in matter; the doctrine of cognition through experience, through the senses; of ideas **a posteriori.** Moreover, I say that the voice of science tells us in no uncertain manner that the mind and body are parts of an entity; that ideas are the reflex of material conditions; and that Socialism, by transforming the economic basis of society, will emancipate man's mind from what religous apologists call " the base and flesh."

From what has already been said the reader will begin to realise the difference between **idealist metaphysics** and **scientific materialism.** The former raises the mind to a position of omnipotence, and seeks to explain matter in terms of mind. It is the doctrine of innate ideas, of ideas "a priori." From it the theologian advocates "a change of heart" as a sure and certain path to a new life in another kingdom. The Idealist metaphysician would ignore material conditions on the ground that such conditions are the reflex of men's "minds and souls."

On the other hand scientific materialism, (which is an integral part of Socialist philosophy) points out the overwhelming influence of environment on the individual; and explains

mind in terms of matter.

To endeavour to explain social evolution by its ideal reflex is to reverse the whole order of nature, and to fly in the face of all scientific facts. The mind can function only when stimulated by matter; the existence of mind argues the pre-existence of matter.Thoughts, ideas, are the vision of matter as taken by the minds of men and women. No mind, no thoughts; and no matter, no thoughts.

Thus it is that the evolution of mind, the world of ideas, can be explained only in terms af material environment, and any other attempt at explanation postulates effect without cause, and, as such, is contrary to all scientific experience.

Upon this firm foundation of scientific materialism the Socialist builds his philosophy. He argues that since the mind is so largely conditioned by material environment, a change for the better in the material environment will find its natural and inevitable reflex in a betterment of men's mentality.

It is the materialist conception of history as propounded by Marx and Engels, and to which reference was made in my last article. By it, as Engels so ably says:

> **"History for the first time was placed on its real foundation; the obvious fact hitherto totally neglected, that first of all men must eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, and therefore work, before they can struggle for supremacy or devote themselves to politics, religion, philosophy, etc.,—this fact at last found historical recognition."**

In other words Socialism is scientific materialism carried to its logical conclusion.

But to drive home my point with greater force I will take the argument a step further, and, for the moment, suppose scientific materialism to be an open mockery, and idealism the only sane, logical viewpoint. What follows from this supposition?

From our new idealistic viewpoint we look upon mind as Omnipotent and matter to be powerless Material conditions do not count; for such conditions are moulded by the mind, and are the natural reflex of the soul. And so we sing hymns, worship God and seek a "new heart" with the prayer:

"Lord God of hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

But to be strictly logical we must go still further. We must not "begin with charity at home;" nor advocate "social reforms;" nor ask for a rise in wages; nor believe in any improvement in the material conditions whatever! **Idealism, in short, is as much opposed to idealist reform, as it is to Socialism!** An idealist, true to his creed, would find life decidedly unpleasant on this revolving globe.

In fact idealism is a trap which holds the metaphysician good and tight, and deludes him into belief in "free will!"

No! Scientific materialism is the only sane logical explanation of the mind of man; and it is upon this sane, logical explanation that the Socialist philosophy is built.

Look around you, and you will find ample proof of the truth of the Socialist position. What do you see? You see, as I pointed out in my first article, you see misery and poverty side by side with superabundant riches. On every hand you see slums, and hovels, and brothels and prisons, and asylums containing as they do social flotsam and jetsom.

Criminals and lunatics and mentally deficient are increasing in numbers. Why?

The pshychologist has been forced to regard body and mind as an entity. No longer can he look upon the mind as "secret and self-contained, solitary as an oyster." **He knows that the heart, and blood, and lungs are the necessary physical counterparts of the mind; and he also knows that a diseased body results in a diseased mind. "Mens sana in corpore sano."**

Bad housing conditions, low wages, or insufficient food by producing physical diseases also result in full prisons and asylums. And, "ipso facto" the mind diseased (the criminal, the lunatic) will find its only remedy in changed material conditions.

Roses will not grow in a barren soil without sunlight or rain. The environment in such a case would be unfavorable.

Yet by some strange process of logic, we expect noble, and good, and great minds from the disease-beds of city slums! The idealist plants thistles in expectation of figs!

But the Socialist knows that great purposes, noble ideas, beautiful concepts do not spring from slums, and factory hells. And so he sets himself to the task of social reconstruction, knowing that in the Social Revolution lies the hope of mental freedom.

He views the social problem with the eye of a scientist. **To him poverty, slums, overwork, infant mortality, crime, and mental degeneration are the symptoms of a fundamental social disorder. He sees their common cause in the class ownership of land and capital.**

CAPITALISM IS THE ENEMY.

If our prisons are full of criminals; if our asylums are overcrowded with lunatics; if the mind diseased stalks naked and unashamed in answer to "the call of the wild"—to Capitalism must the responsibility be placed. If so be religious superstition and ignorance still hold men's minds in a vise-like grip; if music, and literature, and "culture" are on the decline, it is because the workers are under tribute to the shirkers, and society is divided into classes. Capitalism is the arch enemy of the best in men.

And so we turn to Socialism for our hope of progress. The Socialist, by overthrowing capitalism and its class antagonism's will set men's minds at liberty and enable them to achieve greater victories over nature than heretofore.

(Next article: "The Proletariat and Its Mission." ....

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.·. EDITORIAL PAGE .·.

THE LABOR CONGRESS

Into the dull monotony of our existence a little diversion was interjected when Canada's greatest Political Menagerie exhibited for a week in the Pacific Metropoils.

That the government organ, the "News Advertiser," should welcome the Congress with fulsome flattery; the C. P. R. mouthpiece, "The Province" advise and praise, pointing out the heavy responsibilities that rested upon the shoulders of those men (Congress delegates) who moulded public opinion; The Vancouver "Sun," the Liberal apology for a newspaper, shed even its early morning effulgence upon the unsullied character of the "Circus," can be considered sufficient warrant for us to take an entirely opposite view to these literary advocates of wage-slavery.

We are not particularly concerned at the moment with the one thousand and one impressions given to us by this distressingly interesting event: the egotistical mannerisms of the slimy Simpson of Toronto, whose sweet smiles reminded us of winsome "Winny" Churchill; the sapient statements of the galvanic Gibbons (another Torontonian) whose brains rattled like a pea in a pod every time he spoke; the political prudence of the sonorous voiced Rigg (of Winnipeg) who impressed us as having graduated as a Methodist lay preacher or megaphone man for a travelling show; the platitudinous ponderosity of Secretary Draper; the marvellous machinations of the matchless McVety; the fermentative activity of the heavy mentality of our local buffoon, Councillor Welsh, of South Vancouver (candidate on the Labor ticket for the Provincial House); the wearisome palaver of the soporific Minister of Labor Crothers; the angelic weep-stuff inflicted by the "infernal delegoat" from the A. F. of Hell, in which Gompers and God figured as stars in the order named, and at which even our friend Pettipiece of political putridity seemed amused in bored kind of way; the painful attempts at humor made by Watchman, the new vice-president, or the little petty quarrels, etc., which arose between sections of the Congress from time to time. These may all have been the cause of unalloyed amusement on our part, but our space can be better devoted to a brief criticism of the utterances and antics of those wise men from the East, who carry the Socialist label as members of the S. D. P., and revealed the anti-socialist character of themselves and the party they represent.

