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Subscription Price PER YEAR \$1.00

FARM OR SWEAT-SHOP?

The Slave of the Farm Has the Advantage of Fresh Air and That's All.

It has struck me that a parallel can be drawn between the slum sweat-shop and the prairie wheat farm...

B. Do. (and the world market). The first, second and fourth cases relating to B are dovetailed into one another...

COPIES WANTED (To complete bound volumes of 1912.) Comrades who have the following issues of the Clarion on hand will confer a favor by forwarding them to this office by return...

The tools of the slum are sometimes provided by the worker and sometimes by the master, but they are never very valuable.

The tools of the farm are more complicated and need careful analysis. We will take first the permanent tools—generally, plows, harrows, seeders, binders, mowers, rakes, etc., with horses or oxen.

Now we have to consider the method of work and in this the two schemes are very similar. We find that in both cases...

Each Sweetshop is in Competition with the next door neighbor, who being in a similar position to the next door neighbor receives as little as is possible to live on in payment for the work...

Each Farm is Also in Competition with the next door neighbor, who is in competition with all the wheat growers in the world, and therefore, as in the previous case, they must all receive as little as possible for their product...

- 1.—Materials— A. Owned by the masters. B. Owned by the capitalist class through mortgage, etc. 2.—Tools— A. Of little value (as few cents). B. Owned by the capitalist class (Purchase on the instalment plan). 3.—Method of Work— A. Total exploitation. B. Do. (nine months). 4.—Product— A. In competition with neighbor.

Propaganda Meeting HELD EVERY SUNDAY EVENING IN THE EMPRESS THEATRE

RIGHTS!

Don't talk about your "rights" to me, for if you do we'll disagree. Your rights are just what you can get, and not an atom more...

EATING DOGS IN SYDNEY. At the Presbyterian conference in Toronto last week, Rev. Mr. Kineale, of Sydney, pleaded the side of the work among the foreigners in Sydney.

'PIN ON THE STARS AND STRIPES' The San Diego Labor Leader of June 6 contains the following in its editorial column: "Some one has written a 'poem' to commemorate the heroic actions of the San Diego vigilantes on the occasion of Emma Goldman's recent visit.

RIGHT YOU ARE! YOU'RE WRONG! "That's not right!" We squirmed in our seats. One hears the trite saying more often in these decadent days of capitalism, I think, than was the case heretofore.

starving, to have the pleasure of a week's release from their jobs, which weren't sufficient to provide them with the needs of life even when they were working steadily...

ALAS! alas! that we should have to endure it. "Aw, Really, the antics of those badly suffragettes is something most bodily. One does not know when one's life is in danger over there now; really, the police should do something drastic—deport 'em strikes me as being the best thing."

At the one-air meetings in Vancouver literature is being sold at a fast rate. Last Saturday nearly \$20.00 worth was disposed of, most of it being in bound covers. The Sunday night meetings average from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

STAY AWAY FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINES. ALL MINES ARE NOW INVOLVED.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE

"Blue Blood" Does Not Save the Victims When Capitalist Interests Need a Sacrifice.

Mark Twain once made the statement that he always felt much happier at a funeral than at a marriage, because, in the one, the troubles of life were only beginning, while, in the other, they were just about at an end.

NORTH BATTLEFORD. It is with great regret that I have to report the death of Comrade Mrs. Collingwood, from cancer.

Among the many royal guests who attended the grossly commercial affair, there were three who easily surpassed the others as a central attraction.

Then out of the blue, a woman well dressed and elegant, a creature good to look upon: "Are you interested in woman's suffrage? You know it is not right that we women should be ruled by laws made by you men only—the thing lacks even the elements of primitive right. We are—"

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA

This page is devoted to reports of Executive Committees, Locals, and General Party Matters. Address all communications to J. H. Burroughs, Secretary, 516 Main St., Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Write on one side of the paper only. Do not put the words or lines to waste. Do not abbreviate your words. If sending more than two sheets, number them consecutively, leaving a margin on the left side for the purpose. Do this and we will rise up and call you blessed.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Convened as above. Conner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. Comrade Schragt seated as representative of Local Vancouver No. 58 (Lethbridge). Routine correspondence dealt with. Secretary reported order for dues stamps from Local Tetermanning No. 10 (St. John's). Secretary reported that no dues stamps from Local Executive Committee, and secretary of the local notified. The corrected manuscript of "The S. P. of C." had been received from Com. J. B. (Vancouver), and with "Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest."

