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NOTES FROM THE ROBBER BURG

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.

Jardine (L.) on question of privilege, took occasion to emphatically deny a statement in the Colonist that he had joined the Socialist Party. Although the Liberal opposition in the House was very slim, they would continue to act as Liberals and act in the best interests of the country in all matters that came up.

Brewster, (L.)—continuing debate on address, began by disagreeing with Williams as to Lords Grey and Strathcona. With regard to the matter of the opposition members' seats, he claimed his seat as the member for Alberni, and would occupy it whether it was in the front row or back.

Civil servants were out hot and strong for the Conservative candidate in the Alberni district. He produced a card used by the Conservative organization for the guidance of their canvassers. The card contained the following questions, with spaces for answers:

- No. on List.....Ward.....
- Chairman.....Name.....
- List Residence.....
- Present Residence.....
- Profession.....
- Where Employed.....
- Politics Last Election.....
- Time He Will Poll.....
- Canvassed by.....
- If Absent from City, Give Age of Voter.....
- Turn in Your Report at Once.

If this card was in general use, it explained the reason for so few Liberals and Socialists being returned.

In criticising the government's railway policy, he referred to the records of the House to prove that McBride had three times rejected amendments enforcing the white labor clause, including the amendment by Hawthornthwaite to enforce a minimum wage of \$2.50 a day. All members of the last government including McBride, had voted these down.

Being an opposition candidate, he had had the same difficulty as Parker Williams in getting adequate grants for his district.

Jardine (L.) began by stating that he disapproved of the accusations of corruption, as he believed the fight had been a fair one. He discounted that assertion before he sat down by charging that since Bowser had taken charge of the liquor business in unorganized districts, every license holder had been compelled to turn a booster for the Conservative party. He instanced two cases, one in Nanaimo and one in Esquimalt district, where licenses had been cancelled because the holders had not worked for the Conservatives.

McBride, in a somewhat lengthy speech dealt with the attacks made upon the various government departments, but did not refer to the charges of corruption, except to say that the estimates had been apportioned fairly. The particulars of the vote in the election would be laid before the House. Referring to taxation, he said that in past years when it had been absolutely necessary to increase taxation to restore confidence in B. C. in financial circles, he had received aid from the Liberal party, but not from the Socialists.

He gravely reproved Parker Williams for his criticism of Lord Strathcona, an old man of 90 years of age, deserved the gratitude of the people of the Province, for coming all those thousands of miles to find out what the people wanted. It was too bad of Parker Williams to refer to him in such terms as he had used.

Complaints against assessments were very rare and if Parker Williams would apply to the Commissioner of Public Works he would find ready and willing assistance in remedying the cases complained of. The government would probably reduce taxation.

In answer to Hawthornthwaite he said the abolition of the poll tax was under consideration. Answering the criticisms on the educational policy, he referred to the interest Parker

Williams had always shown in provincial affairs of this nature, but claimed that the B. C. standard of education was the highest in Canada.

Teachers' Salaries. The House must remember that the government were the trustees of the people's money. It they were shown good reason for increasing the teachers' salaries they would not be slow to act. In some rural districts salaries had been increased by the local boards themselves. As they stood, B. C. teachers' salaries were higher than any in Canada. The male teachers left because they found better occupations and the women teachers because they could not resist the charms of the men of the West. (Applause from Bowser, McGowan, Davey et al.) With the growth of population the difficulty would be overcome. No promise of government assistance in clearing land could be given as yet.

Nanaimo River—While it was the duty of the Dominion government to attend to this matter, and similar cases in the Alberni district, perhaps Ralph Smith's attention had not been drawn to it. If the B. C. government could be shown that the Dominion government would not move, they would do the work. (Socialist applause). The government had acted in such cases before and would do so again.

Brewster (L.)—Asserted that the Dominion government had attended to two rivers in his district.

McBride—Retorted, amid laughter that he was not surprised at that.

Wednesday, January 26th, 1910.

Hawthornthwaite—Speaking in the debate on reply, said he desired to be as brief as possible. While the address dealt with many important matters it contained no reference to labor, nor could he remember an occasion when this was done. The Conservative and Liberal parties did not seem to think it was necessary and the attorney general himself had taken that stand in Vancouver during the recent campaign. He at least deserved credit for his candor and the result of the election probably justified him in that position.

Industrial peace in B. C.—Referring to the absence of strikes and lockouts, he could not credit it to any wise legislation enacted by the House, but to the fact that the workers had forged the weapon of political action, and were gaining knowledge of the methods of the capitalist class and how to meet them effectively.

Satirical—Passing quickly to consideration of the address, the member for Nanaimo, satirically reproved his colleague from Newcastle for falling in appreciation of the brilliant oratory of the member for Grand Forks and the Delta. He personally could not refrain from complimenting those gentlemen upon their gifts of oratory. With practice and perseverance the mover and seconder of the reply might hope in time to become as bright stars in the oratorical firmament as the Attorney-General and the Premier or even the present member for Nelson and the late member for Ymir, in their forceful eloquence.

At the same time he felt impelled to observe that the use and value of oratory had degenerated in these modern times. Whereas in past ages the orator employed his talents as a patriot and a friend of mankind, and while oratory had rightly been regarded as a talent to be cultivated and developed, it was now looked upon with growing suspicion by the workingman as the favorite mask of iniquitous cause. Where any scandal in dealing with the rights of man required concealment—where any act of oppression directed against the workers required smoothing over—the services of those gentlemen of the legal profession most skilled in oratory were ever requisitioned and employed, at a price, no matter how unrighteous the cause in which their talents were to be exercised. Indeed, the development of oratory had come to be regarded as a suggestive sign of mental decadence, such as was illustrated in the British

of to-day, the Empire having complet-

ed its cycle of greatness and being now apparently tottering to its fall. Such was the place and status of oratory in these present times, that many—himself included—preferred to listen to the plain, blunt man, no matter how faltering and crude his manner of speaking, who dealt, however, in facts, logic and serviceable reasoning.

The Socialist Position.—There seemed to be a wrong impression as to the position taken by the Socialist party in the House. They did not take the position of those who stood for the present anarchy in production and distribution, much less of those who were supposed to advocate violence as a solution of present conditions. Having come into the political life of the country, they aimed and purposed filling every function and position with regard to the public welfare and how their activities might best advance it. In the present House the Socialists claimed the place they occupied by seniority and well established and admitted practice. As a result he himself now filed the chair of the leader of the opposition, and he aimed to discharge the appertaining duties to the best of his skill and ability for the benefit of those who sent him there, hoping that the time would come in the near future when his opportunities for public usefulness might be still further enlarged by his coming to the place of the Premier opposite.

Socialism was not revolutionary anarchy, as its enemies endeavored to represent, but a system which sought to correct the evils afflicting the world, and more particularly the British Empire, exclusively by constitutional methods.

As to Jardine and Brewster—As to the presence in the House of Messrs. Jardine and Brewster, he called attention to the virtual annihilation of the Liberal party in British Columbia

as illustrating a case of party suicide, the only representatives of Liberalism remaining being the two men who more than others of their party in the late parliament had followed the lead of the Socialists in advocacy of practical reforms for the benefit of the worker. They had fulfilled their function as reformers. That they had done so was, he regarded, the sole and sufficient reason that they also had not been engulfed in the deluge that had overwhelmed their party.

Election Corruption.—As to the charges of corruption and impersonation that had been made by the member for Newcastle, he did not propose to deal specifically with any gross abuses of the election laws, although it was generally well-known that such were not wanting in connection with the recent campaign. He might even say, indeed, that conditions in this regard were but very little better than those prevailing in connection with the last Dominion election in Western Canada. The Government had, as usual at the initiation of sessions of Parliament, solemnly adopted a formal resolution, asserting the intention of the Government to deal with severity with any cases of wrong-doing influencing the past elections. He hoped that, having nothing to fear in the face of its present majority, the administration of the day would make this resolution more than an empty form, and win the everlasting respect of the electorate by investigating and punishing such corruption as was well known to have been exercised, particularly the grave charges made by the Fernie Ledger should be investigated, and if found to be true, punishment meted out to the guilty. The Government should consider seriously this fact—they made the laws and did not abide by them. All their professions of

(Continued on Page 4)

CAPITAL AND THE FARMER

As the rule of capital asserts itself, an ever increasing number of the title deeds to farms become burdened with notes and mortgages. First the farmers slave early and late to keep clear of debt, then they slave late and early to pay off the debt. There is no difference in the slavery from the point of view of comfort and the fellows that are in debt often have the best of it.

