

## Put all your Eggs into one Basket

A Talk to Farmers.

Advocating this may seem strange to you when the newspapers, politicians and nearly all corporations are straining themselves in an attempt to persuade the farmers of Canada to go into mixed farming. It is strange to me what power lies in the old sayings and how the common people do hate to take up anything new, but cling to ancient traditions and customs with almost a deathlike grip. They keep repeating the old sayings of their grandfathers as an excuse for their lack of progress. There seems to be one thing the common people will not do and that is think for themselves. From infancy they are taught to let others think for them and the only thing they seem really willing to do is what someone in authority tells them to do. If mixed production on a farm is good, then mixed production in manufacturing should be good also. The same arguments apply to both; that is if one thing fails or is not in demand you can fall back on the other. The very business men who tell the farmers to not put all their eggs into one basket are the very ones who put all their own eggs into one basket. If I should tell the Massey Harris Co., that they should not put all their eggs into one basket by confining their manufacturing to Agricultural Implements, but should branch out into other lines, that in case of a failure in crops and consequently not much demand for farm machinery they should devote part of their shop to the manufacture of bologna sausage and should also make a few ladies' hats and some breakfast foods, woolen underwear and horseshoe nails, they would laugh at me, and they would be right. The only way to make a success of anything is to concentrate and specialize. Yet this is just what these companies, our newspapers and politicians tell the farmers they must not do. Do not put all your eggs into one basket may have been good advice seventy-five years ago when our forefathers made and grew practically everything they used from clothes to food. Then they could not put all their eggs into one basket, but in this age of specialization we must put all our eggs into one basket if we would make a success of farming or ranching. Literally speaking, if you had a hundred eggs to take to market and instead of putting them all into one basket, you put some of them into a sack of potatoes, some loose in the bottom of the wagonbox, some loose on the seat beside you, some in your pockets, some in your hat and a few in a basket, how do you think your eggs would come out at the end of the journey? Not very well I guess, but if you put them all into one basket you would be particular to see that the basket had the proper handling and that the eggs were in good condition, in other words it would pay you to put all your eggs into one basket.

But, you say "why do the transportation companies, the packing houses, and nearly all other corporations as well as newspapers and politicians tell us not to put all our eggs into one basket. The Transportation Companies and other corporations want the farmers to go into mixed farming so that they will not organize on any definite lines, but will have an organization like our B.C. Farmers' Institute, that is, they want the farmers to be a part of the business, but not to be a part of the business. It is composed of men who follow callings ranging from retail merchants to fruit ranchers, and while they do lots of talking they accomplish nothing. Our governments want the farmers to go into mixed farming, because the corporations own our governments and they do the bidding of the business interests instead of that of the farmers. If any of you farmers have got it into your heads that your interests and those of the business are identical, you are mistaken. In fact, in ninety-five cases out of a hundred they are absolutely opposed. Mixed farming on a large farm is not mixed farming, but is socializing on a large scale in different things which cannot be done profitably on a farm of 160 or 320 acres. Garden truck eggs for a farmer's own use are necessary luxuries, and should be raised by every farmer. You will find that the leaders of the Farmers' Organization of the prairie provinces are men who specialize in grain mostly, and you can readily see what they have accomplished in a few years. These grain growers have all their eggs in one basket. If they had been in mixed farming they would not have had enough of any one thing to make it worth while to bother about a market for it, and would have been drifting along like we are here in our B.C. Farmers' Institute—yammering about most everything and accomplishing nothing.

