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NO HOME, NO RIGHT TO VOTE

Says Bousler

Facts Not Published in the Capitalist Press—Taylor Makes a Bad Break—Then Says He Didn't Say It—Parker Wants the Money Back—McPhillips is Frank—McDonald Exposes Bousler's Plaster Saints—Coal Mines Regulation Act—No Right to Vote Says Bousler.

Although the press reports of the proceedings of the Legislature have lately been meagre in the extreme, much of importance has transpired as the following will show. And even when the reports have had to be cut down for lack of space, Ed Clifton, the estimates for 1909-10 were introduced by Finance Minister Talbot. McDonald resumed the discussion in committee of the proposed amendments to the Provincial Elections Act. The amending Act introduced by Bousler is given below. Explanations to some of the amendments were given in last week's issue, to gether with the first debate, also the amendments introduced by McDonald, the Liberal Leader:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act, 1909."
Paragraph (c) of section 10 of chapter 17 of the Statutes of 1903-04, being the "Provincial Elections Act," is hereby amended by striking out the words "last Monday in March and September," where they occur therein, and by substituting therefor "second Monday in April and October."

3. Paragraph (d) of said section 10 is hereby amended by striking out the words "two months' notice," in the third line thereof, and by substituting therefor "one month's notice."
Paragraph (e) of said section 10 is hereby amended by inserting after the words "voters," in the third line thereof, the words "in any Electoral District;" by inserting after the word "Court," in the fourth line thereof, the words "and shall have posted up in his office of said election with in one week after the objection has been received;" and by striking out the words "the Province of British Columbia," in the eighth and twelfth lines thereof, and by substituting therefor the words "such Electoral District."

Bousler, in replying, contended that if the amendment providing that no name should be struck off the lists if the voter has been away from any electoral district less than one year was passed, it would be impossible to clean up the lists in the different electoral districts. Many voters whose names were put on the lists in 1903 had left the country. There were hundreds of such cases on the Victoria lists and thousands on the lists in Vancouver, and these names were not voted in the last elections and still encumbered the lists. It was impossible to prove that these men had left the district, and so it would be impossible to clean the lists. In isolated places there would be no difficulty in finding out who had left, but in large centres of population it was impossible. He would oppose the amendment.

The clause in the Bill providing that three weeks' notice should be given before a protested name should be removed, gave every voter a fair show if he wished to have his name retained on the list.
Hawthornthwaite "What guarantee is there that the registrar will retain the name on the list if requested to do so?"
Bousler—"If a man was interested enough to get his name on the list he would see to it that it was not removed. The Registrar are not party men, but government officials who had been sworn in."
John Oliver objected to that statement. He had drawn attention of the Attorney General to a case in New Westminster where the Registrar had acted illegally, and the Attorney General had taken no action.

Bousler—"The Hon. member makes many statements on the floor of the House, but proof is not always forthcoming."

John Oliver—"The Attorney General had made no effort to investigate the charges. In New Westminster the Registrar had given notice that some names were to be struck off the list, and had then put them back again contrary to law, when they were not entitled to vote. The names had been removed at the request of the voters concerned and had been put back with out their request."

Bousler—"Probably the intention was to transfer their votes. In any case no harm was done, as they would not have had time to get on another list in time for the elections. The action of the Registrar had not disfranchised, but enfranchised them. If desired, he would get a report from the Registrar. He was convinced that it was an isolated case."

Henderson (Lib.)—"It is a general practice throughout the Province."
John Oliver—"Has any collector or Registrar of votes the right to falsify the lists?"

Bousler—"No. He was convinced that the fault did not lie in a political bias in the administration of justice but in a wrong interpretation of the statute. Why did the member for Delta wait so long before making his complaint? He could have confidence in him (the Attorney General) in remedying these matters."
John Oliver—"I have no confidence in the Hon. gentleman. (Laughter.)"

Hawthornthwaite said that the statements that had been made in regard to the voters' lists were true. He knew of instances in Nanaimo where the names of men employed by the Socialists had been deliberately removed and other names that ought to have been removed had been preserved. But of what use was all this talk after the election was over?

Bousler—"If a Registrar acts improperly it should be made known at any time."
Hawthornthwaite—"The trouble is these matters is that it is impossible to secure proof. These instances were constantly occurring, and the Socialists were constantly receiving complaints of this nature. It was their desire to prevent a recurrence of these complaints. If the Attorney General could do anything to prevent this sort of thing (J. H. H.) would be glad to do it."
McDonald referred to an incident in Revelstoke shortly before the Dominion election when the Registrar had struck off 350 names from the list, some being the names of men who had been in the country 20 years. This happened just prior to the last Dominion election, and the names had been removed without notice to the men affected. Had the Attorney General made any investigation into this matter? He had produced a paper published in the district from which he gained his information.

Bousler—"It was the first intimation he had received of the affair. He would enquire into the matter. If such a course had been taken, it was so, the intention of his department."
McDonald—"The matter must have been known to the Attorney General. It was discussed in the Conservative papers and in the Nelson Daily News, a copy of which he had handed to the Hon. gentleman. With regard to his amendment, "I would do away with the possibility of a recurrence of these methods. He would prevent the Attorney General with papers containing the declarations of voters in support of his statements. His amendment, with subsection (c) will clear up uncertainties in the old act, in compliance with subsection (e), strike off the names objected to in the privacy of his own office as he sees fit, provided the three weeks' notice had been given. This ought to be changed. His amendment would provide for this being done in open court."