Those who advance anything to the farmers make sure they don't spend it in luxuries, but only to increase the value of the farms. Perhaps they build better slave pens (houses) so that after their day's slavery they can more comfortably rest and recuperate their labor power for the morrow. As a rule the farms with a place fit for human habitation have a debt against their title deeds. As well, many that have not got a place fit for human beings to live in are in debt.

As the manager of an Edmonton loan company said to a farmer not many miles from here. "We find from 17 years experience on the prairies that \$800.00 is as much as the average farmer can pay interest on."

Yes, you have the privilege of selling, and you all want to sell, yet only about one out of every thousand can find a buyer. Why? Because the capitalists are in the land business. They can afford to fish more extensively and therefore catch most all the buyers. I know districts where farmers are offering farms partly improved for from eight to fifteen dollars per acre. In the same district the C. P. R. are selling land unimproved for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre.

Even if you do sell, what difference does it make to the capitalist class? Whoever is on the land must surrender their labor power in the form of beef, wheat, or some other farm produce, to the capitalist class. And what the farmers receive is their wages, the market price of labor power.

But, say, the defenders of the rule of capital, the farmers own property. Why own property if it increases your slavery? Miners, Carpenters and common laborers do not own property. They work, 9 and 10 hours per day. Farmers, their wives and children, thinking they own property, or some day hoping to own it, work 13, 14 and 15 hours per day. The more a negro was worth the more slavery was expected from him.

If the farmers who are free from debt could sell they would have more money than thirty wage slaves could save. Figure the number of hours the farmer's, their wives and children work per day, the number of days per year, the number of years they have been on the farms. Then suppose they were all getting wages at 20 cents per hour and living as cheap as they do on the farm, working as many hours per day, as many days per year, for the same number of years. I think they would have more money in the bank than the average farm could be sold for. The difficulty would be for the wage slave to get such steady employment.

The chief difference is that the farmers have steady employment. Some say if the farmers could sell the farms they could start in business. They would soon find that little business people like farmers are wage slaves. Not even so certain of steady employment. To buy a farm or any other small property is merely an attempt to get steady employment.

The rule of capital is made possible only by exploiting labor under the guise of wages, and in the last analysis all who do socially necessary labor just get wages. That is why we have in our platform the abolition of the wage system by the transformation of Capitalist property into the collective property of the working class. Does that include the farms? Sure thing the farms are used to exploit the farmers. The benefits go to the capitalist class. They are therefore the real owners; the farms are capitalist property. Title deeds are supposed to imply ownership to property, but the real owners of any property are they who are deriving the benefits from the operation of that property. None but brazen political pimps will accuse the farmers of being the beneficiaries of the farms they operate.

To hear a farmer say "my" farm, is the same as hearing a wage-slave say "my" job. Heretofore the supposed ownership was left with the farmers to get them to work harder than they would do if they knew they did not own the farms. Capital can maintain its rule only so long as it can deceive the working class. Perhaps the farmers have been deceived more than any other part of their class.

THE BEST THAT EVER HAPPENED

Editor Clarion:—

Lately as you have heard Ed. Fulcher and Geo. Toseland came out to Valley River and urged us form a Socialist Local and we took their advice. I daresay every one of our present members have read Socialistic Literature for ten years or so. That last sentence will give you the cue to the heading and why we see it that way.

The Grain Growers Association, of which I am a Local Secretary, has been teaching us to "dominate your party convention according to your preferences for either party. Nominat a farmers' candidate or one pledged to your interests in whom you can place confidence."

Of course in view of the Public Elevator legislation now upon our legislative program we wanted a farmer candidate, knowing by personal conversation that lawyers did not have the necessary exact knowledge that belongs to the agriculturalist. Education seems not to be mere booklearning but it seems to us, that farmers who are up against real conditions in marketing their produce and find that a large percentage has been stolen from them, legally and illegally in the past by the corporations who own the channels of distribution, are better able to determine legislation that will free us from these oppressions than the professional man, because the professional man knows little of these oppressions and cares less.

If the struggling farmer is behind in his payment of interest on his mortgage or something else very pressing, and finds it necessary to raise money somehow, the last resort is the law office to mortgage his horses or cattle and then there is a "V" in it for the lawyer for devoting fifteen minutes time of his clerk to the process of drawing up a Chattel Mortgage. Of course the clerk probably earns his own wages for a week, in an hour or so, as on the average, because every one is not as easy to work as the farmer. But that is beside the question.

We determined by vote at a meeting of had-been Conservatives to have only a "Farmer Candidate." We charged our delegates to vote for no other kind. We were defeated at the Convention, but so charged was the air with feeling that even the winners, who set up a lawyer candidate did not dare to ask that this man be made the unanimous choice of the Convention. It is usual to do so, but it was omitted. The Conservative paper then announced this candidate was the unanimous choice of the Convention. We suspect the hand of the political machine in the districts where the farmers are unorganized.

However there was still another chance, the Liberals were soon to hold a Convention to nominate a candidate and some of us good conservatives decided we wanted a "Farmer" candidate regardless of his party affiliations. The Liberals had in prospect a Grain Grower, who had stood by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., to his own immediate monetary loss. He had also been president of our local association. He was a "hall fellow, well met," a success as a farmer, and in favor with the railroad boys. He was also president of the Liberal association but a lawyer was sitting member and of course expected the nomination. I begged him to come off his perch and run as an independent, but he was up in party tactics somewhat and went up for party nomination. Played the game according to rule, that is, he grabbed the delegates from a distance as they got off the train, at least his

As capital becomes more highly developed its owners become drunk or intoxicated with power. Its robbery becomes more brazen and its vicious character ever more difficult to conceal. The slaves are forced to unite in defence of their class. As we unite we grow stronger, and as we grow stronger we strip from the monster capital, its cloak of deceit and hypocrisy.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

men did, and took them up to a room with liquid refreshments and cigars, and his supporters talked to them with more apparent result than showed up in the voting as he only got a majority of three. That was enough. The farmers had won.

We could hardly sleep for joy that night. Farmers had come in with rigs from all the nearest villages and applauded the farmer's utterances. The lawyer made a speech of over an hour without a sound except of restlessness. He said that he had criticized the Government faithfully and if he lost the nomination he would have to resign his seat at once as he could not face the sarcasms of the Government benches. Still he took it fairly well and moved that the Farmer candidate get the unanimous support of the convention.

The next morning the Machine started to upset the will of the majority. The new president of the Liberals, a lawyer resigned. The sitting member who had last night moved to uphold the choice of the convention, swallowed himself and sent in his resignation. Other friends of his sent letters to the farmer candidate, saying he could place no dependence on those Conservative farmers in a bye-election. One lawyer is reported to have said it was a disgrace to his profession to hereditary succession had been changed from the profession of law to the profession of agriculture. There was hell to pay and the lawyers all hot. The Boss of the party came to town with the Big Stick. He said in effect, "Mr. Farmer, you have got to resign, or else have a bye-election on your hands immediately at your own cost entirely with all the forces of the government arrayed against you, and, in all probability, another election after another session if you win, but the farmers will not stick to you.

I am sorry to say the Farmer candidate resigned. The resignation of the sitting member was withdrawn. There is now no Liberal candidate in the field. The Liberal farmers are sick of party politics. They are saying they (the Liberal Party) have worked us for a bunch of chumps. It is proven. What shall we do? Send us light, ye Socialists! As an eye-opener to the "independent," self-supporting, property-owning, individualistic farmer," as the Conservative organ called us in an editorial, denouncing Socialism, last week. As an eye-opener, I repeat, this turn down of the farmers by the Grit Machine is the best thing ever happened.

W. J. BOUGHEN.

THE W. F. OF M. TAKES A HAND.

Dear Comrades:— Enclosed please find Dominion Express Orders for the sum of eighty-four dollars, to cover that number of Subs. to the Clarion from District Association No. 6, W. F. of M. and to be apportioned as follows:

- Grand Forks, five subs.; Greenwood, nine subs.; Hedley two subs.; Kaslo, one sub.; Kimberley, two subs.; Lardau, two subs.; Moyle, nine subs.; Nelson, four subs.; Phoenix thirteen subs.; Rossland fifteen subs.; Sandon, seven subs.; Silvertown, two subs.; Texada, one sub.; Trail, six subs.; Ymir, six subs. Total eighty-four subs.

The secretaries of those Locals have been notified of the number of subs. that they are entitled to and will send you the names of the parties to whom they wish them sent. Please discontinue the District Directory at the end of this month and send bill. The idea of inserting the Directory in the first place was to assist the Clarion and the Convention were of the opinion that they could do this better by spreading a similar yearly amount in subs. We had a very good Convention. Geo. Heatherton, of Greenwood was elected President, Chas Bunting, Vice-President, Jas. Roberts, of Moyle, second Vice-President and myself as Secretary Treasurer.

