

HATING THE WORKERS

The master class do not hate the workers. The carter does not hate the horse which earns him money. Neither do the capitalists hate the class which furnishes them their unearned revenues.

If a carter has a fractious horse, the carter will beat that horse if he possibly can. If he cannot break it, he will sell it as he can. If a buyer appears, he will kill the animal. But he does not hate the horse, if he has any sense.

So the master class will tame the worker to the mill or mine. If an employer cannot break the spirit of the worker to the grind, he will get rid of him. If the worker proves unprofitable and rebellious, the master class will have the worker shot by a private detective, a policeman, or the soldiery.

But the master class have no hatred for the worker, not if they have any sense.

There are small capitalists who are being squeezed hard and they swear at the workers. They do this because their coming obsolescence as exploiters makes them sour-tempered, and they kick the workers like an ill-tempered brute kicks his dog. Such men, however, never rise very high in the skin game. Their rotten dispositions keep them from playing for big stakes, or if they play they lose.

The big capitalists, the ones with the wide vision, the successful ones, will adopt any tactics to make the workers profitable. They will hire a smooth-tongued Laurier to persuade the workers that Canada is free. They will praise the workers, and pat them on the back if necessary. They will speak fair of their own officials and bribe them if possible, if by such methods they can keep the workers peaceful.

They will call out the troops, hire thugs, shoot the workers down, starve them, evict them from their homes, trample on the laws, if such tactics are necessary to keep the workers in slavery.

They adopt both methods without hatred or love for the working class. They want profits. They want to rob the working class, and they will adopt with little emotion any course which they think the most suitable.

The only thing they fear is the Socialist movement. That makes them wince. But they face the situation and adopt every tactic which will stave off the inevitable day when they will have to go to work.

The masters do not hate the workers. Neither should the workers hate the masters. But the workers, while not hating the master class, should adopt every and all tactics to tear the cold-blooded, labor-sucking, home-wrecking, murderous capitalist leeches off the bodies of the working class.

THE SPIRIT OF CHANGE

The change that has come over the woman suffrage movement is indicated by the increasing emphasis placed upon the ballot as an economic necessity, as a weapon whereby woman can gain greater advantage in the unequal industrial struggle. The old "equal rights" argument is fast becoming obsolete; the modern woman is learning that the only rights that will be accorded her as an equal are those she wins herself by her own show of organized power and intelligent determination. Not as "a natural right" will man grant her the vote, but as something wrung from him by virtue of her own intellectual strength and definiteness of purpose. In the development of civilization rights have been acquired and recognized only as a result of ceaseless effort and physical, intellectual or moral conflict.

In 1910 there were computed to be 9,000,000 wage-working women in the United States, a number constantly increasing, and these, except in nine-

states (and there only inadequately) are practically without the legal protection which their possession of the ballot would give them. These women have been compelled to leave their homes, not out of choice, but necessity; they are subjected to discrimination from employers because they have not the voting power to impress politicians with their needs nor to choose representatives to further and safeguard their interests. They are in stores, factories and workshops, the victims of degrading and demoralizing conditions, and if they seek redress through organization their efforts are nullified again by indifferent and hostile office-holders, fortified by stupid conservatism and a far-removed non-comprehension.

It is the revolt arising from this situation which is remoulding the woman suffrage movement, endowing it with a new significance, making more concrete its demands with new shibboleths to match, and re-invigorating it with the spirit welling up in the hearts and minds of the newer generation of workers in every field.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

The modern factories, mines, railroads, and other great industrial enterprises are co-operative institutions in their methods of work and production. Perfected machinery and division of labor have entirely obliterated the individuality of the worker's product. The individual worker in modern up-to-date industries does not produce consumable commodities or render usable service. He creates particles and performs fractional operations, useless and meaningless by themselves, and acquiring value and significance only in conjunction with other fractional products created by his fellow workers. Production has developed into a distinctly social process—the collective efforts of the workers sustain our modern industries—their individual efforts, standing alone, count for nothing.

And similarly with the principle of competition in the management of industries. The entire system of modern economic development has been away from competition and toward combination. The true meaning of the great trust movement of the last generation is just this simple fact: that competition has become inadequate and incompatible with modern large-scale industry, and must yield to combination. Probably one-half of our staple commodities are to-day produced and marketed without competition, and it is only a question of short time when combination will become the absolute rule in industry.

