

Military Lunacy on the increase

By this time next year the standing armies of Europe which now number some five millions, will have been increased by at least a million. For some reason, the details of which are not exactly clear, most of the great European powers are increasing their land forces simultaneously. Possibly it is some sort of obscure paroxysm of military lunacy.

Germany makes an increase of 168,000 men to her army, bringing the total up to 806,000, excluding officers, of which there are some 60,000 all told. The German standing army will therefore number close on 900,000 when the increase is completed.

France adds 210,000, making a total of 788,000, excluding officers, which would bring her standing army to a figure of about 850,000 all told.

Russia, which has a standing army of 1,100,000 already, is also making a heavy addition to her fighting forces, and it is said that Austria will make a much greater proportionate increase in her army than any of the others. Italy contemplates a similar increase. It is not to be doubted for one moment that the other nations will feel compelled to follow the example of the greater powers, as far as their ability will permit.

Militarism seems to have reached the point in Europe, and especially in Germany, where the increased armaments add nothing in a direct financial sense to the burdens of the working class. It would seem that the last possible penny of surplus value has been exacted from them and the cost of the new armaments will have to be defrayed mainly from the proceeds of the plunder of the bourgeoisie. And it is this fact that explains largely the growing tendency among them to describe militarism as a craze, a madness, a national lunacy. Humanitarian feelings have little to do with it, and serve but as the mask or pretext through which the complaint is made. Modern capitalism is rapidly approaching a condition where it will require the major part of the plunder extracted from the working class to provide material for the defense of the remnant of the loot, and it is the perception of this fact that underlies the warnings of "national bankruptcy" now so frequently heard in protest against the excessive cost of militarism. The cost of playing the skin game in security threatens to devour all the profits.

The predominating danger now to the working class in all this is that, as they can no longer directly pay the cost of the game financially, they may be called upon to contribute their quota by strewing the battlefields of Europe with their carcasses. And the one security against this is the growing power of the International Socialist Movement, which was so auspiciously demonstrated at the recent conference held at Basel, Switzerland, in which notice was served on the prospective belligerents that, if they started war without reckoning on the action of the working class, they would do so at their own peril. Could we only be tolerably certain that the power of Socialism would prove sufficient for this purpose, we could view with comparative equanimity the spectacle of the ruling class bankrupting itself in defraying the cost of ever-increasing armaments, and the financial bankruptcy of capitalism in this manner most certainly means social revolution and Socialism.

The Socialists of the world today, and particularly those of Europe, are more and more being forced into the position of wardens and keepers of a vast lunatic asylum, in which their immediate duty is to prevent the most violent and powerful lunatic from doing physical injury to their

Socialist keepers also under the pretext of injuring one another. It is a ticklish position to occupy when we are in doubt as to the sufficiency of our power to prevent them bursting the Socialist strait-jacket with which we are trying to fit them. If, however, we can hold them down for another ten years or so, there is every reason to expect that they will die more or less quietly of their own insanity, and thus spare us the disagreeable necessity of knocking them on the head, should they manage, despite our efforts, to succeed in breaking loose.—New York Call.

B. C. Socialists' Notice!

The McBride Government has cancelled the voters' lists. If you do not register before April 26th, you are disfranchised. Warn every worker you meet to register. They have also extended the life of the legislature to five years. Get ready for an election, and make good. Remember it will be the last chance in five years. McBride, glutted with power, gorged with pride and lured with possibilities, means to lose no chance or leave no stone unturned in order to hang on to a good thing. The Liberals are out of business in B. C. Socialists! Unite against the Conservatives, and make it a worthy campaign!

CLASS-CONSCIOUS COMMENTS

Swat the capitalist!

Kingston, Queen's University, Kingston, recently said, "No apology is necessary for a minister of the gospel to use his utmost energies to advocate the welfare of the militia." Of course not. He is only doing what he is engaged and paid to do by his capitalist masters. But why should he suggest that somebody expects an apology unless he knows that he is engaged in a dirty, discreditable business?

"And now it looks as though women may at last get votes. We have always had a hankering suspicion that they were a great deal more interested in the contents of the weekly pay envelope," says the Fort William Times-Journal. Just so—that's precisely what they are interested in; and it is just because the pay envelope interests them so much that they want the vote as a factor in the struggle to better economic conditions.