Yours in Revolt, A. SHILLAND.

The Western Clarion

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THE WESTERN CLARION, Vancouver, B. C.



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SLAVE.

Exactly how slavery originated it is impossible to know. It came into being so long before the age of inscribed records that not even a tradition of its origin exists.

But, while we are in the dark as to how it originated, why it did so we may very easily surmise by merely examining into the motives that would impel one individual to enslave others. When we do this we immediately perceive that the one incentive to enslavement in the first place would be that the slave should provide or aid in providing for the wants of the master.

It was also necessary that the master should be in a position to compel the slave to work for him and to surrender into his hands the products of his toil. Probably, in the more primitive stages enslavement was achieved by mere brute force and the slaves prevented from escaping by means of armed guards, shackles, etc.

Between us and our heritage there stands but the last and most worthless of our rulers. Clinging parasitically upon our backs. Incapable of aught, sucking up profits. Gorged with that to bursting. In the last stage of senile decrepitude. The giant Labor has but to brush them aside and the earth is his and the fullness thereof.

THE O'BRIEN.

The Socialist Party of Canada owes nothing to any man (except one, and he denies it). Most of us owe nearly everything we are or know to the Socialist Party of Canada.

Besides these we have an occasional individual who owes everything to the S. P. of C. but has neglected to charge himself up with it, to the contrary, labors under the happy delusion that the S. P. of C. is in his debt and estimate at a rather premium the value of his abilities and his activities.

But what we started out to say is that, while the S. P. of C. is in one sense indebted, financially, it owes Charley O'Brien a trifle of a year or two's salary, which, moreover, he has certainly earned by an unbeatable record of unremitting, tireless effort.

No, we are not just praising O'Brien, that would be a waste of time and space. Frankly, we hope that this article will serve a more useful purpose, and who can read between the lines will do so and draw the conclusions to be drawn thereby.

Our young friend's neighbor was a good fellow, and did not allow him to make many mistakes. In a very short time he became proficient in the running of the lathe, and so stood on an equal footing with his shop-mates, as

The credit is due to the S. P. of C. Charley O'Brien is its very own product; by it hewed and hammered into his present shape. And we are not the least bit ashamed of our handiwork.

His election was, of all the Socialist Party of Canada's successes, the most typical of itself. By his opponents he was considered an absolutely impossible candidate. They said, "he doesn't talk politics, he talks economics."

In the first place he only accepted the nomination under pain of never being forgiven if he didn't. Then he insisted on making his campaign speeches on the robbery of the producer, a policy the effectiveness of which has been questioned. He promised nothing, kissed nobody's baby, enlisted the sympathy of no persons, had little to say of his opponent's records and nothing at all of his own, though that was one of incessant effort on behalf of his class.

The session will commence on February 10th. Comrade Blake will report for the Clarion. Keep your eye on the "timber-rat."

THE TALE OF A TIGER.

(By Fitz.)

(Concluded From Last Issue.)

What a beautiful phrase, "my man," and how full of truth. Mine you are, body and soul, and I shall see to it that you give me every ounce of energy it is possible to draw from you.

The young man on getting out of the office was scarcely able to contain himself. He was filled with a mad desire to run, jump, and shout for very joy. It seemed to him that heaven had smiled upon his efforts. How lucky he was to be chosen out of all those who had applied for the job.

Monday morning breaks bright and clear, and at the appointed time this commodity in human form, which the capitalist has purchased, walks into the shop, removes its coat, and stands waiting for orders. He does not wait long. The foreman taps him on the shoulder, and kindly enough, leads him to a machine; one of a number placed in a row.

This is an age of specialization, and all the machine tenders are separately engaged in different branches of the same process. The stranger is put to the drilling and cutting of rubber. The work is not very hard, but it is tedious. There is no bullying, such a thing is uncalled for. The machine works, and the man who tends it must keep up with it.

It was all new to our young friend, and he had experienced too much of the pleasure of enforced idleness not to be happy in his new employment. It is true that he found the smell of the rubber unpleasant, especially when the sharp cutting edge of the drill wore down, and the rubber burned in consequence.

part of the process necessary to the production of telephones.

The rubber on which he worked we shall value, for illustrative purposes, at twenty-five cents per pound as it came into the factory. The machine gives off a portion of its value as it works. When a man buys a suit of clothes, he should know that the wearing of it brings about its destruction.

What I wish to make clear is that every day the suit is worn it gives to its wearer a portion of itself in the form of comfort. If it costs twenty-five dollars, that sum is the money expression of the social human labor contained in the suit.

The clothes, however, are not in the least sentimental; quite the reverse. They are very matter of fact. That night, when he takes them off, they try, in their own way, to inform him that, judging by their first experience of his wearing ability, they will last him about a year.

What applies to the clothing in regard to wear and tear, also applies to the machine tended by our young slave. It is also true of the buildings and all those things which are needed for the manufacture of telephones.

The transference of the whole of the value of the machines, buildings, etc., which enter into the production of any commodity, necessarily extends over a long period of time. It is a gradual process; so gradual as not to attract the attention of any but the most keen observers.

The speed lathe turns and groans in the turning. Piece after piece of hardened rubber is cut out and is then put aside to wait for the next operation. Its shape has been altered, and yet, in appearance and in part, it is the same old thing.

We shall not deal here with loss of material; but shall proceed as though there were no change of quantity in the material worked upon. It is necessary to do this, as we have been too long winded already, and there is still much to say.

The lathe has been running for two hours. It has, therefore, given off a portion of its value, which is now a portion of the increased value of the rubber. Two hours' rent is due for the use of the building. Our machine is one out of ten. We have, as a consequence, to pay one-tenth of the total rent of the shop for two hours.

The seven pounds of rubber on which our hero worked cost the employer two dollars and ten cents. The slave is paid at the rate of one dollar fifty-six cents per day. All things which wear the commodity form are exchanged on the average upon a basis of equality.

Let our capitalist now take his rubber to another so-called manufacturer and offer it to him for its value expressed in money. It so happens that capitalist number two is in need of the article. He therefore buys it at its market price, which is four dollars and fifty-six cents.

The employer is not of the same opinion, however; he purchased the young man's labor power, not for two hours, but for the whole working day

Socialist Directory

Every Local of the Socialist Party of Canada should run a card under this header \$1.00 per month. Secretaries please note.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 636, Vancouver, B. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday. D. G. McKenzie, Secretary, Box 636, Vancouver, B. C.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every alternate Monday in Labor Hall, Eighth Ave. East, opposite postoffice. Secretary will be pleased to answer any communications regarding the movement in the province. Octobry, Sec., Box 647 Calgary, Alta.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets first and third Mondays of every month, Jubilee Hall, corner of King and Alexander. The Secretary will be pleased to furnish any information and answer any correspondence relative to the movement. S. Cummings, Organizer; W. H. Stebbings, Sec., Suite 7 Lydia Court Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Meets in Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St., Toronto, on 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Organizer, W. Gribble, 134 Hogarth Ave., Toronto. P. C. Young, Secretary, 940 Pape Ave.

MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party of Canada. Meets every second and fourth Sunday at Comrade McKinnon's, Cottage Lane. Dan Cochrane, Secretary, Box 13, Glace Bay, N. S.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Business meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. Tuesday evening at headquarters over Edgett's Store, 151 Hastings St. W. F. Perry, Secretary, Box 836.

LOCAL VANCOUVER, B. C., NO. 45. Finnish. Meets every second and fourth Thursdays in the month at 151 Hastings St. W. Secretary, Wm. Nyquist.

LOCAL VICTORIA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Headquarters and Reading Room, Room 1, Eagle Building, 1319 Government St. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at Grand Theatre. Jas. McIndoe, Secretary, Room 1, 1319 Government St.

LOCAL NANAIKO, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Meets every alternate Sunday evening in Foresters Hall. Business meeting at 7:00 o'clock sharp. Propaganda meeting commences at 8:00 o'clock. Jack Place, Rec. Secy., Box 826.

LOCAL FERNIE, S. P. OF C. HOLDS educational meetings in the Miners' Union Hall, Victoria Ave., Fernie, every Sunday evening at 7:45. Business meeting first Sunday in each month at same place at 8:30 p. m. J. Lancaster, Sec., Box 164.

LOCAL GREENWOOD NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday in Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 p.m. Business meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays; each month at 8:00 p.m. Organizer; R. J. Campbell, Secretary, Box 124.

LOCAL VERNON, B. C., NO. 38, S. P. OF C. Meets every Friday night at 7:30 in Timmins' Hall, cor. of Seventh and Tronson Sts. Business and propaganda combined. Edgar Smith, Secretary, Vernon, B. C.

