

READ THE LIGHT

Reach the Newcomer With the Message of Socialism.

Every year at about this time one can see preparations for work on the... to last throughout the summer months.

The worker, however, whose interests has already long since given it will find... and is already finding it harder than ever to get a job that will compare favorably with the ones that have been lost.

As the workers have long felt the result of the industrial system is to bring the life blood out of them, and are thereby every day being for the purposes agents of our masters, who are in the killing racket and are busy how the living worker—his must be willing to earn in a few years his independence.

From Sofia, Comrade Dimitroff, the Secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, writes to us as follows: Since the beginning of February the hostilities have been renewed, and there has been a strong bombardment of Adrianople.

But a new school has arisen. A new method of historic research is supplanting the old. Historians are now turning to the industrial life of a people for the key which explains their part in the evolution of society.

Among the vast to follow this method were the founders of scientific Socialism, namely Marx and Engels. They based their conclusions upon the obvious fact that labor produces all wealth, and that written history is the story of the quarrels and struggles of those who owned that wealth.

Our Prosperity. The Bowery Commission of New York in a recent report states that there are 4,000,000 persons now out of employment in the United States. Appeal.

It is your name on the new voters' list. A little light for these new arrivals will do much to avoid the impending cobblestones of ignorance and superstition.

ON YOU HARVESTERS!

On the 10th of March, 1913, the... of a machine that was successfully used in the spring of 1912.

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR DRAMA.

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THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY

Not the Wishes or Deeds of Kings and Popes, But Sheer Necessity, Makes History.

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GO TO SLEEP

A Pittsburgh man has invented a ball that will put a man to sleep short by after he has been shot.

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TO THE POINT

Pleasant-Reading for the Liberal Bunco-steers at Ottawa.

Very few have the rapid strides Socialism is making amongst the farmers. The following letters, however, do show the excellent work being done among them by such prominent operators as Hadden, Knight, and others.

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Paradise Valley, Alta. March 10, 1913. Editor, District Lodge.

Dear Sir: I am a deputy provincial officer during the last Dominion election. I have received three different requests from Mr. A. M. Goddard, secretary of the Liberal party at Ottawa, for a list of Liberal voters and also those that were not voters but simply voted in this poll.

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B. C. WORKERS ATTENTION!

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

Advertisement for THE HOPEWELL GOLD MINES, LIMITED. Includes details about the mine, application process, and contact information for the Western Federation of Miners.

WESTERN CLARION

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715 What the label on your paper, if you wish to change it, please send the label to the publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1913

DO THE NEXT THING.

The great bone of contention over which the various groups of the Labor or rather Anti-Capitalist camp have wrangled and fought has been the question of "tactics." While all agree that the Capitalist System must go, that is about all that was agreed, or is yet. As to the proper method of disposing with the Capitalists, opinion is divided from the subtlest and most effective method of the Fabian to the sudden explosive mode of the dynamite. The joke of it is that while over this question we have wrangled the most, it is the question that matters the least.

The underlying idea seems to be that we should begin on the most expeditious method of overthrowing the capitalist system and then organize in the manner most efficient for the application of that method. Which sounds reasonable enough on the face of it, but it sounds reasonable and attractive for the simple reason that despite the fact that Socialists assert the ever-changing nature of Society, they are yet apt to think of it as more or less fixed. The fallacy of any plan for the overthrow of the system becomes questionable in immediate view when the nature of Society is taken into consideration.

The prompt reminder to that we know by rote. If the validity of any plan for the overthrow of the system is questionable why make an exception of the political action method? The answer is that "political action" has the meaning which its opponents and some of its exponents give it, if its horizon is to be confined within the limits of a ballot-box, we can't say we are particularly impressed with it. But if the aim is to be accomplished by peacefully electing a majority of representatives to office would be eminently desirable. But its likelihood seems rather questionable.

In actual fact, however, this narrowing the meaning of political action to the vote of the elector is a very narrow one. In fact, it is a very narrow one. In fact, it is a very narrow one. In fact, it is a very narrow one.

Whether a line of action is political or not, is determined, not by its purpose, but by its nature. Striking for an eight-hour day would not be political action, but striking to compel the passage of an eight-hour law would be political action.

The present need for education. Socialism cannot be got there are enough Socialists to get it. When there are enough they will find a way to get it.

THE S. D. P. AND THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTIGATIONS ACT.