In the officer's report, in which can be found allusions to almost everything under the sun, the following gem appears under the heading of "The War" (section 3):

"Under existing conditions it becomes the duty of the Labor world to lend every assistance possible to the Allies of Great Britain, and, for us in Canada, more especially to the Empire of which we form part, in a mighty endeavor to secure early and final victory for the cause of freedom and democracy."

Although it might be in order to enquire who or what constitutes the "Labor world" we will pass on to Section 4, in which we find the following piece of wisdom let loose. Under the heading "Conscription" this clause is inserted:

"It is in the best interests of Labor that the Allies and Great Britain in particular should finally triumph in the war; this we reiterate in a most positive manner. It is also the duty of Labor to lend every possible assistance in the srife. But that help must be free (Just so! [Ed. Clarion]) not forced; it must be dictated by duty and not by coercion; it must be the outcome of loyal affection for the Mother Country, for this Dominion, and for those whose fates hang in the balance, and not the product of the lash, hunger, or the legalized enforcement of a people."

In the name of John Stuart Mill we protest. Such Socratic logic! It were indeed a lamentable spectacle to see the "Labor world" to whose interests it is "that the Allies and Great Britain in particular should finally triumph in the war" squirming and twisting over the precise manner in which its assistance,—the outcome of loyal affection to the Mother Country—shall be rendered.

The first of these two quotations raised a small hornet's nest for a short while, but the fact that the Congress endorsed both these statements shows that it represented a galaxy of intellectual talent too colossal to enumerate. Outside of a few S. P. C. men, and one or two others, more particularly the miners of Vancouver Island, who still remember the freedom and democracy meted out to them some two years ago, no protest was made, the number voting against the inclusion of the clause being twenty-nine.

However, what we desire to point out now is the manner in which our anti-Socialist friends of the S. D. P. conducted themselves. The only real politician of the bunch was Rigg, member elect to the Manitoba Legislature, who conveniently went to bed when this discussion was afoot. Of course, we grant he may have been tired through mental overstrain, but we imagine that if some question which affected Rigg had been on the tapis, the arms of Morpheus would not so soon have encircled him. As it stands now, he is all right with those members of the S. D. P. who take a **somewhat reasonable view of** the war; and is also in good standing with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which has placed itself on record as desiring to do everything the master class (of the Allies) wishes it to do (but does not want to be forced), thus assuring himself of future "delegateships."

Jimmy Simpson's case was a little different. Five minutes was the time allotted to each speaker on this important matter, but Simpson, by artlessly explaining that five mintues was not a sufficient period for a public man (like himself) to make himself perfectly clear on the matter asked for an extension ot time. The machine having been well greased aforetime, he got it; thirty minutes being given him, on the grounds (as Chairman Bancroft stated) that Simpson would be running for some public office in Toronto next January and did not want to say anything that might be miscontrrued.

We are perfectly assured that he did not say anything that could be misconstrued, at least not by any person having even a smattering of knowledge of Socialist fundamentals. A few political contortionists have demonstrated their ability to twist in the past, but we have never seen such a miserable attempt to skate east with the left foot and west with the right than the one made by Simpson. As delegate from the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto and desiring the job as delegate to the British Trades Congress from the Canadian Trades Congress, he had to side with the officers' report and uphold the cause of the Allies, and, as a member of the great S. D. P. he had to denounce most emphatically secret diplomacy (ye gods) to which he attributed the war. Altogether he displayed the ear marks of the average labor hack. We have seen his breed developing in the old country long ago.

After a most fiery declamation by Secretary Draper, Vice-president Bancroft, another S. D. P. "Socialist," emitted some random ramblings as to why slaves should choose between two evils and serve their masters, concluding with the pathetic rendition of a few lines from Scott:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who ne'er unto himself hath said
This is my own—my native land."

Bancroft also referred to Australia as the country with the best Administration, because it had a Labor Government. We hear of Socialists down there going to jail, being forcibly removed from the street corners, etc., etc., of members of Unions being fined and imprisoned for striking, and this in the name of Labor. Bancroft admires the Labor crowd in Australia because they stand for a "**white Australia** and an **International Working Class.**" Much more slop and nonsense of a like character was peddled by this self-advertised "Socialist and International Trades Unionist" but we will forbear and let well alone.

The bouquets handed out one to another, the silly slaverings of sycophantic slaves attempting to imitate their political masters; the puerile piffle perpetrated by these protagonists of "Labor's rights" demonstrate that these hacks of capitalism, masquerading as Labor Leaders (!) must be fought to a finish, whether they are supporters of a **Labor policy only**; or whether, like Rigg, Simpson, Bancroft, et al., they flash the label of the pseudo-Socialist.

These be the mighty mentors of Montreal, the terrors of Toronto, the wise men of Winnipeg, the Solons of Saskatchewan, the Aristotles of Alberta, and last, but not least, the bull peddlers of British Columbia.

The Congress at least should teach those desiring light upon matters pertaining to their interests as slaves that persistent study of the processes of production under Capitalism, a knowledge of the position occupied by the worker in modern society and a recognition of the fact that Labor's emancipation is Labor's work alone are very necessary, and a realisation that labor-faking, "resolutting" and flub-dubbery such as is indulged in by these upholders of capitalist society must be placed along with the political manoeuvres of those henchmen of capital who are the avowed and direct exponents of the interests of those who rule and rob. Comrades, let us hew to the line!

W. A. P

THE "REID" CASE

While it is hardly politic to descant upon the merits and demerits of a case before the courts, nevertheless, enough has transpired already respecting this particular matter that we consider a few words of explanation by no means out of place at this juncture.

Engaged in the very "enjoyable" task of traversing the bleak Albertan landscape in order that working class knowledge might be imparted to the "settlers" of that drear and uninviting portion of the earth, Reid, better known among his more intimate acquaintances as "Jock," quoted from an article which had previously appeared in the "New Age" and Glasgow "Forward," written by C. H. Norman, and also from one of the pamphlets published by the I. L. P., of Great Britain. Such language was considered by certain rural "Rubes" to be sufficiently shocking to warrant the speaker's arrest. This was accordingly accomplished.

That these articles had been passed by the Board of Censorship in Britain did not appeal to the red-coated minions of the law who ramble the waste places of this land of magnificent distances, and the charge having been made out Reid found himself in jail for using seditious language in addresses delivered at Evarts (2) and Rocky Mountain House (1), making number of speeches on which the charge was based three. Having been the recipient of the beneficient hospitality for which the hotels belonging to King George are noted, for seven weeks, Reid was liberated on bail being pleced at $2,000.

When the police, acting, of course, upon higher authority, raided the print shop of the I. L. P. in Salford, England, the precise pamphlet which Reid quoted from during his speeches, was confiscated. After an enquiry which took place in camera (more British freedom!) in which the I. L. P. won out, the copies of this pamphlet were returned, since they contained nothing upon which the law could convict. Reid also was charged with having stated that the working class had no country.

The fact that a Christian Socialist

(!) was one of the witnesses against Reid is another point which we consider worth noting, and recommend the same to the simple (very simple!) admirers of "Jimmy" Simpson, with his moral reform propensities.

