

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Locomotive engineers | +14 | 109,899 |
| Laborers, steam and street railways | -13 | 495,713 |
| Hostlers and stable hands | -70 | 18,976 |
| Hivery stable keepers and managers | -70 | 11,240 |
| Carriage and hack drivers | -76 | 9,057 |

In this table the substitution of the automobile for the horse is indicated. In the 1900 Census the automobile did not appear as a source of occupation; in 1910 there were 45,785 chaffeurs and 35,376 carriage and hack-drivers. The change has occurred with great suddenness; and in addition the spread of the automobile is much more extensive than that of the horse-drawn vehicle ever was.

Table VI.

| Group (5) Trade. | Loss or gain Per-cent. | 1920 Totals |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc. | +54 | 125,609 |
| Bankers, brokers, money lenders | +52 | 161,613 |
| Insurance agents and officials | +37 | 134,978 |
| Laborers, porters, helpers in stores | +22 | 125,007 |
| Salesmen and sales women | +20 | 1,177,494 |
| Real estate agents and officials | +18 | 149,135 |
| Retail dealers | +11 | 1,328,275 |
| Clerks in stores | +7 | 413,918 |
| Delivery men | -26 | 170,235 |

Footnote says—Loss in delivery men probably due to the substitution of motor for horse drawn delivery wagons.

Table VII.

| Group (6) Public service. (Not otherwise classified) | Losses or gain Per cent | 1920 Totals |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Soldiers, sailors and marines | +192 | 225,503 |
| Other pursuits, life-savers, lighthouse keepers, etc. | +108 | 21,453 |
| Laborers (public service) | +57 | 106,915 |
| Officials and inspectors | +51 | 80,334 |
| Firemen—fire department | +42 | 50,771 |
| Marshals, sheriffs, detectives | + | 32,214 |
| Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers | +35 | 115,553 |
| Policemen | +32 | 82,120 |
| Officials and inspectors (city and county) | +6 | 55,597 |

Table VIII.

| Group (7) Professional service. | Losses or gain Per cent | 1920 Totals |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Trained nurses | +82 | 149,128 |
| Semi-professional pursuits (notaries, healers, welfare workers, etc.) | +79 | 116,555 |
| Technical engineers | +54 | 136,121 |
| Teachers | +27 | 761,766 |
| Clergymen | +8 | 127,270 |
| Lawyers, judges, etc. | +7 | 122,519 |
| Physicians and surgeons | 0 | 150,007 |
| Musicians and teachers of music | -7 | 130,265 |

Table IX.

| Group (8) Domestic and personal service. | Losses or gain Per cent | 1920 Totals |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Elevator tenders | +60 | 40,713 |
| Janitors and sextons | +58 | 178,623 |
| Billiard room, dance hall, etc. keepers | +50 | 24,897 |
| Restaurant and lunch room keepers | +40 | 87,987 |
| Waiters | +22 | 228,985 |
| Housekeepers and stewards | +17 | 221,612 |
| Midwives and nurses, (not trained) | +16 | 156,769 |
| Barbers, hairdressers and manicurists | +10 | 216,211 |
| Porters (except in stores) | +6 | 88,168 |
| Boarding and lodging house keepers | -20 | 133,392 |
| Servants | -20 | 1,270,946 |
| Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries) | -21 | 396,756 |
| Laundry, owners and officials | -31 | 13,692 |
| Laborers, domestic and personal service | -38 | 32,893 |
| Bartenders | -64 | 26,085 |
| Saloon keepers | -75 | 17,835 |

"In general this group suffered a loss during the period 1910-1920. The gains above 20 per cent. show an extension of certain types of occupations which are characteristic of the times. The losses in this group are interesting. The losses in domestic service arose rapidly following the war," and perhaps indicate a revolt against the idea of servant, in the wake of so much talk about liberty. The prohibition amendment will account for other losses.

Table X.

| Group (9) Clerical occupations. | Losses or gains Per cent | 1920 Totals |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Clerks (except clerks in stores) | +109 | 1,487,905 |
| Agents, canvassers, collectors | +68 | 175,722 |
| Stenographers and typists | +66 | 615,154 |
| Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants | +50 | 734,688 |
| Messengers, bundle and office boys and girls | +4 | 113,022 |

Clerks in this table refer to shipping clerks, weighers and the like. Agents, canvassers and collectors are given an increase of 68 per cent, but this is made up of an increase of 156 per cent. in agents, with decreases in the number of canvassers and collectors. The interesting part of the table refers to accountants, which is relatively a new occupation, or better, an old occupation with a great increase of business because of statutory demands. Accountants and auditors increased in the ten year period to 201 per cent.

Now then, Industrial Revolutionaries, Communists, Socialist Party men, Labour Party and Farmer-Labor Party men, etc., etc., etc., **ad infinitum**, get out your pencils and locate your prospective constituents!

Correspondence

AS TO "GRADUALISM"

Editor, Western Clarion,

Dear Comrade:

Violence versus "civilized ways," as "C" has it in "By the Way," in social alterations:—Are the two methods not closely allied, forming parts of the same cycle of evolution, unseparably bound together, one developing out of and giving impetus to the other, violence as a culmination in the passing away of a defunct system?

The analogy of social development to other organic developments fits in in a general way only, for forces appear, that frail force of conscious mind, which is endeavoring to conquer the field of social progress in the form of working class movements, and direct it in harmony with its economic base behind which it lags, and build a society more in line with the needs of its greatest mass of units, the working class, which necessarily implies the mind in control instead of blind competitive forces as at present. Then truly could we call ourselves civilized.