Mr. P. Burns, the wholesale butcher of Calgary, in an interview with a newspaper reporter a short time ago on the high cost of beef is reported to have said that the way to reduce the high cost of living as far as beef is concerned is to go into mixed farming, which may have been partly the truth but not in the way Mr. Burns' remarks would infer. Every thinking person must admit that the average man can raise one hundred head of cattle cheaper per head than he can raise five head, and the same rule applies to grain, pigs, chickens or anything else grown or raised on a farm. Then how is the man who raises five head of cattle or a little of everything on a farm going to reduce the high cost of living? Only as I told you before, because he cannot afford to organize into ten or a dozen societies for the purpose of securing the best prices for the ten or a dozen different things he has to sell, so just takes what such men as Mr. Burns may be disposed to offer them for their produce. How is this going to benefit the farmer? One rancher near Calgary last year shipped nearly one hundred car loads of beef cattle to the Chicago market. He paid about fifty thousand dollars duty and then cleared about twelve thousand dollars more than he could have got for his cattle in Calgary. This man had all his eggs in one basket. If these one hundred car loads of cattle had been owned by about three hundred farmers each having about five head, how many of those cattle would have come to Chicago? Not likely one. The Calgary wholesalers would have been about sixty-two thousand dollars richer and those three hundred farmers at least twelve thousand poorer, and the price of beef to the consumer would have remained the same. This is why business is so anxious to have you farmers go into mixed farming. You who are only starting to learn farming should certainly take my advice and put all your eggs into one basket. A man may move real brains to be a successful farmer than he does to be a successful doctor, lawyer, politician or business man. Every day you see men who cannot make a bare living out of farming go into business and make good, but how many men do you see leave business and go into farming and make a success of it. It takes a clever man ten years to become a successful farmer in any one line. There is a fixed rule to go by in nearly all callings in life. For instance a retailer has only to buy an article for our

bits and sell it for a dollar to be a successful business man. This rule applies whether it rains, freezes or is a dry spell. The same is true with nearly all other callings in life except farming. With it you have to exercise original judgment every day, because a rule that applies today may not apply tomorrow on account of weather or soil conditions, etc. Now if you have to spend ten years studying each line of farming or ranching, don't you think you will be pretty old before you are a successful mixed farmer? Then if you follow one line you will have to build and equip for one line only. Take my advice, follow one line and learn it well, you will find that enough to do. If you start a dairy farm do dairying only. I don't mean by that that you are to have nothing on that farm but a dairy maid and a cream separator, but I mean that everything you raise on the farm should be grown with a view to its being used by you in the dairy business. An old stock in trade argument in favor of mixed farming is that a farmer can keep busy at work all the year. Why not advise him to have a large pile of rocks in a corner of his farm and keep busy carrying them from one corner to the other? If a farmer will specialize in one line he will have from three to six months rest in a year and then make more money than he can at mixed farming. These three or six months he can spend reading, thinking, traveling, organizing, etc. But of course that would be based on his business and should not be tolerated. The leaders in all progressive farmers' movements are those who specialize, and the most successful farmers are those who do likewise. Not only should each farmer specialize, but whole communities should get together and find out what their particular district is best adapted for and then all specialize in the one thing. This would enable them to organize to the very best advantage. Mixed farming would kill every one of the three great farmers organizations in the prairie provinces in three years, so far as their usefulness to the farmer is concerned. Real reduction in the high cost of food stuffs lies in specializing in agriculture because they can be produced cheaper that way. It costs more to produce goods in small quantities than in large on a farm, the same as it does in a factory. Then if goods cost you more to raise and you have to sell them for less how is mixed farming going to pay you? Until the newspaper editors, railroad presidents, wholesalers, bankers, etc., can answer that question to your satisfaction "put all your eggs into one basket and then watch the basket."—Jas. J. Johnson, Invermere, B.C.

## Killing Socialism

By Oscar Ameringer, in the Rip Saw

Now that the election is over the capitalist press gleefully informs the natives of this great nation that Socialism has been killed in Milwaukee. According to the same authority Socialism was killed two years ago in the same place. However, it seems that the first killing was only a partial success, inasmuch as the killed corpse refused to remain dead, and had to be killed again. Now, one should think that after being killed twice, a corpse ought to have enough decency to stay dead. But it hasn't. And from all indications the Socialist killers of Milwaukee have tackled the most permanent job in America. At the present rate they can go on killing Socialism until the last of them has turned up his toes.

"But," I hear someone say, "weren't the Socialists defeated?"

Sure Mike, but they are used to little things like that. Besides, the defeat wasn't a defeat at all, for they elected nine councilmen, five supervisors, and last but not least, the City Attorney.

"But their vote fell off to the tune of one thousand," says the Capitalist Press.

Right on, my friend, but wouldn't you kindly add that while the Socialists lost one thousand votes, the rebuccoate combination lost seven thousand votes. Please glue your optics on the following figures, which give in round numbers the vote of 1912 and 1914.