It is not contended that factories or trusts are instalments of the Socialist commonwealth. Under their present system of private and capitalist ownership they are anything but that. But what the Socialists claim is that both factories and trusts represent a distinct tendency toward co-operation in industry and develop the material basis for a Socialist form of industrial organization.—Morris Hillquit in September Metropolitan.

HOW THE DOCTOR HELPED

By Mrs. C. H. Herron, Mission City, B. C.

"Say, mother, can I go fishing when I've got the sack on my back?" "Burns, running in from school, and throwing some mail on the table." "You can't go fishing with that sack on your back, you know." "Just look at this, though; it is a bill from the doctor for five dollars too, and you expect me to pay that with your pocket money."

"There must be some mistake," said Tommy's mother.

"No, I think not. See the bill. It says: 'To account, five dollars. May be.'" "Why, I was not over ten minutes in his office; he just lanced a gum boil and gave me a little box of ointment. That was everything."

"Oh, it is downright robbery!" cried Tommy, and yet so many people can't see that the present system is to blame. They kick about the doctor's bills being so outrageously high, and yet uphold the system. Well, I'm going hunting for you, Cotton's Weekly, instead of fishing."

"Mother, said Clara, that evening, 'you know those subscribers I got the second last time I was in town?'"

"Yes, I called at some of the places to see if they were getting the paper all right; and you know Mrs. Turner. She is a teacher in Sunday school, a good Christian lady. She is real pleased, and called it 'a bright little paper.'"

"Another lady, I asked her, 'would she would be a Socialist in a year's time. I told her I thought she was a good one, only she did not wish to vote. Several whom I was talking with agreed with us Socialists, except that they do not wish to vote. They are on the platform; they think it wrong for a woman to vote.'"

"You could tell them they would be free to do as they wished about it," said the mother. "There are a great number of men yet who think it out of place for a Christian lady to vote."

"Yes," answered Clara, "but they said not wanting to have anything to do in the voting line, they thought that there was something that they could do in the movement."

"That is where they make a very big mistake," replied the mother. "Why, I think the woman can do a great deal even though she does not wish to vote. She can get her lady friends interested in the movement, and that will indirectly, if not directly, interest the men, for what is of interest to one should be to the other. She can get her friends and neighbors to subscribe to the paper; she can distribute literature among her friends while visiting. When there are several Socialists in one place, a Socialist Sunday School can be organized, and there is always work in that for a good woman. Socialism is a humanitarian movement, as well as political; it is a movement for the betterment of the whole human family; there is none to be hurt, but all will be benefited by it."

"Yes, but mother, one of the ladies that I showed the paper to looked it over, and then said she could not see one thing in it that could possibly be of interest to her in any way."

"Well, I think she along with a great many others needs to read up some, replied the mother. 'She would not think that if she understood the aim of Socialism, which will do away with all rent, interest and profit, and read over some of those books on 'War on the white slave traffic,' and has a heart to do away with that wicked 'King Profit,' is the only way to fight that wicked, debased business. But just look what time it is. Clara, I had no idea it was that late.'"

"Hitch up your gaiters, Mr. Worker, take a good square look at yourself and resolve to do something for your freedom this year. Start your friends and acquaintances reading Socialist papers as a first precaution."

The 35 cent sub in clubs of four or more, after Jan. 15th, 1913, is good for 40 weeks.

The Socialist Peace Congress

At the beginning of December, 1912, at Basel, Switzerland, the Socialists of Europe held a Congress against war. There were 555 delegates present representing every European country. The results of this congress have been the maintenance of the peace. The capitalist press has barely reported it. It was the most vital; the most wonderful thing that happened in Europe during 1912. Because it was the work of the common people, the men and women who produce the wealth squandered by others, it was not mentioned. But the veriest whisper of the czar of Russia or the heir apparent of Austria was blazoned abroad. No pictures were published of this congress in session, but scores were published of the crowned and snoring parasite rulers.

The following is the manifesto put out by the congress. It can be readily seen how the spirit of peace, not namby-pamby peace, but stern and manlike peace, breathes from every line.

THE ANTI-WAR MANIFESTO.