However, to make a long story short, when the case came up for trial, at Red Deer, on Sept. 24th, the Judge requested that the exact words charged as seditious be presented, but the Crown Prosecutor, evidently with the intention of making this particular case a test one, advanced the plea that the whole speech was seditious. The court was adjourned for four hours to give the Crown time to produce the speeches. When the court re-assembled the prosecuting attorney stated that the time was insufficient and the case was left over to the next sitting of the Appelate Court, which meets next February.

Our slight knowledge of legal processes gives us to understand that by all precedents established under the British constitution, the accused, in a charge of using seditious language, or of treason, is permitted to refer to any part or the whole of the particular speech containing the alleged seditious utterance, thereby assuring himself that his words are not to be misinterpreted by being wrenched from their connection.

Everything considered, therefore, it would appear as though the prosecution was attempting to build up a false case (a real one being conspicous by its absence) for no other purpose than to put a stop to the work of organisation which has been so assiduously followed by organisers of the S. P. of C. in Alberta for the past few years.

Since we do not feel called upon to make any further comments upon a case which has not yet come to trial, we would desire to point out that Reid prior to his arrest had been nominated S. P. of C. candidate for the Red Deer Dominion Electoral district, and that his activities, on behalf of the Party, and for the furtherance of working class knowledge, had aroused bitter resentment amongst the "cockroaches" of Red Deer and district. These owners (!) of property are the first to squeal when their meal ticket commences to leave them, crying aloud for something to be done, but when the only thing that can help them (knowledge of their position as those fast becoming members of the proletariat) is being prosecuted their perverted vision permits alone the bourgeois squint of their masters. Being really and truly snobs, they are perfectly willing to lick the feet of the one above, and just as willing to kick the head of the one below. And of such, usually, is the kingdom of christian Socialists.

The peculiar manner in which the prosecution has acted in this matter suggests to us an attempt to gag Socialists organisers in Alberta, and if such a thing was successful there it would soon spread to other provinces.

It depends on us as to whether they are allowed to play such a game. And if so, what are you doing in the matter? W. A. P.

BECOME AN EDUCATOR BY BECOMING EDUCATED.

Until quite modern times the members our class were treated as, and believed by, the master class, their clergy and others of their ilk to be beasts of burden, domestic animals, human in form only. But not of the "special creation" brand for they declared that the slaves did not have souls to save.

In many countries it was a crime punishable by law to teach slaves to read, write, or follow arithmetic. As a rule the slaves believe it to be their luck, or lot, or what they were born for, and when necessary, enthusiastically defended the masters who kept them in such degradation. When the hand tools grew into machines and the master class had to make education compulsory, we were so low in the scale of being that we stubbornly resisted any effort to induce us to use the organ of thought, and were, consequently, pounded over the back to make us go to school then over the head and hands to make us commit to memory, temporalily at least, the simple technic of the three R's.

Even now only a small percentage of the pupils complete this course. Machine production required a few to know the more complex technic of science. Hence the higher places of education with special terminology which makes it almost as difficult as a foreign language to those wishing a complete common school training. The higher is made the more difficult for the many in that to attain it we must do so by our own initiative, which we are not accustomed to.

One of the reasons why Socialist literature is so difficult for our class is, as Marx said: As far as possible he used popular terms, but had to use some new ones.

There are those who write in the name of Socialism who try to excuse inaccuracy on a plea of trying to be simple.

Comrade A. M. Lewis compares such with putting "new wine in old bottles."

The editor of the "Western Clarion" once wrote: "Inaccuracy is not simplicity."

I know the "Clarion" is difficult for those who do not get the assistance of public lectures or explanations by well informed comrades. What little we know is the result of compulsory discipline, and repetition. If we initiate discipline and repetition soon we can easily sense the "Western Clarion" and other accurateSocialist literature,as well as know how to select literature to have the best effect according to the temperament and experience of our acquaintances.

Indiscriminate distribution is an extravagant and not very effective method of propaganda.

Each comrade can qualify, and act the part of a teacher, just as we would do if it was to our interest to disseminate knowledge of any other science or part thereof.

The ignorance of our class makes possible the rule of capital which in turn is the cause of our poverty and the consequent social, physical hardships we suffer.

To break the rule of this monster and abolish its accursed wage slavery requires an army with munitions Every slave we induce to, and assist in, studying Socialism is a mile-post on the way to victory. Surely there can be no greater pleasure than service in this class war for economic freedom. **C. M. O'BRIEN.**

MANITOBA MISCELLANEA

Conrade McCutcheon representing the Boilermakers, and Comrade Russell the Machinists, are the only two REDS from the 'Peg this year at the Trades and Labor Congress.

* * *

Martin, of the S. D. P., has joined the army and the anti-British conglomeration that largely compose the S. D. P. membership in North Winnipeg, are real peeved. What the difference is between making shells and shooting them gets me except, of course, that in the shooting job some German comrade might get Martin, or, horrors of horrors, Martin might shoot Sudekim or some other S. D. P. patriot in the German ranks.

* * *

Gage says the real reason for Martin joining is that he got so sick of the yellow bellies (the S. D. P. reformers) that not being able to get a living in the "Red movement" he joined the "Red coats."

* * *

To continue sayings from Gage,who besides being local critic is somewhat of a heavy humorist, he maintains that the object of the S. D. P. is to emancipate the workers one at a time! They have in this city already succeeded in emancipating Alderman M. P. P. Rigg and Alderman Simpson who, although he may not be a member of the S. D. P., begins speeches to the workers by saying Comrades and brothers; also ex-M. P. Puttee who was emancipated by mistake once, but who now works (no sir, not the workers). Of course Puttee is not a member of the S. D. P. but that does not matter so long as he pulls the strings.

* * *

There are "Comrades" McBride, a strong Dixon supporter, Scobie and our old friend Teddy McGrath, all Business Agents of some kind or another, and engaged in rapidly lining up in the S. D. P. ranks all this Labor element whose history in other lands has been one of corruption, knavery and treason to our class.

* * *

Geller, who is an animated union label (he eats bum meals because the good restaurants employ scab potato peelers) is also a member of the busines agent branch of the S. D. P. Their work in helping to emancipate all those slaves should cheer Saltzman along in his jitney in the cold days to come and give Beech new heart in his struggle to be M. P. P. Yea, even Tipping whose eyes it is whispered are set on Ottawa, may even come to see the folly of his revolutionary ways and join the ranks of the "great men."

* * *

Johns, the Prov. Secretary of the S. D. P., along with half a dozen other reds from the same party put their applications for cards through Local No. 1 last Friday week; the folly of boring from within was at last made manifest to them and we thank Rigg for ridding the reform movement of nearly all the Socialists.

* * *

Our speakers are to get a chance in the Forums around the city this season, and a series of debates may also be arranged with the S. D. P., Single Taxers and in the colleges if possible.

* * *

Big headlines in the local papers announce that Controller Cockburn had recently become a Socialist.

He says: "I am trailing along a good bit behind the leaders, of course, but Socialism has been growing on me for some time." The Controller really ought to see the Doctor, as the disease may be infectious and Jimmy Ashdown, Premier Norris, Bob Rogers, Tom Kelly and Nellie McClung might catch it, which would be a terrible calamity from the standpoint of the movement.

