

C.N.R. NEEDS FORTY MILLIONS

The gentlemen who own the Canadian Northern Railway need forty million dollars more for their business. Where will they get it? Why, from the government, of course.

A press despatch says: The situation has been explained to Mr. Borden, upon whom it has been urged that the company is as much entitled to a loan now as the C.P.R. and G.T.P. were in past years. The greatly increased cost of construction, more particularly in British Columbia, has, it is said, made it impossible for the company to raise more money on bonds under the present financial conditions.

The application of the company for a cash or direct loan has the backing of strong financial interests. It is proposed that the government grant the Canadian Northern magnates a cash gift of \$15,000,000 and a guaranteed loan of \$25,000,000. The last clause of the press despatch is very impressive. Strong financial interests back the application. Sounds big and unselfish like. Business, you know, must be protected.

The "strong financial interests" who want this assistance given the C.N.R. are the interests of the five gentlemen who practically own and control the Canadian Northern Railway. The following is a partial list prepared by the Grain Growers' Guide, showing the various companies in which the five gentlemen, Mackenzie, Mann, Hanna, Lash, and Nicholls, are interested, and the paid up capital of each.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE

President Canadian Northern Railway \$70,000,000
Vice-President P. Burns and Company, Limited 7,600,000
Dir. Canadian General Electric Company, Limited 7,600,000
Dir. Canadian Northern Railway 7,600,000
Dir. Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited 42,550,000
Dir. Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited 42,550,000
Dir. Imperial Trust Company, Limited 42,550,000
Dir. National Trust Company, Limited 42,550,000
Dir. Shawinigan Water and Power Company 10,000,000
Dir. Standard Lumber Company of Canada, Limited 4,000,000
Dir. Toronto Electric Light and Power Company, Limited 4,000,000
Dir. Toronto Street Railway Company 10,968,383
Dir. Western Canada Flour Mills Company 1,500,000
Dir. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company 6,000,000
Total \$246,658,183

Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.

Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce \$15,000,000
Vice-President Mexico Tramways Company 6,877,400
Vice-President National Trust Company, Limited 1,500,000
Vice-President Rio de Janeiro Light and Power Company, Limited 40,000,000
Vice-President Sao Paulo Light and Power Company, Limited 40,000,000
Dir. Bell Telephone Company, Limited 13,982,800
Dir. British America Assurance Company 1,400,000
Dir. Magann Air Brake Company, Limited 19,585,000
Dir. Montreal Railway, Light and Power Company, Limited 4,000,000
Dir. Toronto Electric Light and Power Company, Limited 4,000,000
Dir. Western Assurance Company 2,500,000
Dir. Western Canada Flour Mills Company 1,500,000
Dir. Canadian Northern Railway 70,000,000
Dir. Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company 325,000
Total \$229,930,230

SIR DONALD D. MANN

Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway \$70,000,000
Dir. Montreal Railway, Light and Power Company, Limited 4,000,000
Dir. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company 6,000,000
Total \$80,000,000

D. B. HANNA

Third Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway \$70,000,000
First Vice-President Electric Light Company, Limited 4,000,000
Vice-President Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited 1,500,000
Dir. Magann Air Brake Company, Limited 19,585,000
Dir. Western Assurance Company, Limited 2,500,000
Dir. British America Assurance Company 1,400,000
Dir. Canadian Bank Investment and Savings Company, Limited 1,179,353
Dir. Rio de Janeiro Light and Power Company, Limited 40,000,000
Dir. Western Assurance Company, Limited 2,500,000
Dir. Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited 1,500,000
Dir. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company 6,000,000
Dir. Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company 325,000
Total \$139,004,353

FREDERICK NICHOLLS

Pres. Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company 1,000,000
Vice-President and Gen. Mgr. Canadian Foundry Company, Limited 1,000,000
Total 2,000,000

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Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway 7,600,000
Vice-President Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited 6,000,000
Vice-President Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited 40,000,000
Vice-President Toronto and Niagara Power Company 3,000,000
Vice-President Toronto Street Railway Company 10,968,383
Dir. British America Assurance Company 1,400,000
Dir. Canadian Northern Railway Company 70,000,000
Dir. Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited 42,550,000
Dir. Imperial Trust Company, Limited 42,550,000
Dir. Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company 325,000
Dir. Toronto Electric Light and Power Company, Limited 4,000,000
Dir. Western Assurance Company 2,500,000
Dir. and Hon. Sec. London Electric Company, Limited 406,200
Total \$131,656,383

These "strong financial interests" are of course backing the proposition to give themselves the control of \$40,000,000 more.

