MEAN-SPIRITED HUCKSTERS

Michael Clark, of Red Deer, Alta., thus describes in parliament the men who voted for him.

The United Farmers of Alberta are for universal peace, opposed to war and very much against Canadian navy policies of both the great political parties. They would have Canada lead the world in a great disarmament movement.

Resolutions embodying these sentiments were passed at the Calgary convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. Of the six hundred delegates only twelve voted against the resolution.

These are the sentiments of the farmers of the west. Manitoba farmers have thus declared. Alberta farmers have thus declared. Saskatchewan farmers will thus declare.

The Trades and Labor Council of Canada, which is the executive of the wage workers of both east and west, is also against the insane waste of $35,000,000 for war.

Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta., is against the Borden form of a $35,000,000 gift to the British, but holds up both hands for the Laurier policy which takes the tax money of the people and hands it over to the Canadian navy grafters.

Speaking in Parliament on December 16th, 1912, Michael Clark called for a Canadian navy and Canadian fighters. He declared that he was against the Borden navy policies for the following, among other reasons: Because it abandons the opportunity which should now be embraced to establish and foster a steel shipbuilding industry in Canada. Because the policy of the government implies that the people of Canada are a parcel of MEAN SPIRITED HUCKSTERS, who would rather pay money than fight.

Clark is elected from Red Deer, Alta., from a farming constituency. He declares that the farmers of Canada should be glad to have $35,000,000 wasted on useless battleship hulks built in Canada so the steel magnates and the Canadian navy grafters may roll in unearned wealth.

He pours contempt on the Borden navy as being the policy of mean spirited hucksters who would rather pay than fight. He wants Canadians to fight as well as pay.

His supporters have sent Clark to Parliament. His supporters are against either a Canadian navy or a money gift to the capitalists of Britain.

"Mean spirited hucksters," shouts Clark in the House of Commons.

What do you think of your member, farmers and wage workers of the electoral district of Red Deer? Will you let the choleric doctor shout those things about you and then surrender your vote to him and let him keep on despising you?

Will the thousand subscribers of Cotton's in this gentleman's constituency let the voters know that Clark thinks that farmers should be bled for the ship building industry of Canada and those who oppose are mean spirited hucksters?

And will you see to it that the next man elected from your district is a Socialist opposed to all forms of taxing the wealth producers for the sake of the wealth spenders?

A LONE JOB

The hangman's job will probably go begging. Well it might. Radclive, after taking the lives of many of his fellow-beings, threw over the job, and spent a miserable existence tortured daily with remorse, shunned by his fellow man, and banished by his family. He died destitute, haunted, as he declared, by the spirits of those he had executed. His place was taken by another, who in a short time seems to have got his fill of the most miserable method of gaining a living that could be imagined.

The Montreal Herald says editorially: "Arthur Ellis, the man who carries out the sentence of the law on murderers, is on the eve of giving up his work and retiring into private life. Like all the rest of us, Mr. Ellis has a lot of trouble of his own. He has never been able to get official recognition of his position from the Department of Justice, and today makes his unpleasant living in a more or less precarious manner."

The task of getting a man to carry out the murderous sentences of the law is yearly becoming harder. Authorities call on the slums and the vile haunts of the underworld, hunting for men who have, as the goody-goodies say, fallen beyond recall, but one after another these men, low as they have sunk, spurn the job. It is a cruel, mean way of gaining a living, and no wonder men of all classes do not wish to have any connection with it whatsoever. A sentence that requires the most despicable creature possible to secure to carry it out has something fishy about it.

Keepers of prisons often are not fitted for their position. A professor of criminology once visited a prison, and on going the rounds was shown a cell in which was kept what the prison warden was pleased to term "the human beast." Six guards were called to protect the visitor from the "beast." The professor waved them all aside, and went alone to the cell and on the door being opened out rushed an enraged, terrible looking creature, seeking an enemy. The professor extended his hand and cordially said: "Why, how are you?" The "beast" looked dumfounded, and on being further spoken to and assured of no harm by the smiling professor, broke into tears and confessed that every one he came in contact with looked on him as an enemy, and treated him as such, so what was he to do? The warden and guards quaking in terror, must surely have had a lesson in humanity. Brutality begets brutality.

RED SEAL SUB CARDS, FOUR FOR $1.00.

Capitalism is the cause; crime the effect.

Remove the cause of crime, and crime will vanish.