Financial Report

Receipts—(June 7-16)
Clarion Sub. \$37.50
Clarion Bundles 1.50
Clarion Directory 1.50
Clarion Fund 20.00
Literature sales 41.50
Expenses—per warrants 11.50
Adjustment.

J. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

B. C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Convened at 310 Main St., Conner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. Comrade Schragt seated as representative of Local Vancouver No. 58 (Lethbridge). Routine correspondence dealt with. Secretary reported that no dues stamps from Local Executive Committee, and secretary of the local notified. The corrected manuscript of "The S. P. of C." had been received from Com. J. B. (Vancouver), and with "Socialism and the Survival of the Fittest."

Financial Report

Receipts—Local Cumberland No. 70, supp \$ 5.00
Local Port Alberni No. 30, B. C. 5.00
Clarion Fund 1.00
Clarion Directory 1.00
Literature sales 21.50
Expenses—Nil.
Adjustment.

J. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

B. C. ORGANIZING FUND

Balance in hand June 27 13.00
Local Port Alberni No. 30 5.00
Local Gibson's Ldg. No. 49 10.00
A. Karme 10.00
Com. Cassidy, grants 25.00
Balance in hand June 23 63.00
J. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

CLARION FUND (Maintenance)

Balance in hand June 7 11.45
Headquarters 1.00
Local Vancouver No. 1 12.50
Local W. J. City 1.00
McNey, P. O. City 1.50
Kathatchewan 1.50
Patterson, Alex. 1.00
Local Moose Jaw No. 1 2.00
Ontario 2.00
Que. Sydney 2.00
Maritime 2.00
Illmore, Roscoe, N. B. 2.00
Grant to publishing account 143.15
Balance in hand June 23 250.10

CLARION PUBLISHING ACC. No. 743

Printing and mail 100.00
Expenses 10.00
Editorial 10.00
Receipts 14.00
Subs 5.43
Directory 1.00
Literature sales 1.87
Balance in hand 11.00
Grant from Maintenance 41.00
J. H. BURROUGHS, Secy. D. E. C.

SECRETARIAL.

The response to the appeal to the B. C. membership to contribute to the provincial organizing fund, with the object of securing a motor-cycle for use in the province, has so far been intermediately weak. It is every member's duty to make it a point to get \$1.00 from outsiders for two weeks in succession the machine would be ours. Once in our hands it would be self-supporting, a source of revenue and a money-saver, besides helping greatly to get this paper on a sound financial basis. By the profits from the sale of literature alone we would soon be able to purchase another, and with two machines on the road every summer we would be able to reach parts at present inaccessible owing to expenses incurred and the impossibility of covering them. The movement in the whole province would receive an impetus.

One thing is certain, and by contrast it does not redound to the credit of the rest of the locals in the province, if all the locals in the province were made of the same metal as Local Cumberland, we would be in possession of the machine in thirty days after the call was made. This local is composed of miners who have been on strike for a matter of ten months, and in the line of getting subs for the Clarion and general activity they are in the forefront of the party. They are now busy with the organization fund cards recently sent out, and the result of their first canvass will probably be seen in the next issue.

Subs for the Clarion have been coming in rather better since the last issue, and the circulation is slowly being forced upward. Local Vancouver No. 1 has set itself the task of putting 500 new names on the mailing list. About 600 copies are sold on the streets and at the Empress theatre, and the chances of reaching a circulation in the city of 1,500 or 2,000 before the end of the year look promising. Fernie local is out after the program of Socialist books offered for 50 yearly subs, and from letters being received from all parts outside of B. C. a general determination to get this paper on a good basis is evident. With two or three exceptions B. C. locals are good states.

One way of raising subs for the Clarion was used with gratifying results in Vancouver a year or two ago. At the theatre meetings an envelope containing a blank card was given to every person entering, with a request to keep it until they heard from the platform what it was for. When the meeting opened a speaker explained that the purpose was to obtain subs for the Clarion. After dwelling upon the necessity of supporting a paper that owed allegiance to and endeavored to express the aspirations of the working class alone, those who wished to subscribe were requested to write their name and address on the card, enclose the money for the sub, and drop the envelope in the basket when the collection was taken up. This method was the idea of Comrade Gribble, and can be successfully copied by all other locals.