Why should they not get it? Is not Borden the executive head of the master class? Have these gentlemen not proved their right to the public trough by the way they have got their hands upon the business life of Canada?

As for the workingmen and working farmers, they have nothing to say with millions. It is their duty to work in the sphere in which they are placed, as wealth producers. It is the eminent right of the august gentlemen who control industry to take all the slaves produce above a bare living wage or income.

We Socialists want the working farmers and wage workers to capture the public powers so that the wealth created annually by the producing class may be controlled by the producing class.

This, no doubt, is nonsense. We need eminent gentlemen like the five mentioned above to live on us and take all our wealth we produce away from us. These gentlemen can handle millions upon millions and no harm is done, but for the common workingman or farmer to get five hundred or a thousand dollars a year more income, which he now produces and does not get, would no doubt break up the home, lead to free love, destroy religion and send our civilization hurtling back into barbarism. The anti-socialist writers, who get paid by eminent gentlemen who enjoy millions of Canadian revenues they do nothing to earn, say so and they ought to know.

CAPITALIST FARMING IN WEST

The price of farm equipment in the west for machine farming varies. Below, however, is the cost approximately of an outfit.

30-horse-power kerosene tractor \$3,500
18-bottom plow 1,200
Disc harrow 45
Grain drill 50
Steel harrow (5 feet) 70
Wagon 100
Binder 45
Straw rack 25
Total \$6,142

Many tractors, instead of one, are used on the big estates. The following are a few of the farmers who are using numerous tractors.

Tractors
R. J. Middleton, Young, Sask. 5
Walter Land Co., Zealandia, Sask. 6
Fred. Egan, Saskatchewan, Sask. 6
Commercial West Growers Co., Kindersley, Sask. 7
Edward L. Rose, Harwell, Sask. 7
Gould and McGee, Armadale, 1
and Meadows, Man. 7

Figure out how the penniless homesteader away from the railroads is going to compete with this machine production of wheat. The homesteaders are having a hard time of it.

The homesteaders see their handicap and try to get into the machine game on credit. They have to pay high for their implements and high interest. They cannot meet their obligations.

The following commercial despatch from the west, published in the Toronto Globe, shows how the homesteading farmers are being put down and out.

Collections on implement paper in the western provinces maturing during the last six months have amounted only to from 35 to 40 per cent., varying according to district. In three or four years ago proportionally commensurate paper in the west redeemed when due has been steadily decreasing. This condition for some months now has been accompanied by the marked money stringency which has existed not only in the west, but also in eastern Canada.

The farmers cannot get along in good times, and when a little money tightness strikes them, they are forced to part with their farms.

Capitalism is taking away the little farmer's farm. It does the very thing which the standpat politicians say Socialism will do.

Study Socialism for yourself, and you will see it is the political movement you have been wanting.

In the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in Victoria in 1906 there were six reds who were Socialists. At Guelph in 1912 the Socialist delegates had grown to 87. How many Socialists will there be at the Montreal Congress next September?

The capitalist papers say Cotton's creates discontent. We hope it does. For the workers live in slavery, and true civilization cannot come to Canada until the workers become discontented with their slavery and rise and abolish it.

There is no slavery in Canada, oh no. Yet when an employer talks about the men who work in his factory he says, "My men." How can they be HIS men if there is no slavery?

The German Socialists polled four and a quarter million votes last election. What will their next vote be? That is what is worrying the Kaiser.

The married woman who is forced to live in the slums of the city has as good a right to vote to better her living conditions as her husband has. Does this not appeal to reason?

The White Man's Burden

By W. E. Hardenburg, in the New Review.

Among the most tragic of the many horrors that have cursed the human race under the baneful rule of Capital, nothing else can for a moment compare with the cruelty, lust and greed that have everywhere accompanied the contact of Europeans with the natives of the Tropics. It seems that under the goad of capitalist ambition, men who have had the advantage of modern education and the "moral benefits" of our Christian civilization, will readily throw off their humanity and yield to this insidious and demoralizing influence, which transforms them into veritable devouring beasts. And once the teeth of these human hyenas penetrate into the quivering flesh of their victims, it is almost impossible to make them loose their hold.

I. Take the case of the now notorious Putumayo atrocities. This series of monstrous crimes, far worse than anything reported from the Congo, according to the Chairman of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, was first exposed in Peru in 1907 by Benjamin Saldana Roca, a Peruvian Socialist, in the following words:

"They force the pacific Indians of the Putumayo to work day and night at the extraction of rubber without the slightest remuneration."