The manifesto which was adopted unanimously, amidst a scene of intense enthusiasm, read as follows:

"Recent events have more than ever made it the duty of the proletariat to use all their energy in proceeding with organized action. On the one hand, the mad rivalry in armaments has increased class distinctions and incensed the working classes; the workers want to limit this system of extravagance and consequent unrest. On the other hand, the recurring threats of war are getting more and more critical. The nations of Europe are always on the point of being driven at each others' throats without the slightest cause of any concern to the people for such outrages on reason and humanity."

"The Balkan crisis, which is already responsible for such terrible horrors, would, if allowed to spread, mean the most fearful danger for civilization and the workers."

"For this reason the Congress rejoices at the complete unanimity of all Socialist parties and workers' unions in all countries in the war against war."

"The workers of all countries have risen against imperialism, offering resistance to the government of their country and mobilizing the public opinion of their nations against all warlike ideas, thus laying the foundation for a splendid co-operation of the workers of all lands. This has already contributed to maintain the peace of the world, so sorely threatened. The ruling classes fear that a revolution by the proletariat will follow a world war, and this fear has been an essential guarantee of peace. The Congress, therefore, asks Socialist parties to continue their work with all possible means at their command. Each Socialist party must contribute its own action to this common end."

"The Social Democratic parties in the Balkan Peninsula have a difficult task. The Powers of Europe, by a systematic neglect of all reforms in Turkey, have contributed to maintain insupportable national and economic and political conditions, which necessarily led up to war. The Social Democratic parties demanded, as against these conditions, the maintenance of the dynasties and the capitalists, the formation of a Democratic Republic and a Federation."

"The Congress urges them to continue this admirable line of action, and believes that the Socialist parties of the Balkans will do everything after the war to prevent the effects of the struggle, won after such terrible sacrifices, being abused by the dynastic militarist and capitalist classes of the Balkan states, for their own selfish interests. Above all, the Congress invites the Balkan Socialists to a renewal of the old comradeship between Servians, Bulgarians, Rumanians and Greeks, as well as all violence against those Balkan peoples whilst they combat as enemies."

"The Turks and the Albanians must now also be considered as autonomous nations and be joined with equal rights to the democratic Balkan Federation. The Socialists of the Balkans most strongly oppose oppression of these peoples, and proclaim the fraternity of all Balkan peoples, including the Turks, Albanians and Rumanians."

"The Social Democratic party of Austria-Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Herzegovina must continue with all their strength their hitherto successful efforts to prevent any attack of the Austrian monarchy upon Serbia. They must continue to oppose in the future, as they have done up to the present, any attempt to take by violence from Serbia the results of the war, and to transform that country into an Austrian province and to enmesh the peoples of Austria-Hungary and the other nations of Europe in conflict in the interests of the ruling dynasty."

"The Social Democratic parties of Austria-Hungary will have to struggle in the future in favor of securing a complete autonomous democratic government for the whole of the southern Slavs, now governed by the Hapsburg dynasty, within the frontiers of Austria-Hungary."

"The Social Democratic parties of Austria-Hungary and also of Italy will have to give special attention to the Albanian question. The Congress admits the right of the Albanian nations to autonomy, but protests against the fact that under the mask of autonomy Albania might fall into the hands of Austrian, Hungarian and Italian usurpation, which would not only be a danger for Albania, but might in the course of time threaten the peace between Austria and Italy."

"Albania can only live in real independence as an autonomous member of a democratic Balkan Federation."

"Therefore the Congress invites the

Social Democrats of Austria-Hungary and Italy to protest against all action of their governments which aim at drawing Albania within the sphere of their influence and to continue their efforts for consolidating the peaceful relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy."

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND THE WAR.

"The Congress heartily congratulates the Russian workmen who made protest strikes, thus proving that the Russian and Polish working class is beginning to recover from the blows received during the Czar's counter-revolution. The Congress sees therein a guarantee against the criminal intrigues of Czarism, which, after having shed the blood of the Russian people, and after having so often betrayed and delivered to their enemies, the Balkan nations, is once more pretending to play the part of liberator in order to regain, with the lying trick, Russian predominance in the Balkans."

"The Congress expects that the strengthened working class of Russia, Poland and Finland, both in town and country, will tear aside this mask of lies, oppose all bellicose adventures, and resist every Czarist or Constantinople, whether upon Armenia or Constantinople, by devoting their every energy toward renewing their revolutionary opposition to Czarism."

"If Czarism is the hope of all reactionary forces, it is also the most inexorable enemy of democracy and the peoples over which it reigns. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the International to bring about its downfall."

