

## Clippings From the Press

### GRENADENES FOR POLICE

(From "Herald," London, Sept. 23.)

On inquiry at the Royal Irish Constabulary headquarters at Dublin Castle, the accuracy of the report concerning the supply of hand grenades to the constabulary was confirmed, but it was pointed out the grenades would explode in somewhat more than four seconds, and that they can be thrown 80 yards, not feet.

An official stated that they were intended for use by men on patrol in disturbed localities or in defence of their stations. "No man," he added, "will be permitted to handle one of these weapons until he has received adequate instruction in their use."

No such step has yet been taken in the case of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

### SECRET POLICE MAN ARRESTED

(From the Vancouver "Province.")

Within an hour after the warrant for his arrest had been issued, Barney Roth, secret police operative, who has been engaged for several months in the work of unearthing and prosecuting members of the Russian Workers' Union, was apprehended by Detective Dening on a charge of perjury.

He appeared before Magistrate Shaw and was remanded for one week, being allowed out on his own recognizances.

A warrant was also issued for Alex Dourasoff, but up to the present he has not been located by the police.

The alleged perjury, according to the informant, G. Neskidoff, is said to have been committed by the two accused in the course of their evidence at the trials of George Chekoff and Boris Zukoff.

### SHAW ASSAILS BRITISH PRESS FOR UNFAIRNESS TO RAILWAY STRIKERS

LONDON, Oct. 5.—British newspapers are lambasted by George Bernard Shaw in a statement in which he deals with their attitude of unfairness toward the striking railway workers. The Shaw statement says:

"If the community rises at the call of the government and its newspapers and smashes free contract by direct action there will be an end of 'laissez faire.' This 'appeal to the people' is no longer called an attempt to inflame the passions of the mob and to set class against class; it is the last resort of brainless kings and cabinets.

"Well, more power to the people; if they discover they can do without organized private labor they will also discover that they can do without organized private capital.

H. M. Hyndman (a noted British Socialist) used to say: 'What can these people (the capitalists) do for you that you can not do for yourself?'

"It is delightful to hear the Times using Hyndman's reasoning, now that 'these people' are trade unions. The Times does not know what it means, but feels it intolerable that any body

of men should have the power to blockade the country as if it were another Germany, merely because the 18 shillings a week will no longer support a family."

"The Times is quite right. It is intolerable that the railway workers should stop working for a month. It is also intolerable that railway shareholders should never begin working at all.

"And it is altogether intolerable that the Times should say what it likes about matters of vital public importance and manufacture public opinion as ordered by a 'junta of unknown and irresponsible men,' as the Times calls the strike leaders. The epithet would be much better suited to a board of railway directors."

### GERMANY DECLINES TO ASSIST IN BLOCKADE

(From Vancouver "Sun")

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Kreuze Zeitung learns from official sources that the foreign affairs committee of the assembly has concurred in the government's decision to decline to participate in the blockade against Rus-

sia. All the party committees have taken the standpoint unanimously.

The German answer to the entente consequently will go to Versailles on Monday. The note will declare that Germany refuses any intercourse with Soviet Russia, but is forced to refuse energetically to take part in any blockade, and that the German people, who have suffered terribly under the blockade, can not conscientiously commit "such terrible injustice" against any people.

Everything will be done, however, it is added, to prevent reinforcements and food reaching the West Russian formations, who refused to return.

### DENIKINE LOSES PORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Insurgent forces in the Kuban territory on the northwestern side of the Caucasian mountains, making common cause with the Kuban Cossacks, have taken from the forces of General Denikine, the anti-Bolshevik leader, the Black Sea port of Novorossysk and occupied the city of Stavropol, according to despatches received today by the Ukrainian mission.

## What Is Political Economy?

**P**OLITICAL Economy is the science which deals with the production and distribution of wealth. To determine the laws which regulate this is the principal problem of this science.

The terms **Political Economy** and **Economics** appear to mean the same and to be interchangeable in common use. Chamber's dictionary gives substantially the same definition of **political Economy** as above. Economics it defines as: Household management: Political Economy. Nevertheless, the writer has heard Economics characterized as a department of Political Economy, whose province was dealing with the anatomy or statics of the production and distribution of wealth. A consideration of the Marxian method of analysis would seem to justify that.