After all, Col. the Honorable Sam Hughes is probably doing far more for him than he is aware of to advance the cause of anti-militarism by abolishing the canteen. The great incentive to a soldier's life had always and everywhere been the opportunities offered for cheap and gregarious vice. Half the glamor which attracts the reckless and unthinking to betray their class by enlisting will be gone if liquor is unobtainable.

A farmer is a poorly paid workman who fancies himself a capitalist because he owns the tools of his trade.

In a recent edition of the Duluth Herald a cartoon appeared with the caption, "The lumberjack of the future." The drawing depicted a lumberjack having his usual morning bath and shave. It is surely a striking instance of how far custom and inherited opinions can pervert our views of the fitness of things, that the idea of a common working man enjoying some of the luxuries life has helped to create should be regarded as extremely funny. Why are luxuries only for loafers? Apparently because the workers like to have it that way.

Principal Gordon of Queen's University, Kingston, strongly advocates universal military training, and regrets that the trades unions should oppose it. "He thought they should be consulted and shown the advantages of universal training." The working men haven't much to learn in that respect. In the course of labor troubles they have been confronted too often with the rifles and bayonets of the soldiers of the king not to realize fully all the "advantages" of military training. THEY know all about it, principal, thank you.

A sure sign that the proposed Ontario tax reform will not benefit the wage earner in the least is the way the little capitalist is crying out for it, and the class of papers which support it. Let the capitalist who has his money in land and the other fellow who owns stocks, bonds, factories, etc., fight it out themselves, and may the devil take the hindmost—both of them for that matter.—Phillips Thompson, Toronto.

WHO IS A SOCIALIST?

Who is a Socialist? It is the man who strives to formulate or aid a plan to better earth's conditions. It is he who, having ears to hear, and eyes to see,

Is neither deaf nor blind, when might, rough deed, Trends down the privileges and the rights which God Means for all men, the privilege to toil, To breathe pure air, to till the fertile soil.

The right to live, to love, to wed, And earn for hungry mouths their meed of bread. The Socialist is he who claims no more Than his just share from generous Nature's store. But that he asks, and asks too, that no other Shall claim the share of any weaker brother And brand him beggar in his own do-main.

To glut a mad, inordinate lust for gain. The Socialist is one who holds the best Of all God's gifts is toll—the second, rest.

He asks that all men learn the sweets of labor, And that no idler fatten on his neighbor. That all men be allowed their share of leisure, Nor thousands slave that one may seek his pleasure. Who on the Golden Rule shall dare insist—Behold in him the modern Socialist.

EXCHANGES ON CHEQUES. If cheques are sent as remittances to Cotton's Weekly, exchange should be added to the amount.

A Victim of the Master Class

J. K. Mergler.

Not a sign of rejoicing was to be seen on his features, not a trace of a reviving spirit. This notice of coming freedom did not in the least appear precious to him. They were days of anguish, and sullen brooding on which he expected the warden to open the door of his prison.

And here he stood before him, his features hardened as if trying to repress his agony. He felt like weeping, but was instinctively ashamed before this man in uniform. What meant this outside to him, anyhow, but a dreadful hubbub of misery and fear for the morrow?

The human desire for freedom was long ago extinguished in the breast of this man. Here in his little cell where everything was cozy and clean, he felt happy and contented. The walls a clear white, the bedclothes on his cot warm and clean, invited him seductively to lie down and rest his tired limbs. He was getting old. Time certainly does fly. Thirty years ago, those years which seemed now like so many long days; who would have thought that this would be the end? Now he was broken in spirit, emaciated in body, with a strong pain in his left shoulder going through like a long pin stroke touching his wounded heart, a jail-bird, without friends. In his youth he was strong, hardy, a physical match for three. What meant hard labor to him but joy, more so after the receipt of a letter from the old lady, with blessings for encouragement, and usually a postscript from Annie. Oh, Annie, she with her smiling eyes and fancy dimples whenever she laughed her clear silvery laugh. Where could she be now? Old, and lonely, perhaps as he? But good God, no; there was no one as miserable as he in this great world; no one in such sad state.

His habit daily, whether at work with the chain gang, or at night in his cell, was to emigrate mentally to the lovely past, to catch a glimpse of the days when he painted glorious imaginary scenes of his future. It made him sad, but it did him good. He was thus enabled to forget his present self and surroundings, to forget the striped suit he wore—the symbol of shame and the drear times when forced to commit that crime.

