A DUKE HONORS CANADA

A press despatch from London declares that J. Stewart, a Canadian, has purchased from the Duke of Sutherland 50,000 odd acres of land in Sutherlandshire. With the purchase price the Duke himself will buy extensively in Canada.

J. Stewart, the successful Canadian, is not unknown to western wage slaves, for he belongs to that well known firm of railway contractors, Foley, Welch and Stewart, known also among the blanket stiffs as Foolem, Welchem and Stewem.

This firm has been doing much construction work in British Columbia. They have the western end of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Their camps are out in the wilderness and a slave once in their power they hold him. Conditions were so vile that many men dared the rapids of the Fraser river to escape their slavery and perished. Rotten bunks, and outrageous prices for the necessities sold the workers left the slaves little cash. Their treatment of the slaves was such that even the capitalist government of the United States was shocked and protested to the Canadian authorities.

The men struck, and all the brutality of the McBride government was hurled against the men. They were illegally arrested, manhandled, and armed thugs in aded the camps established by the men on land they had a perfect right to occupy.

The firm of Foley, Welch and Stewart takes the first place among the railway construction firms of the American continent for horrible treatment of workingmen, and that is saying a great deal, considering the history of the railway construction firms on the American continent.

J. Stewart has naturally grown rich, and he hastens to buy land in his birthplace. He is a fitting purchaser of a part of Sutherland, for the history of that shire equals in horror the history of the construction camps of the firm to which J. Stewart belongs. Scotch farmers were evicted from the soil to give place to sheep. Their homes were burnt. They wandered outcasts along the cruel edges of the shores. There was more profit in sheep, so the noble Duke stained his hands in the blood of his tenants for the sake of the golden sovereigns wool and mutton would bring.

Stewart, having bled the Canadian slaves, hands the proceeds of the blood money over to the Duke for the blood stained land of Sutherlandshire, and the noble Duke, having heard the history of Stewart, hastens to invest the money in Canadian enterprises. This is what Borden and Laurier and the Montreal Star and the Toronto Mail and Empire and the Winnipeg Free Press and the Vancouver Province call "attracting capital to Canada."

The noble Duke comes as a vulture to the feast. He knows his capital will be "safe," for are not the troops and the police employed against low workingmen who dare rebel against such terms as the employing class see fit to dictate? Has not that noble statesman Lemieux craftily put the worker into actual slavery with his "Conciliation Act?" And is not the Canadian judiciary the vest pocket property of such eminent gentlemen as the noble Duke? Will not the Torrences and other like magistrates freely grant to scabs, the imported flotsam of the slums, the right to bear arms and shoot down such workingmen as refuse to obey the decrees of men like the noble Duke?

So the Duke comes to Canada with his bloodstained dollars to add more blood and misery to them, and our best citizens will welcome him, and he will be another social centre for the Debutante daughters of our labor skinning plutocracy to circle round.

So all is well with the upper classes of Canada, and all will be well, for if the lower classes dare protest, that worthy and firm gentleman, Mr. R. L. Borden, will see to it that the Honorable Sam Hughes calls out the militia and the low rabble will be pumped full of holes.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIALISM.

I noticed one writer in Cotton's Weekly said there was nothing about Socialism in the Bible. He must have failed to understand the teaching of Jesus Christ, the first of all great Socialists. The sermon on the mount is the true constructive Socialism. Few individuals try to live up to it. There is not a nation, or municipality, that even attempts to do so. When men learn that there is not a law of God that applies to the individual, but applies equally to the state, then we may expect a better state of things than we have now.

If you would get a copy of the Brooklyn Eagle, Feb. 17, Monday edition, you would find two sermons that are worth quoting. May I suggest that it would help many if you would get some of those who write to do so on the constructive side of the question. In one of the sermons mentioned above, there are some solid facts that are not known except by the few; they will open the eyes of those who read them. Fraternally yours, John C. Berrie, Jacksonville, N.B.