We have received a circular letter from the South Porcupine local of the S. D. P., suggesting that an agitation be started throughout the Dominion against the above law. The three strikers recently railroaded by the authorities have been released by the "united protest" of the working class in the district, and, immediately, an "action" is urged, that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act may be a stretch in the nostrils of all who love liberty. The letter will be found in another column.

Accompanying the letter was a summary of the law in which the act operates in restricting the efforts of organized labor to exact better terms from their masters, for which summary we are indebted to a certain resolution of the "united protest" of the working class in the district, and, immediately, an "action" is urged, that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act may be a stretch in the nostrils of all who love liberty.

The intention of this act in the status quo will be laid solely at the door of the working class of Canada itself. Those who framed the act and who are now enforcing it were placed in a position to do so in the collective action of the workers of Canada, registered at the ballot box. What sense or reason is there in raising a hue and cry against the act when it is the result of the collective action of the workers of Canada, registered at the ballot box?

The fact that their support was given in renouance does not alter the fact that it was given, but it does provide the ground on which to make the start to "educate the workers" not to the "victimhood" of their particular piece of legislation, but to the necessity of obtaining its repeal. It is a knowledge of the class structure of modern society, their position in it in relation with all other classes, and to the realization that they have the power, as a class, to put an end once and for all, to the possibility of such outrages as that at Porcupine by seizing the reins of government and controlling the seats of the "mighties" themselves.

To ask the workers of Canada to spend their efforts in obtaining the repeal of this piece of capitalist legislation, while they are still ignorant of the proper use of the power that lies in their hands to achieve their emancipation from the rule of the capitalist class, is to ask for reforms, not for revolution.

WHEN THE DEVIL WAS SICK THE DEVIL A SAINT WOULD BE.

The rule of British capital in India, in spite of its unchallenged dominance to the natives, as voiced in the press, does not seem to impress the poor "natives" in exactly the same way, at witness the recent manifestations of discontent. That the situation is regarded with apprehension by the ruling class was proved by the recent threatened disbandment of the Sikh regiments, and the subsequent news that they had lost their warlike qualities.

News just to hand tell of a donation some time ago by this eminently Christian government of some \$300,000 towards the expense of translating and publishing the Bible of the Sikh religion, "Gurm Sahib." This policy of "winning the respect of the natives" is a very old one, and it is a very old one. It is a very old one. It is a very old one.

The "infectious" disease which has been spreading in the minds of the British from the state of their occupation of India. The reason for the donation reveals itself. The warlike qualities of the Sikh have suffered no diminution, but are showing signs of turning for exercise in the wrong direction, and recourse is being taken by the class that has bred the Indian bourgeoisie, and the mentally paralyzed and uneducated masses, to divert the energies of the Sikh away from the combat surrounding him and exercise his energies in the subjection of Oriental peoples. The danger of having the training in militarism imparted to him by his white rulers, turned against them, and as a result of this, the British have a little more numerous representation in legislative bodies. The next congress will not even be granted by the presence of Mr. Berger, who is regarded as a sufficient menace to the government to get it.

A MEMORABLE GATHERING.

The Vancouver Labor Temple will witness a memorable rendezvous of Socialists on Tuesday night, March 18, when they met to pay homage to the memory of the victims of the Paris Commune, who went down to defeat in their attempt to throw off the yoke of their masters, just forty-two years ago.

After enjoying the spread of good things prepared by the committee, the speaker of the best part of the evening's programme, in the expressed opinion of those present, was reached—the brief addresses of the chairman, Comrade J. Macdonald, and Comrade W. L. Fox, on the heroism of the Communards and the lessons to be drawn from their failure and mistakes. The remarks of the latter comrade on the last mentioned subject were collected in several "heresays" which the speaker in a manner that led nothing to be omitted, and were listened to with appreciative sympathy. The speech was characteristically clear and lucid, pointing the facts of the Commune in a nutshell, and drawing the necessary deductions as to the nature of organization lacking among the Communards, owing to the fact that the uprising was in advance of economic development.

The thorough sentiment that led the Communards to respect the hoarded wealth and title deeds of their cowardly rulers (only less dear to them than their life) was referred to as they drew out the fact that by doing so they sealed their own doom, for with that the fruit of their own labor they could have bought out the inventing German army and beaten the British and their allies to their knees. The slaughter that flowed, that ranks below none in history ever perpetrated on slaves, resulting in demoralization and awe, was spoken of in terms which will not be easily forgotten by those who listened.