All locals who can do so are urgently requested to increase their bundle orders. By doing so they will help out the financial end. The larger the number of copies printed the less is the cost of the individual copy. At present the bundle orders are being filled at a loss of about half a cent per copy. With another 1,000 copies ordered this loss will be obliterated, and that much less of a burden to carry. Literature agents, please note.

If this suggestion is adopted, or others equally efficacious, the need of appealing for contributions to the Clarion Fund will cease. This fund is only needed while the paper is not getting sufficient money from subs. To pay for itself. That period is nearly over, but not quite, and locals are requested to make note of this fact, and act accordingly. The call for the fund in the first place was left to the option of the locals to respond or not, and while most of them did not, there were sufficient who did to make the continued publication a fact. Small and isolated locals can help in this matter by sending in a dollar or two each month, and ordering a limited bundle for sale amongst their neighbors. They will thus realize a profit on the papers, and can expect increased membership. Gained through the circulation of the Clarion, the latter will be of good quality.

These matters are the most important before the party at the present time, and that is sufficient excuse for dwelling upon them at this length. Winnipeg local is holding large meetings in the open air, and selling increasing quantities of literature, evidence of a healthy growth, not only in the local itself, but also in the think tanks of the slaves outside. Their bundle was recently increased by 200. Go thou and do likewise.

ONTARIO LOCALS, TAKE NOTICE.

Comrade Gribble is now in Saskatchewan, and reports great meetings, and getting splendid backing from an energetic membership. His tour in that province will come to an end at the latter part of this month (June) after which he will address meetings in Brandon and Winnipeg, and perhaps other centres in Manitoba. Then his movements will be arranged by Comrade Ph. Faughnan, secretary for Ontario and Quebec.

MOOSE JAV.

Editor Clarion:—No doubt you will be interested in what we are doing in Moose Jaw. The comrades here are beginning to feel that perseverance is worth while, for although we have met, I daresay, with as much opposition as any Local, we have never once thought of leaving things to Providence, but have marched breast forward, every man to his post.

Comrade Gribble has been with us a week, and has now gone on to Regina. His stay with us will certainly be remembered, for he rendered splendid service and gave an impetus to the movement here. I enclose a newspaper cutting of the report of our Sunday meetings and you will be able to judge of their character and excellence. He arrived in Moose Jaw on the Tuesday night, which is the night we have our business meeting. We had an open-air on Wednesday night which was a success in every way. We arranged to have another

on Thursday, as Comrade Gribble said he was feeling good, but ran upon our calculations. Friday, we got another good crowd together, and had held them about an hour when we were politely but firmly reminded that the Socialists must not be allowed to hold meetings on the streets. We were informed that street meetings are prohibited according to the city by-law. Some of the comrades asked that the by-law be produced, and it would appear from its wording that it must have been passed for our special benefit. According to the by-law street preaching is permissible, but then, Socialist propaganda does not come under that head. Of course the lawmakers realize the vast difference—as it affects them—between preaching and teaching. It would never do to allow the workers to be instructed. If once they got contaminated with knowledge, well—one hardly knows what they would decide to do next.

We are holding our meetings in the Moose Theatre every Sunday. This is the fourth change we have been forced to make through pressure, whose source there is no need to guess at. But we have lived and thrived through it all, and what's more, we intend to go on. We are up against class ownership and the wage system, and we know it. Oh, what a difference it makes when we know the enemy!

Harry Peters is going out organizing for a few weeks to places within radius of where our funds will allow. We would like to be able to keep a permanent organizer in the field, but up to the present we have not found means or raising sufficient money. However, we are pegging away ourselves and hope that in those centres where there is a possibility of forming locals, comrades will settle down to business and get in touch with the P. E. C.

You fellows—yes, and women too—straighten up; be fighters. When you are worthy of your own respect you will not tolerate a master class.

Yours in revolt,
GEO. GRAZIER.

HERE AND NOW.

By Little Yorkie. The editor's appeal for subs. last issue was responded to, as evidenced below, by the gallant little band of Reds who are always in the thick of the fight. But much remains to be done.

Com. W. L. Phillips, of Fernie, realizes the necessity of rustling, for he sends us the names of seven more wage slaves who are anxious to see the light.

Comrade O'Brien, too, never misses an opportunity when talking to his fellow slaves of informing them that the Western Clarion is the best educational paper in Canada. He has located edge for one year.