FACTS

"Facts" is a book upon which we put every spare minute of our time, studying out ways and means of improving it and making it more useful to the agitator. It is a book that is made solely for use, and with the one idea of furnishing in as complete a form as possible all the information, Canadian and world-wide, relative to the advance and position of Socialism. Every new issue we produce is 100 per cent. more effective than the previous one. If you have not a copy of the "All Red" edition of "Cotton's Compendium of Facts," you should get one at once. All you need to do is to land twelve subscribers at $3.00, or order twelve sub cards for the same amount. Or you can take a regular bundle to that extent, or make a contribution to the Agitation Battery. A combination order for $3.00 of subs. cards, bundle or agitation, any way you like, also gets Facts.

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Facts is always sent free, postpaid, in heavy manila clasp envelope. It contains 120 pages, nice pocket size, beautiful bright, strong red cover, cloth reinforced, red edges.

LAWYERS AND JUDGES.

Some one sent me your paper last summer, and I appreciate their kindness. I did not pay much attention at first to your paper, but after I had read a few things in Cotton's I knew you were not publishing a sawdust breakfast food from the manufacturers who do the loyalty stunt in a cheese cloth Mother Hubbard.

Life is short, and no one is going to get out of this old world alive. So let everyone do their best for their fellow man by co-operation.

The farmers at this point formed a joint stock company on co-operative principles. Shares were $5 each, and take as many as you want. The result is that we get our goods cheaper and the co-operative store pays a good dividend.

The world was my school from four years old to eleven, and then it was my college. I am still going to college and all men are my teachers.

You have published a lot of truth about law and judges and lawyers, but I can tell you a lot more. A lawyer drugged my father after he had robbed him and caused his death, and then he skipped to the U.S.A. No doubt he is a judge by now.—W. C. Mitchell, Bowman River, Man.

THE WORLD SPIRIT

There is a world spirit at work creating anew the concepts of life and the activities of the political world.

The world spirit has been born of the capitalist system and is the international protest of the working class.

The international nature of capital throws down national boundaries, obliterates national customs, and reduces the world to a state of buying and selling, of labor power thrown on the mark, of the evils of unemployment, or compulsory prostitution, of life-long, honest labor rewarded by miserable starvation.

These conditions are not produced in one country alone, but in all capitalized countries, and the spirit of protest which rises compels the rulers of all countries to adopt similar measures.

France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Australia, Great Britain adopt old age pensions, Other countries must follow.

Do the workers of Paris find the sudden strike effective? Do the hotel waiters walk out and leave the patrons of the hotel half served? If that method produces a raise in wages, the same method is adopted in New York, London and other great centres.

At the present time the international governments are trying to suppress the white slave trade. France has passed laws against it, Great Britain has passed laws, and America has passed laws. The Illinois State Senate appoints a commission to investigate the conditions of vice in Chicago. The trail of investigation leads to the doors of the employers of female labor below a living wage. The work of education the Socialists have done throughout the land bears fruit, and an irresistible demand rises for an adequate wage for working girls. The legislation that will be forced in America will also be forced from the governments of France, England and other capitalist countries.

The governments of the world rush into military burdens. The proletarians of the world fling themselves into a war against war. The tactics used in France are used in Germany and in America and England. They are used in Austria and in Spain.

Education and agitation seems to be slow work, yet that work is done well and bears mighty fruit. For a while no results are seen, but suddenly some incident rouses the new intelligence created and almost in a night the education leaps forth into crystallized demands.

Every piece of literature distributed, every speech made bears its share in the work of progress, in the creation of the world spirit that will irresistibly demand the abolition of slavery in all its forms.

MANUFACTURES.

(Statistics for industrial establishments of food products, textiles, iron and steel products, timber and lumber and their re-manufactures, leather and its finishe products, paper and printing, liquors and beverages, chemicals and allied products, metals and metal products other than steel, tobacco and its manufactures, clay, glass and stone products, vehicles for land transportation, vehicles for water transportation, miscellaneous industries and hand trades.)