They rob them of their crops, their women and their children to satisfy the voracity, lasciviousness and avarice of themselves and their employees. They flog them inhumanly until their bones are laid bare; they give them no medical treatment, but let them die, eaten up by maggots or to serve as food for their dogs; they castrate them, cut off their ears, fingers, arms, legs; they torture them by fire, water, and by tying them up, crucified, head downwards. They cut them to pieces with machetes, they grasp children by the feet and dash their heads against walls and trees, until their brains fly out; they have the old people killed when they can work no longer, and, finally, to amuse themselves, practice shooting or to celebrate the sabbado de gloria (Easter Saturday). They discharge their weapons at men, women and children, or, in preference to this, they souse them with kerosene and set fire to them to enjoy their desperate agony."

Yet such was the power and influence of the criminal beneficiaries of this system that in less than a year Saldana Roca was bankrupt, forced to return to Lima in order to earn a living. And although he continued, insofar as was possible, his noble efforts there, it was absolutely without result, for the ruling class was deaf and blind to anything that threatened their possession of the disputed territory of the Putumayo or the curtailment of the blood-stained revenues derived therefrom.

In 1908, 1909 and 1910, it was the privilege of the present writer to take up and amplify Saldana Roca's work; and after great difficulties, he succeeded in arousing public opinion in England to such an extent as to cause the British Foreign Office to despatch Sir Roger Casement to the Putumayo, to investigate as to the truth of the allegations.

In June, 1911, it was known that Consul Casement's report fully corroborated all the above charges, and in July, 1912, his report was published in full. It not only confirmed the charges here mentioned, but even augmented them. In the meantime, an independent investigation, reluctantly undertaken by the Peruvian Government, returned with over 3,000 pages of testimony.

And now, after five years of constant agitation by various individuals and societies in England and Peru, what do we find? Not a word. The public mind is still in a state of torpor.

On the contrary, Sir Edward Grey states that the amount of rubber exported from the Putumayo for the first four months of 1912 equalled three-quarters of the total output for 1911, figures which can only have been rendered possible by a continuance of the abominable system of forced labor. And the London Star of Dec. 11, 1912, says:

"The public mind is still in a state of torpor. The Colombian Consul's dispatches in the later editions yesterday. The lurid eloquence which he employs in describing the abominations of the rubber traffic would inspire scepticism, were it not that his statements have received general confirmation from independent sources. Indians are still being kidnapped and 'sold' in the city like donkeys. Indian women are banded about as 'gifts' from one white blackguard to another. The same murderous ruffians remain in the company's employ—a guarantee that wretched Indians are still being soaked in oil and burned alive, hacked to death with hatchets and shot down by organized parties of bandits. It is a satire on our civilization."

II. While as to the Belgian Congo it may fairly be assumed that the atrocities are over, it appears from an article by Mr. E. D. Morel in the "Contemporary Review" of December, 1911, that these horrors are beginning to make their appearance in the French Congo.

By 1900 nearly the whole territory consisting of over 500,000 square miles of forest, was divided among forty-four French and Belgian companies, and the native was deprived of the right to collect the produce of the country and sell it. The whole region belonged now to a group of merciless parasites in Paris. The results were the same as in the Belgian Congo—armed raids by the employees of the companies, punitive expeditions, the employment of many former Congo State criminals, and the general introduction of the methods formerly in vogue there. In 1905 crimes and atrocities were reported as being of every-day occurrence—the same sickening tale of floggings, burnings, rapes, mutilations, tortures and starvation. De Brazza, who has been High Commissioner of the French Congo before the introduction of these methods, wrote: "Ruin and terror have been imported into this unfortunate colony. In the Ubanghi-Shari district, I have found a continuous destruction of the population." And in the French Chamber of Deputies it was stated that concessionaire agents were systematically raiding the country and torturing natives to death, "accompanied by acts of such atrocious bestiality as to be unprintable."

In the lower French Congo the system seems to have ceased having accomplished its evil results. But in the middle and upper Congo, it is believed to be still continuing, the French government having granted in 1910 "to companies convicted of long-sustained and atrocious crime, exclusive exploitation of rubber for ten years." And more significant still, in the same year, the French government suppressed the inspectors, through whom reports were coming out!

Referring to the Belgian Congo, Rev. John H. Harris says in his recent book, "Dawn of Darkest Africa," in regard to the present short-cut extermination of both people and plants:

"It is a haunting thought that since the '85 scramble for Africa, the civilized powers who arranged the map of the African continent, ostensibly in the interests and for the well-being of the natives, have passively allowed the premature destruction of not less than ten millions of people."