The bourgeois classical school of economists had looked upon the bourgeois society as based upon "natural" laws in contradistinction to Feudal Society, which they asserted was based on artificial man-made laws. They thus regarded their own system of society as "natural," that is to say: independent of historical development, so far as concerned its basic principles of "natural rights" of man to liberty, property and freedom of contract. Conceiving the bourgeois form of society as established on those principles, and thus, considering it as final and eternal, they analyzed only its parts to one another, whereas Marx, because of his own particular point of view, looked not only into the workings of its parts and their relations to each other, but also into the changes affected by the relations of the different parts to one another. Much as we may examine the separate parts of a machine at rest and then re-examine them with the machine in motion.

In the preface to the first volume

of Capital, Marx quotes, with something of approval, a critic of his as writing in a Russian journal, on Marx's method, to the following effect: "The one thing which is of moment to Marx is to find the law of the phenomena with whose investigation he is concerned; and not only is that law of moment to him, which governs these phenomena, in so far as they have a definite form and mutual connection within a given historical period. Of still greater moment to him is the law of their variation, of their development, i.e., of their transition from one form into another, from one series of connections into a different one. This law once discovered, he investigates in detail the effects in which it manifests itself in social life. Consequently Marx only troubles himself about one thing; to show by rigid scientific investigation, the necessity of successive determinate orders of social conditions, and to establish, as impartially as possible, the fact that serve him for fundamental starting points. For this it is quite enough, if he proves, at the same time, both the necessity of the present order of things, and the necessity of another order into which the present must inevitably pass over; and this all the same whether men believe or do not believe it, whether they are conscious or unconscious of it."

Thus to this present writer, without wishing anyone to attach much weight to his opinion, he thinks that Marx's method allows, if not determines that the science of Political Economy be divided into two departments of enquiry, one of the statics of the Capitalist system of production of which the first nine chapters of Capital are an example, and the other department of Political Economy proper, treating of the dynamics of the system in its movement, its inter-related parts reacting on each other, observed as a whole.

## Education Suppressed

**W**E regret to announce that our stock of Gibben's Industrial History of England is exhausted through unexpected large demand. However, we have sent for another lot, and we shall advertise their arrival in due course. Those who are impatient to get any, we advise them to order them from Methuen & Co., publishers, London, England. There are many scientific works dealing with sociological matters from an unorthodox or a critical point of view, which it is impossible to procure in Canada or import into it, because of the insensate prohibitions issued from Ottawa. All the literature published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of Chicago, is still under the ban. They are the sole publishers of many works essential for the study of Social problems. Canada is in a class by itself. It is the only country in the world where Marx's "Capital," Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society," Lester F. Ward's "Ancient Lowly," and other works are not allowed to circulate. It is certainly time that the labor movement in Canada became alive to this sabotage on their education and let the mugwumps in Ottawa know that they resented it. It is essential for peaceful progress of the working class movement, that it be an educated movement. Everyone should realize that, and get busy on this matter. Both individuals and labor bodies should be sending in their demands to the Department of Justice, Ottawa, that the ban be taken off working class literature. Everyone with any inside to him ought to resent having his mental food spooned to him like a puling infant in arms. Get up on your hind legs and have those prohibitions lifted.

## Labor Defence Fund

A telegram received from Port Arthur states that the Attorney for the Finns arrested and charged with being possession of banned literature, etc., have lodged in court, an important objection against the prosecution's charges. The prosecution now appeals for a delay in proceedings, but the defence demands that the trial proceed forthwith. According to press reports of a few days ago, some of the prisoners have been convicted and sentenced to two years hard labor. However, J. Edward Bird, of the firm of Bird, Macdonald & Earle, of Vancouver, B. C., has arrived on the scene and put a different complexion on affairs.

The expenses for the defence of these men are defrayed out of the General Labor Defence Fund. Contributions are asked for.

Send all money and make all cheques payable to A. S. Wells, B. C. Federationist, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C.

Collection agency for Alberta: A. Broatch, 1203 Eighth avenue east, Calgary, Alta.

Central Collection Agency: J. Law, Secretary, Defence Fund, Room 1, 530 Main street, Winnipeg.