As Comrade Gribble travels eastward he leaves a trail of Clarion readers behind him. He sends in four from Alberta and three from Saskatchewan, and many more to follow.

Another live sub. rustler is Com. W. Green, who is still rustling among the Toronto wage slaves, and has done business enough to put ten more on the mailing list. But we have another comrade in Toronto catching all that Com. Green misses by keeping a live move on, and he is Com. D. Alexander who rustles three yearlies.

Com. Henderson (familarly known as "Yorkie") has shown signs of regaining all his old enthusiasm for he has discovered four knowledge-seekers in Vancouver.

The following letter will show that we have hard workers on the island as elsewhere:

Cumberland, B. C., June 9.

Comrade:—Please find enclosed the amount of two dollars for subs. I might say that the seed I am casting does prove to be fruitful, as I add a couple more to the list, and that in encouragement to keep scouring the field for more, and propagate the teachings of this great working class movement, which will eliminate the evils there are the necessary outcome of this capitalist system.

Yours in revolt,
A. GOODWIN.

T. Melland, of Brandon, sends us \$2.00 for two yearlies with the encouraging note that there are many more to follow.

That is how they have come since last issue.

- Y. H. Q.
W. L. Phillips, Fernie 5 2
W. Gribble 3 4
C. O'Brien 8 2
W. Green, Toronto 8 2
H. Henderson, City 4 1
D. Alexander, Toronto 3 1
B. C. Beaverdell 5 6
J. Jenkins, City 2 1
P. J. Hunt, Flako, Sask. 5 1
F. O. Shier, Kananaskis 3 1
A. Goodwin, Cumberland 3 1
T. Melland, Brandon 2 1
C. G. Corbman, Vanguard 1 1
J. N. S., City 1 1
R. C. McCutcheon, Wimp's 1 3
W. Watts, City 1 1
J. Churgin, Calgary 1 1
F. Forst, City 2 1

- Local Rossland No. 10.
Sask. 1 1
H. Adelaide, Calgary 2 1
F. Hyatt, St. John, N.B. 5 1
W. B. BIRD, Regina 2 1
M. Lightstone, Ottawa 1 2
C. E. Scharrf, Millet 2 2

Singles.

- Yearlies—N. A. Withers, H. Seligried, A. G. Ross, J. Pilkington, A. Beaton, J. M. B. Connor, N. Nelson, O. B. Barrett, W. L. Smith, C. M. Christiansen.
Half Yearlies—J. Joyce, J. R. K. A. R. Pearson, A. Budden, K. Johnson.
Quarterlies—G. Grazer, D. Dalvin, David Thompson, A. J. Machin.

FROM COM. O'BRIEN.

Comrade Editor.—If our membership was as active and as well informed as it could be, only the best informed would be elected to official positions in the labor movement, and there would be less deserters. It is worthy of note that those who tire of the struggle, drop by the way, and desert us, as a rule have been among our most enthusiastic and active comrades. True, most of them are not very well informed, which is perhaps the first cause for them not staying with us. Next, I suppose, is the periodical indifference of a considerable number of our membership, and the deliberate effort to shoulder all the work on the few who they know will do it rather than leave it undone. But there is a limit, and some get discouraged sooner than others; some have so little vision that they cannot appreciate the fact that in spite of apparent apathy the growth of the knowledge of Socialism among the proletariat is as rapid as it is healthy, always better than it appears locally and certainly exceeds the expectations of well informed comrades of this century. Such temptations are apt to yield more readily than others to the temptations of the capitalist class, because, when the condition of the market is most unfavorable for the sellers of labor power. Those of our class who are not Socialists (and even we Socialists at an early stage of our development) get discouraged with the unions, that, too, at the very time when organized effort is most needed. The more perfect the organization the more effectively we can retard the downward tendency of wages, and prevent the tyranny of petty bosses. In this age those that are not organized are at a great disadvantage.

This is only one of the many difficulties that absorb the time and energy of the union officials. Then they must come in contact with the representatives of the capitalist class, who are always trying to discourage and to bribe them. Few of them ever get time to think beyond the whirl-pool of the struggle over the exchange of commodities; most of those who have been beyond that stage (even one-time worthy comrades) drop back, they develop the "trading mind" of the little business folk; usually they think they have advanced and that the working class movement has been standing still. They despair of ever uniting the workers, and lose sympathy for, and hope of, the enthusiasm they scornfully retort: "If the labor movement ever moves."