* * *

However, a little further on he states what brand of the disease has bit him and we note that it is No. 1 of the 57 varieties, as he states the railways and coal mines in England should be "nationalized." This is the same idea that "Comrade" Norbert O'Leary had a year or so ago, so Cockburn may be his convert. Glad to note, however, that Norbert has advanced to brand No. 2, as he no longer believes in buying the capitalists out but in expropriation. At least so he says in a recent issue of "Voice" an anti-Socialist paper largely supported here by the S. D. P. of C., of which body as you may have guessed, Norbert is a shining light.

* * *

I hope, however, to sell the Controller a sub. to the "Western Clarion" and if successful we can look forward to him becoming a confirmed anti in a few months, or, of course, he could join the S. D. P.

PAT.

Adjournment.

Headquarters, Local Toronto,
301 Church Street,
Oct. 4th, 1915.

Editor Clarion:

I have been requested by some of the Comrades to write the "Clarion" re the state of the Party here, as we think it is to the interest of the whole movement that it should be kept informed of the fortunes of the components parts.

We continued our street meetings at the City Hall Square, two on Sundays, one Saturdays,two and sometimes three week night meetings until Com. O'Brien felt it telling on his voice (he being our only speaker) and took a few weeks vacation. Com. M. D. Armstrong, who about that time resigned from membership of the S. D. P., took up O'Brien's work but, having domestic ties, could give his services only on Tuesdays and Sundays (evenings).

We held these two meetings very successfully for several weeks, when the recruiting boom struck us, and we were forced to give up the Tuesday meeting, the local authorities having handed over City Hall Square to the military for the holding of mass meetings for recruiting. We held the Sunday meeting on two more occasions but the temper of the crowd had been inflamed by the press to such an extent that a certain element, though small in itself, was showing tendencies to precipitate a riot. It is needless to say that the police authorities gave them every encouragement not only by remaining passive but in blinking at the fact that a number of the force, off duty, and well loaded, spent an entire evening trying to incite the crowd to rush the speaker. He failed, but, we believe, had it been on Saturday evening when the wage plug gets his weekly load of cheap rot-gut, he might have succeeded. We decided to suspend the meetings until the patriotic, German hating, fever had somewhat subsided. Two weeks elapsed and Com. O'Brien returned.

The first Sunday following we opened up The chairman had not spoken ten minutes when the police came up and ordered the meeting to stop. He refused to give any reason.

We are now, together with the S. P. of N. A., the S. L. P., and a Russian and Polish revolutionary group negotiating with the police commissioners on the matter. We expect little satisfaction. They have determined to sit on us, and they can do it. They have the power, and we have no men in a position to become martyrs.

However, the open air season is over, and, as we are unable, so far, to procure a moving picture show, we have been forced to accept the hospitality ,at a very nomina rate) of "ye gods"—the "Church of the Social Revolution," W. E. S. James, pastor. They have a whole church, fine building, formerly Congregational, I think, for a very small payment. By using the building for

religious purposes, its owners escape taxation, hence the disinterested kindness. We use the lecture hall in rear. Alas! to what shifts we are put.

Now sit up; give ear unto us, and take heed. There has arrived in our midst a Mr. Ackerly, from Manchester, England, late sub. editor of the "Labor Leader,, a graduate of Ruskin College, and as well spoken as any young man who ever set out to "uplift humanity." He has become a member of the S. D. P. and no doubt, with the aid of the already influential coterie of "practical Socialists" in that Party, will soon succeed in moulding it into an organization after his heart's desire. I heard him speak. Summary of same: Socialists can view the vast strides in State ownership in Britain with equanimity; Socialism is gaining from a "material" view point; the Brtish Labor Party composed of the I. L. P., Fabian Society (both "Socialist" orgaisations) and representatives of the Trades Unions had achieved a fair measure of success politically. The Liberal Party, however, was a great barrier, as it also had progressive tendencies which greatly resembled those of the Labor Party, but the trouble was they did not carry to the limit desired by the Labor Party such "Socialist" measures as the "Workman's Compensation," "Old Age Pensions," "Insurance," etc. The I. L. P. had abandoned that old, rabid, non-compromising revolutionary attitude of early Socialist days, and was endeavoring to bring together, and co-ordinate into a homogenous body all the progressive elements in society. It was the duty of the S. D. P. to do likewise. There was a note of pessimism and a lack of "self-sacrifice" (powers above! talking about "self-sacrifice" to wage-plugs) in that organization. The war (against which the I. L. P. was resolutely opposed) was the outcome of factors, manifold and complex. Armaments, the huge profits derived from them, secret diplomacy, pique of diplomats and ambassadors, etc.

In the discussion which ensued, I forced him to admit that the basic and sole cause of the war was international capitalism.

The admission, however, was half-hearted and qualified. His definition of Socialism was so vague in his concluding remarks that anyone would take it to be public ownership; a continuation of the State with a more equitable labor representation in the legislature; and a humane and benevolent administration of industry.

This is an accurate synopsis of Mr. Ackerley's lecture. No doubt there may be a kick from some S. D. P.er who was present, about my "distorted report," but I can assure all concerned that I have no grudge against Mr. Ackerley. So far as I can judge, he is perfectly honest and sincere, but he has had his training in an environment of compromise and political chicanery.

His views must therefore be combated in the interest of the working class movement of this country. We do not want to follow in the footsteps of British confusion and compromise.

Yet, we should worry; the sooner the S. D. P. throws its few fluttering remnants of Socialism overboard, and becomes a pure and simple political spoils party, the easier will it be for the S. P. to present the clear message of Scientific Socialism to the workers.

M. D. ARMSTRONG

The Czar has graciously granted amnesty to 100,000 political prisoners who now have the privileges of going to the front to be slain.—Boston Transcript.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CANADIAN FORWARD."

On the front page of your paper, dated September 30th, 1915, a long letter appears over the name of Chas. Lestor, and under the heading "Playing the Political Game" (a more appropriate title could not have been selected), with sub-head "S. D. P. of C. organizer, Chas. Lestor relates his experience in Prince Rupert."

The purpose of this communication is to call your attention to the fact that the S. P. of C. is referred to in that letter in a manner likely to cause misunderstanding of the situation.

While we are not concerned with what Lestor may be doing now, or for that matter what you, yourself, may be doing, we realize that Lestor has been in the country long enough to be well known through all parts, and it is only because deliberate misrepresentation has been resorted to in order that his own position may be in a measure squared with those whom he has taught to reject the S. D. P. of C. because of its reform policy, by Lestor in the aforementioned letter that we indite this missive.

The incident which occurred at Powell Street Grounds, and to which he refers, was exactly the opposite to what he would lead one to suppose. His statement that two S. P. of C. men objected to the resolution because it was a reform is utter nonsense, while the only painful impression that was created was created by Lestor's own antics which were distressingly painful, especially to those who have hitherto given him credit for a little sense.

The organiser of that particular meeting made the objection himself because it was none of our business which is quite correct, seeing that Lestor had already gone up north and rumors were afloat that his mission was for the S. D. P. of C., a party which had been one of his chief points of attack. On these grounds, Local Vancouver No. 1 of the S. P. of C. had already determined to ask him for an explanation, so that his noise of how he severed his connection with the S. P. of C. comes with anything but good grace.

