

Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all communications to K. S. Hilliard, 436 Herrick Avenue.

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The history of persecutions is the history of endeavor to cheat nature, to make water run uphill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actor be many or one, a tyrant or a mob.—Emerson.

"Tell it to your Socialist neighbor," says Bryana's "Commoner." "You can not control the trusts by the government when the government is controlled by the trusts." Senator Robert L. Owen. Presumably Bryana's remedy is to smash the trust. But would Bryana mind riddling the riddle how the trusts are to be smashed by the government when they control the government so that it can not even control them?

What with the physiologists' declaration that the present work day is too long, as it keeps the majority of the workers in a perpetual condition of over-fatigue, and the inventors' statement that electricity at present is only in its infancy and that soon appliances will be available to do every bit of servile labor now performed by hand, the poor old question, "Who will do the drudgery under Socialism?" is between two raking fires. In the first place, even if there were drudgery under Socialism, those who performed it would not be kept so continuously at it as to make them brothers to the ox, as they now are. In the second place, there won't be any.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Are Conditions Inseparable From the Capitalist Mode of Production.

Strikes are the result of economic pressure brought to bear upon the workers in the industrial arena—in field, factory, mill, mine, on wharf, ship, etc.—by the employing class, known today as the owning capitalist class. With the march of progress, man's mind broadens, his intellect brightens, and his wants and desires

increase, but the means of satisfying these wants and desires are not available under the present system of capitalist class ownership of the source (the land), and the socially created tools of production (the machinery operated by the workers in the production of wealth) and the mode of carrying on production for profit, to those who are the producers—the workers in the industry.

It must also be understood that the wealth produced by the workers is the property of the owner or owners of the factory or mine, etc., out of which comes the wages of the workers and the profits of the capitalist. The greater the amount of the result of his toil the worker can force back from the owner the more he is enabled to satisfy his wants and desires; while, on the other hand, the more the capitalist can withhold from the workers the more he can revel in riches and riot in luxury, and the more secure does he feel in the ownership of the means of exploitation. Labor-power being a commodity—something with an exchange value, a saleable quantity—has also a price, and the price of labor is represented by wages, and wages the workers' subsistence in exchange for labor-power. Therefore, it will be readily seen that the interests of the producing workers and the capitalist owners are antagonistic, and it is through this economic condition of things that the strike and lockout appears on the industrial horizon.

Rightful to Strike.

The capitalist class owns the whole of the means of production and transportation; the workers must have access to the field, the factory, mine, mill and transportation, in order to live, the conditions of such access depending on the selling price of labor power, and the selling price of the commodity on which that force has been expended and in which so much labor time is embodied; the price of both conditioned and regulated by a market. To keep up the

price of labor power, and to fix the conditions it shall operate under, the workers are compelled to combine with a view of "cornering" their commodity—labor-power; that is, withdrawing from the plants of production, paralyzing industry and stopping profits, whenever the conditions of operations are hurtful or the price insufficient for physical necessities. This is a right the workers have enjoyed in Australia for years; it is a right they should never have given up. The defect is not so much in the weapon as it is in those operating it. However, sufficient has been stated to show to a bona fide worker that strikes are the outcome of the economic mode of capitalist production for profit, a system which divides society into two classes; ownerless wage earners and owning profit-takers, between which there is no identity of economic interests.

Make-up of Capitalist Society.

When one understands the economic and class makeup of capitalist society the cause of strikes, lockouts, unemployment and poverty in the midst of plenty, it is an open book. No individual is responsible for the effects flowing from a social cause. It is sheer ignorance on the part of anyone to blame Peter Bowling, and his imprisoned mates, as the cause of the recent coal strike; these men simply directed affairs after conditions had forced a result—a strike result. The miners became so disgusted with the conditions of employment that they could no longer suffer them, and as a protest they withdrew their labor power from coal production. According to capitalist ethics, those men acted quite correctly as sellers of labor power. If a capitalist chooses to withhold from sale the goods he owns in order to get more for them at some later period, he, too, is acting consistently with the ethics of the system of production for private profit, or individual gain. And, while this state of things exist we may expect to see strikes and lockouts occurring and recurring, in spite of laws passed through the legislature to enforce "industrial peace."