1890.—Establishments, 49,928. Capital, $165,302,623. Wage earners, 254,935. Wages for labor, $59,400,700. Cost of materials, $179,731,891. Value of product, $309,676,068.

1890.—Establishments, 75,964. Capital $353,214,300. Wage earners, 369,596. Wages for labor, $100,415,350. Cost of material, $250,759,292. Value of products, $469,847,866.

1900.—Establishments, 14,650. Capital, $446,916,487. Wage earners, 306,482. Wages for labor, $89,573,204. Cost of materials, $266,527,858. Value of products, $481,053,375.

1905.—Establishments, 15,796. Capital, $846,585,023. Wage earners, 356,034. Wages for labor, $134,375,925. Value of products, $718,352,695.

1910.—Establishments, 19,218. Capital, $1,247,583,609. Wage earners, 511,844. Wages for labor, $240,494,996. Cost of materials, $690,822,791. Value of products, $1,164,695,632.

The statistics of 1900 and 1910 are for those establishments employing five or more persons. Statistics of previous years were for all establishments.

In 1880 the average wage was $231 per year. In 1890 it was $272. In 1905 it was $250. In 1905 it was $363. In 1910 it was $460.

In 1880 the average capital in industrial establishments per employe was $640. In 1910 it was $2,432.

Anti-Socialists tell us the workers should save and buy their interest in the industries.

In 1880 a wage worker could acquire his share of the capitalized industry by himself and family living on nothing, while the wage worker was saving all his salary for two years, nine months and twenty-eight days.

In 1910 the wage worker would have to save all his wages for five years, two months and six days.

In 1880 the average capitalization of an industrial establishment was $3130. In 1910 it was $64,285. In 30 years the concentration of industry has been two thousand and fifty-three per cent.

Capital divided as follows in 1909. Lands, $27,069,119. Buildings, $49,585,608. Machinery and motive power, $90,839,901. Tools and implements, $21,963,916. Working capital, $237,537,829. Total, $446,916,497.

Notice the value of buildings as compared with land. This explains why many industrial capitalists favor taxation of land values alone.

DO YOU WISH TO STUDY SOCIALISM?

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Pass along your copy after reading.

Something About Coal--its Market Price and Profits

T. Edwin Smith, of Yetwood, Alta., in the Alberta Federationist.

Although Alberta contains one of the greatest and best coal fields in the whole wide world, coal is dearer here than almost any other place you might name. On every side and at short distances there are well equipped coal mines operating and every day putting out sufficient coal to warm the entire population in the severest winter imaginable.

In spite of the favorable location every winter there are families kept from freezing only by burning wheat straw, and in Calgary the Associated Charities is compelled to make most pitiful appeals to the generosity of the citizens to get coal in order to preserve the lives of worthy workingmen's families. Every winter in addition to these there are hundreds of families who are compelled to skimp themselves in order to keep alive at all.

Most of this suffering is unnecessary. Much of it is caused by the exhorbitant prices charged for coal. Seven dollars a ton is daylight robbery no matter how it may be disguised. This high price is not caused by the high prices paid to coal miners, it is not caused by the high freight rates, it is not caused by the difficulties encountered in handling it; it is caused by the excessive profits demanded by that small clique who by one method or another have got control of the natural resources of this earth and by virtue of that control compel us to pay them tribute.

We assume that coal has not been produced until it has been laid down at the door of the man who wants to burn it. The production of coal therefore, includes three steps, viz., mining, transportation and retail handling.

Each of these three operations adds value to the coal by making it more useful to humanity. In each of these operations a certain amount of the charge represents wages paid to men, cost of materials and depreciation of plant and other items. Combining all these operations and separating the cost from the profits we see that the profit is greater than the actual cost.