Starting Statements.
Taylor (Con), referring to the Revelstoke affair, said that 250 names had been removed from the list under the old Act, and in the usual way.

Before that was done, the Registrar had handed the list of names proposed to be removed to the secretary of the Liberal organization in Revelstoke, and secured his approval to the names being struck off.

The Registrar had omitted three names from the list of persons entitled to vote that he had sent to the King's Printer, when he discovered his mistake he had placed the names back on the list on his own authority.
The paper submitted by McDonald was a campaign sheet which had been signed chiefly to oppose his (Taylor's) election. It was discredited by Liberals and Conservatives alike in the district, and had published articles about himself, that, if he had thought it worth while, he could have taken serious action upon.

He was prepared to substantiate his explanation by affidavits.
Hawthornthwaite—"What date were the names struck off?"
Taylor—"At the Court of Revelstoke in 1908. The usual notice had been given by the Registrar."
McDonald—"It is done in open court by the officer of the Registrar?"
Taylor—"He understood it was done in court."

McDonald—"The Hon. gentleman is not sure."
Taylor—"He understood that it had been done in open court. He did not know it had not been present, he did not think that any Registrar would do it on his own responsibility."
Hawthornthwaite—"The statement made by the Hon. minister (Taylor) was very important indeed. The list of names to be removed had been submitted to the Liberal Executive and had then been struck off the list. He (J. H. H.) had recently said that the list was not delibedately attempted to disfranchise vast numbers of the working class. He was satisfied that this was the sole object of the Attorney General's amendment. Everybody would now be satisfied that the voters' lists of the Province were not being now time to clean them up. If the

lists were cancelled and new lists compiled they would have some assurance of their being clean lists. Otherwise the usual rascality would go on. But the lists must not be submitted to the Liberal Executive."

He then read the following statement contained in a circular sent out by Taylor during his campaign. It was printed in the Mail-Herald of Revelstoke and was dated January 11, 1909.
"That my appointment is accepted as a recognition of the riding's interest and advancement is demonstrated by the fact that the Liberal, Party in meeting assembled, and in the presence of the Hon. A. J. McDonald, Leader of the Opposition, resolved that it was not in the best interests of the district to bring on a contest, and subsequently that my nomination papers bear the endorsement of Liberal and Conservative alike, and that I have the further assurance of many of the most prominent Liberals of the city and district of their hearty support and co-operation, assures me beyond question that my election is only a question of majority."
("Signed") THOS. TAYLOR.

He was said that 99 per cent of the names removed from the Revelstoke list were those of workmen and was convinced that investigation would bear him out in that statement. The statements of Taylor would lead the House to understand that further arrangements had been made with the Liberal Executive to ensure his election. He now makes clear to the House details of that arrangement. Some time ago the Victoria Times had made a great fuss about the alleged Conservative-Socialist alliance, for which there had been not the slightest foundation in fact. But here was a regular deal between the Conservative and Liberal parties. It was to be hoped that the people would realize this assault on the liberty of the subject.

(Continued on Page 2)

LONDON LETTER

Coming from Canada's sparsely settled provinces to a crowded city like London is certainly quite a contrast and one can indeed feel the force of capitalism here more than on the broad North American Continent. However, as capitalism grows so does Socialism, and I find the sentiment for reform more widespread than ever imagined. It would be true, the Socialist movement here does not seem as radical or as solid as our Canadian movement, but it is getting there fast. Had a talk of former years of the Social Progress Party against reform with the Independent Labour Party, who is turn unite with the Liberal Party, is fast dying out, as well it might.

The greatest proof of our movement is gaining strength here is the attention the capitalists and their press are paying to us and scarcely a week passes but what half a dozen flings have been taken at us either on the platform, print or press by our opponents. Just now we are really pleased by the appearance of a new yellow sheet styling itself the Anti-Socialist, the organ of the Anti-Socialist League, which is headed by a half-dozen half-witted and half-witted men. I have heard many by a few half-penny followers. The paper does our movement much good and creates an interest in those who read it, to read our side of the controversy, while the "Anti-Socialist" can only furnish a stock of jokes for our street-corner speakers. I believe the Socialists so far have purchased more copies of it than all others put together. I have kept my copy and intend to frame it some of these days when we can look backward and smile.

All interest is now being centered on the opening of Parliament and demonstrations lasting three days are being arranged by members of our party, the Suffragettes and the unemployed. Victor Grayson still continues to be the central figure and the demands for speeches from him are more than he can stand to.

nothing but the "clear cut" can put that strength and force into the Labor Party that it is now lacking.

I have distributed the copies of the Western Clarion that you sent me and have heard only favorable comment on it on all sides and the comrades here surely appreciate the revolutionary spirit of its articles and editorials. I have distributed the copies of the same and have heard only favorable comment on it on all sides and the comrades here surely appreciate the revolutionary spirit of its articles and editorials. I have distributed the copies of the same and have heard only favorable comment on it on all sides and the comrades here surely appreciate the revolutionary spirit of its articles and editorials.

Years for the Revolution.
ROBT. E. SCOTT.
London, Eng.