	1912	1914
Rebuccoate...	43,000	36,000
Socialists...	30,000	29,000

Rebucco majority... 13,000 7,000

Two years ago the combination was 13,000 votes ahead of the Socialists. At the last election this lead was cut down to 7,000 votes. To save my life I can't see what our opponents have to crow about. Suppose a general would wire after the battle, "Great victory! Attacked enemy composed of 30,000 men with my noble army of 43,000 men. Enemy completely routed, but holds position, lost one thousand men, whereas we lost only 7,000 men. Hurrah! Shall rout the enemy again until routed for good, and keep it up as long as I have a man left, which won't be long if the extermination of the present ratio of seven to one keeps up."

Some victory that.

As a matter of fact the Socialist movement of Milwaukee is in better shape than it has ever been in the past. Perfect harmony prevails. The spirit of the rank and file is splendid. I never saw a more enthusiastic audience than the gathering of the Socialists in the West Side Turn Hall on election night. The men and women who had come together to hear the returns were full of fighting spirit. They felt that ultimate victory was only a question of a few years.

## How You Rule

The rich man calls the worker brother—and then skins him. He makes him helpless in poverty and then preaches contentment. We are all here to all the earth, but the board of directors won't let us vote our stock.

Every reform they give you is a bone thrown to you to keep you from taking back all that belongs to you.

May you won't get what you want, but you will get what you voted for and get it good and plenty.

The dreams of the workers are growing sweeter, while the dreams of the masters are turning to nightmares.

"The silent voter" is supposed to be one who casts an old party ballot and then howls because he got what was coming to him.

The world that is shaped by the ideas of our fathers. The new ideas of to-day are building and must build the world anew.

It is not much worse to sell little girls as wives, as they used to do in China, than to sell them to the mills, as we do in America.

—C. L. Philier.

The "smart" man to-day is the man who gets by without doing any sort of useful work, and lives upon the efforts of the useful class, who make his living and carry it to him.

## Feeling After Socialization

While in Europe a great deal of land is held by municipalities and the state, it must be remembered, that this is a heritage from the feudal system. Under the feudal system land was held by a few individuals and those who used it were not renters, but were lords or slaves of the land, being sold with it. When the feudal system was broken up many of the cities assumed control of portions of the land. The land has not been held under the Social idea of socialized land because it has been used as a means of making profits for the city. It has, in spite of this, been of advantage in furnishing employment to the idle, and in some place of completely ending taxation for the maintenance of public schools and government.

The land held as public in other sections of Europe and of America is not held under the idea of land socialization, because in most cases it is simply held out of use. Some of the forests are leased to individuals so that they can make a profit out of the scale of the timber.

There have been various devices other than the individual ownership of the land in various areas and in many places. It will be remembered that Joseph in Egypt, after he had provided for feeding the people during the famine, sold the food at such tremendously high prices that all the land, as well as the Pharaoh, the loose thinking have called this state Socialism. It was anything but that. Instead of being the ownership of the means of life by the whole people it was the ownership by the ruler. It was, therefore, state capitalism, and reduced the whole people to a position of slavery, a condition which enabled the rulers to build useless temples and pyramids with the cheap labor that followed.

The Hebrew land holdings, as outlined in Leviticus, was quite different from private ownership. While each family had its allotment of land, this land could not be forfeited even through sale, because during the year of Jubilee it reverted back to the original owner. The express commandment was: "The land shall not be sold forever." "It shall not be sold forever."

Socialism, however, coming after machinery was developed, provides for the co-operative use of this machinery, without the holding of the wealth produced by it in common. It does not mean that all the tools necessary for production shall be co-operatively owned, but only such as are co-operatively used. It is evident that an individual can use a hoe, or a hammer, or saw, or a thousand other things. These things could be individually owned without Socialism, and it follows also that land that could be individually farmed, without employing someone else, and thus exploiting him of his product, could be individually held and operated even under Socialism.