But now, his freedom at hand, what should he do? Where should he go? He had not strength enough to face the world. He felt like creeping into some hole and hiding from view. He felt like resting, for he was tired, tired of the burden of life. If he

knew where some of the boys were, he would go to them and ask for a resting place, with the promise some time of repaying, when he regained his health. But they must by now be scattered all over the earth like the herd of buffalo he hunted in their company. That was a life worth living.

There was no rumble of street cars then, no irritating noise, no smoky chimneys, no courts, no skyscrapers. Here he once intended to strike up his home, where Annie would be his. But soon they swarmed like noisy wasps around him, leading long armies of working insects with them, with permits from the Dominion House, giving them ownership of all the country. They forced him from his piece of land where everything was so rosy and promising.

They laid the iron track through there like a long endless snake, and the land of dreams became a humdrum of civilization, in all its meanness, and pettiness. He was forced to work as a day laborer, at any old work. He shovelled earth to make room for the iron giant to pass. He helped lay the track and build the bridges, and lay the foundation for a city, but never could get within reach of his object.

Ontario and that little village kept crouching away from him farther and farther in the distance. Next year he would be able to marry, but many years slipped away with the same breakdown of hopes, till at last she married. He did not begrudge her. All he wanted was her happiness. God only knows, and in his pitiful position he could not make her happy. His mother still remained his only friend, but she, too, was called off this earth. Then he had nothing to strive for, no one to love, so he drifted lower, and lower, till at last...

But he would not leave this comfortable place. Rather commit a fresh crime and return. Long ago he had enough of playing hunter, and being hunted, enough of days without bread, in a land where he, one of the first, labored. Enough of filthy grub, lousy beds in some charity house. He wanted rest, rest; he was old enough to demand it; he felt like enough to deserve it. He crossed the cell, to and fro, sat down and stood up in turn. He was a bundle of agitation and feverish excitement. They shall not expel him from his last refuge of comfort, he would remain there if it cost him his life.

When next morning they came to set him free, they found him stone dead, strangled by his own hands, for he was tired... and needed rest.

Government Ownership contrasted with Collective Ownership Under Socialism

By William English Walling.

Perhaps the most important law of economic evolution is the steady assumption of one industrial function after another by government. Ever since railroads became general, and established the present industrial system, national, local and municipal governments have everywhere been steadily encroaching upon the industrial domain. Year after year governments have employed a larger and larger proportion of the population. This tendency towards government ownership has nothing to do with democracy—one way or the other—for it holds as well in Russia, Japan and Mexico, as it does in Australia, Switzerland and France.

Great Britain and the United States, it is true, have moved somewhat more slowly in this direction, but the rate of the collectivist movement is now being accelerated more rapidly in these than in any other countries. In Great Britain it has so far taken the form chiefly of municipal ownership and a partial nationalization of land rent. In the United States it promises in the immediate future to take the form of conservation (retention of national ownership of natural resources), and governmental control of trusts (or semi-monopolized industries) as to stock issues and prices or rates. The gradual absorption of railways, mines, the tobacco and spirit industries which we have seen on the Continent of Europe make the collectivist tendency easier to measure there, but in no way more significant than the related tendencies in this country and Great Britain.

This tendency towards collectivism is the normal evolution of our present capitalist society. It is a favorite by Socialists as the inevitable result of the formation of the trusts—which they also hailed as a great step forward in the organization of industry. It is as indispensable as a basis for Socialism as were the trusts. But as long as the capitalists are the possessors of exceptional education and occupational opportunities continue to control the government as they do today, it is obvious that there may be no relative improvement of the income and opportunities of the non-privileged when compared with those of the privileged; and there can be no Socialism as long as this situation continues. For the policy of such a semi-collectivist government controlled by small capitalists and related groups, as we see from the programs of Lloyd George, Briand, Roosevelt, and the so-called Australian Labor Party, demand that the new sources of government income derived from governmentally operated industries be used as follows:

(a) to decrease the taxes of the small capitalists;

(b) to build roads and canals, to re-forest, drain and irrigate lands and do other things, the larger part of the benefit of which would go to the small capitalists;

(c) to increase the health and industrial efficiency of labor, but only to the point of making more profitable laborers and not to the point of

giving them social efficiency and full opportunity, i.e., equal training and opportunity with the children of the privileged to compete for all the more desirable positions in society;

(d) to furnish safe investments for small capitalists, and finally;

(e) to lower the prices of machinery, half-finished raw materials, transportation and credit to the small capitalist producer, but not to the ultimate consumer.