LOCAL PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., NO. 53, S. P. OF C.—Meets every Sunday in hall in Empress Theatre Block at 8:00 p. m. Angus McIver, Secretary.

LOCAL MARRA, B. C., NO. 34, S. P. OF C. Meets first Sunday in every month in Socialist Hall, Mara, 2:30 p.m. Cyril Rosoman, Recording Secretary.

LOCAL PORT MOODY, B. C., NO. 41, S. P. OF C.—Business meetings first Sunday in each month at 8 p.m. V. Hull, Secretary, Port Moody, B. C.

of ten hours. There are eight hours remaining, and for the work done, for the value created during this time, the slave receives no reward whatever, no matter how industrious he may be. It is this unpaid labor time; this value which the laborer creates over and above that represented by his wages, that is called surplus value; and the appropriation of this surplus results in the mighty fortunes of the members of the exploiting class.

The expenditure of human labor power is the expenditure of human energy. The energy of the body is the life of the body. He who robs me of my energy, robs me of life.

The morality of the tigers depends on the consumption of mutton. The luxury, refinement, wealth of every description, and even the very existence of the capitalist class, depends on the consumption of the workers of the world in the form of unpaid labor time, or surplus value.

QUIT YOUR CUSSING.

Editor Clarion: Realizing that there are Comrades who could write an epistle more attractively than I, on the subject I am about to indulge in has caused me to refrain from so doing for some time and to test the feelings of others who harbor the same opinions as I even though I meet the same fate as one "Untermann" so here goes.

Some of the Comrades in writing to the Clarion invariably resort to profanity in order to emphasize a point in their argument, which to me is entirely unnecessary ("enter high priest Critic").

By now I suppose the idea has crept into the "knot" that here is one of these pious, submissive, wage-mules, who doesn't like to see "profanity" in print. The truth is that I don't, though I resort to it verbally.

There is not any doubt in my mind that those Comrades who have the genius to compose articles for the Clarion have the ability to express

LOCAL REVELSTOCK, B.C.S.P.C.—Propaganda and business meetings at 8 p.m. every Sunday evening in the Edison Parlor Theatre. Speakers passing through Revelstoke are invited to attend. B. F. Gayman, Secretary. W. V. Lefaux, Organizer.

LOCAL LADYSMITH, NO. 10, S. P. OF C. Business meetings every Saturday 7 p.m. in headquarters on First Ave. Parker, Williams, Sec., Ladysmith, B. C.

LOCAL MONTICELLO, B. C., NO. 20.—Meets every Sunday 7:30 p.m. in McGregors Hall (Miner's Hall), Mrs. Thornley, Secretary.

LOCAL ROSLAND, NO. 21, S. P. OF C. Meets in Miners' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. E. Campbell, Sec. G. Box 474. Rosland Finnish Branch meets in Finlanders' Hall, Sundays at 7:30 p. m. A. Sebbin, Secy., P. O. Box 441 Rosland, B. C.

LOCAL NELSON, S. P. OF C. Meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall Nelson, B. C. A. I. Organizer; I. A. Austin, Secy.

LOCAL FROBBER, NO. 4, S. P. OF C. Meets every Sunday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall, Matt Haldy, Organizer. H. K. Macinnis, Secretary.

LOCAL CALGARY, ALTA., NO. 4, S. P. OF C. Meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Labor Hall, Barber Block, Eighth Ave. E. (near postoffice). Club and Reading Room, Labor Hall, D. A. McLean, Box 647. Secretary, A. Macdonald, Organizer, Box 647.

LOCAL BELLEVUE, ALTA., NO. 12, S. P. OF C. Meets every first and third Sunday evening in Bellevue Town Hall. J. Oliphant, Secretary.

LOCAL COLEMAN, ALTA., NO. 3. Meets every Sunday night in the Miners' Hall and Opera House at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Socialist speakers are invited to call. H. J. Smith, Secy.

LOCAL EDMONTON, ALTA., NO. 1, S. P. OF C. Headquarters 622 First St. Business and propaganda meetings every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Our Reading Room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. F. Blake 649 Athabasca Ave., Secretary-Treasurer, T. Bissett, 322 Fourth St., Organizer.

LOCAL WINNIPEG, S. P. OF C. HEADQUARTERS, Kerr's Hall, 120-12 Adelaide Street. Propaganda and business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m. Propaganda meeting Sunday evening 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Secretary, J. W. Killing, 370 Young St.; Organizer, D. McDougall, 447 Jarvis St.

LOCAL TORONTO, ONT., NO. 24, S. P. OF C.—Business meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month, at the Labor Temple, Church St. Propaganda meetings every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Our Reading Room is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. F. Blake 649 Athabasca Ave., Secretary-Treasurer, T. Bissett, 322 Fourth St., Organizer.

LOCAL OTTAWA, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Business meeting 1st Sunday in month, and propaganda meetings following Sundays at 8 p.m. in Roberts-Allen Hall, 78 Rideau St. A. G. McCallum, 83 Slater St., Secretary.

LOCAL COBALT, NO. 2, S. P. OF C. Propaganda and business meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Miners' Hall. Everybody invited to attend. Arthur L. Botley, Secy., Box 446.

LOCAL REBBLIN, ONT., NO. 4, S. P. OF C. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday evenings, at 8 p.m., 65 King St. E., opposite the Market Hotel. H. Martin, Secretary, 61 Weber St. E.

LOCAL GLACE BAY NO. 1, OF S. P. OF C.—Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m. in Macdonald's hall, Union Street. All are welcome. Alfred Nash, Corresponding Secretary, Glace Bay, Wm. Sutherland, Organizer, New Aberdeen; H. G. Ross, Financial Secretary, office in D. N. Brodie Printing Co. building, Union Street.

themselves as forcibly without resorting to this feature which I have noted. We have the best paper I sincerely believe published in the world, which to me has only this one odium. In conversing, profanity can be indulged in without much notice, yet on paper, it presents an entirely different aspect, or even on a public platform, so if the suggestion meets with approval let the Comrades be governed accordingly.

Another suggestion which has been previously suggested, which I think should meet with approval is "Marxian Economics by Canucks" or has capitalistic patriotism long since departed so that "home-made" Marxian Economics would not be patronized. What say you Gribble? Personally I think that there are Comrades who are more than capable of reducing these heavy subjects to a degree of mental penetration by the average wage-mule. If this is considered a waste of space and ink relegate it to the basket under the desk.

Yours in revolt, LORNE WILKIE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Locals wishing to have Commissioners for taking Affidavits appointed to put men on the voters' list in their district, should send in the names to Comrades Hawthornthwaite or Williams now.

N. B.—It is necessary to send full name (Christian and surname), full address and occupation.

Teacher Wanted

Male or female. First or second class professional certificate, for the Beaupre School District 850 Apply stating salary, experience, references, etc. to

W. Mackay Onoway, Alberta.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This Page Is Devoted to Reports of Executive Committees, Locals and General Party Matters—Address All Communications to D. G. McKenzie, Sec., Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Supplies will be furnished Locals by Executive Committees at the following prices:

Charter (with necessary supplies to start Local) \$5.00
 Membership Cards, each51
 Dues Stamps, each10
 Platform and application blank per 10035
 Ditto in Finnish, per 10050
 Ditto in Ukrainian, per 10050
 Ditto in Italian, per 10050
 Constitutions, each30
 Ditto, Finnish, per dozen50

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

Meeting January 31st, 1910.
 Present—Comrades Peterson (chairman), Karme, Mengel, Morgan, and the Secretary.
 Minutes of previous meeting affirmed.

Charters granted Locals Michel, B. C. Bellevue, Alta (Finnish) and Forest Hall, Sask.

Correspondence dealt with from Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Maritime Executives, From Locals Halifax, and Sidney Mines, N. S., Montreal, Que., Guelph, Ont., Winnipeg and Dauphin, Man., Edmonton, Alta., Menzies, Sask. and from Organizers O'Brien, Gribble, and Desmond.

Receipts.

Ontario Executive \$ 55.00
 B. C. Executive 50.00
 Maritime Executive 5.00
 Local Forest Hall, Sask., Charter 6.10
 Local Menzies, Sask. 9.20
 H. A. Wedd, dues 2.00
 W. K. Bryce, dues 3.00
 Buttons 1.00
 Clarion, January Surplus 173.65
 Clarion Maintenance Fund Refund 66.00

Total

..... \$370.95
 Warrants authorized for January Clarion Card, \$1.00; C. M. O'Brien, organizing, \$50.00; W. Gribble, organizing, \$50.00; Postage and Telegram, \$3.50; Secretary's Salary, January, \$15.00. Literature, \$25.00.