Chimes harmonious brought to a close the early hours of the morning the "Comrade" celebration that, we hope, has led to Vancouver R. H.

A FALSE PROPHET.

Rulers and prophets have always fitted in with each other, like the hand in the glove, since the inception of class society. In their common function of enslaving workers, it often happens that the two functions merge in one and the same person, as, for instance, with conspicuous success during the last provincial elections in Ontario when plain Dick McEwen made the prophecy, with much pomp and circumstance, and a certain amount of success, that when the elections were over, the Socialist Party of Canada would be "down and out."

Events are daily providing the proof that this prophecy, made with such "reasoned" data, and its foundation, "the fact" that the party is "down and out" is not in any intelligent study of the trend of thought among those who had been supporting the working class platform. In fact, things would turn out, as he desired they should. The influence of the Socialist Party of Canada is not on the down, but on the up, grade, as the next election will show. The period of inactivity and internal strife, which raised such high hopes in the breast of the "money-bags," has been over and behind, and the party is all the clearer and stronger for having passed through the experience. All hands are now fixing their eyes on the common enemy, and getting ready to put up the liveliest scrap that either they or Sir Dick have ever taken part in.

Our appeal to the Socialist workers of Canada to muster all their strength in the next poll will not be made in the spirit of a mere political slogan, but it is at the ballot box that we shall elucidate what fruit the propaganda war has borne, and if we have passed any further milestones in the march on the shores of the misery. R. H.

A REMARKABLE EDITORIAL.

The following remarkable editorial appeared February 26 in the Dayton, Ohio, Daily News.

THE WESTERN CLARION, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There will be an active Socialist wing in congress within the next few years. Adoption of such a principle in this country would be a great step towards the establishment of a Socialist government. It would enable the government to step in and take over every bit of property owned by the railroad which should be forced to suspend operation. Such a condition would be held as a public emergency and through the right of eminent domain the property of the government in seizing this property and operating it through the postoffice department.

A good deal has been said about the vagueness of Socialism and the terrors of "confiscation." The general opinion of the people is that the only way to deal with the property of the government is to seize it without compensation. Mr. Berger's resolution ought to set the minds of excited persons at rest. It shows that the Socialists have no idea of carrying out such a policy. He proposes that the secretary of the railroad should be appointed to make a physical valuation of the road in question as a basis of compensation for the company. His resolution also proposes a scheme of financing the whole proposition through the secretary of the treasury.

To get the Socialists to take to the railroads is interesting, as it looks at the present of this, the only possible resolution. Mr. Berger declares that private ownership is a failure and on the point of collapse; that in point of equipment and of safety the railroads of this country are far behind the railroads of other civilized countries on the globe. He estimates that it will take at least \$20,000,000 to bring them up to the degree of efficiency that safety demands, and says there is no combination of private capital large enough to carry out the necessary work. He pointed out the menace of a railway strike, such as that which was threatened in the case of the Bremen, and said that such a coup of transportation would put cities like Pittsburgh and Indianapolis in danger of starvation, and would seriously threaten Chicago and Milwaukee.

Sometimes people don't take time to find out what other people think. A good many people are denouncing the Socialists for things they have never had any sympathy with. While the program of the Socialists is certainly radical, there is nothing about it seriously alarm anybody. It will also be seen that while there are many things in the Socialist program which have been passed up as visionary and too impractical to be seriously taken into consideration among them who have given a good deal of hard study to the problems which they have undertaken to work out.

The Socialist party will show more faith in the end, in this country, than any other party. They are certainly radical, but they are not so radical as they are often represented by somebody else if they are carried out at all. But it is reasonably sure that the Socialist party will be able to have more men in congress after awhile. Besides, there will be no congress. If they are carried out at all, it will not be for many years before there are many such concrete Socialist proposals before the people. Mr. Berger's resolution, presented in the last days of his congressional service, is unique in the history of the country. It has never been brought forward in the attention of the country. — Soc. Dem. Herald.

LITERATURE.