The criminal is the enemy of society only occasionally. Society is the enemy of the criminal all the time.

A vicious sentence can never morally help a man. It lowers him—brings out the beast that has been buried for ages.

God lent his creatures light and air,
And waters open to the skies;
Man locks him in a stifling lair,
And wonders why he pines and dies.

Not so much of punishment and a little more preventative measures would cause a big gap in the ranks of the endless procession of men and women steadily marching to the prisons of the land.

"The most dangerous criminals are the people who think we couldn't get along without jails. The man who needs most to be watched is the man who's always suspecting someone else."—Horace Traubel.

In the wake of high prices for the necessaries of life and great prosperity for plutes, follows a wave of crime. This is but natural, as prosperity for the parasites means poverty for the producers.

A man is forced into crime, and then receives a punishment which is nothing short of vicious. This does not make the victim feel repentant. It tends to make him vicious in turn.

There would be little crime if society was on the right basis. Crime is mostly the result of ignorance. Educate, make education easy and within the reach of all, and the decrease in malefactors will be in proportion to the promotion and spread of sensible instruction.—Thomas A. Edison.

"We can't get rid of the plutocrat unless we get rid of the proletarian. Yet there are some plutocrats who look forward to a pluticratic future pure and simple. And there are some proletarians who look forward to a proletarian future pure and simple. Yet it's only by getting rid of both that we can get rid of either. And the next century will make both classes meaningless. So we have to say goodby to the superior and the inferior."—Horace Traubel.

Prison gate reformers visit prisoners at the gates on their release, and endeavor to steer them on the straight and narrow path. This is well, and probably has some good results. But these people might go further and cease voting for the capitalist system which causes criminals. So long as they vote for this system, just so long will the prison gates be opening to receive and to let out the product of the system. By their vote the prison gate reformers are continuing the thing they are trying hard to prevent.

The Calgary Daily Herald welcomes questions from its readers. George McKenzie of Weyburn, Sask., wrote asking, "Did the Socialists increase their vote in the United States in the late elections over that of four years ago, and how much?" The Herald simply answered, "No." This is an untruth. In 1900 the Socialist vote was 96,931, in 1908 it was 424,488, and in 1912 it was 901,689. At the same rate of progress the Socialists will have 9,000,000 votes in 1924. Wilson was elected president by a couple of million votes less than that.

Why is there more crime in the cities in winter than in summer? Want, hunger, and the lack of shelter often cause their victims to commit unlawful acts purposely in order to have a place where they may get a bite to eat gnd have a roof over their heads. And the system that causes want and hunger is allowed to flourish with all its hideousness, daily lowering the social status of the workers so far they can never recover it, daily sending those dependent upon them into the streets. The evil effects of the capitalist system are far-reaching. Scarcely anybody is free from its baneful influence. There is nothing good about it, nothing in which one could look up to; nothing but evil in its most hideous form.

A prison keeper of seventeen years' experience, says: "Only fifteen per cent of our prisoners are criminals at heart—the other eighty-five per cent are the victims of circumstances—the product of their environment. And this latter class have sometimes been spoken of as 'fallen men,' but this is wrong; these men have nowhere to fall from. During my experience, out of 15,000 men who have passed through the prison, 60 per cent. had been under thirty years of age, and the great majority of those over thirty were 'repeaters' made criminal when they were young. Equal care should be given for the man who is locked up and for those who depend upon the man who is locked up. It is unfair for the State to lock up the breadwinner and leave the innocent, dependent wife and children to struggle or starve — for because of this many a woman and many a child has been driven into a life of vice or crime."

Tell the average man he encourages and supports crime, and he gets into a passion. Tell him he encourages and sppports the capitalist system, and he calmly admits that he does. If he votes for the capitalist system he votes to continue the making and breaking of criminals, male and female, which is costing millions in money each year, and forcing the families of those imprisoned into the gaping jaws of want and despair. He is the one responsible. He is the one who though he may never violate the laws, is helping others on the down grade to the underworld. If it was not for this man and his vote for the capitalist system, crime and criminals would not be.

TYPES OF CRIMINALS

ATAVISTIC

Types of criminals range from the atavistic to the altruistic. There are the defective, the hereditary, the environmental and the altruistic.

Humanity has come up from the brute. Civilization has developed. In tracing back our history we come to the days of savagery. In that condition the strong man who could kill the quickest, who could steal the most, who could be the most cunning in dealing with a hostile tribe, was looked up to. The tribe placed their reliance upon him. He stood in the forefront of the development of the race.