THE RIDDLE AGAIN.

The Calgary News has the following puzzle to propose:
"Having no employment, no money, no shelter, no food and no prospect of obtaining employment, how is a man to exist on this terrestrial sphere?"
What would the News to this is the case of a man in Calgary who called on the police sergeant and asked him to furnish him with a solution of the problem. The sergeant, not having the sources of inspiration open to Tatt, the News can do so better, except to hint that there are ways and means of breaking into jail.

For isolated cases of destitution and charity may devise some alleviation, but when the destitute number millions, as they do to-day, then what?

LOCAL CALGARY S. P. OF C.

The Alberta Provincial Elections are to take place within the next four weeks, and we intend to have the aid of the workers in the city of Calgary in electing two candidates in the field of the present one.
\$200 is needed, who will help us? Do not think that this is a small sum. Designated which can be acknowledged in the Clarion.
F. HYATT, Org. Sec., Calgary.

REFORM VS. REVOLUTION

Judging by the various articles in the Clarion lately on this question—a very time-worn question too, so far as international socialism is concerned—but ever recurring at various stages of its progress—there seems to be certain sections of the Socialist Party of Canada troubled with the reform itch, in varying degrees of intensity.

The difficulty arises through a difference of opinion as to which is the better and surer and speedier course to pursue to gain the goal of Socialism.

This question was just lately thrashed out by the German comrades, and the conclusion arrived at by them was that the revolution must never be lost sight of, reform being merely a postponement of the difficulty. This is practically identical with the policy outlined by the Socialist Party of Canada, viz., keep the revolution always to the fore; but, at the same time, force the better legislation tending to improve the present condition of the workers. Their success so far is self-evident; in British Columbia.

The difference between reform and revolutionary socialism is this: Revolutionary Socialism, or so-called impossibilism, unswervingly demands that control of all the various processes of production and distribution be taken from the present privileged class, brought under the control of the people in common, and be operated by them to satisfy the requirements of life; thus abolishing production and distribution for profit, with its resulting financial panics, child labor, prostitution, "sweating," ignorance, crime, employment and extreme of poverty and wealth, but, at the same time, giving all due attention to legislation for the betterment of the workers' present condition, only as a secondary consideration, however, always keeping the revolution in the background.

Reform, or opportunism, endeavors to win the support of the workers by giving prominence to the agitators of the moment, such as a minimum wage scale, prohibition, tariff reform, or a "white British Columbia,"—keep the better legislation, well in the background, and hoping that at some future time the workers may be sufficiently memORIZED not to run in terror when it is trotted out. This program has failed elsewhere, but is being made to account in Britain and the United States, and it will assuredly find herself no exception.

Why, then, cannot we profit by other's experience, without having to go through all the quibbling and dissembling and self-feeling ourselves? The whole thing is, they are abandoned of the word "Socialism." There is something degrading to them in the association of ideas which the workers summons. Its attendant evils seem to them to be a steady, slouching, long-haired, unkempt individual, with a bomb concealed in his pants' pocket. "You must change its name," they say, "or you will never make it stick." Like the reformists, they would give the Socialism pill a sugar-coating, and soothe the workers, but, as they reach the disagreeable part, it's a huge mistake and is the cause of much dissension, and the consequent retarding of the movement. The workers who carry digest at the pill, unless they understand that it will cure their malady; otherwise, it will be cast up, when the sugar-coating has worked off.

"A rose by any other name smells just as sweet." In like manner the Socialist doctrine under another name, would taste just as bitter to them who did not understand them, and who was not in sympathy with them. Don't popularize Socialism. Don't tell that person that it embraces his pet hobby, and soothe that "Cane" who embraces his, hoping thus to gain the support. Tell them the straight revolutionary truth.

In building a structure meant to withstand such bad weather and many other troubles, the architect always demands a good, solid foundation. So with Marx when he laid the revolutionary foundation, upon which we

are endeavoring to build the structure. He probed the rottenness of the present structure with a crowbar, not with a toothpick, and finding it rotten to the core, concluded that the only way to get it to be raised to the ground, and an entirely new structure erected upon a solid foundation, thus ensuring stability. Patchwork but staves off the inevitable day of reckoning, and the whole structure is liable at any minute to tumble with a crash and bury in its ruins the innocent with the guilty.

There's the danger: a bloody revolution. The people, the masses, are slow-witted and dull-witted where their own best interests are concerned, but let them once suspect they are being fooled and have been fooled for some time, and they see red. An unreasoning hatred dominates them. They never stop to think that they themselves are as much to blame as anyone; fracture is liable at any minute to tumble with a crash and bury in its ruins the innocent with the guilty.

Where the reformists have gained a footing and elected their own representatives under the guise of Labor, Liberal-Labor, or Independent, in no case are they secure, and are only held up through the personal ability and pomposity of their representatives. Remove him and a less popular man take his place, and they begin to stumble.

Revolution may appear to be slower, but it is surer and ever forward. Once a footing is gained the revolutionists never look back, but march on to new conquests, strong in the strength which their solidarity of purpose inspires. They cannot be swayed by trivialities nor popularisms.