In British Columbia Socialists have so exposed the hypocrisy of pretended difference (as between the working class and the Conservatives) between the Conservatives and the Liberals that for the last three or four years the elected political representatives of the rule of capital are all in one party. It is a straight fight between labor and capital. For the purpose of propaganda and with a determination to elect as many as possible the B. C. Comrades at the last election, as in former elections, nominated candidates in every constituency where they could rustle the money to pay the deposit and the other campaign expenses. It was thought we might elect several. Two of the officials of the B. C. Federation of Labor told me that they were offered campaign funds to run the election if they would nominate candidates in opposition to the Socialists, but they refused. Then the Conservatives (government) boasted that there would not be a Socialist elected. They spent an immense amount of money and did lots of political trickery, trying to make good on their boast. We only elected two, though many of our comrades were disfranchised we polled 100 per cent. increase in votes.

It would appear that discouragements and temptations finally caused at least some of the officials of the B. C. Federation to regret that they had refused. Previous to coming in contact with the Socialist movement they, like myself, were ignorant slaves who had no influence, and at election could only get some cheap booze and perhaps a promise of a chance to power. Since then the labor movement picked us up, educated us, and placed us in positions of trust. Now that they are in a position to command the attention of the powers that be, had a chance to handle large sums of money (and, indeed, if they had accepted they might have been His Majesty's Most Loyal Opposition),

soon their new party could have extended to other provinces. Their official positions enabled them to live so much better than in days of yore, that they were almost out of touch with those whom they were supposed to represent. They seemed to overlook the fact that it was not they, but the organized labor movement that was forcing recognition. In the light of what we now know, it would appear that from then on they were preparing and seeking for another opportunity.

But they were, or had been members of the Socialist Party of Canada, and while it remained an aggressive educational and political working class organization, they could not, with any pretence of consistency, organize another political party.

The convention of the Trades Congress of Canada is an excellent place to lobby, to hatch schemes to catch the labor vote. A couple of the B. C. delegates took into their confidence delegates from other provinces whom they hoped to "capture." They unbecomingly remarked: "The S. P. of C. was being undermined. At an opportune time we will say it couldn't last because it was in advance of its time. We are taking advantage of the situation, and using the unions for a political party more in conformity with the prosperous conditions of this new country. Our former prominence in the Socialist movement may prevent us from being suspected, until we get in a position where we can act openly. At that time the Western Clarion (the official organ of the S. P. of C.) will cease to appear. It's subscription list will be filled by our papers" (not owned by the unions but edited by some of the officials).

The Western Clarion had ceased to appear, and the S. P. of C. was in rather a plight before some of us could be convinced that some of those who we supposed were doing most for the S. P. of C. were in reality doing the reverse. When the Alberta and B. C. Federations took over the subscription list of the Western Clarion some of us were foolish enough to expect that they would become equal to the District Ledger, a worthy exponent of working class efforts—not so.

The editorial columns complained about the "slowness of growth" of the Socialist movement in Canada—that, too, in the face of the fact that we had made better headway than our fellow-workers in any other part of the English speaking world, with a like number of inhabitants. The issues, just before the annual convention of the B. C. Federation of Labor, came out boldly for the unions to be a political party, but when such was presented to the convention it met with so much opposition that the officers were obliged to resign.

In the meantime careful preparations were being made in Alberta. Every conceivable method was used to "capture" the prominent Socialists and to prevent the Socialists from nominating candidates, particularly those who were likely to win. One of our organizers, who is also one of our best speakers, was offered \$35 per week to be assistant editor of "The Alberta Federationist." He refused. Later one of these union officials put \$500 in his hand. Again he refused. In the presence of comrades, one of the officials of the Alberta Federation of Labor assured me that they were authorized to offer me reelection in the Rocky Mountain constituency by acclamation if I would induce the Socialists of Calgary and Lethbridge to withdraw. I asked: "What if the Conservatives or local Liberals nominate against me?" He said: "In that case you have (naming a union official who was supposed to have great influence among the miners) and the money to win the constituency." I said: "It is not within my power to cause the Socialists to withdraw their candidates and if it were I would not do it. Furthermore, I will be elected in the Rocky Mountain constituency in spite of you all." He replied: "You cannot have it." I know now that even if I had yielded to their temptation they would not have made good, for at that time they expected to elect two members who would not want to be annoyed by a fellow that "is too big a fool to make a piece of money when he has a chance."