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

"The most important task of the International falls on the working class of Germany, France and Great Britain, to demand from their governments an undertaking to refuse all support to either Austria or Russia, and to abstain from all intervention in the Balkan troubles, and in every respect to observe a strict neutrality."

"A war between the three great nations over an outlet to the sea, concerning which Austria and Serbia are in dispute would be criminal madness. The workers of Britain, Germany and France do not recognize that any secret treaties necessitate the duty of interference on their part in the Balkan conflict. If, however, as a consequence of the military defeat of Turkey, the downfall of the German power in Asia Minor became inevitable, it would be the duty of British, French and German Socialists to oppose with all their strength the policy of conquest of Asia Minor, since the result would inevitably be a world war."

"The Congress is of opinion that the greatest danger to European peace is the artificial fostered animosity between Great Britain and Germany. The Congress, therefore, congratulates the labor classes of the two countries upon their efforts to improve the situation. It believes that the best means of removing friction would be an understanding between Germany and Great Britain concerning the arrest of the increase of their respective fleets and the suppression of capture of private property at sea. The Congress invites the Socialists of Great Britain and Germany to continue their agitation to realize this understanding."

"To overcome all outstanding differences between Germany on the one side and Great Britain on the other would not only remove the greatest danger to international peace, it would weaken the mighty position of Czarism now trying to strengthen itself by these differences, and would make impossible an attack on Serbia by Austria, and would finally secure peace to the world. To this end, above all others, must the efforts of the International movement be directed."

"The Congress declares the foregoing to be the policy of the International Socialists and expects all affiliated organizations to agree in upholding these principles of foreign policy. It invites the workmen of all countries to put against the might of capitalist imperialism the international solidarity of the working class. It wants the ruling class in all countries to put an end to the economic misery produced by the capitalist system and not to increase it by warlike action. It insists on the demand for peace. Governments must not forget that in the present condition of Europe and the present feeling of the workers war will not be without disaster to themselves. They must remember that the Franco-German war resulted in the revolutionary movement of the Commune, that the Russo-Japanese war put into motion the revolutionary movement in Russia, that the rival armaments competition have in England increased class conflicts and on the Continent brought about enormous strikes. It would be madness if the governments did not comprehend that the mere notion of a world war will call forth the anger and protest of the workers. The latter consider it a crime to shoot each other dead in the interest and for the profit of capitalism, for the sake of dynastic honor and of diplomatic secret treaties."

"If the governments interrupt the possibility of development of the people, and thereby provoke desperate steps, they will have to take the whole responsibility."

"The international organization will redouble its efforts to avert such a crisis and spread its views more energetically, and will keep in close touch with developments everywhere."

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The capitalist don't even turn the grindstone. The worker, both turns the stone and holds his nose on it at the same time.

Did a worker ever see a capitalist smile? No; the only time a capitalist smiles is when he figures out the dividends he has filched from the worker, and he takes particular pains to see that no worker is around at that particular time.

The year has gone. What have you done, you of the proletariat—in helping educate your fellow worker? Use every minute of your time. Sow the seeds of the industrial revolution on all kinds of ground. They will take root somewhere. Mount the soap box. The years pass quickly. You may be the next one destined for the ash heap. Educate and enlighten.

WORKERS, AWAKE!

