

tion of wealth in this country is as follows: The rich, composing two per cent of the people, own sixty per cent of the wealth. The middle class, thirty-three per cent of the people, own thirty-five per cent of the wealth. The poor, sixty-five per cent of the people, own five per cent of the wealth. There is something wrong with a society, in which two per cent of the population control sixty per cent of the wealth, while sixty-five per cent of the people are living a hand-to-mouth existence, and by their back-breaking labor, are supporting a host of parasites who reap where they have not sowed, and gather where they have not strawed. Neither in Great Britain nor in the United States have economic conditions been made safe for democracy.

This unjust distribution of wealth and income has been the main factor in bringing about a class war which is growing in bitterness, and threatens the very existence of organized society. In accordance with figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, between the years 1881 and 1905, 36,757 strikes, affecting 181,407 establishments, took place. Nearly nine million employees were thrown out of work by these industrial disputes. While statistics are of value, they are totally inadequate to reveal the real cost of labor disturbances. They may record the number of men involved, the property destroyed, the lives sacrificed, but they throw little light on retarded development, deferred payments, hungry and