Never let the real issue be clouded. It's the old, old story of the race between the hare and the tortoise. The reformists, like the hare, go off with a great spring and leave the revolutionists plodding listlessly out of sight, and then fall asleep, to awaken with a start of dismay when they hear the triumphant shout of the impatient tortoise from the goal of victory.

Truth, and don't cloud the issue.
GOURICK.

MORTIMER FUND.

Dear Comrade—
I take this opportunity of thanking all of the comrades on behalf of the Manitoba Provincial Executive Committee for the manner in which they responded to my appeal for funds on behalf of the widow and children of our late Comrade Mortimer.

We recognize the fact that times are hard and money very scarce, but surely there are a few more who can spare a dime or two for such a good purpose. There are quite a number of Localities that have not responded yet, also the unions throughout the Dominion should have roused themselves a little and paid a portion of their debt to one who so unselfishly aided them in their disputes with the masters.

The fund to date is:

Local-Calgary	\$4.00
Fort-Griffith	21.50
Edmonton	2.50
Winnipeg-English Local	20.00
Winnipeg-German branch	2.00
W. S. Ellis, Chicago	1.00
Vancouver	23.00
P. M. Drayton	2.00
H. R. Siemon, Pt. Moody	5.00
Sandon	1.00
Red Deer	2.15
Fernie	16.00
Verdon	3.25
Total	\$112.25

Yours in revolt,
W. H. STEPHENS.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1939.

A SANCTIFIED SWINDLE.

That precious crew of pious pirates, the Salvation Army, have in the Old Days devised a neat a con game as was ever worked off by any Western monte dealer. In accordance with their shrewd policy of exploiting both the physical and the spiritual worlds to the limit they have built up a line of slave-pens that would make Cananea Greene greener with envy. These workshops are termed "elevators" by their advertising department, as their professed purpose is to elevate physically and spiritually the down-and-out, so that they may regain their footing in the industrial field and at the same time be so hermetically sealed up in the armour of righteousness as to be able to give thanks to the "Giver of the Gifts." On these grounds the Army's soliciting department is enabled to collect large sums from those to whom, evidently, the cloak of charity is necessary to cover up a multitude of these elevators have been built and are maintained, though many enquirers as to the particulars of the disposal of these funds is carefully buried and greatly resented as an imputation upon the well known and respected moral rectitude of the Army of the Lord. However, "murder will out," they say, and even the slight information procurable, points to a nearer job, than even that put up on Esau by Jacob, along with the alleged conviction of a President.

Down-and-outs seeking admission to the "City Colony Elevator" in London are compelled to sign an agreement that quite outlaws idleness in its palm-iest days for the labor-skinner. Of its seven classes members are required to declare that being unable to find work elsewhere, and being homeless, friendless, and destitute, I have been admitted to the City Colony, to work only for my subsistence and shelter, and that everything allowed me given me, and that this will be so allowed merely by the kindness of the Governor." Another clause runs: "I understand that no payment of any kind is promised, grants to assist in the purchase of clothes or other articles, or any other kind of assistance, at the discretion of the Governor." Finally, when leaving the Colony, I am only entitled to the clothes that I brought in with me, or that I may have duly acquired during my stay there. No clothing or articles are to be for any clothes of my own which were found values by the officer, on my admittance into the Colony, and, therefore, destroyed. I understand that in the event of my giving up the office, or being given up by bad behavior, or for any other reason, I am liable to instant dismissal, and also to the forfeiture of any reward promised for industrious work.

This layout is a Johnny work-out with the object obviously to give the members of the elevator a chance to have their tools to earn sufficient to rent themselves and again take their place in the labor market. Thus said the advertising department of the elevator, the same work for their board, as shown above, and also frequently have their clothes destroyed, no doubt upon the altar of the Goddess of Sanctification. It would seem that, so far from promoting the elevators, they would rather they break away from their elevating environment, go forth stripped bare than they came in, and are thus practically elevated to a happy condition of poeage.

The Army in its report, in order to accentuate the elevating influence of the Elevator, says that the inmates are good workmen, and, in order to allow the wrath of its competitors, the ordinary solitary proprietors, represents that the doors, sashes, and windows of the Elevator, are made at the market price.

Nevertheless there is always a deficit, to meet which the soliciting department is ever on the trot. A deficit in the face of the facts that no wages are paid and that the members are being killed which has made the

Army famous, looks fishy enough, but they don't depict so clearly approximately a sum that would nicely cover the board bill, things must be confessed to assume an aspect yet more placid.

But the worst is yet to come. When faced with this paradoxical deficit the Army was ingenuously enough to make reply, stating that the deficit is due to the inefficiency of the workmen and to the poor quality of work done, causing the sale of their products at a very low figure, which, statements, compared with those in the report, would lead one to the conclusion that someone was entitled to honorary membership in Roosevelt's Annual Club.

Moral: "It is not up to others in a manner that might land me in jail, Hallucish for mine."

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

The two-by-four editor of the Frank (Alberta) paper is in a terrible stew. It is rumored that it is in a creek providing a very good prospect at a very low riding at about Lundbreck, which, making a new riding chieftain peopled by dirty coal diggers; would mean the election of a Socialist to the legislature from that riding.

The editor points to one thing that all who were not Socialists would be "at all intents disfranchised," which seems very unfair, while, under the present arrangement, all who are Socialists are disfranchised, which would appear eminently fair.