Socialized farming provides a means whereby the great farm machinery that has recently been developed may be used in such a way as to benefit all instead of a few owners of large tracts of land. This machinery cannot be operated by one individual. If an owner hires men to work his land, he necessarily exploits them under Socialism this machinery would be used under government direction, each man employed getting his full social product would be easier and greater than with the use of small machinery, and to enable the small farmer to use the machinery, the collective ownership of the land that was so operated. This would not divide land. One man would not be assigned to a few acres and another to another tract, but it would be operated as a body, as a syndicate farm in today's world, except that the profit system would be at the end.

We have arrived at the time when there are vast tracts of land which can be provided for use only through co-operative effort. Swampy lands, and the land which is necessary for the great farm machinery that has recently been developed, through individual work, but through large enterprises. If this is done by syndicates it will mean an exploitation of the farmers that will be much greater than at present. Even the small farmer will find himself unable to compete with the big machinery, and the power of unemployment for the city worker will be reduced to practical slavery. If the work is done on the other hand, by the government or the whole people, then the land so redeemed should be held by the government and worked by it for the benefit of all. That is Socialism.

The advantage which would come of the use of things that are already socialized, is that, even without socializing anything else, it would make it possible for the people to help themselves. As it is now, the city worker is dependent on the farmer for his food, and the farmer is dependent on the city worker for his goods. If the factories close down he is helpless. Should he demand higher wages and even secure them, it is possible for those who control the machines, because they also control the markets, to so raise the price of the things that must have all that has been gained is nullified. On the other hand, the farmer, though nominally working for himself sells in a market controlled by other men, and buys in the same market. As a result, he is deprived of all he makes except a scant living. Access to the land would lengthen a rewriting of the laws to make them conform to the new ideas that are already beginning to be received by thinkers of all parties and all shades of belief. For this reason political action is absolutely essential, by those who have the studies in the laws of socialization change which practically all admit is due, are prepared to do it with the least possible friction and in the most complete and scientific manner.—C. L. Philier, in The Road to Socialism.

The worker of fifty years of age has produced an enormous amount of wealth in his time. What has he to show for it? Nothing worth while. The parasite and his sons have the wealth the worker created, and they are spending money like water to have laws made and guns made, and soldiers made (via the boy scout route) so that they may hold the stolen wealth and starve the slaves into submission that more wealth might be fleshed.

## Socialists and War

The battle for political equality has been long and costly, but it has been won, and now the struggle for economic equality has already preceded a considerable length on the way to success. There is no European country in which the Socialist movement has yet acquired sufficient strength to be able to control the State, but its influence in politics, both national and international, is an increasing factor. Nothing shows this to better advantage than the struggle now going on in France and Germany between the workers of those countries on the one side, and their rulers on the other. To the German workman France is not the enemy. He finds the German Capitalist the foe that is oppressing and crushing him. So in like manner the French workman is not so much concerned with the idea of land socialization, because in most cases it is simply held out of use. Some of the forests are leased to individuals so that they can make a profit out of the scale of the timber.

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## SOCIALIST DIRECTORY

ALBERTA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE S.D.P. of C. meets every first and third Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Moose Hall, Fraser Ave., Edmonton. Comrades desiring assistance in raising locals please write Sec. C. Spencer, 25 Clara St., Edmonton, Alta.—282.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Executive S.D.P. of C. meets in Finnish Hall, 244 Pender St. East Vancouver, on the first and third Sunday of every month, at 1.30 p.m. General Business Meeting on third Sunday. E. Finch, Pres. Sec., Jubilee Station P. O., Vancouver, B.C.—286.

DOMINION Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party of Canada meets every first and third Monday at 8 King Street East, St. Martin, sec. 61 Weber St. East, Berlin, Ont.—289.

MANITOBA Executive Committee S.D.P. of C. meets every second and fourth Monday night at Headquarters Hall, 211 Jarvis Ave. For information and literature write to Pres. Sec., J. Farmer, Box 182, Winnipeg, Man.—284.

ONTARIO Provincial Executive Committee, S.D.P. meets the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, 3.15 p.m., Labor Temple, 187 Church St., Toronto. Secretary, P. C. Young, 35 Worcester Avenue.—285.

AMHERST, N.S. Local No. 1, S.D.P. of C. English meets every Thursday evening at 7.30 p.m. Sundays at 1.30 p.m. in the English School, St. Peter's Church. This is an invitation to attend. Please regard it as your duty to be a regular attendant. All are cordially invited. T. H. Dorian, Sec., 12 Lundy St., Amherst, N.S.—287.