He gives the impression that he severed his connection with the S. P. of C. because he is concerned with the overthrow of this system rather than the success of any particular party. And his dope! Has he a patent on it? And if it is no better, nor more scientific than his very recent utterances it would be well for those who wish to spread real education to see that he does alter it immediately.

To those who know him, the tales of Prussianism at Prince Rupert are still taken with a pinch of salt, while his whole letter teems with items of self advertisement.

On the evening when he supposedly severed his connection with the S. P. of C., an item was read to him from your paper to the effect that he had been appointed organiser of the S. D. P. of C. for the north. This he repudiated, stating that he now intended to be a "free-lance." This he reiterates in his thrilling account of how he just escaped with his life at Prince Rupert, but your sub-head points in the other direction, i.e., that he is fully accredited organizer of the S. D. P. of C.

We are not concerned as to whether he is lying, or whether you do not know his connection with the S.D.P. of C., or whether you are both attemp ting to deceive, but our position is plain and clear and ambitious self-seekers and politicians can find their place in any party they desire: the S. P. of C. cannot hold them.

There may be other "great" men even now in our ranks who might desire to join the S. D. P. of C. but their day is done as soon as that transpires, because we know that however much use they may be to the S.D.P. of C. with its reformers, laborhacks, cheap politicians, Rev. Socialists, etc., etc., they can never be of any use to the workers in their fight, along the lines of real knowledge, for emancipation.

Yours in opposition,
Press Committee, Local Vancouver No 1 S. P. of C.,

W. A. Pritchard
C. Stephenson
A. R. Sinclair

Was it homesickness to see a real bull moose that sent Colonel Roosevelt into Canada on a hunting trip—Syracuse Journal.

OUR POSITION

In a working class movement the words and actions of individuals cannot be confined within prescribed boundaries by an "iron law." The biblical and bourgeois commands of "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not" can be reconciled only with a system, or systems, based on the exploitation of slave labor. The manner in which the men and women of to-day procure the means of subsistence generally determines what all institutions, of no matter what nature, must be, just as the methods of production and exchange in previous periods were the foundations on which the institutions of those times were laid.

The condition of the working class to-day, the world over, is entirely a slave condition. In fact, we can search in vain through the pages of all past history since the decay of gentile institutions, and the term "property" acquired its significance, to find a time when the workers were not held in the clutches of some form of slavery. The present form is the one that has naturally grown up, and harmonizes with the capitalist mode of production, viz., Wage Slavery.

The major portion of the human family is, to-day, depending on a mere handful of masters for even the meanest kind of an existence. The only barrier that stands between this enslaved portion and their emancipation is their own ignorance of the conditions that surround them and the power they possess. Were those conditions properly understood by a considerable section of the working class the day of economic liberty would soon be ushered in.

Such knowledge, however, does not exist to any appreciable extent. While numerous parties, divisions, or factions, in the workers ranks, formulate schemes for the salvation of society, either by securing on the industrial field a slight curtailment of the hours of labor by means of the strike, or, by parliamentary action, gaining the passage of some trivial act regulating factory conditions, or granting compensation for injuries received, still, when we investigate conditions in those countries where every conceivable palliative has been duly recorded by legislative enactment, we descover a state of affairs in no way different from what it appears in those sections where such a lavish display of labor legislation does not exist. The reasons for this condition are surely obvious. To the Socialist they undoubtedly are. Those factions, whether following the industrial or parliamentary routes have little understanding of the problems that confront them. They aimlessly wander over a field whose surface alone they can fathom. The capitalist system of production is, to them, the only system that ever existed. It is the "natural" and "permanent" form of society. Even with the kind of ownership that now exists, the burdens placed on the backs of the working class can be made a little lighter by demands, parades, strikes, or the passing of some form of remedial legislation. That those who possess the earth's resources also control every institution whether legal, artistic, judical, military, or religious, is something the surface grazing reformer has neither the inclination nor the ability to reason out, and understand. The Socialist alone throughly grasps the key to the situation. The mechanism of capitalist society appears plainly enough to him.

Founded, as they are, on the bed rock of science; understanding the changes through which the human race has passed, and the causes of these changes; having a knowledge of natural and social forces that enables them to dissect and analyse all phenomena with which they come in contact, the Socialist's position remains secure against the petty whims and theories of all other political parties.

Our road to emancipation lies through the education of the working class.

We know that all bourgeois parties, and organisations, no matter how tenderly they express their paternal solicitude for the strata beneath them, or how generous or altruistic their motives may be, can never prove a useful instrument for the abolition of wage slavery. The maintainance of their own social standing prevents them venturing beyond a certain stage on the revolutionary path. **The removal of class exploitation must be the work of an intelligent, enlightened proletariat.**

It is our function as a Socialist Party to disseminate among the members of our class the knowledge necessary to carry them from a system where the many are, literally, the property of the few, into another form of society where those who produce, and those only, shall enjoy the fruits of their labor.

J. A. McDONALD.

HERE AND NOW.

Local Winnipeg (per A. P.) ..	2	4	2
Local Winnipeg (per R .C. McC.)	1		
Local Montreal		1	2
Anyox Mine Library	2		
M. L.		2	2
R. Dickinson	2		
	7	7	6

Singles: Dollar Subs. :W. H. Steen, R. Thomas, A. E. Faulkner, C. Steen, P. Mitten, D. Featherstone, F. Farraday, F. Lefeaux.

Fifty Cents.—Geo. Rossiter, Maxwell Aiken, T. Hanwell, J. Peterson, W. Y. Clark, Henderson.

Twenty-five Cents.—S. Arrowsmith, W. Read.

Thirty senven new readers ONLY in one month. Going down! Who'll stop the toboggan?

"I have confined myself intentionally to only one aspect of the cotton question; but undoubtedly we have been supplying our enemies with the means of destroying our troops ever since the beginning of the war."—Sir R. W. Ramsay, "Daily Mail," July, 1915.

And what will they, the masters, say when their children ask "What did you do, daddy in the great war?"—Socialist Standard.

* * *

Upon the declaration of cotton as contraband the same paper sums up in the following terms:

"How many valuable lives have been lost by this gross ineptitude it is impossible to say. Next to the blundering of the negotiations with the Balkan States and the Shell Tragedy it is easily the worst feature of the Government's connection with the war, bad as that is."—"Daily Mail" editorial, Aug. 21st, 1915.

IF LOCALS would remit on accounts regularly half the anxiety now felt at headquarters would disappear.

A New York pastor calls the war "the greatest blessing since the Reformation." He talks like an army contractor.—Chicago Herald.

SECRETARIAL SCRAPS.

The Financial Report shows a balance again. We are not prepared to state which side the of Ledger it appears on. Look it up for yourself. Verb Sap!

* * *

A. Watchman, of Victoria Local, has been expelled for making anti-Socialist utterances at the recent Canadian Trades Congress. As he is now Vice-president of the "Conggress" we suppose he has found his level. Next please!

* * *

"Joe" Knight is now on an organising trip which will keep him away from Edmonton for a few months. Take our advice and watch the sublist from now on.

* * *

We are still allowing the PRESS Fund to remain intact and the proposition is pending. When a little more "real" interest is demonstrated we will begin. And what about that ONE ACRE?