But the editor will not hold that this would be so serious a matter if a straight out labor man could be elected. "What a compliment to 'straight out labor men.'"

And then again twenty millions worth of property would have no representation which would be almost too dreadful to think of, for of course property stands in much greater need of representation than mere human beings.

NO HOME, NO RIGHT TO VOTE.

(Continued from page one.)

He intended to go bring down a bill dealing with that. The corporations in the Province were using these lists to force Socialists out of their seats. "If the Minister of the House thought that this was to be allowed to go they were mistaken. These dirty, contemptible deeds were carried out by Liberals and Conservatives behind closed doors.

"The Hon. Minister of Revenue was appealing to his friends opposite to hush up, to keep quiet, and not make so much fuss. The government is well aware that if the people of the Province get on these conditions they will have but a short length of power."

McDonald—the member for Nanaimo—was making much ado about nothing. There was no truth in the statement that there had been a Liberal-Conservative deal. The statement had not been seen before. He was consulted by the Liberal Executive as to the advisability of running a candidate in opposition to Taylor in Revelstoke. As it was a by-election, it was inadvisable to contest the election and had advised the Liberal Executive to that effect. He might mention also that he had taken the same course in reference to the by-election in the Dominion at the recent Dominion election had convinced him that it was useless to contest the seat, and he had advised that there should be no contest.

"I replied: (Laughter.)

McDonald—To accuse him (McDonald) of putting up a deal with the Conservatives to keep a Socialist out was a waste of energy. The results showed that it was what they desired. He was returned in any case. He had realized that, and had advised against a futile contest. He had taken the same stand in reference to the Hon. member's election in Nanaimo. He had advised the Liberal Executive had shown opposition to be useless.

Because of that stand in Revelstoke as was accused of conspiring with the Conservatives to prevent a Socialist being elected. On the same grounds he might be accused of conspiring with the Conservatives in the Nanaimo by-election.

Hawthornthwaite said the statement he had quoted was that of the Minister of Works, over his own signature and no comment was necessary. The intention of the Liberal and Conservative parties were identical. They were there to break away from their elevating environment, go forth stripped bare than they came in, and are thus practically elevated to a happy condition of poeage.

The Army in its report, in order to accentuate the elevating influence of the Elevator, says that the inmates are good workmen, and, in order to allow the wrath of its competitors, the ordinary solitary proprietors, represents that the doors, sashes, and windows of the Elevator, are made at the market price.

Nevertheless there is always a deficit, to meet which the soliciting department is ever on the trot. A deficit in the face of the facts that no wages are paid and that the members are being killed which has made the

Hawthornthwaite—Was it or was it not submitted to the Secretary of the Socialist Party?

Taylor—The lists were accessible to any person.

Hawthornthwaite—The Hon. member is quibbling. He said that the Liberal Secretary had the list submitted to him. Every member in the House heard it.

Taylor—I said he had access to it. McDonald—The Hon. member did say that the Liberal Secretary had the list submitted to him, and that it was ascertained by him, and that the names were taken off with the consent of the Liberal Secretary, and that was what he meant. He would say that "he had access to the list." (Laughter.)

McDonald—The Hon. member for Revelstoke had inferred that the striking off of these names had been consented to by the Liberal Secretary.

Taylor—He had merely meant that the Secretary had access to the list.

Hawthornthwaite—What was the use of telling the House that? Every one knew it. The Hon. member was begging the Liberals to leave off providing that the list had been submitted to the Secretary of the Liberal Party. He could not escape from that statement. The Attorney General was first of all talking of the Registrars as "not independent gentlemen," and then one of the Ministers told them that the list had been submitted to an official of the Liberal Party and the names had been struck off on his approval. Absolute corruption in the voters' list had been proved, and the list had been proved to be rotten. He was sure that the country would accept the debate as evidence of that. There had been collusion and arrangement between the two parties without doubt. There were details in the case in point. He was convinced that it had been a dirty deal between the G. T. P. and C. P. R. companies who had fixed up the political arena after they had come to an arrangement. The Hon. member had been put in an awkward position there by the Liberal Party had been in Revelstoke.

Oliver—The Minister of Mines had been unfortunate in his statements when he said that the list of names had been submitted to the Liberal Party. The member for Nanaimo had been justified in his criticism. But with his usual ingenuity the Hon. member had inferred that the names were removed to influence the provincial election. The contrary was the case.

Hawthornthwaite accused Oliver of endeavoring to cover up the tracks of the Minister for Works. He had submitted to the House a statement signed by the Minister providing a proof of collusion between the two parties to secure his election.

Parker Williams said that contributions were due to the member for Delta (Oliver). He was making a better job of covering up the tracks of the member for Revelstoke than the member for Delta. He was making a better job of covering up the tracks of the member for Delta than the member for Delta. He was making a better job of covering up the tracks of the member for Delta than the member for Delta.

McDonald stated that the Hon. member had been in the House on the subject of the amendment. It was proposed to amend the Bill so that all objections shall be heard by the Registrar and to put on or take off all names at the Court of Revision. It would make impossible for the Registrar to do his duty. He was sure that the Hon. member would be satisfied with the amendment. He was sure that the Hon. member would be satisfied with the amendment.