The working class mind develops the revolutionary viewpoint forced by necessity and in line with progress that points the way to future change, a new and more free society in contradistinction to the capitalist class viewpoint also born from necessity in harmony with environment desperately opposing the changing of a defunct but, to them, a pleasant relationship. It is just here the mind comes into prominence, one for the other against each doing "its damndest" to keep or get control; never before in recorded history has such understanding of social forces been marshalled in battle, in no other forms of life can we find such conscious force not to evolve as that welded by capitalists today.

"Gradualism," peaceful, slow social change is a beautiful concept, but do facts substantiate its imputations? Not under capitalism. Maybe in the order which we hope, is to come. At present it is not in line with progress. The ruling class in not one instance have shown a tendency to relinquish power until confronted and overthrown by a superior and armed force. We have the knowledge of the Paris Commune, the German, Hungarian, Russian and Finnish revolutions, with minor conflicts in nearly every other country and always the final arbiter has been armed force, and is it not significant that the powers that be are very carefully and thoroughly preparing for what must be. You, comrades, in Vancouver, during the waterfront strike could see what is behind the scenes and how readily it would strike, should the sacred social relationships of private property have been threatened.

The working class have to eat; before they have the wherewithal they must sell the only commodity they have—their labor power—which is bought only under the condition that surplus value accrues from its application. How great the production of surplus value is can be surmised from the analization of conditions of the world war, or the figures used by G. W. Hinnin in an article against socialism. That is, the so-called parasites and idlers received only five billions in the U. S. for the use of their brains, plans, administration and property in 1923. What will happen when this surplus can no longer be disposed of? We see eloquent results everywhere. I would like to ask "C" how he can conceive of a stronger, more vigorous, self reliant, intelligent and knowledgeable working class evolving? Are not conditions such as to develop "a more anaemic working class, stunted mentally and physically and morally degraded," with the aforementioned becoming ever more intensified with the ever increasing development of contradictions within capitalism.

The foundations of present society are crumbling; indefinite time for change is not within its limits; gradual, peaceful transformation not in its make-up; but struggle, fearful and grim. Whether civilization perishes with capitalism in its struggle between various imperialist groups, or dies in the attempted birth of a new society or continues its evolution with the new society pregnant with great possibilities is in the womb of tomorrow, but those are the only possibilities on the agenda. So lets keep at

it. We are apt to be a little disheartened because things do not go exactly as we would like them to.

J. A. UNTINEN.

FROM "GEORDIE"

To the Editor,—

For some four or five years there has been a distinct falling off in the interest displayed in the study of economics. The present writer has from time to time contributed matter of a distinctly controversial order with the express purpose of stimulating discussion. This has not been forthcoming; instead, such articles as I have written have been received in an outburst of silence almost audible in its glacial stillness. Now, it has long been my opinion that work which did not excite opposition was scarcely worth doing. Consequently when Com. McNey broke the ice with his excellent if somewhat old-fashioned article, I was gratified to see a renewal of interest in a subject of fundamental interest to any working class movement. I cheerfully confess that I encouraged Mr. L. T. Morgan who, by the way, is no relation to me, and is a young and enthusiastic, if, as yet, immature student of economics, to jump in. I assured him the water was fine and informed him he could use anything of mine he could lay his hands on, but, for reasons given, to keep me out of it. On the whole, in spite of the little unpleasantness, I do not think there is anything to be regretted. Our friend F. C. has evidently something worth while to spill; Com. McNey is, I believe, on the right track if he will stay with it; there is to hand a clever if unconvincing contribution from our old friend C. K., and there are others to hear from, for example, Peter Leckie in Ottawa, and A. Tree from Calgary.* These ought to settle among them something which one would think, wrongly perhaps, ought to have been settled years ago, viz., the place of Marxism in the science of economics.

Yours in leisure,

J. G. MORGAN.

*Editor's Note.—In a recent letter commenting upon the pattern of L. T. M.'s "Reply to F. J. McNey," Com. Tree says:

"I shall look forward to the further discussion of this Marginal Utility business with interest; anticipating, in the meantime, that a philosophical use for the concept will be found while considering the use-value of commodities, but that it will be swallowed up by the law of supply and demand when any attempt is made to determine exchange value by it, and that its connection with value will be found to be nil."

Com. Tree says he finds attention to propaganda meetings and economics classes regularly something of a time absorber, which is not surprising. In the matter of L. T. M.'s "Reply" a letter is to hand from Com. W. H. Exelby, the points of which, however, are rendered superfluous by F. C.'s article in last issue.

LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 1 Paris Commune Celebration

A social and dance plus refreshments is to be held on the 18th March at Oddfellows Hall, 7th Avenue and Main Street. Tickets (for men) \$1 and (for women) 50 cents. These are now on sale at the Sunday night propaganda meetings, and at the headquarters.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance, the intention being to make this year's celebration of the events of the Commune of '71 as featureful as the best of such celebrations has been in the years gone by. The members of the committee pledge their utmost endeavor and expect that this will be met by like endeavor on the part of all concerned. This being agreed upon, see that you get there.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

EVERY SUNDAY

THEATRE ROYAL

SUNDAY, MARCH 2.

Speaker: PROF. BOGGS, (U.B.C.)

Subject: "Business Depressions"

All meetings at 8 p.m.
Questions. Discussion.