We regret to lose the invaluable services of Comrade "Jenks" around here, especially on mailing day, when his abilities as slicker were always apparent. However, he has gone into partnership with his old-time side-kicker, Billy Bennett, and they are now looking after the Main Hotel Pool Room and Barber stand, respectively. A year or two ago, they made an unique team as picnic promoters, concert conveners, etc., and both are heavyweights, "Jenks's" ponderosity being physical while his partner's is merely "mental." However, those of our city readers who like to rattle the multi-colored spheroids around the green baize covered tables, or desire to be tonsorially treated can take this hint. They cannot go far wrong.

* * *

A 'comrade" on the prairie informs us that he would delight in meeting us and drinking "our" health.

We did the next best thing—went and did it for him.

Bodega Hotel

(Thos. A. Taylor, prop.)

227 Carrall St., City

The House with the Horse Shoe Bar

Rooms at Reduced Rates

Coolest--Big Five Cent Beer--Largest

* * *

A query for Torontonians! Who put the "simp" in Simpson?

POT POURRI.

By Wap.

While we were atempting to tilt the editorial chair at the approved editorial angle the other day, a deputation of one from the Provincial Progressive Party (an adjunct of the Liberal outfit) wafted itself gracefully into our **sanctum sanctorum** and enquired as to whether or not we would permit ourselves to attend one of its gatherings and address it upon "Socialism."

* * *

We opined that it would be just as easy for us to go as to stay away, and then our interrogator enlightened us further by stating that the P. P. P. intended to give a series of addresses during the winter for the benefit of its members Already, Mr. Joseph Martin had obliged, Sir Chas. Tupper was about to oblige, and the S. D. P. had sent its representative to speak on **"Public Ownership of Public Utilities,"** and the deputation thought we might send someone to speak on **SOCIALISM.**

* * *

When a Liberal can scent the difference to such an extent between the S. D. P. and ourselves, we become optimistic and imagine that education is proceeding.

* * *

London, Oct. 16.—A copy of the manifesto of King Ferdinand to the Bulgarians, portions of which were forwarded from Sofia recently by telegraph, reached London to-day. The manifesto implies Bulgaria has no quarrel with the Entente Powers It explains, that they, like Germany were prepared to give Bulgaria the greater part of Macedonia.

"Our treacherous neighbor, Serbia, alone remained inflexible in the face of the advice of her friends and allies," the manifesto continues. "Far from listening to their counsels, Serbia, in animosity, stupidly attacked our territory and our brave troops have been forced to fight for the defence of our own soil."—Vancouver Province.

We wonder how many more times this "old" song will be rendered by different national figure heads, before "we" all join in the grand finale

* * *

Sir. G. Paish, editor of the London "Statist" complains about the extravagance of the workers at this critical time in the history of the Empire. We incline to that view also, and are now preparing to eat our "spuds" without salt.

* * *

Horatio Bottomley, shady company promoter, etc., now chief recruting agent for the powers of "free dom and justice" whose circumlocutory and plenastic cycles of oratorical sonorosity are at present being used to coerce cannon fodder on its way to "glory," instead of addressing old "Bill" Crooks, as hitherto, as "Weeping Willy," now calls him "Bouncing Billy," and claims him as a brother patriot.

Birds of a feather!

SOCIALISM AND PHILOSOPHY

Labriola.

Against these new utopians, against the outgrown representatives of the old schools, and against the various side-lines of contemporaneous Socialism, our two authors continuously applied the rays of their critique. In their long career they took their science as a guide for their practical work, and out of their practical experience they culled the material and received directions for deepening their science. They never treated history as though she were a mare which they could straddle and trot around, nor did they look for formluæ by which to keep alive momentary illusions. They were thus compelled, by the necessity of circumstances, to measure swords in bitter, sharp, and relentless controversies with all those whom they considered as dangers to the proletarian movement. Who does not remember, for instance, the Proudhonists, who pretended to destroy the state by reducing it by stealth, as though it were closing its eyes and pretending not to see? Or the one-time Blanquists, who wanted to seize the powers of state by force and then **start a revolution?** Or Bakounin who sneaked surreptitiously into the International and compelled the others to throw him out? Or here and there the pretenses of so many different schools of Socialism, and the competition of so many leaders?

PAMPHLETS

Issued by the

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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(3) WAGE-WORGER AND FARMER (Pilkington)

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EVERY SUNDAY, 8 p. m.

NATIONAL THEATRE
Hastings Street

IF THERE IS NOT AN IMMEDIATE CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN THE MATTER OF RECEIPTS THIS WILL BE THE LAST ISSUE FOR SOME TIME.

: : Executive Committee Reports : :

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Convened at the ofice of the Secretary, Tuesday, Set. 21st, 1915, 9 p.m.

Present: Partridge, Parsons, Jenkins, Sinclair, Smith, McDonald and the Secretary.

Chairman: Partridge.

Minutes of revious meeting read and adopted.

On motion (Partridge_Jenkins) Com. Frame of Calgary, and Com. Wm. Irwin of Vancouver, who had just returned from Alberta, were seated in the meeting, for the purpose of throwing further light upon affairs in Alberta.

Correspondence: T. S. Cassidy, Montreal; Paterson, Winnipeg (2); Chief Press Censor, Ottawa (2); Local Montreal; Wm. Searle, Russborough, Sask.; T. Connor, Milestone, Sask.; Local St. Cats., Ont.; Geo. Jackson, Grand Vital, Man.; H. M. Bartholomew, Oakburn, Man.; H. E. Wildman, Port Hardy, B. C.; A . A. McNeill, Erskine, Alta; Organizer O'Brien; Clifford Dennings, Oxford, N. S.; W. W. Blackie, Newcastle, England; Alta. P . E. C. (2); Local No. 4, Berlin, S. D. P. Ont., with resolution; Texeda Miners Union; E. J. Long, Montreal; Chas. H. Lake, Stewart, B. C.; F. Pollard, Victoria, B. C.; K. H. Hodgins, Everett, Wn.; W. Gribble, Morrisdale, N. B.; Kennedy and Mackintosh, City.

Moved and seconded(Smith-Jenkins) that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with W. Gribble and ask for fuller particulars respecting his roposed itinerary, before credentials are issued. Carried.

Financial Report.

Dominion Executive Committee

Receipts: Nil

Expenses.

W. A. P.	11.00
P. O. Stamps	2.00
	$13.00

Western Clarion

Subs.		25.00
Adverts: Main Hotel		5.00
Directory:		
Local Gibson's Landing	1.00	
Local Edmonton	1.00	
Local Vancouver No. 1	1.00	
		3.00
Bundles:		
Local Gibson's Landing	.20	
Local Edmonton	2.00	
Local Vancouver No. 1	8.00	
C. M. O'Brien	2.00	
Chas. H. Lake	2.00	
		14.20
C. M. F.		
No. Vancouver Campaign Fund per A .P . Askew	4.00	
F. Eastham	.50	
Colected per Henderson	1.00	
Collected per Earp	2.00	
Al Hirst	1.00	
Local St. Cats.	1.20	
Local Vancouver No. 1	4.80	
		14.50
		$61.70

Expenses.