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Hawthornthwaite—That is an assurance he was pleased to receive. But he would say that the Registrar had been in the House instead of 13 Liberals, he would guarantee that this Bill would never become law. If McDonald gives that legal assurance, it would not be possible to do it. If the Registrar was to be in the House, he would have to live up to it and fight the Bill, and then he would have no reason for fearing to face the electors in the next session on his attitude towards the Bill.

Bowser—The Bill says "through the Post Office."

Hawthornthwaite—What good is that if he was any prospecting or in a digging camp?

Bowser—He can leave instructions for his mail to be forwarded or make other arrangements. If he does not

Hawthornthwaite—That was all very well, but here they had a statement made by him (Taylor) that a list of 250 names had been submitted to the Registrar. He was sure that the names were the names of workmen whose names were to be removed, that this list had been submitted to the Liberal Executive in Revelstoke before being struck off.

He demanded to know of the Attorney General how long it was taking. He would have an investigation? It was really the duty of that gentleman to institute a full investigation into the facts, and if he found that any wrong doing had occurred it was his duty to punish the offenders. In the face of the statements that had been made it was his duty to take action.

Bowser replied that he would do as the Attorney General thought fit. He would suggest that a commission be appointed for the purpose as in that case the Attorney General would not incur the risk of suspicion attaching to himself.

There was no answer.

McPhillips started out by saying, "Let us all be frank in this matter, which sentiment was heartily applauded by the Socialists. He said that these conditions had nothing extraordinary about them. These things were done all the time and members of the House knew it. It was simply a matter of courtesy that he had submitted to the Liberal Government. It was to the interest of all parties that these names should be removed, and if (as he assumed) they went over the lists and were agreed, what right had he to remove them? He said that these conditions had nothing extraordinary about them. These things were done all the time and members of the House knew it. It was simply a matter of courtesy that he had submitted to the Liberal Government. It was to the interest of all parties that these names should be removed, and if (as he assumed) they went over the lists and were agreed, what right had he to remove them? He said that these conditions had nothing extraordinary about them. 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NO HOME, NO RIGHT TO VOTE

(Continued from Page 2)

McDonald—Will the Attorney General also introduce a similar "charter from Arrowhead where 12 names had been struck from the list just before the Dominion election? One name was that of a Conservative and the others of Liberals. The Conservatives had been placed back the list, but not one of the Liberals. It had been a test made for the express purpose of testing the honesty of the Registrar.

The Committee then arose. Friday, Feb. 19th. Provincial Elections Act—Vigorous and Determined Opposition by the Socialists.

Bowser brought down an amendment embodying the ideas suggested by McDonald, but leaving out the clause which gave the limit in the case of an elector leaving a district.

Hawthornthwaite objected to the omission of the time limit. It was easy to see that the object of the bill was to disfranchise large numbers of men in the Province who had no fixed home, but had to live in boarding houses and hotels. Within this class of men were looking for work and ready to strike from one place to another, it would be most difficult to keep track of them. They might be only three weeks out of their electoral district, yet the Attorney General was asking for power to give the Registrar authority to strike their names off the voters' lists, as having "left the district."

It was easy to imagine the results if such a Bill became law. Parker Williams said that it was significant that for the first time in 21 years the Attorney General had discovered something good coming from Roseland. For the first time he was going to embody ideas of the member for that district. What did this amendment mean? It meant that a man going North from any Vancouver (he mentioned Vancouver, as it was the Attorney General's constituency), looking for a job at the "fair-wage" being paid by the G. T. P. contractor at Prince Rupert, would have his last address at Port Simpson. From there he might go to Kitimat. The Registrar would send to Port Simpson, his last address, the notice that his name would be protected. By that time, or before, he is in the interior of the Province, and his name would be removed, as no reply had been received by the Registrar. This was no fanciful case, but men were in that position over and over again. Did the Attorney General mean to let a man go to his job, and no right to remain on the voters' list?

The amendment provided for 21 days' notice now instead of 12, as before; but there were new conditions attached. Previously it had to be proved that a voter had left the Province, but now all that was to be done was to decide that he had ceased to reside in the "electoral district." Was the Attorney General trying to build up a series of commonwealths inside a commonwealth? Why should not a man be qualified to vote where he pleased in the Province? Under the conditions which prevail today, by which most men were prevented from having a fixed place to call their own, the names of workingmen are constantly on the move from one place to another. The only homes of the country have are the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, where they are constantly on the move from one place to another. The only homes of the country have are the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, where they are constantly on the move from one place to another. The only homes of the country have are the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, where they are constantly on the move from one place to another.

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Bowser said the Bill was not aimed at workmen. The Government had not shown itself to be opposed to labor interests. Parker Williams knew that he (Bowser) had introduced the Bill reducing the election deposit from \$200 to \$100. The Socialists were unnecessarily alarmed as to the effect of the amendment in the electoral districts. If the Bill passed the voters' lists would be purer than they were in the previous elections. The qualifications for getting on the lists, of being a British subject, full age, 21 months in the Province, and 30 days in the electoral district were not interfered with. Naturally no protest would be filed against any man who had only temporarily left his district. Hawthornthwaite—As in Rosetok?

Bowser—We must presume honesty on the part of those who file the protests. Hawthornthwaite—As in Rosetok?