The Dominion Executive has the following literature for sale: "The Party Manifesto" 10c, "The Party Program" 10c, "The Party Platform" 10c, "The Party Constitution" 10c, "The Party Rules" 10c, "The Party By-Laws" 10c, "The Party Resolutions" 10c, "The Party Addresses" 10c, "The Party Speeches" 10c, "The Party Writings" 10c, "The Party Documents" 10c, "The Party Papers" 10c, "The Party Books" 10c, "The Party Tracts" 10c, "The Party Pamphlets" 10c, "The Party Leaflets" 10c, "The Party Circulars" 10c, "The Party Notices" 10c, "The Party Announcements" 10c, "The Party Reports" 10c, "The Party Statements" 10c, "The Party Declarations" 10c, "The Party Proclamations" 10c, "The Party Edicts" 10c, "The Party Decrees" 10c, "The Party Ordinances" 10c, "The Party Statutes" 10c, "The Party Laws" 10c, "The Party Regulations" 10c, "The Party Ordinances" 10c, "The Party Statutes" 10c, "The Party Laws" 10c, "The Party Regulations" 10c.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Executive, Comptroller, Treasurer, Secretary, etc. Prices range from 10c to 50c.

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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: 1000 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ontario.
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PROPAGANDA MEETING Sunday

Empress Theatre J. R. Knight Speaker Vancouver, B.C. 8 p.m.

PLAY FORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

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 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 increase the wealth of the capitalist class in the means of wealth production and their control of the product of labor.

- 1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mines, railways, etc.) into the collective property of the working class against capitalism. If it will, the Socialist Party is for it. If it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.
2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for the use and enjoyment of all the people.
4. The defence of the working class against the interests of the capitalist class.

SMOKE KURTZ'S OWN OR KURTZ'S PIONEERS OR SPANISH BLOSSOMS CIGARETTES

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This page is devoted to the publication of Executive Committee, Local and Branch Party Matters.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

Domestic Executive Committee, Vancouver, March 15, 1913.

Dear Comrades: Your kind invitation to the Socialist Party of Canada to be represented at the Congress...

While regretting our inability to send a representative, we ask you to assure the assembled delegates of the hearty good-will of the revolutionary proletariat of Canada...

The Socialist Party of Canada give us to none of their Comrades in Europe in their appreciation of the fact that the International proletariat have not forgotten but international class and the ignorance of their class...

The deathless memory of the Comrades, whose heroic sacrifice we have just commemorated will stand forever as an inspiration to the world's proletariat...

On behalf of the revolutionary Socialists of Canada we extend to the Congress our best wishes and fraternal greetings.

Yours in Revolt, J. H. BIRROUGH, Secretary Local 53.

Editor Clarion: The stamps received O. K. The movement in the east is a little quiet at present...

We have a comrade on the road selling and distributing literature all the time. I hope the next executive will meet with success in using the new work...

Yours in Revolt, DAN COCHRANE, Sec. Maritime Ex. Com.

Editor Clarion: Local 15, S. P. of C., Lethbridge, have decided to take a bundle of fifty Clarions weekly...

Yours for the cause, SAM LARSON.

Editor Clarion: Would you please send me 20 stamps and 25 membership cards. Send me the bill and I will send money after our next meeting.

Yours in Revolt, CLAUDE F. ORCHARD, Secretary Local 53.

Editor Clarion: Please find enclosed membership order for \$4.50 for subscription. Owing to economic conditions here it is a little as to how many people are able to subscribe...

Yours in Revolt, COM. GOODWIN.

(Section Française Internationale) - Canadian National Socialist Party of Canada - Parti Socialiste Canadien.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Alfred N. B. March 10, 1913. Comrade Editor: Enclosed please find \$2.00...

I have been laying on my oars for a long time and doing practically nothing, but will get busy for the future and try to do my share.

Yours in Revolt, ROSCOE A. FILLMORE, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor Clarion: I am enclosing herewith express order for \$11.00 for the Clarion for the year and the year subscription to Clarion.

Comrade Knight spoke in English on Sunday last to a full house and put up a good talk.

As far as the local here is concerned I think that with the publication of our official paper steps will be taken to put things right...

But what is wanted is men who will get out and distribute leaflets, which we have such, and say: "To hell with them," as I have heard many say.

Editor Clarion: I received a copy of the Clarion the other day, for which I am highly expressing my delight.

Yours in Revolt, C. M. CHRISTIANSEN, LE COURIER, SOCIALISTE INTERNATIONALE.

Brussels, Mar. 1, 1913. Dear Comrade: A group of Journalists and militant Socialists have found out an information agency for the use of the International Socialist Couriers.