W. A. P.	11.00
Rent: Local Vancouver No. 1	11.00
Cambie Printers: On acct. Clarion	15.00
Sundries: P. O. Stamps, 2.00; charge on book from Library, .50	2.50
	$39.50

Convened at the office of the Secretary, Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, 9 p.m.

Present: Parsons, McDonald, Jenkins, Sinclair, Smith, Partridge, and the Secretary.

Chairman: Parsons.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Corresondence: J. Sidaway, Springridge, Alta.; T. Mellelieu, Toronto; Local Rossland, B. C.; Cobalt M. U.; The Northwest Worker; Paterson,Winnipeg; Local Montreal Chief Press Censor, Ottawa; Prisoners of War and Field Forces Tobacco and Cigarette Fund, London, Eng.; E. J. Simons, Dunboyne, Ont.; Local Markerville, Alta.; Local Whonnock, B. C.; Local Toronto; Harry F. Smith, Roecliffe, Sask.; C. M. O'Brien, Buffalo. N. Y. (2); with enclosures; Organizer Reid, Alta.; Kennedy and Mackintosh, City (3).

Moved and seconded (Partridge-Jenkins) that Harry F. Smith, Roecliffe, Sask. be asked to sign Party platform and answer query re his position before being admitted as a member at large. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded (McDonald-Partridge) that in future the D. E. C. refrain from issuing credentials to organizers for the Dominion, and that each P. E. C. issue credentials for its own district, same to be turned in to P. E. C. of any new district entered by the organizer. Carried.

Financial Report.

Dominion Executive Committee

Receipts.

Harry F. Smith, supplies, etc.	5.00

Expenses

W. A. P.	11.00
P. O. Stamps	2.00
	$13.00

Western Clarion

Receits

Subs.		5.75
Directory:		
Local Toronto	1.00	
Local Victoria	1.00	
Local Rossland	1.00	
		3.00
Bundles:		
W Local Victoria	.50	
Local Rossland	.50	
Local Whonnock	.60	
Local Markerville	2.20	
		3.80
C. M. F.		
Coll. (Henderson(	1.55	
Local Vancouver N. 1. Bene-Smoker)	9.15	
		10.70
		$23.25

Expenses

W. A. P.	11.00
Sundries:	
Mailing Clarion, No.772	1.55
Cancelled stamps	2.00
Express to P. O., etc	2.00
P. O. Stams	2.00
Janitor (4 weeks)	4.00
	10.30
Rent Local Vancouver No. 1 (Oct.)	8.50
	$29.60

Convened at the office of the ecretary, Tuesday, October 19th, 1915, 8 p.m.

Present: Sinclair, Partridge, Smith, Jenkins, Parsons, McDonald, and the Necretary.

Chairman: Sinclair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Corresondence: F. A. Faraday, City with enclosures); Local Ottawa; Anyox Mine Library; B. C.; H. E. Wildman, Port Hardy, B. C.; Organizer Connor (2); Jas. Stirling, St. John, N'fland; Local Victoria (2) one giving account of expulsion of A. Watchman for anti-Socialisa utterances at recent Trades Congress; Kennedy and Mackintosh, City; Paterson, Winnipeg (2); Local Toronto Alta P. E. C. (3).

Financial Report

Receipts

Subs.		4.75
Directory:		
Local Vancouver o. 1	1.00	
Alta. P. E. C.	16.00	
		17.00
Bundles:		
Local Vancouver No. 1		3.30
Job Work: Anyox Mine Library		6.00
C. M. F.		
Local Vancouver No. 1 (Smoker)	6.15	
Collected (Henderson)	.55	
Local Van. (Assmt. ep.)	3.60	
Local Ottawa	.20	
		10.70
		$41.75

Expenses.

W. A. P.	11.00
Sundries: Janitor	2.00
P. O. Stamps	2.00
Mailing 763	1.45
Express to Anyox	.70
Express to Edmonton	1.30
	7.95
Cambie Printing Co., on account	37.50
	$56.45

Dominion Executive Committee

Receipts

Stamps: Local Toronto		5.00
Buttons: Man. P. E. C.	5.00	
Alta. P. E. C.	12.00	
		17.00
Supplies:Man. P. E. C.	2.00	
Alta. P. E. C.	4.10	
		6.10
		$25.10

Expenses

W. A. P.	11.00
P. O. Stamps	2.00
	$13.00

REID DEFENCE FUND.

Place	Name	Amount
	Carried forward..	$229.25
Seal	S. D. P. of C. Local No. 50, per H. H. Hansen	5.50
Amherst, N. S.	Richardson, Mrs. Z.	3.00
Toronto	Y. S. C., per Jos. Chaikoff	4.0
Markerville	Mils Nelson	3.00
Jno. Nelson	Wm. Sommers	3.00
Jno. Nelson	Nelson, Jno.	4.00
Oxville	Arnold, Arthur	1.00
Victoria, B. C.	A Friend per W. Suvident	1.00
Vancouver	Local No. 1, A. R. Sinclair	5.95
Provost	per Krager, Wm.	1.00
H. A. Schlinsog	Hhirrmask, O.	.50
„	Stagrin, P.	.50
„	Reidel, E. E.	1.00
„	Halverson, H.	1.00
„	Blayney, H. O.	1.00
Crawford Bay, B. C.	Local S. P. C. er J. E. McGregor	4.00
Eagle Hill	Johnson, H. E.	1.00
Montreal	per—Fuaghman	.50
K. Johnston	Smyth, B.	.50
„	Johnston, K.	.50
„	Colle, M.	.25
„	Tay	.50
„	Long	.50
„	Uken, M.	.50
„	Barton	.10
„	Lithuanian Local	2.00
Lacombe per	Peterka, Liber	1.00
Mrs. Chas Myers	Hultbelg, W.	1.00
„	Baldwin, E.	.50
„	Lostrand, L.	.50
	A Friend	.25
Telkwa, B. C.	Carson, J.	1.00
Burton, N. B.	Fillmore, Roscoe A.	2.00
Edmonton	MacKenzie, John	.50
Fernie, B. C.	Local S. P. C. er Wm. Allen	16.50
Edmonton	Buckthorpe, L.	1.00
Flowerdale,	er—MacDonald, Jno. R.	1.50
Mrs. J. R. MacDonald	MacDonald Mrs. J. R.	1.50
„	A Sympathiser	1.00
Red Deer per	Rich, J. H.	1.00
Mrs. F. Mast	Holloway, T. N.	1.00
„	Gordon	1.00
Vancouver, B. C.	I. B. E. W. Union per Rio N. Elgar	5.00
Richdale per	Stewart, J. T.	1.00
Jas. Stewart	Stewart, W. E.	1.50
„	Stewart, Edgar	1.50
Vancouver, B. C.	McDonald, J. A.	5.00
Baraca	Sorley, Mrs. E.	3.00
„	Hangen, Edwin	3.00
Sunkist, Sask.	per—Soitz, Jno.	1.00
H. Vindeg	Loitz, Chas.	1.00
„	Chell, W.	1.00
„	Armstrong, Wm.	1.00
„	Quod, M. L.	1.00
„	H. Vindeg	2.00
Meeting Creek	Beckman, Jno. A.	1.00
Delburne per	Paton, Geo.	1.00
Geo. Paton	Thomson, Duglas	1.00
„	Ruschkowskie, Oscar	1.00
„	Thomson, W. G. S.	1.00
Erskine per	McNeill, A. A.	1.00
A. A. McNeill	McNeill, Mrs. A. A.	.50
„	McNeill, Earl Marx	.25
„	McLeod, R. S.	1.00
Calgary per	Raddaty, R. S.	10.00
N. H. Tallentire	Offer, Wm.	1.00
„	Tillin, Ben	.10
„	Tillin, J.	.25
„	Segal, J.	.25
„	Dworkin, S.	.10
„	Mackelson, M.	.25
„	Williamson. T.	1.00
„	Farley, T.	.25
„	A Friend	1.00
„	Lawson, T.	.25
„	Tallentite, N. H.	.55
Buffalo, U. S.	O'Brien, Charlie	1.00
Red Willow per	Christians, Henry	5.00
H. Christians, sr	Christians, H. jr.	1.00
„	Bobins, E. K.	1.00
Donalda per	Olsen, J. H.	1.00
Henry Christians, sr	Hollinhead J.	1.00
„	Robinson, Wm.	1.00
Lethbridge	Johnston, J. S.	5.00
Flowerdale per	MacCluskey, W. G.	2.00
Mrs. J. R. MacDonald		
Conjuring Creek	Moberg, Eric	5.00
A. E. Faulkner	Faulkner, A. E.	1.25
Calmar per A. E. Faulkner	Samuel C. P.	1.00
Bentley	Miles, C. C.	1.00
Total for October 7th, 1915		$388.30