SPECIAL NOTICE

Within the next few days will be published "Rebel Rhymes by 'The Unknown.'" The Government's remarkable revolutionary recitations ever printed. The price is 10 cents a copy. A limited number of copies will be sold, you had better send in your order at once. "THE UNKNOWN" Care Western Clarion, P.O. Box 836, Vancouver, B. C. Only cash orders will be considered. Special price to Locals and Dealers.

Bowser—The Revelstoke affair is being investigated. He was convinced it was a serious case. Hawthornthwaite alluded to a case in Nelson some years ago, where there had been corruption discovered in connection with the voters' lists.

Bowser—That was before the present Registrar. After 7 weeks notice, receives no answer from the voter whose name is protested, the name will be struck off the list.

McGowan (Conn.)—Very few things were so dear to a man as his franchise. Every facility should be offered, a man to get his name on the voters' list and every difficulty put in the way of striking his name off a ready system of transfer was needed so that a man could carry his vote with him, and that every citizen of B. C. would have a vote in the Province.

Kergin (Lib.) said 21 days was not enough notice. In his district the mail sometimes took a month to reach the Registrar. Some might be offered, a man to get his name on the voters' list and every difficulty put in the way of striking his name off a ready system of transfer was needed so that a man could carry his vote with him, and that every citizen of B. C. would have a vote in the Province.

McInnis Keeps At It. McInnis, referring to the "fair-wage" being paid by the G. T. P. contractor at Prince Rupert, would have his last address at Port Simpson. From there he might go to Kitimat. The Registrar would send to Port Simpson, his last address, the notice that his name would be protected. By that time, or before, he is in the interior of the Province, and his name would be removed, as no reply had been received by the Registrar. This was no fanciful case, but men were in that position over and over again. Did the Attorney General mean to let a man go to his job, and no right to remain on the voters' list?

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Wide Awake!

At this point the Government benches were half empty. Bowser being absent, Hawthornthwaite moved that the committee rise. The chairman (Gifford, of New Westminster) refused to put the motion. Hawthornthwaite insisted. The Government benches being empty, Hawthornthwaite moved that the committee rise. The chairman (Gifford, of New Westminster) refused to put the motion. Hawthornthwaite insisted. The Government benches being empty, Hawthornthwaite moved that the committee rise. The chairman (Gifford, of New Westminster) refused to put the motion. Hawthornthwaite insisted.

The Socialist Party maintained a somewhat different organization to the other political parties. It had a regular dues paying membership. The name of one member who went to Job was, some time ago, was in Skidgate three months ago, but called Lady Smith his home, and kept up his dues to the Labour Party. The Bill would put that man out altogether. Was he not entitled to a vote? Another he knew who was up in the Yukon, but came to Lady Smith every winter. Lady Smith he considered his home because he was paid to the Socialist Local there. He knew of three similar cases in Vancouver, and one in Washington, U. S. A. All these men called Lady Smith their home, in order to preserve their names on the voters' list.

In regard to the 21 days' notice, it produced an envelope covered with alterations in the address. It belonged to a member of the Socialist Party in Ladysmith, who had left six months ago. In November last he was in a party of 100 men, but called Lady Smith. The letter was addressed to him there by the speaker, but arrived the day after he left and he had only received it two or three days ago in Victoria. This was the only course the Government Agent or the Registrar could follow according to the proposed bill, yet the letter took close upon one month to reach the man it was intended for, and it was a very common case.

The Attorney General said that if the man himself does not present, his friends could meet the protest. What was a "legal" friend? He called every workman in Ladysmith his friend, and would protest against every attempt to strike off a name because the voter had left the constituency. He would like to know what the Attorney General could do to stop him? If a man's name was to be automatically removed like this, let the Attorney General provide an automatic strike off the Registrar's roll. He did not do so, it proved the deliberate intention to defraud the workers of their franchise.

The member for Grand Forks had told the Government to get automatic straw men. If the Attorney General kept up these methods he would require a rope to make his supporters vote right. The Conservative members were being pressed too close. They might vote against the people's interest in the hope of making it right in the eyes of the public. He had a better idea of the people than to think that they sent the Hon. members to the House to vote blindly. The Attorney General had allowed his \$5000 job to affect his gray matter. He claimed credit for reducing the election deposit to \$100 but he was not the same man then. He now laid down the law for his own party and the universe, but when he put his hands on the franchise it was time to object. He claimed credit for reducing the election deposit to \$100 but he was not the same man then. He now laid down the law for his own party and the universe, but when he put his hands on the franchise it was time to object.

McPhillips spoke in favor of Bowser's amendment. Parker Williams asked the Attorney General if he was looking for work had no right to vote. No Right to Vote. Bowser said if he was constantly shifting around he had no right to claim a vote. The idea was that the members should be the best of the candidate and the needs of the district. Parker Williams said that the census eight years ago proved that there were 10,000 men in the province with no fixed homes. How were they now? It was to be hoped that there were enough workers in Vancouver to convince the Attorney General that his actions were not approved.