Socialists are no dreamers; they see that strikes are the inevitable outcome of capitalist conditions of production. The suffering entailed through the strike is not overlooked, but the socialists know it to be unavoidable until the workers in their organized class might register a solid demand for the legal overthrow of capitalist ownership, and are educated, organized, and prepared to remain in the whole of the industries and "lock out the capitalist" class from ownership, thereby stripping them of the means and power to further exploit the only useful class of society—the working class. That day is coming, and the economic events of the hour predict its coming much quicker than most people speculate upon.—Sydney People.

MARKED PASSAGES

Culled from Serious Thinkers on the Problem That Afflicts Us.

The Dirty Work.
Further, much of the most disagreeable and laborious work might be performed by machinery, as it would be now if it were not cheaper to exploit a helot class. When it became illegal to send small boys up chimneys, chimneys did not cease to be swept; a machine was invented for sweeping them. Coal cutting might now be done by machine instead of by a man lying on his back, picking away over his head at the imminent risk of his own life; but the machine is much dearer than men, so the miners continue to have their chests crushed in by the falling coal. Under Socialism, men's lives and limbs will be more valuable than machinery; and science will be asked to substitute the one for the other.—Annie Besant.

The Socialists' Question.
What avails it that the waste places of the earth have been turned into the highways of commerce, if the many still want and work and only the few have leisure and grow rich? What does it profit the worker that knowledge grows if all the appliances of science are not to lighten his labor? Wealth may accumulate, and public and private magnificence may have reached a point never before attained in the history of the world; but wherein is society the better, if it is asked, if the Nemesis of poverty still sits like a hollow-eyed specter at the feast?—Benjamin Kidd.

A Hard Fact.
It is no use to try to conceal the sorrowful fact by fine words, and to talk to the workers about the honorableness of manual labor and the dignity of humanity. Rough work, honorable or not, takes the life out of us; and the man who has been heaving clay out of a ditch all day, or driving an express train against the north wind all night, or holding a collier's helm in a gale on a lee shore, or whirling hot iron at the furnace mouth, is not in the same condition at the end of his day or night as one who has been sitting in a quiet room, with everything comfortable about him, reading books, or classing butterflies or painting pictures.—John Ruskin.

A Healthy Nation.
Healthy people look to the future, sick people are content to linger through the day, or ready to sink into oblivion; the mark of a healthy nation is that it looks forward, prepares for the future, learns from the past, gets rid of its parasites, shakes off its social diseases and walks resolutely in the service of her whom Defoe celebrated as the "Most Serene, Most Invincible, Most Illustrious Princess, Reason."—Professor York Powell.

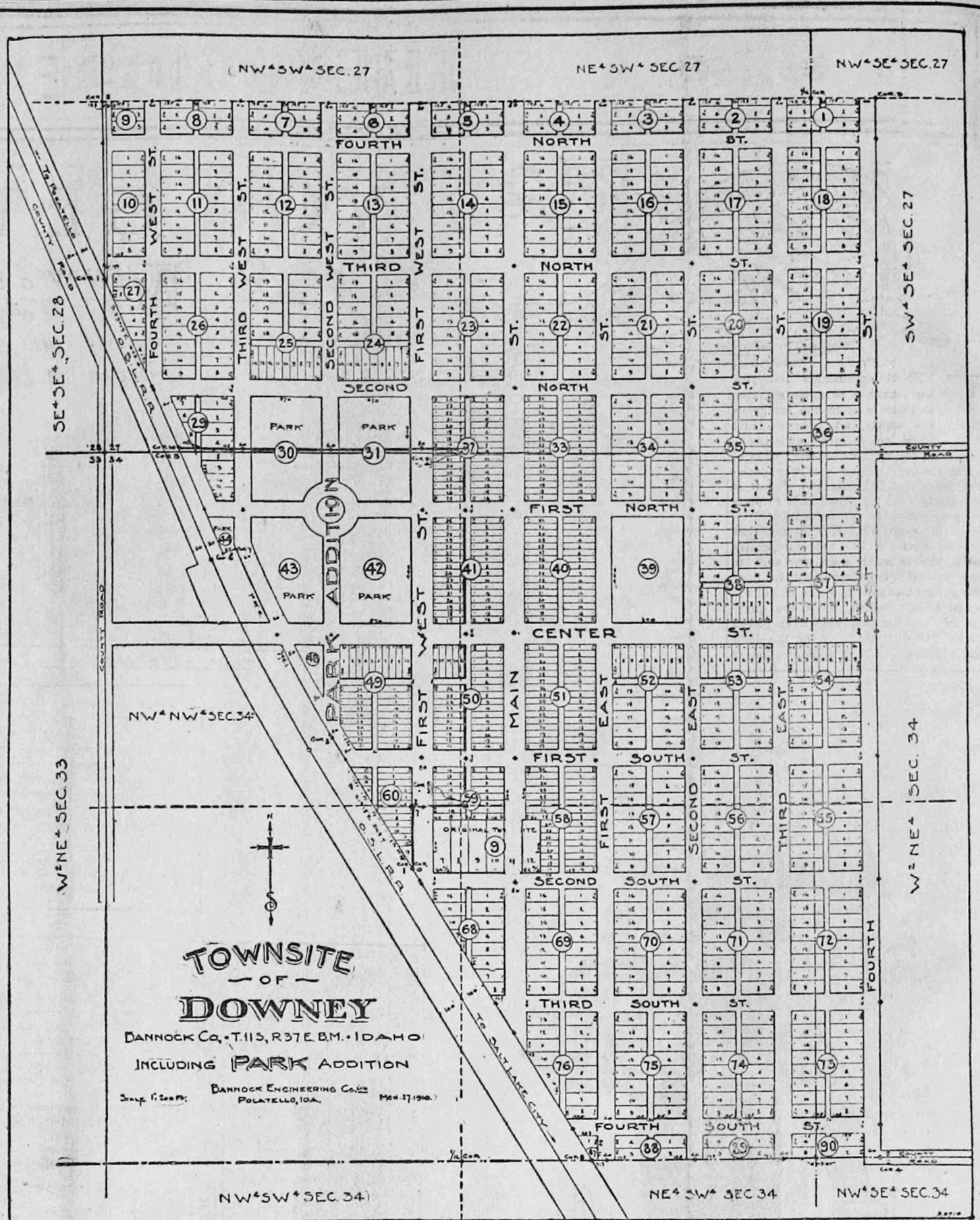
TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT of the W. C. T. U.