The price of coal sold at retail in the city of Calgary is seven dollars per ton. As I know more about the business there than anywhere else, I will take that as a type of the business. Of that seven dollars only $3.47 represents actual cost, while $3.53 is profit. The costs go to the various men who actually take part in producing the coal, including the general managers and other executive officials. The $3.53 goes into the pockets of a small group of men who do no work. They add no value to the coal, but they get the greater portion of it. "They toil not neither do they spin."

The following table gives the various items entering into the complete production of coal. This is a ton of Galt coal mined in Lethbridge and sold in Calgary.

Mining—		
Actual cost	$1.40	
Profit	2.10	$3.50
Transportation—		
Actual cost	1.17	
C. P. R. profit	63	1.80
Retail handling—		
Unloading	25	
Delivery	75	
Overhead expenses	15	
Profit	80	1.70
Total		$7.00

It may interest a few to know where I secured this information. I will take up mining first. In the early months of 1910 I went to work in Galt mine No. 3 at Lethbridge, in order to secure first hand information regarding the work. I worked in a number of places, covering most of the mine, saw everything to be seen, talked to everyone who could tell me anything, and as a result of my investigation I estimated the actual cost of putting the coal on the box cars at a figure somewhere between $1.20 and $1.30.

Shortly afterwards I met the man who had organized the cost account ing system in the colleries department of the A. R. & I. Co. He told me that at the time I was in the mine that the actual cost was $1.34 per ton. I saw him later, after the strike in 1911, and he told me that the actual cost of mining and putting the coal on the cars would then be in the neighborhood of $1.40 per ton. This man ought to know. It is his business to work these figures out for the officials, and he knows more about it than anybody else.

These figures are not likely to be too low. The city of Lethbridge operates a local mine in connection with its power plant and waterworks and Mayor Hatch is quoted in the Lethbridge Herald as follows:

"We own eight acres of coal land. The coal is easily mined and is delivered to the power house at cost price—$1.06 per ton."

If we err at all it is on the side of moderation.

Galt coal is sold to the retailer f. o. b. Lethbridge for $3.50 per ton. Taking $1.40 as the actual cost we see that the net profit to the owners of the coal land is $2.10 per ton. This may be one reason for the suffering in Calgary.

The freight from Lethbridge to Calgary at the time I was there was $1.80 per ton. Last year on a business aggregating $123,000,000 the C.P.R. made a net profit of $43,000,000. The profits were equal to 35 per cent. of the gross income. For each dollar paid in freight charges only 65 cents went to pay for productive efforts while 35 cents went into the pockets of a clique of non-productive parasites. If we take coal as an average commodity transported and apply the average profits and costs to it we find that of the $1.80 freight on a ton of coal from Lethbridge to Calgary only $1.17 went to pay wages, supplies purchased and depreciation on equipment, while 63 cents went to pay dividends on highly watered stock.

The information regarding retail handling I secured while working for two firms handling coal in Calgary. One handling Galt coal and the other handling Taber coal.

You can see that when you pay $7 a ton for coal that only $3.47 goes to the men who actually produce it, while $3.53 goes to a group of men who do nothing but receive the dividends. On every ton of coal mined and sold in Calgary at that price this group of owners takes $3.53 for which they render no service to society whatever.

There is a difference of opinion to whether this profit is taken out of the producer or the consumer. The difference is slight. At any rate that amount is taken and it is up to the working class to stop the drain.

PROTEST

John W. Bruce, writing from Sydney, N.S., where he has personally investigated conditions as they exist in the iron and steel industry in that locality, declares that the workers work twelve hours a day seven days a week, and few earn more than $1.40 a day. Hundreds are maimed and slaughtered. They are spied upon. They are robbed by company-owned benevolent schemes. Their life is a hell.

What shall we do about such conditions? The answer comes at once that we must protest and draw up resolutions and compel the politicians to act, and make the master class clean up their little hell.

A few years ago the Lemieux Act was passed. Under this Act strikers are fined and jailed for not giving their employers notice months ahead that they are going on strike. Such notice, of course, the masters want so as to get scabs, produce a surplus of goods, hire thugs, and get ready to break the strike and force the workers back to their slavery under the old or even worse conditions.