Civilization has passed on. Such men are not looked up to as leaders—unless they are specially cunning and hypocritical about their brutality. Then they may become large financiers and military leaders and instructors of Boy Scouts.

Usually, however, men such as lived in the barbarian age and were looked up to, are now considered to be criminals by nature. We call them altavistic criminals, which mean that they take after their remote ancestors. Characteristics which th average man has left behind in his evolutionary development are prominent in these atavistic men and women. They are criminals simply because humanity has passed on and they are born out of their time. Their murders, their cunning, their lack of what is known as conscience show their nature.

Such men commit a crime, are arrested, tried by twelve men, found guilty, and a judge reads them a homily on morality and sends them to jail for the good of their souls. Such a procedure is eminently futile and foolish. In the middle ages in France courts would try and condemn to death oxen and animals who had killed men. The trial of atavistic criminals is of the nature of such a farce. They are simply relics of an outworn age. Such criminals, however, are comparatively rare.

DEFECTIVE

Many criminals are defectives. A diseased brain makes them abnormal. The crimes they commit are due to this cause. The following clipping is interesting:

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Three judges of the municipal court, acting under instructions from Chief Justice Harry Olson, will confer with Mayor Harrison and members of the city council in reference to the establishment of a psycho-pathological laboratory in connection with criminal courts.

Judges Goodnow, Scully and Caverly, appointed as a committee, will investigate the feasibility of the proposition, and will consult with the mayor and the city council and report on their findings.

"We will need equipment costing about $2,000," said Judge Olison, "embracing apparatus suitable to making microscopic and pathological tests.

"According to reports from the Bridewell there are many prisoners suffering from epilepsy and insanity. Post mortems performed on some of those who have died there show fractured skulls and tumors of the brain."

Dr. Gordon Bates, writing in the Mail and Empire of Toronto, has this to say of criminals of this nature:

Undoubtedly a tainted ancestry predisposes a person to crime just as it may to disease. This ancestry may be directly of crime or otherwise. For instance a very large percentage of criminals are of insane or epileptic stock. This proportion varies according to different investigators from 12 to 90 per cent. Pento, a well known worker, found that among the parents of 184 criminals only four per cent. were quite healthy. In this regard it has been found that it is not only actual mental disease which predisposes to crime, but that alcoholism, overwork and other debilitating influences in the parent play an important part.

Typical instances of these facts of heredity are numerous. Families may be readily found, for instance, in which mental incompetence and crime persist for generations. The Jukes family, cited in a previous article, is an example. Of the descendants of the five notorious Jukes sisters, five generations, consisting of 709 persons, have been traced. Of all the males, not 20 were skilled workmen, and 10 of these learned their trade in prison. There were 76 criminals and 108 paupers, while over half of the women were prostitutes. Up to date this family has cost the United States a million and a quarter of dollars—and the end is not yet.

The trial of such men and women partake of the infamous. In the middle ages insane persons were punished for being insane. It was considered an act of ill will on their part to lose their reason. In Canada we take defectives who have committed abnormal acts and we try them and a $7,000 a year judge browbeats them and tells them about the heinousness of their acts, and sends them to jail or the penitentiary. The more we look into the matter, the more crazy we see our legislators have been. The judges, however, are not crazy. They are cunning enough to get $7,000 a year for sending defectives to the pen.

ENVIRONMENTAL

A good many of the defectives are really the results of their environment. Dr. Bates continues:

The question of environment is proved by the fact that nearly all criminals come from bad homes. Obviously a family of children trained by vicious and criminal parents are unlikely to be anything else but the imitation of their forbears, and the fact that pilfering, burglary, violence and murder may be practised by members of the same low-grade household is quite natural.

Bad homes have been produced largely by exploitation in the past. The mother or father has been overworked, or the ancestor has had too much revenue and not enough wholesome work. The result has been defective children who have reproduced defectives. Even now the process is going on. Overworked and overworried parents are producing such children. The slums of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg are disease breeding places where children grow up stunted and abnormal. The environment has produced and is producing this class

But the great mass of criminals and petty offenders are such through economic circumstances. The wages system and competition for jobs force the income of the producing class down to a low level. Unemployment is rife, and criminals are bred by the rotten system as maggots are in rotten cheese.