Conducted by MRS. S. WAY, MRS. WM. CRAIG, MRS. WM. FLEWELLING

LIBERTY IN PROHIBITION.

(W. M. Healey.)
By prohibition we mean prohibition of the liquor business by civil law. Has the state a right to prohibit the sale and the manufacture of intoxicating liquor?
It is the duty of the state to protect all its citizens in the possession and exercise of their rights. In order to secure the rights of all, every one must be prohibited from infringing upon the rights of any. All acts

and liberties must be related to, and prescribed by, those of other people. Every one has the right to accumulate wealth, but he has no right to do so by taking that which belongs to another. In so doing he tramples upon another's right, and forfeits his own property and liberty. The murderer destroys another's right to life, and by that act forfeits his own natural right to existence.
A person living far from others may build his house of wood or straw, while, in the city, he may prevent



A Fast Growing City in the Heart of Southern Idaho

Auction Sale of Business and Residence Lots in one of the fast growing Towns of the Northwest—Your Foundation of a Fortune.

Downey is in the center of the Marsh Valley Project, U. S. Reclamation Service south of the Portneuf River, in Southern Idaho.

The Marsh Valley has never known a crop failure. This Valley contains over 20,000 acres of irrigable land, of which 8,000 acres are already under water. In addition there are available for cultivation 120,000 acres of land, 90,000 acres of which are now being worked, and the farm lands of the valley are being so rapidly occupied that Downey—the market town of the valley—is growing rapidly.

Central Location—Rich Farm Lands—MEANS PROSPERITY

Downey is on the main line of the Oregon Short Line about 100 miles north of Ogden, Utah. The plan above will show how it fronts on the railroad.

Surrounded by mountains of moderate height on either side, Downey has one of the most beautiful prospects in the northwest. Adjacent waterfalls will develop Electric Power. The Oregon Short Line has planned to build a new and larger Depot this summer.

All of this will indicate to you the great future of Downey. It has every prospect of soon becoming a metropolis of Southern Idaho. The population of Downey is now about 300. With a boom in prospect from a rapid influx this summer, property values will advance to several times their present standing. Lots have been selling at from \$25.00 up.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR—BUY NOW YOU NAME THE PRICE YOURSELF

On July the 14th, there will be an auction sale of town lots in Downey. There will be placed on sale 260 lots in the Business Section, each 25x125 feet, and 600 Residence Lots, 50x125 feet, with 20-foot alley through each block. In addition there will be sold 120 acres of land lying west of the Oregon Short Line Tracks—see above plat showing the tract—which is to be divided into 6-acre blocks without alleys.

