

THE STORY OF THE EVOLUTION OF LIFE

(Continued from page 7)

that man created God. The eternal rights of majesty dition to the egg cell itself the egg of a bird possesses a protective shell which encloses a large mass of feeding substances upon which the chick is nourished as it develops, because when once laid by the female bird, the egg content derives no nutrition from the parent body, and must contain within itself the materials which enable it to grow until it is hatched.

(To be continued).

HOKUM.

(Continued from page 5)

were inviolate until social economy overthrew them. Social institutions were providential arrangements till social science demonstrated them the progeny of material conditions. But progress has vanquished the sorcery of those magical things. Would it have poisoned the ages to have known the truth of the cosmic process of social relations; of human development; of the evolution of the wonderful mind from the sentience of sensation? Oh, no, no. What ghastly scenes of horror and sacrifice, of blood and tears and woe, lurk in the haunted gloom of antiquity. The poison of the false concept has paralysed the generations of humanity—and it still poisons the life of today.

The core of the matter of material philosophy is that fact exists independently of man or thought; that man is merely one factor in the universal process, not at all the factor. That his mind and thought wonderful though they be, are but manifestations of cosmic energy. That, however concepts of truth may be, the fact is in no wise altered, and the knowledge of it no wise detrimental. And that if man's concepts of reality are not in accord with the processes of reality the result must be disastrous to to man. Movement is growth, and growth is change, and change is law, with all their accompanying interactions; and no feeble interposition of human

vanity can offset the monistic cycle of their unity. True it is that man is, at once, both judge and witness of truth. True it is that his knowledge is but little in the intricate marvel of reality. True it is that the glory of tomorrow may overshadow the prestige of today. But it is also true that the unity of being rests on the witness of time, that the assumptions of his toilsomely garnered science has demonstrated the "process of the suns"; that the logical deductions of his verified assumptions have completely altered the complexion of human destiny; and that beyond the judgments of man there is but the formless unpersonality of materialized phantasy.

One more point we would briefly touch. It is said that Socialists are Socialists because they are individualistic. Likely enough. But it is not the barren individualism of egotism, with its supercilious cult of superiority—a superiority which is an essential denial of individualism. On the contrary, it is the individualism of an altruistic society; an individuality whose superiority is the common attribute of economic freedom, and whose expanding genius is conjured in lusty stature from the unfolding creations of that freedom. And no Socialist party is a "haven of refuge from the common herd." But rather a haven of hope for the full blossoming individuality of labor, undaunted through the centuries of its servitude. And that, amidst the anarchy of a perishing civilization and the crushing discouragements of apathy and resistance, the uncompromising principles of the straight issue—the understanding of the social relations, of the private ownership of the capital means of life—are, like their own red flag of immemorial ages, the symbol of life and its bounty, and the glamorous promise of the peace and concord of the great revolution.

R.

LOUCHEUR, STINNES & CO.

(Continued from page 1)

- (a) the (French) iron submits to the dominion of the (German) coal.
- (b) the coal submits to the iron.
- (c) iron and coal—incapable of dominating one another completely—are forced to make compromise.

The ore of Lorraine, in the hands of victorious and armed France, will not submit to the Ruhr, that is, to vanquished and disarmed Germany. But on the other hand England and the United States, after making such great effort for the overthrow of German dominance, will not permit France to establish her own supremacy on the ruins of Germany, by forcing German coal to submit to the sway of French iron.

Let us therefore examine the conditions for the realization of the third possibility, the only one which appears probable at the present time: an understanding between French ore and German coal.

The men on both sides whose interests are chiefly at stake, and who are therefore best informed—the French and German iron barons—are perfectly aware that such an understanding is inevitable, and that it will be necessary, within a short time, to form a Franco-German syndicate for the exploitation of the mines of Lorraine and the Ruhr. Both parties are preparing for this understanding, and both parties are naturally endeavouring to grant as little as possible, and to gain as much as possible, when entering into the agreement.

In order to fill and defend their cash-boxes—for this is the sole tangible reality in the whole affair—French and German capitalists are resorting to every possible medium of deception and violence.

In the last resort it is a question—and this no communist must forget—of what privileged rights this or that partner is to have over the sweat and misery of the workers, of what proportion of the riches squeezed out of the exploited workers of the Ruhr mines is to be granted to Loucheur, Schneider & Co., and how many millions in return for this are to be accorded to Stinnes, Thyssen & Co., from the

no less scandalous exploitation of the miners of Lorraine.

This question, the one most essential for Stinnes, Loucheur, etc., is one which can be solved by corruption or by violence, by milliards of gold or milliards of shells. These knights sans reproche do not shrink from utilizing the national finances, and the national army, for their private interests and for the satisfaction of their own appetites. They drag both nations at their heels. And to be able to do so with more certainty, they carefully conceal their cash-boxes from sight. In France and Germany alike, the cash-boxes vanish behind a drop-scene painted in the national colors and bearing the dazzling inscription: Liberty! honor! fatherland! Words which for many centuries have served only too often to sacrifice the credulous masses to the designs of their oppressors. The feelings of the workers are again to be played upon, their idealism appealed to, and the same trap laid for them. Once more the German and the Frenchman, the workman and the peasant is to be converted into a "heroic soldier," ready to sacrifice his life and possessions on the altar of his native country, that is, on the altar of capitalist profit.

Thus the German and French capitalists are in full agreement with respect to the division of the mines of Lorraine and the Ruhr. Four years of war, of suffering, of horror and of murder, ten millions of dead, thousands of milliards of debts—this has sufficed to convince them of the necessity of this agreement. All that remains to be settled is the percentage of profit to be assigned to each of these gentlemen. Hence all these negotiations, manoeuvres, and intrigues, carried on for the last four years between high finance and heavy industry, and aided by the enthusiastic intermediaries at the heads of our democratic republics. Hence the waste of further milliards, the slaughter of more workers.

Germany, like France, has so far placed her military power and her budget, the whole of her material and moral resources, at the disposal of her bourgeoisie, has so far offered resistance in the conviction that this resistance would be supported by the English and Americans "to a victorious end." But the rapacity shown on both sides threatened to prolong these haggings indefinitely. France's power, as compared with Germany's weakness is perfectly obvious. France's political and military dominion on the continent is indisputable. France knows that her powerful ex-allies have no present intentions of taking any serious steps against her. Threatened by bankruptcy, she hastens to bring the matter to an end. Her coup de main in the Ruhr area aims at forcing Germany to give way further and more rapidly.—Inprecorr.

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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 programme of the revolutionary working class.

Labor, applied to natural resources, produces 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 gives to the capitalist an ever-swelling stream of profits, and to the worker, an ever increasing measure of misery and degradation.

The interest of the working class lies in 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 struggle for political supremacy. This is the Class Struggle.

Therefore we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party of Canada, with the object of conquering the political powers for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic programme of the working class, as follows:

- 1—The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railroads, etc.) into 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.