What shall we do? The answer comes at once that we must protest and draw up resolutions, etc.

Joe Ettor, a strike leader, a man of the working class, is deported from Canada on orders from Ottawa. It is said that the order includes Haywood, Trautman and Saint John should they ever attempt to come to Canada. The executive of the master class do not want these men who talk about freedom to the wage workers to come here.

What shall we do? The answer comes that we must protest, etc.

At Porcupine, Ont., Magistrate Torrence, a prejudiced creature of the mine owners, issues licenses as special constables to scab thugs. These thugs invade the quarters of the strikers. They are turned loose on unarmed workingmen whose crime is their refusal to sell their labor power.

What shall we do? The answer comes that, etc.

A strike is on at Ladysmith, B.C. McBride turns armed plug uglies into a peaceful community.

What shall we do? The, etc.

Departmental stores of Vancouver are working boys and girls unde fourteen years of age for $2.50 a week. Girls in cities do not get living wage. They are forced to lives of shame.

When we want to run candidates to parliament, we are met with a $200 fine.

What shall we do? The answer comes to protest.

We protest and protest and protest, and the executive of the thieves under Borden and Laurier and the provincial premiers continue to create causes for protest faster than we can draw up petitions. They breed their evil smelling brood of anti-labor iniquity faster than bedbugs in a rotten wood bed.

Shall we protest and protest, and forever protest? Why not become active?

The protest is simply a method of awakening the fellow slaves. It has little effect on the tough hide of Borden or the slippery hide of Laurier.

Is it not time that political activity among the Socialists began in earnest? Strengthen your unions. Knit them closer together. But also get busy running candidates to capture the political power.

Choose your candidates as soon as possible for your city or town councils, for your provincial house, and for the Dominion parliament.

The fear of losing their easy graft is the only thing that will make a apitalist politician ease up his harsh measures against the working class. The time is now to drive that fear into his knavish heart.

Goddard won't ike it

I received a latter from C. M. Goddard, Secretary of the Liberal Party, Ottawa, requesting the names of the Liberals in this poll, and the degree of their activity. I herewith enclose a copy of my reply:—

Your letter to hand requesting information re the number of Liberals in this part, and the degree of their activity. There are few, if any, either Liberals or Conservatives around here now. Those variations of the species known as the genus homo are about extinct in this community; even a slight knowledge of the new science of Society (Socialism) is sufficient to enable us farmers to see that neither the C. P. R. Borden nor the G. T. P. C. N. R. Laurier naval schemes are needed to protect sixteen cent oats. We have ceased to quarrel among ourselves as to which thief shall have the plunder taken from us; we are now uniting to put a stop to the thieving. — Yours, W. J. Wiley, Paradise Valley, Alta.

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Same rates apply to England and British colonies, except Australia. Subscriptions direct from England are two shillings single years; in clubs of four one shilling each. U. S. and foreign subscriptions $1.00 per year.

TO THE NEW SOCIALIST.

Who wishes to begin a study of the movement, we unhesitatingly recommend the New Challenge Collection, at 50 cents postpaid. Its the best value and he best collection being offered anywhere today.

The Dominion Canners at its annual meeting in Hamilton, Ont., announced its net profits for the past year. These profits were $503,409. This is a sum equal to the annual income of 1,060 average Canadian wage workers. This is what goes to the parasite owners. The laws are so arranged that the wealth the producers of Canada create goes largely to the non-producers. One would naturally think that the producers would unite and send men to the law making bodies to change the laws so that the producers would get the value of what they create. Yet this is not the case. F. R. Lalor, M.P. for Haldimand, Ont., is president of this company, and is interested in getting as much as he can away from the producers for the non-producers. Yet the farmers and wage workers send the robbers of their class to parliament to make the laws. David Marshall, M.P. for Elgin East, is another M. P. interested in exploitation. He owns one of the largest canning factories in the Dominion. Queer ginks, the producers are, to let their exploiters make the laws.