BERLIN LOCAL No. 4, S.D.P. of C. meets every Sunday, business every first Sunday night 7.30 p.m., at 8 King St. East, Berlin, Ont.—288.

COBALT LOCAL No. 9, S.D.P. of C. holds Business and Propaganda meetings every Sunday evening at 8 p.m. in Cobalt Union Hall, Cobalt, Ont. Sec., J. G. Dean, Sec., Box 446.—284.

HAMILTON LOCAL No. 6, S.D.P. of C. meets every second and fourth Friday evening of the month in Swales Hall (cor. Barrie and Knapton) at 7.45 o'clock. This is an invitation to attend. J. Alexander, Sec., 41 Fraser Ave.—288.

LONDON LOCAL No. 4, S.D.P. meets every Sunday in Forester's Hall, People's Bazaar Building, Richmond St. (opposite Carleton St.) Propaganda Lecture at 1.30 p.m. Business meeting at 7.30 p.m. regularly and punctually. Godfrey E. Heathcote, Sec., 21 Smith St., Ealing P. O.—286.

LOCAL VANCOUVER S.D.P. meets every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in the Colonist Theatre, 1000 Broadway. Public meeting every Sunday at 9 p.m. in Colonial Theatre, 1000 Broadway. Sec., J. G. Dean, Sec., Box 446.—284.

NANAIMO LOCAL No. 11, S.D.P. of C. Business meeting, Tuesdays, at 7.30 p.m. Propaganda meeting, Sundays at 7.30 p.m. at Wharf St. Hall, William Watson, Sec., Box 109, Nanaimo, B.C.—286.

NUMMOLA Finnish Local No. 6, S.D.P. of C. Post Office address S.S. Oostamo, Nummola, Sask.—282.

PORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P. meets in Labor Temple, Bay St., second and fourth Wednesdays, for business, and first and third Wednesdays to discuss matters of interest to working men and women and run for Arthur for the benefit of the workers. Herbert Barker, Sec., Kuttan St., Sec.—283.

SOUTH PORCUPINE Local No. 8, S.D.P. of C. holds business and propaganda meetings every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Miner's Union Hall, South Porcupine, Ont. Sec., Box 521.—283.

TORONTO Christian Socialist Fellowship, Local No. 1, meets every second and fourth Thursday, 8 p.m., sharp, in West End Y.M.C.A. (between College St. and Dovercourt Rd.) Public cordially invited. Connor, Sec., 28 Ossington Ave.—285.

CUTTOWN'S WEEKLY is published in the interests of Socialism by Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co., Inc. Cowanville P. Q. W. U. Cotton, Pres., Roy win, Sec.-Treas.

## Job Printing Bulletin

New type has been bought and new printing plant has been built, which will enable us to turn out a better and more varied assortment of job work. Formed as we were composed of a large staff, a large job, owing to the limitations of the smaller plant, we are welcome to the big jobs which the printing presses at the services of Cotton's Job Plant, and tons of type, and material.

We print:

Anything from a VISITING CARD to A POSTER.

COLORFUL POSTERS A SPECIALTY.

OUR POSTERS EACH ONE DESIGNED BY US TO DO ANYTHING FROM A BIRTHDAY PARTY TO THREE SHEET POSTER.

FINE SMALL JOBS WHICH REQUIRE THE BEST OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP WILL BE WELCOMED.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICE ON BOOKS OF ANY SIZE OR DESCRIPTION.

There are a number of places in the province of Quebec (outside the large cities) where we can give you a better variety of jobs than Cotton's Job Plant.

Send for estimates on your work. We can compare prices favorably with any shop, and the prices that the majority of Canadian printers cannot touch. We want your work from east, west, north and south, and any enquiry will be attended to promptly.

Below are a few samples of ordinary work which will give an idea of the general charges—

For Letterheads, on 16th Bond, a fine light sheet, 1000 copies, 2.00 3.00

Envelopes, a fine commercial envelope, 1000 copies, 1.00 2.00

No. 7 or 8, 1000 copies, 1.00 2.00

Bill Heads, standard size, 1000 copies, 1.00 2.00

Statements, fine stock, 1000 copies, 1.00 2.00

Note Heads, very best stock, 1000 copies, 1.00 2.00

Business cards a specialty. We have them in all sizes and colors. We can give you a better variety of jobs than Cotton's Job Plant.