In response to request from Manitoba Executive, \$50.00 was appropriated towards the Manitoba Organization Fund.

B. C. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Meeting, January 31st, 1910.
 Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Correspondence dealt with from Locals South Wellington, South Salt Spring, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Phoenix, Moyle and Michel.

Receipts.

Local Moyle, stamps \$ 5.00
 Local Gibson's Landing, stamps 5.00
 Local Courtenay, stamps 1.00
 Local Phoenix, stamps 5.00
 Local Salt Spring, stamps 2.00
 Local Vancouver, (Finnish), supplies50
 Local Nanaimo, supplies50
 Local Sandon, buttons 4.80
 Local Michel, Charter 7.75
 Button50

Total

..... \$32.05
 Warrants authorized to Clarion January Card, \$1.00; Dominion Executive for supplies, \$5.00; Secretary's salary, January, \$15.00.

ALBERTA EXECUTIVE.

A special meeting of the Alberta Provincial Executive was held in the Labor Hall on Tuesday, January 23rd.

Present, Comrades Howell (chairman), McDonald, Danby, Machin, Sayers, McClusky, Pamplin, A. F. Cobb, Okotoks, C. M. O'Brien and W. Gribble. It was agreed that we leave the fixing of Comrade Gribble's dates to Comrade O'Brien.

A warrant was drawn to Comrade Gribble for \$30.00.

F. Oxtoby,
 Secretary.

CLARION FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

January, 1910.

Receipts.
 Subs \$291.95
 Cards and Advertisements 76.00

Total

..... \$367.95

Expenditures.

Printing \$180.00
 Mailing, etc. 14.30
 Surplus 173.65

Total

..... \$367.95

GRIBBLE'S TOUR.

Comrade O'Brien is arranging for about two months of a tour for Comrade Gribble in Alberta and Saskatchewan. After that he will be at the disposal of the Manitoba Executive.

"I AM A METHODIST"

How Much Can You Spare?

Comrades:—
 The Manitoba Provincial Executive wishes to draw the attention of all Comrades and readers of Socialist papers to the fact that Manitoba needs organizing before the next elections, which will be in a very short time. In order that organizers can be sent out and plenty of literature distributed, money will have to be procured from some source. The question then is, Can we get \$1,000. The answer is, Yes, providing every reader will spare what he can, and not put the sending of the donation off until you have sufficient money. Any amount you send will be acknowledged, so do not hesitate because it is a little and especially we beseech thee, O Lord, not to harden their hearts against sending too much. Hoping you will help yourself by helping us. We live in trust.

Yours in Revolt,
 W. H. STEBBINGS.

Secretary Manitoba Provincial Executive, 316 Good St., Winnipeg, Man.

A SKIRMISH AROUND.

Dear Mr:—
 Just finished up a little organization trip in Ontario. It was pretty eventful while it lasted. Just at the start I ran into a blizzard and made the first stop four hours late. Held eleven meetings, sold a big bunch of literature and corraled a couple of members at large. Good work is being done at some points. The bunch at Brantford especially are ready to make things hum in the Spring. At Woodstock, the boys had made arrangements to hold a meeting in the Opera House on Sunday evening but were prevented from doing so by the district attorney. The boys not being financially fit to put up a scrap, we had to back down for the time being. Had it been Summer, yours truly would have taken a soap-bunch on the market square and defied the authorities of this sanctimonious burg but, as it was, with snow falling and no one out, it was useless making any roar. Met quite a lot of Brotherhood of man Utopians while out. These are great Socialists with the mouth but useless for purposes of organization.

Yours for the Revolution,
 GERALD O'CONNEL DESMOND.

GRIBBLE IN CALGARY.

On Tuesday the 18th, the Alberta Provincial Executive received word that Comrade Wilfred Gribble would be in Calgary on Wednesday night at 7:25. Arrangements were made for a meeting in the Labor Hall at 8 p.m. Thursday evening and a good sized audience gathered and listened with interest for two hours as the speaker in his talk shewed which produced wealth. That it was labor not capital. Taking a chair he said it was a tree. It was made from a tree. How? he asked. Was it cut down with capital—some capital placed before it? No, did men fear it down, or bite it through? That was all man naturally possessed to work with. No it was cut down with an axe, a thing that required the miner, the smelter, the railroad man, the smith, etc., for its head, and the lumberman, the mill, the factories for its handling, and then again the railroads, the merchants right back to the man who was going to cut the tree down for their chair. Then there were the sawyers, their saw to make these men had to be clothed, fed and housed, so that the manufacture of the axe was a social industry in which all the arts and crafts, as well as the farmer and rancher had a work. Then when the axe was before the tree, did the tool cut it down? No, labor cut the tree down with the axe, a product of labor.

So he pointed out in the industrial world it is ever labor—not capital that produces wealth. That in the best equipped plants or enterprises, capital achieved nothing, was nothing until labor power was applied, then resulted wealth and of the wealth produced the laborer got 1-5 while to the dead capital went four-fifths.

Comrade Gribble drew a verbal picture of the capitalist and his method of work, and then asked did the capitalist and his boilers and engines—set up his machinery? And when he had got ready to run, had any one ever seen a Capitalist go into his boiler-room and fill his boiler, light his fires and get up steam? Could anyone imagine this Capitalist rushing from the fires to the engine, starting up the engine, then hurrying on to the machine-room starting up this lathe and that machine? No, no man could do that, with the many things to be thought of and watched, twenty men could not do it. The capitalist employed labor to do all that.

Labor did all that and more. Labor designed and built the factory; made the machines; installed the boilers and engines; set up the machinery; tended and ran them, not only that, but highly paid labor ran the business, and capital owned it, that was all.

Then when the capitalist hired his labor, did he treat the laborer as an equal—as a being like himself—as a being, like himself, created in the image of God, as a certain beak says that he hears about on the Sunday in his Church? On the Monday morning does he remember those eyes looking at him as their owner asks him for a job; are the eyes of God? Does the Capitalist say, as the man tells him the wages that he wants, that those wages are not the wages of a God? No. More likely he will tell the laborer that he will pay so much and no more.

Then the Comrade went on to tell how eggs and other commodities were sold. Cheese he said, was cut up and weighed wrapped in paper, tied up and placed on the counter for the buyer to pick up and take away. But labor power, was that wrapped up in paper packages? No, it was wrapped up in your hide; did the seller put it on the counter for the buyer to take home with him and use? No, you stayed and delivered it every moment of the day, and how long that day was those only knew who stayed; and whose fault was it that these things were. Yours—it serves you right. You made the wealth and you get for your share how much? Ill that should come to you? No, only a part, a small part at that, and you are satisfied, you are easy, aren't you. Why don't you get what is coming to you, its yours, you earned it and earned it by the maimed, the scarred, the killed. Yes, "if blood be the price of it we've paid for it every bit."

The Comrade told how the Socialist Party of Canada and other lands would be the means by which labor would get the wealth it produced.

After the address a collection was taken amounting to \$7.30 to defray expenses. Literature sold \$1.00.

On Sunday night a meeting was held in the Princess theatre at 8 p.m.—Comrade Cobb—of Okotoks in the chair.

Comrade Gribble told how the savage, to obtain food, went marauding and the captives he killed and ate, savages at all periods of the world's history lived thus, possibly, he said, at a time when their larder was full and they had no need of food just then, knowing the captives could not keep good if killed in the warm weather, kept them alive and one genius hit upon the plan of making them work for their living. Then, perhaps, they noticed that they produced more food alive and working than if they were killed and eaten, so that instead of eating their captives of war, they kept them at work and so slavery began, the strong making the weak work for the captor's profit, and in return, giving the slave his living, food, shelter; sufficient to keep him in working order, and the women to raise children, for new slaves.

Then he showed how slavery had taken new forms, through feudalism to Chattel slavery, the master classes in all this, giving in return, not the full payment of the labor—but living wages—a small proportion of the amount earned. In feudalism, the serf worked the land for himself? No, for his master. If times were good, the master had better houses and the serf got hay and oats for himself, and in the Chattel slave's time, things were just the same, he worked for his "kind master" who took the toll of his hands, and with the profits, clothed himself and his family, had fine houses while the slave who had made all this possible, received his living—enough to keep him fit for working. When Chattel slavery passed away and all men were free—we in a free British Colony—free British Subjects, mark the word; as if a subject could ever be free; British Objects, would be more like it, we were not free to get a living, we had to beg the opportunity to earn it, and how were we to help it? By taking the power into our own hands, by the right of might.