Chinese Republic Plans for People

Representing the Republic of China, Mr. Hain Jou Kin is touring Europe organizing parliamentary committees of progressive men to help the new republic by checking mis-statement in the press and by influencing public opinion in favor of permitting the Chinese to develop their country free from interference. Mr. Hain Jou Kin is an associate of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leading Chinese Socialist, who was the first provisional President of the Republic of China.

In an interview with the Labor Leader, of Manchester, Eng., Hain Jou Kin gave the following fact with regard to China and her out look:

At the present time China is ruled by a provisional government consisting of 200 members who have bee nominated by nine representatives elected by the Provincial Assemblies set up at the close of the revolution. This body will form the Senate, or Second Chamber, of the new Parliament; the lower Chamber will consist of 1,800 deputies, elected by all persons who can read and write. The deputies must have passed a second ary school examination.

The elections are being contested by two parties—the Conservative and the Nationals. The Nationist organized the revolution, and the party is dominated by Socialists. Its program follows:

1. A united China.
2. The development of provincial autonomy.
3. The development of industry on collectivist, as distinct from individualist, lines.
4. Race equality, Identical status for Mussulmans, Manchus, and Mongolians.
5. International peace.

Yuan Shi Kai, the present president, will probably be re-elected. The new parliament will decide how long it shall sit, and also define the powers of the Senate.

Hain Jou Kin declared that he expected two-thirds of the deputies elected to the Parliament would be Nationalists and Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be the leader of the party, though he will devote most of his energies to industrial development on Socialist lines.

"We are all trembling in fear of the Yellow Peril," a member of th Labor Leader staff remarked.

"Nails are not made from the best quality of iron, nor soldiers from conscientious men," Hain Jou Kin replied in the words of an old Chinese proverb. "We are essentially a peaceful people; the national characteristics of the Chinese is their probity—consequently they make ba soldiers. A far greater peril than the 'yellow peril' of the yellow journals is the policy of capitalistic oppression they represent. The dominant hope of the Nationalists is to inaugurate a social system withou occasioning the conflict between capital and labor which exists in the ol world."

"Does not that conflict already exist?" Hain Jou Kin was asked.

"Chinese social conditions are quite different from those of the West," h answered. "In China the capitalis and monopolist do not exist. Our immediate efforts will therefore be directed towards industrial and technical development on a collectivist basis in order to provide funds for national education and scientific progress. By the aid of foreign loans, which by the way, are to be repaid in forty years, national industries, such as mines, posts, telephones, telegraphs, and a national railway system will be established."

But perhaps the most significant remark, the Labor Leader adds, of Mr. Hain Jou Kin was made when passing through an industrial quarter of one of the big English cities.

"We will not try to 'civilize' China like that," he commented, as he pointed to the sordid streets.

NEAR AT HAND.

The co-operative commonwealth is not a thing of the distant future, it is a thing of the very near future, much nearer than most people realize. The change will be very sudden and unexpected. I hope it may come peacably without much bloodshed. The signs of the times, however, do not look very encouraging. I should not be at all surprised at the overthrow of our competitive system before the end of 1914. The masses are groaning under the iron heel of oppression. The contending forces are already pretty well lined up, and considerable skirmishing and entrenching has been done. There is no hope in trying to patch up our present system. It is doomed. The old ship of state will soon turn turtle, and like McGinty will go to the bottom of the sea."—A. S., Aylmer West, Ont.

THE QUESTION BOX.

This book answers hundreds of the wise and foolish questions that non-Socialists will ask. It has the rare merit of being adapted to both city and country, and its style is attractive to the average enquirer. Best of all, its view point all the way through is clear and revolutionary. Only ten cents per copy, or three copies for 25 cents, postpaid by return mail from Cotton's Book Department.

Plutes Rule British Columbia

Their Henchman, McBride, Obsequiously Presents Them With Loopholed Laws and Voteless and Disfranchised Workers.