This list is now closed, and the P. E. C. of Alberta wish to thank all those who have subscribed to same. The A P. E. C. are gratified over the result and have been more than interested in perusing the letters which have accompanied the donations. All were full of a great desire for the Revolution and anxious to do all possicle to hasten its arrival. Many offered to donate more if we required it, but we are glad to say that the ready resonse to our appeal has been so satisfactory that these ofers will not be required.

S. I. JOHNSON, KNIGHT,
Prov. Secretary.

Socialist Party Directory

LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 1, S. P. of C. Business meeting every Tuesday evening. Economic Class every Sunday at 3 p.m., Education Class every Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Headquarters, Avenue Theatre. Dialectics Class every Friday, 8 p.m. in D. E. C. Headquarters, A. R. Sinclair, Secretary.

VANCOUVER LETTISH LOCAL No. 58, S. P. of C.—Business meeting every first Sunday of the month, and propaganda meeting every third Sunday at 2 p.m. Open to everybody at Finn Hall, 2215 Pender E. Secretary, R. Amat, Box 667.

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

LOCAL GIBSON'S LANDING, B. C. No. 49 S. P. C. Meets first and third Sundays of each month in Socialist Hall. W. Bennet, Secretary, Gibson's Landing, B. C.

LOCAL EDMONTON No. 1. S. P. of C.—Free reading room and headquarters at 715 Second St. Propaganda meetings every Sunday in the Bijou Theatre, First St., at 8 p.m. Business meetings every Tuesday at 8 p.m. L. Buckthorpe, organizer, P. O. Box 1682. H. H. Somers, retary, P. O. Box 1682; Phone 5495.

LOCAL ENDERBY No. 65, S. P. of C., Business meetings first Sunday in each month at 2:30 p.m. Propaganda, third Sunday in each month at 2:30 p.m., in the Theatre, Main St. Everybody welcome. J. Pilkington, Secretary, R. R. No. 4, Armstrong, B. C.

LOCAL LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., No. 13, S. P. of C.—Meets every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. in Miners' Hall. Secretary, W. Shaw 210 19th St. N. Wm. Devoy, Organizer.

LOCAL No. 1 WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C.—Club and Reading Room, 5 Home Bank Building, Main Street. Business meetings every Friday at 8 P.M. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 7.45 P.M. in Globe Theatre, Portage Ave. Literature Agent R. C. McCutheon, Secretary, R. J. Johns, 1484 Ross Ave.

LOCAL MONTREAL No. 1, S. P. of C.—Address all communications to the Secretary, Box 148, Station B, Montreal, P. Q.

LOCAL TORONTO No. 1, S. P. of C.—Propaganda meeting, Saturday 8 P.M., Lecture Hall, College & Elizabeth. Geo. Rossiter, Secretary, 52 Tiverton Ave.

LOCAL GLACE BAY, N. S., No. 1, S. P. of C.—Headquarters Commercial St., open every evening. Business and propaganda meeting every Sunday at 3 p.m. Harold G. Ross, Secretary, Box 505.

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

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

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Socialist Party of Canada meets every alternate Tuesday 9 p.m., Avenue Theatre, Vancouver, B. C. W. A. Pritchard, Secretary.

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

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE Committee—Secretary, Mrs. S. I. Jonson Knight, Box 785, Edmonton.

SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. P. of C., invites all Comrades residing in this province to communicate with them on organisation matters. Address Geo. Grazier, 739 Hochelaga B., Moose Jaw Sask.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE : Invites all scientific Socialists in the province to become affiliated with the Party. If unable to form a Local in your district you can become a **member at large.** For any information or literature apply to the Secretary, Alex. Paterson, Suite 1, Waldorf, 235 Langside St., Winnipeg.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC PROVINCIAL —Secretary, W. H. F. Kent, Box 148, Station B, Montreal, P. Q. All Socialists desiring information on organization matters, or literature, should write to the above address, and will receive prompt attention.

NOVA SCOTIA 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.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A. Taylor Secretary, East St. John, N. B. For Party literature and information on organisation matters, etc., write to above address.

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. of C., hold educational meetings in the Socialist Hall, every Sunday at 7:00. Business meetings third Sunday in each month, 7:30 p.m. Economic class every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Oscar Erickson, Secretary, Box 505; Organizer, Wm. Allen, Box 505.

LOCAL ROSSLAND, No. 25, S. P. of C., meets in Miners' Hall every change Sunday at 7:30 p.m. E. Campbell Secretary, Box 54.

LOCAL VICTORIA, No. 2, S. P. of C., Headquarters and Reading Room 1424 Government St., Room 8 Business meetings every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Secretary, Fred Harman, 1424 Government St.

LOCAL CUMBERLAND, B. C., No. 70.—Businesse meetings every first and third Sunday in the month, at 10:30 a.m., economic classes every Monday and Friday, at 7 p.m., in the Socialist Hall opposite P. O. Regular Propaganda meetings at every opportunity. Secretary, H. Walker.

LOCAL ST. JOHN, N. B., No 1, S. P. of C. Visiting Comrades welcomed. Secretary, Stanford E. White, 24 Main St.

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PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

We, the Socialist Party of Canada, affirm our allegiance to, and support of, the principles and program of the revolutionary working class.

Labor, applied to natural resources, produced all wealth, 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 its property rights in the means of wealth production and its control of the product of labor.

The capitalist system give 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 setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which this exploitation, at the point of production, is cloaked. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into socially controlled economic forces.

The irrepressible conflict of interest between the capitalist and the worker necessarily expresses itself as a Class Struggle.

Therefore, we call all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the political powers, for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program 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 collective means of production.
2. The organization and management of industry by the working class.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

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