Larger sizes will cost a few cents more, smaller sizes a few cents less.

Letterheads quoted above are on 16 lb. Bond, used by a large number of business houses today. If you want a job done on the heavier paper, it will cost you only the difference of a few cents in the price of the paper. We will be pleased to quote prices on any weight of paper you may require or any special make.

The above prices are quoted to give you an idea of the charges generally made for other lines. They are low. The work is good. The stock is the best. And all work is PREPAID by mail or express.

We have discontinued the sending of printing samples with their stated prices. Would you expect a painter to paint your house without having a look over it?

COTTON'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING CO., INC., COWANVILLE, QUE.

A comrade war.s to know what Socialism would do to stop the liquor traffic. Socialism would take away the profit from the business, and the dealers would be ruined. But there is no cause to worry about the future of the booze traffic. It is killing itself partly, and its unpopularity with the big parasites will do the rest. Practically all the huge corporations of the world have issued orders that their employees must be teetotalers, or quit their jobs. Smaller employers are falling into line, and are hiring non-drinkers in preference to others. Popular opinion will probably force the booze game to the wall before Socialism will have a chance to have a say in the matter.

Workers will bluster and blow and yow around at election time about the state of the country, and the supposed remedy, until they sound as if they weighed a ton. But watch these same men when they approach their masters with hat in hand; they make a noise like a mouse.

Just "The Mexican Revolution"

1906-1914

Its Causes, Progress, Purpose and Probable Results, by TEODORO M. GAITAN, MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST.

Price per hundred, \$6.00. Per copy, 10 cents. Send orders with payment to J. S. Moran, 516 Main street, Vancouver, B. C. Any local, or individual Socialist ought to send for this pamphlet that gives the real explanation of what is happening in Mexico and points out the great acts of the Mexican people in their struggle for economic liberty.

Out

## Str

The following  
Romeo, who  
between the  
and the other  
capitalist system  
Good morning  
A—I am afraid  
times all summer  
B—Very dull  
quite plain, if  
gers and freight  
have not the sea  
to give us, etc.  
A—I suppose  
ors suffer as we  
times, by receiv  
happes they get  
times? (No an  
I see that  
for \$45.00  
the Pacific. Th  
the people, and  
the G.T. and th  
build their road  
railway build  
money belongin  
B—The same  
(This with deci  
A—Then what  
G.T. to receive  
way, and all th  
B—The people  
work and wages  
A—But the sa  
work on the ra  
of the benefit.  
B—The C.N.E.  
angry.  
A—They get  
ing to the peop  
represent the  
wages while th  
B—I see wha  
a Socialist. (M  
A—I did not  
alone. Answer  
after it is ad  
the people of C  
ple?  
B—No answer  
A—I will tel  
holders all ove  
B—How can  
way should be  
—G. T. Roberts

## Notice

H. Martin, Executive Committee, nominated as a candidate in the provincial election, Waterloo, and class conscious asks candidates write the Clerk, Toronto, for a copy of the Ontario Act. Below is the Act. It is the with the exception of a J.P. We, the undersigned, of the district of (Fifty witness our 1914. Signed by th of I, the said... few other witnesses my nomination. Witness my day of (Signed by th of nature)

## Mon

Suppose you should see a coe grove, and a f... they, the-few, giving back on those that coe cocoanuts "we a monkey" "e cocoanuts to large monkeys able," and if often, kill him What would pose them n... travel in Can... beings diggin iron, saving pianos, books, and then han... few other bu... nothing, and armies and n... with their li... spring that s... hovers for t... rders, and b... ward heavne, continue to ek... all this, th... would think... help but thi... eyes are fit... for the feebl... The human... plenty and a... civilization... Socialists, w... dition of hum... because we at... out your vote... Socialism is... question of ea... lazy and nice... the world's w... Which is be... peace, comfort... and multimil... If war is g... gold, plan th... ing of God... is hell, then... damned thro... to hell with... to save it!