McInnis, replying to the Attorney General, said that the Government was not ignorant and it did not take him long to find out particulars of the candidate in his district. Which weighed the most, the rights of the men or the requirements of the district? What the Government did in elections were identical in every riding, the capitalist system prevailed in each. At present the workers had two weapons, the ballot and the strike. The former was the right one to use to deprive them of that and they have only the strike left. That caused loss and inconvenience to employers, workers and general public alike, but the Attorney General was going a long way to deprive them of the ballot. The Attorney General had alluded to the "Labor Party." That party was down an out, as dead as the Conservative party would be in a few years, and the Socialist Party was the political expression of the working class.

Hawthornthwaite said that all that was asked was that the Registrar should not have the power to strike names off unfairly, and they were still depending on the Attorney General for that assurance. There was nothing unfair in that request. The Attorney General had intimated the reduction of the \$500 election deposit as due to himself. As a matter of fact, it did not become law until he (J. H. H.) had introduced it and the House had then passed it. Why were the rank and file of the Liberals and Conservatives so silent on the serious issue now before the House? They were always ready to talk of noble principles and the rights of British subjects. Here was an opportunity to hold up their hands in defence of those principles and rights, but they sat as mum as mice.

McPhillips had shown that he did not care about the question of the franchise and he had been in sympathy with it. He (J. H. H.) had just received a strong protest from John Houston against this legislation on the grounds that it would disfranchise large numbers of workers. If the Attorney General persisted in riding roughshod over the people, the consequence would be that the Conservative party would be overthrown. It would give the other wing, the Liberal party, a big club to use in the election.

John Oliver Says Heirible Things! John Oliver said he had taken no part in the debate because it was no use beating the air. There was no opposition coming from the Conservative benches. The only way to get a vote to vote for the Bill would be to use a double-barrelled shotgun on them. (Sensation.)

Bowser's amendment then passed, and the amendment by McInnis, providing for the time limit of one year was tabled. Space forbids a report of all that the Socialists put forward in their arguments, which were necessarily the same in favor of this amendment as they had been against the omission of it in the previous one. Several members of the opposition cited cases within their own knowledge of crooked work on the part of Registrars. McPhillips, Bowser and McBride were the only Conservatives who had the nerve to defend the Bill. The latter in his usual "faded innocence" talk, said the Socialist Party should be willing to let the Conservative party out in cleaning up the lists, and was assured by Hawthornthwaite that they "would help him out all right."

Hawthornthwaite drew attention to the fact that the Conservative ranks, McPhillips emphatically saying one thing, McBride saying another and handing out soothing syrup, and the Attorney General defying the whole House in refusing these concessions. McPhillips did not know what he was talking about and placed the matter in a wrong light. He and the Attorney General had emphatically asserted their concern for the interest of the workers, yet he defied McPhillips to show any possible exception to any labor measure that he had not voted against, and the Attorney General on every possible occasion had tried to lessen the power of the worker, industrially and politically. He (McPhillips) did not know what he was talking about and placed the matter in a wrong light. He and the Attorney General had emphatically asserted their concern for the interest of the workers, yet he defied McPhillips to show any possible exception to any labor measure that he had not voted against, and the Attorney General on every possible occasion had tried to lessen the power of the worker, industrially and politically.

The Attorney General said, "Trust me, and McBride said, "Trust the great Conservative party; but if (J. H. H.) could see no reason for doing either. He refused to trust anyone in a matter like this. He was convinced that if any Registrar did his duty fearlessly he was more in danger of losing his job than he had created. He (J. H. H.) could not see the debate that happened in Greenwood when he was brought from Seattle, Ymfr, Cassiar, Yukon, and some had been armed with the bayonet as well as the ballot. McBride said he wanted clean, sweet lists. They all knew what a sweet list would be—a Conservative list. The Socialist Party was willing to aid in cleaning the lists but refused their aid in any attempt to disfranchise the workers.

Why then was necessary to trust the Registrars? It was the Attorney General's duty to make it impossible to disfranchise one worker in B. C. But the opposite course was to place more workers in the hands of the Registrars. But there was one party in the House that would not stand for this assault on the rights and privileges of the subject, and he intended to bring in a measure to restore and maintain the rights of the people as obtained under Magna Charta. The Attorney General was deliberately placing power in the hands of the corporations to control elections in industrial centres. He (the Attorney General) had stated that if any Registrar exceeded the law he would know how to deal with him and in the next breath he had stated that he had no control over the employers of labor. Would he support the Magna Charta? It was intended that it should provide for the punishment of employers who acted thus? He would not. The employers have no interest in protecting the life and limb of their employees and the Attorney General proposes to place this extra power in their hands.

He (J. H. H.) had been accused of being very revolutionary. Suppose on the serious issue now before the House? They were always ready to talk of noble principles and the rights of British subjects. Here was an opportunity to hold up their hands in defence of those principles and rights, but they sat as mum as mice.

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-widening 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 nullify 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 pledged 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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SMOKE "KURTZ'S OWN" KURTZ'S PIONEERS OR SPANISH BLOSSOMS BEST IN B.C. CIGARS

3,000 men in Vancouver discovered that they had been deprived of their franchise. Would they be wrong in using any method to recover the ballot? Would bloodshed be wrong? It was to be hoped that they would confine their attentions to the Premier, the Attorney General and McPhillips. Hawthornthwaite spoke up at 6 o'clock and then moved that the committee rise.

In reply to the Premier, he said he had not acted in the spirit of obstruction, but to give the Attorney General an opportunity of reconsidering. House adjourned until Monday.

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