Enrico Ferri in his "Positive School of Criminology," has this to say of the influence of want in the making of the disposition fit for the crime:

Want is the strongest poison for the human body and soul. It is the fountain head of all inhuman and antisocial feeling. Where want spreads out its wings, there the sentiments of love, of affection, of brotherhood, are impossible. Take a look at the figures of the peasant in the far-off arid Campagna, the little government employe, the laborer, the little shop-keeper. When work is assured, when living is certain, though poor, then want, cruel want, is in the distance, and every good sentiment can germinate and develop in the human heart. The family then lives in a favorable environment, the parents agree, the children are affectionate. And when the laborer, a bronzed statue of humanity, returns from his smoky shop and meets his white-haired mother, the embodiment of half a century of immaculate virtue and heroic sacrifices, then he can, tired, but assured of his daily bread, give room to feelings of affection, and he will cordially invite his mother to share his frugal meal. But let the same man, in the same environment, be haunted by the spectre of want and lack of employment, and you now will see the moral atmosphere in his family changing as from day into night. There is no work, and the laborer comes home without any wages. The wife, who does not know how to feed the children, reproaches her husband with the suffering of his family. The man, having been turned away from the doors of ten offices, feels his dignity as an honest laborer assailed in the very bosom of his own family, because he has vainly asked society for honest employment. And the bonds of affection and union are loosened in that family. Its members no longer agree. There are too many children, and when the poor old mother approaches her son, she reads in his dark and agitated mien the lack of tenderness and feels in her mother heart that her boy, poisoned by the spectre of want, is perhaps casting evil looks at her and harboring the unfilial thought: "Better an open grave in the cemetery than one mouth more to feed at home!"

The urge to crime is produced by want, and once a criminal the way back is hard.

The prostitute, the beggar, the thief, the burglar are all largely the product of exploitation. The idea of easy money for the legalized grafters breeds the idea of easy money for the illegal grafters. The pickpocket on the street is the reverse side of our respectable rich.

Our system of society is based upon robbery and extortion of the producing many. Our system of industry inculcates selfishness and hate and breeds arrogant wealth and toiling poverty. When crimes result from such a system of hate, society reaches out its long arm, apprehends the non-legalized criminal, and a judge at $7,000 a year pours the hate and ferocity of a tiger system upon the victim of society. Can you respect any criminal judge, police magistrate or recorder in Canada? I cannot.

Change the system, and the evils which flow from it will cease. Give economic justice to all, and crimes will rapidly die out. Full reward for labor done will make labor a joy and will abolish the idle spenders. All can get a good living and both the urge and incentive to crime will vanish.

Then will remain only the atavistic and defective criminals, although even these will largely be reduced, because the atavist will become humanized largely by a humane system and the breeding ground of defectives will become shut off by the abolition of slums and vice.

The defectives who remain will be cared for in hospitals, and the intractible atavist will be in the insane asylum. I am not so sure but that quite a few of those whom we now consider eminent financiers and statesmen will be held to be criminally insane on the wealth question, and will be shut up as atavistic criminals.

ALTRUISTIC

An altruistic criminal is one who commits a crime from a noble and conscientious motive.

John Brown, whose body lies amouldering in the grave, began an armed rebellion against the government of the United States for the purpose of freeing the slaves. He was executed, but his soul goes marching on.

Papineau in Quebec and MacKenzie in Ontario rebelled against the authority of the country for the purpose of establishing representative government. They were criminals, and are regarded as heroes.

The militant suffragettes of England are criminals. They destroy mail, they smash windows, they assault politicians, they commit arson, but they do all these things from a noble motive. They are striving to obtain political rights for women, and God knows women need them badly to protect themselves from low wages, the white slaver, brutal husbands, and economic dependence upon the whim of some male. The reactionaries consider the women who commit crimes from political motives as worthy of suffering the extreme penalty of the law. The women are doing, to the extent of their powers, what John Brown did and what Papineau did. They are altruistic criminals and future ages will regard them as heroes.

Gustave Herve of France has suffered eleven years imprisonment for his crimes. He preaches war against war, insurrection in France against the French militarists in power. He is an altruistic criminal.

At Porcupine, Ont., three men have been sentenced to jail for daring to incite their comrades to throw down their tools when the Lemieux Act forbade. They are altruistic criminals.

I remember our McGill university professor in ethics telling us that the time frequently comes when the laws become oppressive and it is the duty to resist them, and that each man must decide for himself according to his own conscience when it became his duty to resist the law and take the consequences.