Imagine a party shipwrecked, and escaping in a boat, come to an island, there is plenty of fruit, but though hungry, the men are so careful of the rights of property that, before they help themselves they search the island to find the owners, and till they have his permission they will not eat. Well, suppose that instead of those men another party lands, they jump ashore and make for the food, but before they can get it, a party of natives come down and threaten to kill them. They tell them that they are hungry

and want the fruit and if the natives won't go away and not molest them, and allow them to eat, they'll kill them and take the fruit. That is what will happen when the orking classes rise to get hat they need. And they must do it or starve.

At the close of the meeting Comrade O'Brien arrived from the North to make arrangements for the tour of Comrade Gribble. There were 289 in the Hall and numbers were turned away. Comrade W. Gribble goes to Canmore, Banhead, etc. Comrade O'Brien returned to Edmonton. We hope to have the speaker with us again. Five subs, were taken for the Clarion, which Comrade Gribble is pushing.

At the close of the address, a collection was taken amounting to \$13.60.
 Your truly,
 W. J. E. PAMPLIN

GLEANINGS BY THE WAY.

Electioneering still proceeds apace here in England, and amid the uproar such incidents as follows go unnoticed:

"Too Old" at 49.

At Westminster Coroner's Court, last evening, Mr. Troutbeck conducted an inquiry into the death of Henry Falconer, aged 49, a harness maker, whose dead body was found in the Thames near Westminster Bridge. The widow said he had been out of work since Easter. He left home to look for work on the morning of December 3rd, and did not return. He had tramped all over London looking for work, and a short time ago he returned home saying that he was too old to get a job he applied for in the Strand. An open verdict was returned.

157 Applicants for 12s Job.

A striking instance of the acute state of unemployment was forthcoming at a Local Government Board of inquiry at Preston yesterday into an application by the Town Council to borrow £1,600 for the improvement at Slack Brow, when Councillor Miller stated that 157 men applied in answer to an advertisement for a youth at 12s a week.

Mr. Broom, the Deputy Town Clerk, said it was proposed to provide work upon the improvement for a portion of the unemployed.

Mr. Cookson, the Borough Surveyor, stated that on Monday morning, when men were required for clearing away the snow, the number of applicants was so great that the police had to be called in, his staff being unable to control the men.

There was no opposition to the application.

Family Lives on 5s. 6d. A Week.

A sad story of poverty was told at an inquest yesterday in the City. A young married man named Williams, living at Westmoreland-place, City-road, had supported his wife and two children on an average earning of 8s. a week by selling flowers in the streets. Of this sum 2s. 6d. went in rent. On Sunday week Williams had only earned a shilling and his wife purchased a halfpennyworth of tea, a halfpennyworth of sugar, a farthings-worth of milk, and a pint of oil. While preparing the meagre tea she knocked over the lamp, and received fatal injuries.

Similar cases can be gathered daily from the news items of the Daily Press. Does this trouble the Labor or other politicians, oh no. Mr. Snowden, the revolutionist of six years ago, appears at last on a Liberal platform in Blackburn amid the plaudits of the Liberal Press (and these be your gods, Oh, Israel). Can it be a Cabinet seat for him next, another John Burns episode? It speaks but ill for the Socialist education of the mass of I. L. P. followers, when they view such things so calmly.

Blatchford roasts the Labor Party in his last issue of the Clarion, and accuses them of betrayal of labor interests. Very true, but where stands he himself. Read his referendum to his Clarionettes, asking such Socialist questions as "are you in favor of conscription? Of tariff on imports? Of strengthening the navy?" and other similar things. The fact is, despite Blatchford's past service to Socialism, and his sincerity, he has never overcome his early patriotic teachings and consequently we have his outbreaks in the Daily Mail and Clarion.

The papers here are guilty of a lapse into honesty at times, as well as the Canadian ones. The following extract from the Daily News, seems to show that in its desire to hold out the olive branch to the Labor Party, it has given its own side away. Treating the Lords' decision on the Dobson case,

when it was decided that parliamentary payments by Trade Unions were illegal, the "News" on Dec 22nd, said: "It is notorious that Liberal and Conservative Parties exist because of party funds, which pay the expenses of the candidates, and men of the party machine. It is equally notorious, that through these funds a control is held over the said parties."

Is that not clear to any intelligent man. Does it not show where the "people" are who fight the Peers. The said Peers have now retired to their homes till elections are over, after some weeks' spouting on public platforms in the face of great rowdiness.

By the time this appears in print the slaves will have decided who shall rule their destinies for a further term of years. In any case they themselves will not rule.

In revolt,
 F. S. F.

WHOSE GOSPEL.

Comrade Editor:—

After listening to the latest oration from the pulpit on work, my comments are unchecked. The speaker was a healthy man, high forehead, noble brow, looked to be equal to anything from two sermons a week to a twelve course dinner, and inclined to be stout. His oration was poor, although his text was good. Perhaps a little indigestion, but never mind, he works hard, at least they tell me so, so no doubt his physical application to his subject ensures his utterances acceptable.

This worthy man, this modern prophet, filling a position governing the thought and action of hundreds of working men, started off by giving to God the praise for having created, along with man, a cure for his mental worry, and an outlet for his surplus energy, in that most benevolent of ancient institutions, work.

Raising his voice to a natural wail, he expounded to his dear brethren that the great Paul had said that if they worked not, neither should they eat, a most significant fact which needed no explanation.

Some people, he went on, thought that to work physically was to degrade themselves in the eyes of their fellow men (perhaps he meant to be held in contempt by those who don't work), but no, dear brethren, such is not the case, for he knew of large employers who praised some of their workmen, to him, for their indulgence to their business and their willingness to oblige. There was, went on this good labor canvasser, in the homes of these honest workmen, a peace and plenty, and a satisfying condition of things prevailed.

There is, he told us, an added dignity to the man whose hands grow hard, and who is rugged in feature, and whose face habitually wears an expression of honest contentment, through the satisfying knowledge that he is championing the cause of right, by setting an example to his fellowmen through his perseverance and industry.

Now, Comrades, this isn't made up, I heard it said, and if it isn't typical of the stuff meted out to us from that undebatable place, the pulpit, I will shut up. And yet, among us who know the conditions of working men, and who are united for their education, we find a bunch of reformists, whose object is to try and sway our minds to the acknowledgment of these capitalist beneficiaries, and ideal workmen advocates.

It is not logical, that he who hears this dope handed out, resolves that the church is in the way, and is not to be allied with, but combated? Can he help but think they are enemies to his cause, and in the same shoes as the political reformers, blind, and wilfully so? Do the Comrades who would hold our banner protectingly over the heads of these most unmaterialistic reformers, for one moment think they are helping the cause of the workers along?

Is not every word absolutely contradictory to what we preach, and is not thought and reason thrown to the winds to bring out sentiment?

If they do, then their minds are blinded by a sympathetic conscience, or some other equally inappropriate slave attachment, or by their audacity and impudence of interfering with dignity.

We need your help, true, but you must exercise unbiased intelligence, such as you know in your own minds to be necessary to the true salvation of the slaves that we are; by economic determining and not by brotherly love between social enemies. E. D.

NOT A BOTTOM DOG.

A Bulldog's Eyesight.—A valuable French bulldog belonging to Mr. H. T. Creighton, of New York, is to undertake a long journey in order to receive expert treatment for falling eyesight. The dog, which is a magnificent specimen, and has won many high prizes, has been seen, without avail, by more than one veterinary, and his owner, after communicating with an eminent Parisian oculist, has decided to take him to the French capital for an operation. Mrs. Creighton will accompany her husband, and elaborate precautions will be taken to provide against the dog suffering by the ocean voyage.

Here and Now

By "LEEDS"

Elsewhere in this issue is a letter from District 6, W. F. of M. which speaks for itself. In passing, however, it may be as well to draw the attention of those who assert that the straight-forward methods of the S. P. of C. "antagonize the unions" to this communication. Does it not rather go to show that to gain the confidence and support of intelligent workmen it is best to tell the truth without fear or favor and leave the "catering" part of it to the hirelings of capital. Too long have the workers been fooled with the honeyed words and soft phrases of their deadliest enemies.

Comrade C. McMahon Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y. sends the following letter he received from Wm. English Walling, the writer; Mr. Walling writes as follows: "I thank you for sending me copies of the 'Western Clarion' which I have not seen for several weeks. I take it that you feel as I do that there is no more reliable and fearless revolutionary organ on the American continent. Some of our Western Socialist papers are somewhat similar, but certainly none are better than the Clarion."

Look—if the number on the label which contains your name and address is 566 your sub. expires with the next issue.