TERMS—1-4 DOWN—10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. EASY TERMS ON BALANCE.

WRITE TO THE DOWNEY TOWNSITE CO., DOWNEY, IDAHO, FOR PARTICULARS LARS. W. JOHNSON, Mgr.

from using either. For this same reason he is allowed to tear down his house, but not to set it on fire, because of the danger to the property of others. A man may shoot his gun at pleasure within the limits of his large farm, but he is not allowed to shoot that same gun on his own city lot, because the effect of that shooting goes beyond his lot and control. One may take a bath, or build a pig-pen, but not on the public sidewalk, as that infringes upon the rights of others.

No one has the right to be in the presence of others in an intoxicated condition, as he is a nuisance. Common decency and the safety of others must deny him such a right.

No one has a moral right to be intoxicated anywhere. This goes without challenge from any one able to understand an argument. No one has a civil right to get drunk. The first drink is the one to be avoided, for without it drunkenness is impossible.

If one has a right to become intoxicated, then the manufacture and sale of liquor is proper, and right, as contributing to a legitimate end. A man has a right to build a house, and for this reason the manufacture and sale of the material is legitimate. One has no right to make counterfeit money. And the manufacture or sale of stamps or dies for such a purpose is unlawful. There is a false to the effect that a man, who was under obligation to an evil spirit, was given his choice of three crimes. He could

commit murder, break the seventh commandment or get drunk. He readily chose the latter, "because," he said, "that will injure no one but myself." When he became sober, he found that, while intoxicated, he had committed both the other crimes.

A man wearing a mask, and carrying a dark lantern and a kit of burglar's tools, in a dark night, is arrested, not because he has committed any crime, but because he is prepared to do so. A drunken man, having destroyed his sense of right and wrong, and his power of self-control, has prepared himself for any crime within his ability to commit. As he has no right to be in that condition, it follows that there exists no right to manufacture or sell liquor for that purpose.

Every one owes it to the family to society, to the state, to live a sober and useful life. They have no right to demand it as a protection to the rights of others. And prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor for drinking purposes is for the protection of liberty and right.

RELATION OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL.

R. O. Eastman.

Since the prohibition movement began, tobacco users and representatives of the tobacco interests have scoffed at the idea so frequently put forth that the tobacco interests go hand in

hand with those of the saloon. We have heard this idea frequently promulgated from the platform and press and as often decided by the other side. It is refreshing, therefore, to get the facts in the case straight from official headquarters—from the columns of the Cigar Makers' Official Journal. In its issue for February 15 the correspondent in Decatur, Ill., one of the many cities which have in recent years gone under the new local option rule, writes as follows:

"Trade is extremely dull in this city at the present time. 'Cause,' enforcement of the local option law. This city, and township in which it is situated, voted on the local option question just twenty-one months ago. The election was carried by the drys, or local optionists. The law was never enforced until the last few weeks. They had a change in the administration in the police department the last month or six weeks. 'Consequence,' the law is rigidly enforced. There was in existence and doing business up to the above-stated time at least fifty soft drink establishments, and each and all of them carried a full line of union-made cigars, mostly of home product. These markets for our goods are now closed, we might say, with a creak on the door. It is really surprising how the trade has fallen off since this law has been enforced. If the present conditions continue, it doesn't look good for the future."

"Cigar makers throughout the country who will be advised from one who has had actual experience, whatever you do, use your best endeavors to defeat your enemy, local option. However, we have one refuge in view. This local option question will again be submitted to the voters here on April 12, 1910. If we are strong enough to carry the day, and we can have the licensed saloon, it will bring a revival of trade, and Decatur will be as of yore."

Well does the writer of the above communication deplore the passing of the licensed saloon. It is the licensed saloon which sells more tobacco—we might well add, bad tobacco, if there is any condition under which one kind of tobacco can be classed as bad and another good—than any other agency outside of the stores devoted to the sale of tobacco alone. It has been said that there is scarcely a saloon which does not carry a stock of cheap, inferior cigars which are passed out to the man who tells the bartender to "Gim me a cigar," without specifying the brand. This is by no means an infrequent occurrence.

The licensed saloon is a remarkable market for tobacco, but if the cigar makers' union secures any special credit or distinction by such an affiliation with that particular agency of iniquity, it is entirely welcome to it.

Send Him to the Troy



He Will Come Back White

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