Owing to the breakdown of capitalism, and the mad rush of the master class for laws to bolster themselves up, the altruistic criminal is becoming more and more frequent. The Industrial Worker who laughs at capitalist jails and laws, the Socialist who incites the troops of his country to disobey the orders of the military commanders, the strikers who refuse to obey court injunctions, who engage in massed picketing, are altruistic criminals.

The master class of the present day are sore afraid of the altruistic criminal. For they see that such threaten their political power. A little girl in the rationalist school, held every Sunday morning at 45 Dorchester St. West, Montreal, explained how the process worked out. The laws become so people cannot live under them. People then break the laws. They are put in jail. More people break the laws and more still and so many people are put in jail that the jails cannot hold them all, and then people change the laws.

When I hear that the militant suffragists are not helping on the cause of votes for women, or that the Industrial Workers are not helping on the revolution, or that Bill Haywood is a detriment to the movement, or that Socialists can capture the state peacefully and introduce Socialism, at once I think of Marx's saying that force is the midwife that attends the birth of each new era.

As Socialists we desire peace. We wish the birthpangs to be as few as possible, hence we oppose wars and we agitate to capture the state so as to render the birth of the co-operative commonwealth as peaceful as possible. But this old world has not outgrown its need for heroes and heroines who, facing even the penalty of death, guided by the sufferings of their fellowmen and the assurance of their conscience, walk boldly forward in the path of right across which are flung the barricades of a corrupt and corrupting system of law.

THE PADDLE

A couple of years ago Cotton's published an exposure of the conditions of our penitentiaries. The annual report of that year gave the punishments used and the number of times they were used. Among these infamous crimes committed by the penitentiaty authorities upon the convicts was the "paddle." In the American Magazine of March, 1912, Julian Levitt thus describes the nature of this instrument of torture, and how it is used.

"Now the paddle is not a lash. It is merely a piece of heavy sole leather shaped like a tennis racquet and fastened with copper rivets, to a wooden handle. It weighs about two pounds. The auxiliary apparatus consists of ladder, barrel, chains, handcuffs, and ropes. The ladder is about nine feet long and has a set of brackets in which the barrel is held, firmly, lengthwise. The barrel is small, perhaps the size of a 'half' beer barrel. The prisoner, stripped, is laid upon the barrel, his feet tied to rungs at the one side of the ladder and his hands bound with steel cuffs which are chained to the other end of the ladder. Two men then unite their strength to stretch these ropes and chains taut, in order to prevent the prisoner's body from moving or giving at any point, thereby weakening the force of the blows. The prisoner's head is covered by a sheet, so that he may not see his tormentors. Another sheet is placed upon his back, so that the provision of the humane law against punishment on the bare back shall not be infringed. The warden is called in to superintend, and the blows are laid on. Some men can stand as many as sixty or seventy blows, it was reported; others collapse at the fifth or sixth; most of them faint at the tenth or twelfth blow and mercifully remain unconscious.

"The piece of sole leather is perforated by many holes, perhaps an inch or two apart. These serve a double purpose; they suck up the air which would otherwise cushion the force of the blow somewhat, and they suck up the victim's flesh as the leather comes in contact with it. Then, says the report, when the paddle is pulled off very slowly and carefully, each perforation, as it releases the flesh which has adhered to it, sends its own message of pain to the man on the rack, thus intensifying the agony a hundredfold!

"A delicate touch is added by covering the victim's body with a sheet soaked in salt water. The sting of the salt water, as it penetrates the lacerated flesh, adds an exquisite touch of pain."

Later penitentiary reports have been silent upon the nature of the punishments inflicted. The Warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, situated at New Westminster, B.C., is the only one who gives any information as to number of punishments. He says that 40.65 per cent of the convicts in confinement have been punished. He adds, "but a large number of offences entailing punishment was for trafficking, i.e., buying things the convicts are not allowed to buy. This penitentiary contains 300 convicts. Were these men punished by the "boot," the "paddle," or being tied up by the thumbs? How were the convicts elsewhere punished? The wardens no longer report on this question.

To these hell holes hyena judges sentence men and women in the name of the law, and they get $7,000 a year for doing their dirty work.