This is the realization of an idea proposed by the press section at the Stuttgart Congress.

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CAN YOU HELP?

National Office, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 8, 1911. To the Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party. Dear Comrades: The people known as South Slavs have proved to the world in last year's Balkan War that they are fighters and that they can whip the terrible Turk to a standstill. They have the glory of the Christian world for killing hundreds of thousands of their fellow slaves from Turkey.

To us Socialists of the world, they have proved that they are fighters, and that we must have them educated to understand the philosophy of Socialism and get them to join our ranks and to be the most terrible Turk the system of capitalism upon the political as well as the industrial field. Hundreds of thousands of South Slavs (Servians, Croatsians, Slovenians and Bulgarians) were driven by exploitation and poverty to America and here to be among the American kings and cars of industry, selling their labor-power for wages. Many of them will go back to the so-called motherland (rather king's land). Many of them will remain in America and will become citizens of this glorious and free country.

These South Slavs that are class conscious in America have proved already that they will fight in time of struggle the masters of American industry upon the industrial as well as political field. Those that are not class conscious are needed to be very diligent for the labor movement in time of strikes and on election day.

The South Slavic Socialist Federation, which is a branch of the Socialist Party, is doing everything possible to educate and organize our fellow workers. At present we print Socialist books by thousands and we publish three papers which are fighting the system of capitalism and expounding the philosophy of Socialism.

We have done much, but we can do more. We are invited to be very diligent these few lines to you, with an explanation of what you can do to help us and to help yourselves at the same time.

Answer me these questions: Are there any Servians, Croatsians (known as Serbs) and Slovenians (known as Kralins) in your locality? Do you work with them anywhere? Do you get in touch with them in city or town? If so, here is what we want you to do. We know that you are anxious to get to work for the benefit of the workers to understand Socialism and the struggle of our class for emancipation. We have heard you many times make statements like this: "Those boys are all right, but I cannot speak to them. I do not understand their language." Here is how you can do successful work among them and win them for our cause.

We have papers printed weekly in their mother tongue. Just give them to them. We have also printed subscriptions from them for three, six or twelve months. Get your local or branch to have a special committee elected for the distribution of these papers in places where our people gather. Try to sell them copies, or give them away. A little extra work, and a few dollars to spend by your branch will be indeed a great help to us and to the Socialist movement as a whole.

These papers are owned by the South Slavic Socialist Federation and we are part of the Socialist Party, and these are yours as well as our papers. We publish these papers in the following languages: 1. Servian. 2. Slovenian (known by many of you as Kralins). 3. Croatian (known as Horvats).

These three papers are printed weekly. Will you buy bundles for each of these nationalities, if they live or work in your community? You can send us orders for one or two weeks for a month. These are the prices for bundles: "Narodni Glas," Servian. Weekly bundle of 10 copies 15c. Weekly bundle of 25 copies 30c. Weekly bundle of 50 copies 50c. Weekly bundle of 100 copies 90c. "Radnicka Straz," Croatian. Weekly bundle of 10 copies 15c. Weekly bundle of 25 copies 30c. Weekly bundle of 50 copies 50c. Weekly bundle of 100 copies 90c. "Proletarac," Slovenian. Weekly bundle of 10 copies 15c. Weekly bundle of 25 copies 30c. Weekly bundle of 50 copies 50c. Weekly bundle of 100 copies 90c. If your local or branch needs bundles will be forwarded. If your local or branch needs any books or pamphlets on Socialism in any of the above mentioned languages, just let us know. Our price for books is 5c. per 100. We will send the best offer for beginners. If you want any Bulgarian literature we will get it for you.

Comrade, give us your hand. Help us to spread papers and books among the South Slavic workers. When class conscious they will be your brother to shoulder the fight day and in time of strikes fighting the most terrible Turk—the system of capitalism. Send orders and communications to the address given below. I am, yours for Socialism, Comrade Alex. Sunnar, South Slavic Translator, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

John Kenneth Turner, representative of The Appeal and The Coming Nation, Mexico, who was three times lined up to be shot, is now safe in New York. Comrade Alex. Sunnar, for a long time organizer of the Canadian Socialist Federation, affiliated with the S. P. C., is now employed by the National Government in the work of organizing the task of lining the slaves from Southern Europe (Servians, Croatsians, Slovenians and Bulgarians). Those comrades living in localities where there are numbers of these people working can do some of them to help in the work by drawing their attention to the circular letter in their another column by Com. Sunnar.

THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY. (Continued from Page One.) with excellent transportation facilities and a growing manufacture could not long tolerate the grinding pressure of the Spanish claim. Spain—the foremost country in Europe—essentially feudal to the very core, unsuited for manufacture by climate and racial peculiarities (for the Spanish people were a mixture of Arabs from Medina and Mecca, Goths from the North, and the native Roman-Iberians, none of whom were of the same disposition, but much given to slaughter and rapine), was the chief arm of power for the greatest feudal lord of them all, the Catholic church.

At the time of Charles V., the church and the nobles owned all over Europe as landlords of more than two-thirds of that territory. No manufacture needs, also all other things, money-cash-currency, and this draining away of ready cash into the coffers of Rome, was in no way placated by the German, French and English manufacturing classes. They bitterly resented it. Furthermore, when we consider that "on Easter Sunday in 1601 Ferdinand Magellan had planted the Emperor's flag upon the American continent, and the whole of it, known and unknown, for Spain and Portugal; and that Pope Alexander VI. had, some years later, given them title deeds in papal bulls, "dividing the world like an orange," the new world for Spain and Portugal, and the world of the East for us, we can readily understand the rumblings of revolt in other places. Holland, suited to export goods, as a manufacturing country, would quite naturally resent such proceedings.

The result of this rising tide of commercial discontent is well known. It was the revolt of the Dutch against local government, and was quieted with promises; then came the cry of revolt from Martin Luther. Freedom from the dominance of Rome, in religious conceptions was but a reflex of the need of freedom from Rome as a landlord. The outcry arose for sale and high price of indulgences, the seat of cardinals and church dignitaries, was but a reflex of the demand for cheapness which is the soul of capitalism.

The Lutheran heresies spread with great speed over Germany and Holland, born of the time, and out of the needs of the time, because of the changing economic structure of society, heralded of the war between capitalist and landlord, who would destroy a triumphant power in the East.

Rome, quick to see the danger to her landed properties and estates, launched the poor of Spain upon the Netherlands, and in the name of a "holy war" was to suppress the heresy of free will, nearly a century and a half ago. Rome, wise diplomat, knew full well that Holland was reaching out to challenge the domination of Spain in the New World.

In the struggle which followed, the rising power, the real power, which lay in the hands of the European in the changing mode of social life, the world's living, was trodden under to win. A Holland rose up in rebellion and hurled the decadent power of Rome (freedom from all other gods) in the face of the Catholic claim, that at once began to develop that sea-power which held the commerce of the world until Admiral Blake drove Van Tromp, battered and broken into oblivion.

try in the development of the new capitalist mode of production, took to the Protestant doctrine of "free will" with avidity, and launched her ships to wars to liberate the South Sea.

Rome was again quick to act under her direction. Spain launched the great Armada which was to drive England hence, a chastened and reformed "black sheep," and establish once more in Sicily England the "blessed" rule of a monarch, who, however, came to find once more into the coffers of Rome those fees and dues which had become so sadly diminished.

Too late! England had already taken to the mode of capitalist production, and the new world was free competition amongst laborers to sell themselves to whom they liked, and free competition amongst capitalists to undersell each other's goods in the market. The growing trade needs—money—needed a market, there were more in the new world from which money and slaves could be had for the fetching. Hence they fought the Armada with the skill and courage born of necessity—and won. With the power of Spain broken, the way was made for the free world, which already knew how the rising commercial Cynos, England, traded the little country by the Zuyder Zee.

This is the world's history written; turn where we will, we find that struggles between nations are due always to economic causes. They branched as holy, or patriotic wars, in the last analysis they have been wars of necessity, they were developed and waged around the eternal question of wealth-production. National politics, from village councils to the Mother of Parliaments, are but the result of this. Indeed, all politics are but reflections of economic needs.

The "free-trade" agitation, although heralded as a great and advanced idea, although preached as a kind of religious crusade, was but the expression of the capitalist need of cheaper labor, more cheaply to be obtained, colder, brighter, and their colleagues, knew full well that cheaper grain, and competition amongst food producers, would enable the workers to live cheaper, to have more money-wage to their pockets. They contended in a world market, and they sought to and they fought the black slave traffic with the aid of Whitefever and his conditions. They reduced the "Corn Laws" to enable themselves to go free, and said it was in the cause of the country, so it was, in the section of that peculiar aggregation of stupidities.