I have a letter from Comrade Ed. Fletcher of Brandon, written five days before the election. A part of it is: "He attempted to palm himself off as a Socialist when I was in the Pass." (Dom. election, 1911.) "Strange how these men can be got. Let's hope they are bought. I would not like to think they, as union members, are on the political stage by giving themselves away." Reply: "Yesterday, I said: 'Only a few got anything, and I think that they got less than they expected.'"

It is sometimes difficult to resist the temptation to compromise, particularly when such temptation comes from a former comrade or comrades whom one does not suspect of having yielded. Very often these temptations have, for the time being, the appearance of, not being a compromise, but most plausible propositions. In every

case they turned out to be different to what they first appeared. It requires something more than "good intentions" to always resist. The compass that enabled me to steer clear of the snares, traps and pitfalls of capitalist representatives is my contact with and the education I have derived from the modern working class movement. The former comrades who were used as candidates against us have had lots of experience, but have not made the best use of their time, for they are both very ill-informed. That is the chief reason why it was possible to use them, and almost all of those who supported them against us.

CASSIDY REPORTS.

Editor Clarion:—Having spent some weeks on Vancouver Island in the capacity of organizer. It is now up to me to give a brief outline of my work there for publication. Assisted at 28 meetings, visiting the following places: Victoria, Duncan, Ladysmith, South Wellington, Extension, Nanaimo, Brechin, Courtney Cumberland, Alberni and Port Alberni.

Organized locals at Northfield and Extension with 24 and 25 members respectively. In all of the mining districts especially I found the time very ripe for revolutionary propaganda. I was well received and my meetings were well attended.

Outside of Cumberland and Victoria I was surprised to find that practically no propaganda work was being carried on—always, of course, with the exception of a few old warriors who are always sure to be found, no matter where one goes. But concerted effort along this line was absolutely lacking.

There is another point which is worthy of note, considering the large Socialist vote which has been credited to the mining districts. Outside of Cumberland, the general sentimental misconceptions which one usually finds amongst the uneducated working class are prevalent to a large degree. Hence your humble servant had the "pleasure" of meeting on many occasions the products of the rotten opportunism and rotten literature which usually carries the name of Socialism, and invariably produces Christian, unchristian, industrial, reform, and various other kinds of Socialists, not forgetting the self-styled "born democrat."

However, I did not waste any time with them, but proceeded to get busy delivering the straight goods. Undoubtedly I made a few enemies and lost a few reform votes, but I am of opinion that I knitted closer together and added a little grime to the ranks of the revolutionary element, and after all, that is what counts. As you are aware, I have been withdrawn from this field of endeavor by your Executive, owing to the fact that finances were not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to keep me there. It might be well to say a few words in this regard, particularly as my expenses were comparatively heavy.

The population is extremely scattered and train service is very poor, making progress from one town to another very slow. Train fare is a heavy financial drain in itself, but the infrequency of the service adds still more to the expense in the form of room-rent and meals. To overcome this in the future I know of no better solution than that which was proposed by me of recent date, to become independent of the railroads by using a motor-cycle. This would eliminate train fare and give rapid and instantly available transportation to all points, at the same time allowing a large amount of literature to be carried. This would mean much to the comrades, not only in the towns, but in the outlying ranching districts and camps, which at the present time are almost impossible to reach.

Much more could be said in favor of this proposed organizing asset, but the points not mentioned will be quite obvious to all who give the matter a little thought. I am living in the hope that in the near future I will be able to return to Vancouver Island, and continue the work which I have been unable to do of recent date, to become independent of the railroads by using a motor-cycle. This would eliminate train fare and give rapid and instantly available transportation to all points, at the same time allowing a large amount of literature to be carried. This would mean much to the comrades, not only in the towns, but in the outlying ranching districts and camps, which at the present time are almost impossible to reach.

When thinking of those who did what they could to remind me in my work, I am forced to smile. Their methods were so obviously crude that they did nothing more than offend me to a great deal of amusement. "Let they forget," I would remark to them that they had been back again in the near future delivering the same brand of goods, but poison for all and sundry of the reform elements, irrespective of the rank in which they may be cloaked.

THE UNPATRIOTIC IRISHMAN.

The only man who is ever really beaten in the game of life is the man who gives up. He beats himself.