Shall Dick McBride
Prolong his ride
With his legs astride
The wage mule's hide?

O workingman,
Arise and fan
This bumptious man,
And his plans can.

His loopholed laws
Betray your cause
And give sharp claws
To thieving paws.

O stop the blight
Spread from this Knight;
Vote for the right
In Socialist might.

More is going on in British Columbia than appears on the surface, and that is quite a bit. The government is alarmed, but determined to keep the wage earners and farmers in the same fix as they always were and always will be under the rule of the capitalists.

It is because the capitalists have the law-making in their hands, by owning the government, that they reap such great wealth. Sometimes they make a bluff at helping the working class just to jolly them along. But just as every law has a loop hole so has every judge a pair of eyes to see through it.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (other than human beings) had a man up for abusing turtles. The court discovered that turtles are not animals, and that's a loophole. So in B.C. a man sued a company, for the loss of an eye, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. He got nothing, as it was discovered that he was a cook in a camp and not a workingman. Cooks can now try looping the loop. Under like circumstances a youth of nineteen was found to be disqualified from receiving compensation under the Act, as he was not a working man, with the accent on man. The courts are so persistent in finding loopholes in this act that it looks as it it were a put-up job to soothe the capitalists and to scare the workers from suits against the employers. It is safe to say the laws are going to be for the capitalist class as long as the capitalist system lasts.

The B. C. government has schemed to disfranchise many voters, and also to get the arms and ammunition away from us so that we can be made to swallow loop-holed laws to the satisfaction of our masters with no danger to themselves. First of all the voters' list has been cancelled, and many farmers and wage earners will fail to get on the new list in the space of time allowed. Thus the government will get back in power, and have five years to plunder and rule, having at the last session extended the life of parliament to that length. This is the law passed to disarm the working class. You must now pay $2.50 to shoot birds and deer; $5.00 for bigger game, and $10.00 to carry firearms. A badge will be issued, and if you are caught without a badge your firearms can be seized and confiscated. This is called the Game Protection Act, and it is well named. It is to protect the capitalist game of robbing the producer, for many a rifle and gun will be seized, and many a poor man will not be able to buy another.

Viewing the situation in B. C., it is clear that the McBride crowd see a big industrial crisis ahead, and are hoping to get into power before it comes, stay in power till it is over and take chances that everything will be all right when they again appeal to a favorable voters' list. Workers of B.C., are you going to stand for it? If not, get busy and you Socialists of different names cut out the petty differences and dig in. Get your campaign laid out, candidates and committees chosen and begin a systematic collection of funds. You have at least a little time and a cause worth it.—Taque.

Marxism and Darwinism

By Anton Pannekoek, translated by Nathan Weiser. Paper, 58 pages, published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., and for sale by Cotton's Weekly. Price 10c., postpaid.

The new book fills a real want in the Socialist movement. We have plenty of larger works explaining the principles of Evolution and of Socialism. But all these books are more or less expensive to buy, and discouraging by their very size to the beginner who thinks he has not much time for reading. This new book by Pannekoek has the great advantages of being cheap and short.

One special value of the book at this time is that it will be a help to clear thinking on the question of Socialism and religion. The charge is sometimes made that Socialists are opposed to religion, and some of our comrades become so panic-stricken over this charge in the fear of losing votes, that they vainly attempt to deny certain simple facts regarding the principles of Socialism. It is perfectly true that every well-informed Socialist is an evolutionist, but it is also true that every well-informed Christian recognizes the truth of the evolution theory; those who still deny it are either ignorant or are wilfully trying to deceive the ignorant.

The main argument of the book, however, is addressed to those who accept evolution but imagine that Marxism contradicts it. Here Comrade Pannekoek offers reasons that will go far toward convincing any intelligent reader. Read the book and pass it on; it is one that you can't afford to miss. Full stock on hand.

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STOPS TOBACCO HABIT IN ONE DAY

Sanitorium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, located at 1165 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.