Cost of Crime

According to a pamphlet put out with the compliments of the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, in July, 1912, the following was the cost of administration of the criminal law during 1909 in Canada:—

Dominion government	$2,600,000
Provincial government	3,100,000
Municipal government	2,500,000
Police in cities	3,000,000
Buildings annually	1,000,000
Lawyers' and witnesses' fees, prisoners' fines, etc.	20,000,000
Total	$32,200,000

Average per head of population, $4.57, or $25 per family.

These costs do not include shame, humiliation, disgrace, broken hearts, wrecked homes and lives, waste of productive powers in the creation of wealth, national fear and suspicion, private expense wasted in protection against crime, and the like.

Surely this system stands condemned which, in order to maintain the useful part of the community in slavery that the useless section may enjoy great revenues, forces many persons into crime, and then turns the primal hate of an outworn savage state upon the poor creatures who have broken laws which they could not keep.

GUMMED STICKERS

Miniature Posters in heavy, plain type, red and blue ink, on good quality gummed paper. Good to stick on envelopes, look well on a box car and many other choice spots. While they last, only 20 cents per 500 assorted, postpaid. First come, first served.

FROM "BALLAD OF READING GAOL."

I know not whether laws be right,
Or whether laws be wrong,
All that we know who live in gaol
Is that the wall is strong;
And that each day is like a year,
A year whose days are long.

The vilest deeds, like prison weeds,
Bloom well in prison air;
It is only what is good in man
That wastes and withers there.
Pale Anguish keeps the heavy gate,
And the Warden is Despair.

For they starve the little frightened child
Till it weeps both night and day,
And they scourge the weak, and flog the fool,
And gibe the old and gray,
And some grow mad and all grow bad,
And none a word may say

Each narrow cell in which we dwell
Is a foul and dark latrine,
And the fetid breath of living Death
Chokes up each grated screen,
And all but Lust is turned to dust
In Humanity's machine.

And never a human voice comes near
To speak a gentle word;
And the eye that watches through the door
Is pitiless and hard.
And by all forgot, we rot and rot,
With soul and body marred.

—Oscar Wilde.

INVINCIBLE WHEEL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act", letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1912, incorporating Michael Arthur Phelan, of the City of Westmount, in the Province of Quebec, Advocate, and Wilfrid Bovey, Robertson Fleet, and William Roy Hastings, advocates, and Harry Arthur Ellis, book-keeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To build, manufacture, buy, sell, let on hire, trade and deal in all kinds of wheels, spokes, hubs, springs, axles, tires and other appurtenances for use in connection with any kind of vehicle or other means of transportation; and to carry on the business of manufacturers of automobiles, motor trucks, vehicles and conveyances of all kinds, and of all articles and things used in the manufacture, maintenance and working thereof; (b) To manufacture, buy, sell, let on hire and deal in electric motors, steam, gas and electric engines; and for the purposes of the Company to carry on the business of iron founders, brass founders, mechanical and electrical engineers, manufacturers of agricultural implements and other machinery, metal workers, wood workers, tool makers, millwrights, machinists, iron and steel converters; and to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, convert, alter, let on hire and deal in machinery, implements, rolling stock, and hardware of all kinds; (c) To acquire, develop, accumulate and utilise water powers for the purpose of generating electricity, or other motive force similar or otherwise, and to supply the same for the production, transmission or use of power for lighting, heating or motive purposes in connection with the buildings and other works of the company, with authority to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus electricity or power generated by the company's works and to construct and operate lines for such purposes, subject to all local, municipal and provincial laws and regulations in that behalf; (d) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any trade-marks, patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (e) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the company's business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (f) To purchase, lease, take over or otherwise acquire the whole or any part of the business, property, franchises, good-will, rights and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or by any corporation carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in bonds, paid-up shares or other securities of the company or otherwise, and to undertake the liabilities of any such persons, firm or corporation; (g) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities, government, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry on or exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (h) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business; (i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or other securities in other companies belonging to the company or which the company may have the power to dispose of, and to do all acts and exercise all powers necessary to carry on any business incidental to or that can conveniently be carried on in connection with the business of the company; (j) To sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the assets and undertakings of the company as a going concern or otherwise for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (k) To invest and deal with the moneys of this Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (l) To remunerate any company or person for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital, or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business, subject to approval thereof by the shareholders of the Company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Invincible Wheel Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 6,000 shares of twenty-five dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said Company to be at the Town of Farnham, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of December, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Fleet, Falconer, Phelan & Bovey,
Attorneys for Applicants.