Fellow Workers,—These few words are written by a working man to the working men—to the producers of all wealth. They are written for the benefit of the working man yet in bondage, tied by the cords of capitalism to his task; to the man who works day in and day out, and at the end of the month is worse off than when he started. To the man who has worked hard for years; who has had worry and trouble, rates and taxes to pay, doctor bills to meet; to the man who has brought up a family, and is bent and crippled, worn out and grey, and has now the home in Athens or the cell in Kingston staring him in the face. To the man who has children that have taken his place in the hell-holes of capitalism, to follow the footsteps of their dad until they, too, are worn out and useless as profit makers. To the man who has stood by the old parties and gone out of his way to vote for them, and is now getting his medicine. To the man who has made enemies of his best friends, and has received black eyes in the argument. To the man who has shouted "free trade" and "protection." To the man who has been blind and to suffering humanity. To the poor, fallen creature on the street, driven there by the departmental store, hat factory, candy factory, or any of these degrading institutions. To you in darkness I will give light. To you that are deaf I will give hearing, and to you that are blind I will give sight. Fellow Worker, how long are you going to be you produce? You see your boss, with a big cigar, riding in an automobile. He never did a day's useful work in his life. His wife in silk and satins, covered with powder and paint, smelling like a scent factory. Your wife in shoddy clothes and rags. His children in good clothes sitting back as though they owned the earth. Your kids picking up coal on the wet feet and coming home with the wet feet because you could not afford to keep them. They went out in good faith and with the best intention, but starvation wages crippled them. They wanted clothes and a little pleasure. How were they to get it? We know where they get it, and what their end will be. You who have children in their teens; why are they toiling, when they should be enjoying the games and pleasures of children, free from care and sorrow, having no thought for tomorrow? Is it not evident that there is something wrong with the system under which we live? How is it that they that produce nothing have got everything, and they that produce everything have got little or nothing? Why are some overfed and some starving? Why are dogs given banquets and children given the crumbs that are left over? Why is the working man who takes a little extra rap (known as whiskey and beer) put on the Indian list, and the gent at the club who is secretly drunk every night, let off scot free? Why is a man who steals millions called a promoter, and the man who steals a loaf of bread called a thief, rogue, vagabond, useless, undesirable? Why is the woman in the fashionable club housed in a society belle, and the woman in a humble dwelling called a bad character? Why is the man in the broadcloth coat and vest, with diamond rings and a fat cigar, who never worked at anything useful in life, called a gentleman, and the man in shabby clothes, who chews and spits and smokes cigar ends, called a bum? Why is a child whose parents die and leave it millions of stolen money, called a son and heir, and the child who is left penniless called a waif and stray? Why is the man who steals a dime called a thief, and the man who steals a million called a capitalist?

Dear reader, how can you tolerate such things? Why don't you get wise to such a state of affairs? Why don't you study Socialism and learn the cause of such inequality? You are producing everything, yet you have got nothing. You work ten hours per day, six days per week. Your boss perhaps never did a useful day's work in his life. He has the money; you have the debts. They tell us of the great crop in the west, and the wonderful condition of trade. Where is your share? How much of this world's goods are you getting?

Fellow worker, is it not time you did some thinking for yourself? How long will you continue to kiss the hands that smite you, to vote for the man that robs you, to work for the boss that sweats you?

Get in the game and do something for yourself. Teach your bosses that you are human and have as much right to the earth as they have. Teach him that your children are of the same flesh and blood as his children, and if they behave themselves will have just as good a place in the heavenly kingdom as his children if they, too, are good.

Fellow worker, your only salvation is in Socialism.—H. B. T., Brockville, Ont.

Capitalism is the boa constrictor which has the worker in its coils.

This is 1913!

This is 1913! I am, depending upon every comrade with a drop of red blood in his or her veins, to put Cotton's Weekly to 60,000 by next year.

The closing days of 1912 were disappointing, as you can see by the statement published below.

But 1913 is dead and gone. Let us forget it.

We are in 1913, and it is our duty to give the capitalist exploiters of Canada such a run this year as by God's grace, they will never get over.

I depend upon every comrade to get subscriptions.

Words, do not send us words. We are tired of words. Words, words, words, nothing but words.

Every time you write, send us a batch of subs.

Cotton's must be a power that will shake capitalism in Canada to its foundations.

On all going to join in the glorious work.

Altogether, comrades. You are needed on the printing line. Your work, reported in Cotton's, cheers many a revolution to greater agitation.

These are the days when we have been talking about getting, get them.

I KNOW we are to experience the greater development we have ever had in the history of your red little paper.

I call you to the battle line. Let your response be a tremendous recruitment of new readers.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Two weeks ending January 2nd, 1913.

Ontario 386 On Total 1913

British Columbia 128 98 4664

Alberta 89 127 3509

Manitoba 67 22 1488

Saskatchewan 24 45 1478

New Brunswick 23 39 444

Foreign 9 23 483

Yukon Territory 5 213

Newfoundland 1 4 275

Prince Ed. Island 0 1 41

Loss for the two weeks—174.

This Week's Paragraphs

All the short paragraphs in this week's issue of Cotton's have been held on Comrade Roy Winn of Cowansville. Comrade Winn is the moonlight operator at Cotton's. We will not say a word about his daily paper in Ontario where he got \$12 per week. The boss who sat in the office got \$40 per week. As a matter of fact, the "superior ability" which the capitalist apologists are so fond of talking about did not reside in