Today we are treated to a noisy struggle by cheap politicians over, respectively between the United States and Canada. Let us look for a moment at this subject through historical spectacles of the Socialist.

First, what is the prevailing mode of production in Canada and the United States, and who will profit by the removal of the tariff wall? Who stands to lose? Who stands to gain? We can, therefore, draw the logical conclusion therefrom, and the antics of politicians on both sides of the line will furnish us with much mirth.

The prevailing mode of production in capitalism, great aggregations of labor, and the control of that labor, Canada some twenty-three men dominate industry—are the agents of trade, obviously, then, they have either much to gain, or much to lose, accordingly. The C. P. R., dominated by the Grand Trunk, Canada Steel Corporation, and the Massey, Harris Company, expresses the desire of this section of the capitalist class to bring about free trade with the United States. The two latter corporations, the Grand Trunk, Canada Steel, Harris, compete in a world market, and need, above all things, cheap labor. With a flood of cheap commodities from the United States, this result would follow.

SOCIALISM AND THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

By J. CONNELL

(Continued)

USE AND DISUSE OF ORGANS. Everybody is aware of the difference in muscular development between, say, the average blacksmith and the average clerk. The difference is greatest in the muscles of the arm. The explanation is simple. The muscles receive nourishment from the blood. The exercise of any organ causes the blood to flow freely to that organ, carrying nourishment, and causing the part to develop. On the other hand, the disuse of any organ impedes the blood flow, causes atrophy and decay. An animal of any species will naturally use most, if not exclusively, the organs that are useful to it in the struggle for existence. Food is the first consideration with all animals, man included. Therefore, the organs that are useful in procuring food are developed, those that are not useful in that way decline, and in course of ages become rudimentary. This law helps animals still further to accommodate themselves to new conditions. A statement of it will enable us to understand the conditions that obtain in the long run, the conditions that obtain in the present, the conditions that obtain in the past, and the conditions that obtain in the future. Rudimentary organs are the objects of study in the study of the process which has been at work. Occasionally individuals appear having fully or at least fairly developed organs which are rudimentary in the normal member of the species. These are cases of reversion to an earlier type. Under natural conditions they are rare, but where development is hastened by artificial selection, as in the case of pigeons and dogs, they are very common.

In a short essay like this it is impossible to enumerate all the facts which have a bearing on the subject under discussion. On that subject books sufficient in point of numbers to form a respectable library have been written. All that is aimed at is the presentation in simple language of a few facts which support the modern scientific theory of evolution. It is hoped, however, that enough has been written to make the broad lines of that theory clear to the mind of the reader, and to force upon him in Nature have taken the course of ages evolved all existing forms of life. It is asked to note that the explanation of organic existence here given is a natural one, and for that reason alone is infinitely more credible than any theory requiring the supernatural for its support. Miracles and acts of special creation have no place in our philosophy. We do not need them; for we can explain all without them.

The writer feels compelled to point out that the modern scientific theory of evolution is not a theory of the philosophy of existence. That philosophy will be dealt with in a future essay, when the blanks unavoidable in this will be filled up. The present reasoning is, however, sound as far as it goes. There is probably no human being alive to-day, whose opinion is of the least value, who will not agree that what are called the lower animals are the result of some such evolutionary process as that described above. But the origin of man, the origin of the human mind, the origin of the human soul, must be sought in some different quarter. Yet the most specific inspection of the facts will reveal so many resemblances between man and the lower animals that the theories of a different origin, and of accident, are at once perceived to be untenable. Let the reader place side by side a human skeleton and a skeleton of any of the mammalia, and he cannot fail to notice that the two are built on the same general plan. There is not in the human skeleton a muscle, nor a bone, nor a vessel which has not its counterpart in that of the monkey, bat and seal. The human fetus is hairy. The hairs on man's body are the rudimentary remains of a coat which once covered him. That the ear of man was once pointed is shown by the rudimentary point which is still plainly visible, although turned inward, in the monkey. The human hand, and instances are known in which this organ attained a length of several inches, and was known as hydrophobia, variola, and glanders are communicated by the lower animals to man, and vice versa, showing similarity of constitution. Monkeys suffer from consumption, apoplexy, and catarrh on the eye, and medicines given them produce the same effect as in man. 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