The constitution may not be technically perfect and the Dominion Executive may be a bunch of bad men, but there is nothing in one or the other against rustling subs. for your paper.

Comrade James Thompson, Winnipeg, orders a bound volume of the Clarion and slips a pair of half-yearlies (No. Jim, that was not a blue moon case—at least not at this end).

Twenty copies a week for ten weeks will be distributed by Comrade I. A. Austin as per order in Nelson, B. C.

Comrade L. E. Drake never lets up on the enemy. He slips in two fearlies this time from Bellevue, Alta.

Two more from Comrade George S. Young, Hedley, B. C.

Not liking the idea of sending in his lone renewal, Comrade Rudolf Kurtzhals, Lasquiti Island, B. C., finds two half-yearlies for company.

Those three yearlies that Comrade Jim Cartwright sends in will bring us that much nearer victory when next we count noses.

Comrade J. Watson, Winnipeg, Man. and J. McInnes, Phoenix, B. C., both make a double shot this week.

Right from under the eyes of those Calgary rustlers Comrade Gribble picks up five subs. and fires 'em in.

Local Ottawa pays up for bundles and card in the directory.

"Its an ill wind that blows nobody any good." Comrade L. R. McInnis got stuck in the snow between Kaslo and Sandon, B. C. and while waiting to be shovelled out lands half a dozen scalps.

Comrade L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont., forwards a renewal with his own.

Lougheed, Alta., gets four more readers added to its Clarion list as the result of a rustling stunt by Comrade Oscar Johnson.

The following Comrades send in singles this week. You are next. W. H. Hermann, Punichy, Sask., L. A. Frets, Vancouver, B. C.; F. Perry, Vancouver, B. C.; W. Grundy, Vancouver, B. C.; K. T. Dalton, Matsqui, B. C.; J. H. Burroughs, Ladysmith, B. C.; A. H. Gregory, North Battleford, Sask.; W. F. Gordon, Kaslo, B. C.; L. P. Peterson, Holberg, B. C.; Frank Allen, North Battleford, Sask., Geo Syrotuk, Vancouver, B. C.; Kingsley, Vancouver, B. C.; James Welch, Prairie Grange, Alta.; H. G. R., Glace Bay, N. S.; Spartacus and Lester and James Warren, Toronto, Ont.

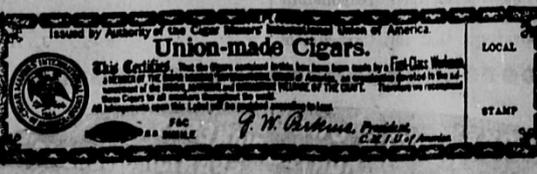
PLACE YOUR BETS.

The Steel Trust, with its auxiliaries, commands resources of \$2,752,000,000. The American Federation of Labor has declared war against this industrial giant, and has asked 10 cents per member in order that the organization may bombard the citadel of the soulless trust.—Miners' Magazine.

Land For Sale

100 Acres in N. Enderby, Okanagan Valley. In blocks to suit at \$40. per acre, net. 1/4 mile from railroad, 1/4 mile from school. Socialist neighbors. Apply Bernard Rosoman Enderby B. C.

Demand Cigars Bearing this Label



Which Stands for a Living Wage

Vancouver Local 187.

Notes From The Robber Burg

(Continued from Page 1)

British fair play" were forgotten when they got down to "business." He demanded an explanation of the card that had been produced by Brewster, which had been used by Conservative canvassers. It was a matter that could not be overlooked.

The Conservative party had been returned because it represented the dominant ideas of the capitalist class. The Liberals had come into politics as the apostles of reform. Proof of their failure was found in the fact that four-fifths of the labor legislation had been introduced by the Socialists in the House. That defied contradiction.

The Socialist Party was not a reform party, but it would carry all reforms for the working class, the proletarian farmer and the small business man. The Liberals had been tried and found to be sadly wanting. They had appealed to the country for its confidence as reformers, and they had failed as such. It was now the turn of the Socialists. They did not pose as reformers especially, but they would honestly strive to exercise all of their functions as parliamentarians in the public welfare. Socialism was growing throughout the land. While he regretted that the figures of the late election had not been placed before the House at its assembling, still he could say that the Socialist vote had at the recent election shown one hundred per cent. increase. And it would have been many thousands larger had the working men been enabled to register as voters at their full strength. The population being between 300,000 and 400,000 in B. C., and the voted polled only about 50,000, was in itself indication that a vast number had been deprived of opportunity to exercise the franchise. Last session the Attorney General had come to the aid of his party with his Elections Act. The Socialists had fought it for weeks before Liberal aid arrived, and if the Liberal seats had been filled by 16 Socialists that act would never have passed, and the results of the election would have been very different. He hoped to see the Government take steps in the near future to correct the grave abuses of the Election Act, as well as to punish those who had in the past been guilty of flagrant violations of the provisions against corruption and impersonation.

Capitalism's Failure.—The member for Alberni had at the last sitting of the House undertaken to criticize the Government upon its record of administration. True he had done so weakly and impotently, but he had made the attempt. The speaker held that it was quite impossible for any capitalist government ever to exercise administrative functions in the true interests of the majority of the people. Corruption and destruction must ever be looked for under the prevailing system—destruction of the fisheries industry, as instanced in the present position of the salmon and the developing exhaustion of the herring fisheries; exhaustion of the coal mines through wasteful methods of operation, exhaustion of the timber, which was even apparent now to the capitalists themselves as looming in the future—so much so that this commission had been devised in an endeavor to meet and counteract the danger created by capitalistic methods of wholesale waste by a belated conservation policy. All prevalent exhaustion of natural resources, he held attributable to the waste of greed. In respect to the Government's declared intention of dealing with timber leases by making their tenure perpetual, the Liberals could not very well criticize the policy of the government, having themselves gone on record as advocates of the identical step proposed. So far as he could judge, speaking plainly, the functions of the Forestry Commission were merely to hand over the remaining timber properties of the people to the timbermen.

Grey and Strathcona.—Parker Williams' references to these gentlemen were next touched upon in answer to McBride's "reproof." As men of more wealth than they knew how to dispose of, with the purchasable title of "Lord," everybody knew it was the bounden duty of every good Canadian to bow the head and bend the knee. Parker Williams ought to retract and apologise.

A. Facer.—He recalled another gentleman of great wealth, Andrew Carnegie. True, he had not yet received a title, but that was probably because he had not produced the coin. It might interest members present to know this gentleman's opinion. Carnegie had said (quoting), "When there is really no great work to be done, when the conflict between feudal and democratic ideas is ended (as it is in

fact coming to an end), and there is no vestige of privilege left from throne to knighthood, only vain, weak men will seek election to parliament and will stand ready to do the bidding of the constituencies, as our own agents in Congress do."

Rubbing It In.—What the Conservative Government has done is what every government had to do. The capitalist members in the House were not free units. It was true that they were weak puppets, ready to do the bidding and work of their masters. He had no desire to hurt the feelings of the House. There were honorable men in the ranks of both parties, but they had not studied this question. The working class were studying this question, and were arming themselves with the knowledge.

Railways.—The railway bill next claimed the member's attention. He denied that the railway policy was created or initiated by the Premier, but rather the Premier acted in its presentation as agent for the railway company. The project was that of the Canadian Northern, and had been made a very convenient and serviceable instrument by the Premier to entrench himself in power. It would be time to criticize the railway legislation when the House should have it before them, and at the proper time he promised that he and his colleague would do their humble best to make it of the greatest possible value to the people of British Columbia, especially with respect to the protection of the rights and interests of the workingmen, the proletarian farmer and the small business men. The proposed guarantees to the Province might come out all right, as had been repeatedly promised, but past experience supported a negative conclusion. Other railway guarantees had in past years been made by British Columbia to the S. & O., the K. & S., and the V. & S., with just the same assurances as now—that the projected railways would of a certainty pay, and the Province in consequence would not be required to contribute under a merely formal guarantee. But the Province had paid and continued to pay, and it was the farmer and the small business man who bore a disproportionate share of the burden.

After criticizing the policy in detail, he said he was convinced that McBride would not dare to propose a provision for further competition when he next went to the country. The balance of the session would be given to corporation schemes, handing over the timber, water, etc., and there would be nothing for the farmer.

Socialists Constructive.—It had been charged in the past that the opposition had not been constructive. In so far as the Socialists formed a part and portion of that opposition he denied the charge, and the many resolutions standing in the names of himself, his colleague for Newcastle, and the late member for Grand Forks would attest the truth of his position.