And finally the control of industry by a political majority may mean class control and the autocratic administration of industry. And this is what it does mean wherever the elements are in a majority—as in all agricultural communities such as Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and the Western and Southern States (since every white man is privileged in the South). For not only do we find the above small capitalist policies carried out as against the Socialist policies, but we find that labor organizations are deprived of the one weapon of defense in their possession—and the only weapon, moreover, by which they can hope to establish Socialism against the desperate resistance that is almost certain to be expected from the small capitalist and "State Socialist" governments. I have designated—namely the strike. On the supposition that these new collectivist democracies represent all the people, it is almost universally agreed among non-Socialist reformers and progressives that some form of compulsory arbitration, which means industrial despotism, is to be established for all governmentally owned or controlled industries.

"State Socialism" (or State Capitalism) tends towards an industrial despotism. Socialism aims at an industrial democracy requiring, as it does, that all the socially necessary means of production be democratically controlled and administered. As that individualistic form of capitalism that formerly opposed government ownership has long ago been overthrown everywhere except in America, where at last its overthrow is imminent, the sole enemy of Socialism henceforth is capitalism under its new form of "State Socialism."

—Intercollegiate Socialist.

There is a vast difference between the Socialist movement and the Socialist Party. The Socialist movement is in one sense the awakening social consciousness of the race, the Socialist Party is the organized expression of the interest of the world's workers; the visible recognizable portion that can be definitely counted by means of dues and votes, but the general movement toward Socialism is immeasurably greater.

During the last year the Nurses' Association of Missouri at their own expense and by their own initiative made a social survey of the conditions of jails and almshouses of the state. From their own funds they printed splendid booklets setting forth their findings in the most startling manner, and they are maintain-

ing a travelling lecturer to hold public lectures and awaken the citizens to the frightful social conditions of these state and county institutions.

Here is a group of young working women, possibly the most highly paid as a class of any working women in the state; women who have nothing in common with jails and almshouses, neither are they conscious Socialists to any extent. They are simply women who by contact with the world and a broad culture have had their social consciousness developed, have unconsciously become a part of the Socialist movement and fighting for the downmost dog, the most helpless and hopeless part of mankind, the jailbird and the pauper.—Rip Saw.

TELEPHONES. (For the year ending June 30th, 1912) In the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba all telephone companies have been practically absorbed by the provincial government. In Saskatchewan the process of absorption is under way. The returns furnished by the Dominion Government show 435 telephone systems in operation in Canada, 3 of these are provincial government; 35 are municipal; 36 are stock, 132 co-operative; 21 partnership, and 113 are private. Capital liability was reported as \$46,226,881, while real property owned was reported as being \$26,867,729. The excess of property owned over capital liability is due to the fact that provincial ownership and many co-operatives have no capital liability. The cost of the provincial owned systems is simply part of the provincial debt.

Gross earnings for the year were \$12,727,617. Operating expenses were \$9,894,529. Net profits were returned as \$1,178,529.

Gross earnings were equal to \$33 per telephone, and \$11.73 per mile of wire. Operating expenses were \$24.52 per telephone, and \$10.22 per mile of wire. There were 389,572 miles of telephone wire in operation. Of these 63,982 were urban, and 252,619 were rural. There were 379,880 telephones in use, or 1 telephone for every 19 people in Canada.

The number of employees returned were 12,783, and the total wage bill was given as \$2,659,642.

However, these figures are wrong, as the Bell Telephone Company reports 8,617 employees with wages at \$13,380,336 per year each. This is manifestly erroneous. We must therefore deduct the Bell Telephone reports to arrive at the rate of exploitation.

All the other telephone systems reported 726 wage workers, with a wage bill of \$2,344,237, and total profits of \$1,575,327.

The average wage was \$27 per year, and the average profit per employee was \$330 per year.

BUNDLE BOOSTING. A Bundle Booster is an individual who in receipt of a specified number of Cotton's every week for a specified period. He uses these copies for distribution in various ways, and reaches many people who can only be reached by this method. The spirit of the movement in a locality can be pretty accurately judged by the amount of literature distributed. The Milwaukee Socialists have been pioneers in this line. Week after week, month after month, they will rise early on Sunday morning and cover all their district with Socialist papers. Now, the point is that most every Socialist can get more or less copies circulated in his district, if he so wishes. There are many ways of accomplishing this. The Milwaukee Socialists have made their way to the top. They make good with them.

See the prices below. If you order to the extent of \$1.00 you get a receipt card good for \$1.00 on Facts. If you order to the extent of \$3.00 you get Facts free, by return mail.

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