Rural Conditions.—The actuating causes of the disposition of the times in the forsaking of the farms for the cities, with resultant congestion in the centres of population and untold suffering, were next dealt with by the Socialist leader. As he diagnosed the situation, the matter of educational facilities as directed attention by the member for Newcastle had much to do with the issue. The teachers in the rural localities were seldom up to the standard of the city teachers; so soon as a country teacher had proven special aptitude for the profession, he or she moved to the city, attracted by superior salary inducements. And the farmer, loving his children as well as anyone and being desirous that they should have equal opportunities with others, moved to the city in order that these might be obtained. And in this connection he made bold to predict that when the site for the promised university should be selected, it would be found located not in the constituency of the member for Comox, or that of the member for Delta or for Cowichan, but in some city neighborhood.

Again machine production had robbed the farm of many of its old-time by-industries. The hum of the spinning wheel was no longer heard in the farmhouse. Life on the farm was restricted much more to a few busy months than the year gone by. And, without continuity of occupation, the farmer found little to occupy his time and interest. Besides, farm life had comparatively few allurements. When a farmer got money it was reasonably certain that he would be found quickly deserting the farm for the greater brightness of the city, with its literary and entertainment facilities. It did not lie within the power of capitalist government to meet the situation thus created. As for the remedy that would be applied by Socialism, the time had

not come to speak.

Orientalism in the Schools.—With respect to a more local matter, the member for Nanaimo directed attention to a case in his own district where the growth in the attendance at a public school of Chinese children had recently resulted in the withdrawal of all the white pupils. He denied that there was any advantage, moral or otherwise, in the forced association in the schools of whites and Asiatics—quite the contrary. The effect of the system was exceedingly prejudicial to the best interests of the whites of tender years, and it was a duty of the Government to do all that was possible at present, by termination of white and Oriental co-education in the public schools. This matter did not affect the wealthy as it did the so-called common people. It was well enough for the well-to-do to assert as they so often did, that the Chinese were needed in the land. These people who argued so, desired the Chinese to perform menial tasks—as servants in the house or in the garden. They did not go so far as to desire them to associate socially with their wives and daughters. The menace to the rising generation of our own race and color under present conditions was a serious one, and with the present satisfactory condition of provincial finances, he thought that surely the government by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in money would check a growing and highly dangerous abuse.

Other Nuisances.—Another matter calling for restrictive action on the Government's part was the ill-regulated advertisement of the country, by development associations and citizens' leagues, etc., by which not only were the facilities of the country for settlement exaggerated, but also—and directly more injurious—the labor market conditions. As a result of the indiscreet effort of these associations in various city centres, many men desirous of securing employment were brought into the country in excess of the demand for their services. The government should in wisdom check the activities of these development associations, so that the spectacle might be no longer presented of men whose only offence was that they desired to work and could not get employment being arrested as vagrants and treated as criminals. He had had personal demonstration of such conditions arising as a result of the operations of the Nanaimo Citizens' Alliance. This body had recently urged that the jail at Nanaimo be re-opened, presumably so that these unemployed workmen might be committed to it as criminals. He hoped that if the jail in Nanaimo was re-opened the first man to be sent to it would be these members of the Nanaimo Citizens' Alliance and if he could help in the bringing about of this desirable result, his assistance might be counted upon, as it would be given with pleasure. Nanaimo, as everyone knew, had long been a Socialist stronghold. It was as a consequence in a large degree, the cleanest city, and the city showing the highest moral standard and lowest average of criminality not only in British Columbia, but on the Pacific Coast. If these conditions could not be attributed to Socialism, to what should they be credited? If the Nanaimo jail were ever re-opened he suggested that it should be divested of its character and converted into a temporary home and refuge for those men who, through capitalist system, were brought to want in their declining years.

Extension Disaster.—Of all the speakers in that debate Parker Williams had been the only one to refer to this matter, and it had not been mentioned in the speech from the Throne. The silence was an effective comment on the boasted civilization and humanity of capitalism. He gave full credit to the Government for its commendable action in bringing to the scene the noted expert, Mr. Ashworth, and to that gentleman for the fine quality of the service rendered by him. He could not speak in similar terms of appreciation of the course of certain mine officials, who seemed to regard themselves as on trial, as they perhaps were in fact, as it was through their incompetency or failure to live up to their responsibility that the loss of lives was due. In this connection, and as justified by the disclosures of the investigation in regard to the Extension disaster, he called upon the government to dismiss from office the Chief Coal Mines Inspector, Sub-inspector Dick, and Mr. Shaw. Had they been loyal to their duties the disaster need never have occurred. Indeed there was no legitimate reason, why, with moderate expenditure for the protection of human life, the work of the coal miner might not be made as safe and as devoid of menace to health as any other avocation in the world. He hoped that the Government would see fit to dismiss the men whose neglect of their responsibilities had brought about the Extension mine disaster, that the Government

would devise some means to brighten the lives of the farmers and thus check city congestion and encourage settlement and continued residence upon the soil, and that the government would take serious action towards the punishment of corruption where such had undoubtedly occurred in connection with the election of November last.

The conclusion of the Nanaimo member's remarks was received with applause from all sections of the Chamber.

Marvellous. Haywood (C.) said that if the Socialists wish to help the farmer they would devise some means of procuring cheap labor for him. Years ago he had paid \$15 a month for the same class of labor he now paid \$35 for. With wages at \$2.50 a day it was impossible to clear land. In answer to Jardine (L.) he admitted that the \$15 labor was Chinese, and as long as there was cheap labor in the country he intended to use it.

A Message From Dr. Spencer.—Before the House rose, the Attorney-General asked indulgence to read, as he had been requested so to do, the following telegram received from Dr. Spencer, secretary of the Local Option movement:

"Please contradict Parker Williams. I never made such statement. Have advocated the right of each municipality and district for themselves when law is on statutes claims for which we have eighteen largest constituencies and thirty-seven hundred majority. Coast Socialists persuaded by leaders Local Option against Socialism.

D. SPENCER." Mr. Williams incidentally rose to remark that he could not quite grasp what Dr. Spencer was talking about. In Summerland, on or about October 22, 1908, Dr. Spencer wasted several hours trying to convince him that giving each municipality local option would not injure the unorganized districts. A Rev. Mr. Roberts was present at the time. The telegram did not state what was objected to nor what authority was quoted.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21. Tisdall (C.) congratulated the Government on having found plenty of work for everybody.

Over the Tracks.—McGuire (C.) severely criticized the Government on the nature of "instruction" contained in school text-books, and also for the manner in which the Local Option vote had been taken. The Government had insisted on a majority of the votes polled for the candidates, being in favor of Local Option before they would consent to bring in a bill. If that rule had been enforced for the election of candidates, the complexion of the House might have been very different, for only a few of them were returned by a majority of their constituents.

Manson (Comox, C.) after dilating at considerable length on the wonderful capabilities of his district, supported Parker Williams' criticism of the rural school affairs. He said that the farmers deserved much more consideration from the Government and people than they had received.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20. An Important Amendment.—The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Coroners' Act. The amendment is as follows: "(2a) The evidence upon such inquest, or any part of the same, may be taken in shorthand by a stenographer who may be appointed by the Coroner or Deputy Coroner holding the inquest, and such stenographer, before acting, shall make oath that he shall truly and faithfully report the evidence; and where evidence is so taken it shall not be necessary that such evidence be read over to or signed by the witness, but it shall be sufficient if the transcript be signed by the Coroner or Deputy Coroner, and be accompanied by an affidavit of the stenographer that it is a true report of the evidence."

Hawthornthwaite (S.) said that this was a very necessary bill. Inconvenience and disability was often experienced in having evidence, given by others than officials, taken down. All facts elicited should be included in the stenographic report. Bower thought Hawthornthwaite's information was hardly accurate. Coroners had no right to take such a stand. He had no objection to the suggestion and would instruct coroners to that effect. Hawthornthwaite insisted that it was often the case.

Another "Bower Bill."—Bill No. 3, providing for the appointment of notaries public by the Attorney General, taking it out of the hands of the judges, who now appoint them after an examination, passed second reading, after being opposed by Hawthornthwaite and Brewster on the ground that appointments would become purely political.

The House adjourned till Monday. J. H. B.

PLATFORM

Socialist Party of Canada

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

Labor produces all wealth, and to the producers it should belong. 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 their property rights in the means of wealth production and their 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 the direction of setting itself free from capitalist exploitation by the abolition of the wage system, under which is cloaked the robbery of the working-class at the point of production. To accomplish this necessitates the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into collective or working-class property.

The irrepressible conflict of interests between the capitalist and the worker is rapidly culminating in a struggle for possession of the power of government—the capitalist to hold, the worker to secure it by political action. 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 public 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 the collective property of the working class.
2. The democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in its hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

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