III. The same gross exploitation of innocent and inoffensive aborigines, but apparently not characterized by such heinous atrocities as in the Putumayo and the Congo, is to be found in the Portuguese islands of S. Thome and Principe and in the vast Portuguese territory along the west coast of Africa, known as Angola.

These islands are situated in the Gulf of Guinea and fairly close to the mainland of Angola. The chief products are cocoa, coffee and cotton, which are raised on large plantations owned by a few whites. In order to obtain the necessary labor, it is the custom to cross over to Angola and there make raids upon the Negroes of the interior.

Today, out of a population of about 50,000 on the two islands, there are about 2,000 whites—plantation owners, government officials, and merchants. The remainder are practically all serviles, as they are termed—victims who have been hunted and captured in Angola and brought here to enrich the plantation owners.

It was about seven years ago that this slave system reached its zenith, and it became such a scandal that certain British cocoa merchants were compelled to withdraw their trade from these islands. During the last few years this export trade in slaves from Angola has been somewhat checked, but that it is still going on to a certain extent seems indisputable.

Thus Archdeacon Potter in a pamphlet entitled "The Christian Powers and Weaker Races," published in December, 1912, says:

"These people are certainly not free, and they have not been enlisted in the planters' service by their own free will. The death-rate is very high, the birth-rate is very low, and the people are being repatriated in any number, but continue in their slave condition to the end of their lives. And still the evil continues, and the slaves are not made free."

The Rev. John Harris, in his recent book quoted above, agrees with Potter, Burt, Nevins and other travellers that both the mainland and the island are still rotten with slavery, and estimates that during the last twenty-five years no less than 200,000 men and women have been kidnapped from Angola.

IV. "Britons never will be slaves," runs the song. Considering the wretched and deplorable position of over thirteen millions of the inhabitants of the British Isles, the truth of this refrain seems rather dubious, to say the least about it. But when we review the conditions of the working class in some of the British dependencies, we see clearly that this idle cry of the master-class is on a par with that other hateful and hypocritical farraingo of cant about the White Man's Burden.

I refer to the question of indentured labor, which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, in a motion in the Indian Legislative Council, proposes to abolish in toto. His motion was defeated, in spite of the fact that all the elected members voted for it. In his speech on this occasion (March, 1912), Mr. Gokhale said:

"Under this system those who are recruited bind themselves to go to a distant and unknown land for any allotted term, whom they do not know, and who do not know them, to live on his estate, and to go nowhere without a special permit; to do any tasks assigned to them, however irksome. The binding is usually for five years, during which they cannot withdraw from the contract, or escape its hardships, however intolerable; they bind themselves to work for a fixed wage, invariably lower sometimes much lower, than that of free labor around them; they are placed under a special law, never explained before they leave the country, which is in a language they do not understand, which imposes upon them a criminal liability for the most trivial breaches of the contract instead of the usual civil liability attaching to such breaches. They are liable to imprisonment with hard labor for two or three months, not only for fraud, deception or negligence, but even for an impertinent word or gesture to the manager or overseer. Add to this that the victims of this system—simple, ignorant, illiterate, poor—are induced to enter on these agreements by wily professional recruiters, who are paid so much per head for the labor they supply, and no fair-minded man will deny that the system is a monstrous imposition in itself, based on fraud and maintained by force—a grave blot on the civilization of the country that tolerates it. The system came into existence to take the place of slavery after its abolition—a fact admitted by Lord Sanderson's Committee. It is a system under which the emancipated Negro seems to come. It has been repeatedly suspected of abuses, reluctantly resumed under pressure from planters. It was denounced in 1837 in strong terms by Lord Broughton, Mr. Buxton and others. A Committee of four sat in Calcutta to report. Three out of the four condemned the system altogether. Parliament adopted in a thin House the minority report. From then till 1906 there was a constant succession of resumptions and suspensions."

In the March, 1912, number of the "Indian Review" appear these statements: "The majority of British capitalists seem to swallow and even conceal the evils of sending thousands of men, with a complement of thirty-three women for every hundred men, to distant lands, where it is considered justice to send people to go for absence from work, non-completion of hard tasks, refusals to be treated at the hospitals, insubordinate language. For these crimes the prisoners of Mauritius treat 40 per cent. of their inmates to free board."

Mr. Bateman, an ex-magistrate of Mauritius, says: "The position of indentured coolies when charged in the courts is hopeless. Justice they get only by accident. They are deterred from giving evidence themselves, and unable to procure evidence. I was a machine for sending men to prison for the convenience of the employers."

Another illuminating phase of the heartless rapacity of the international capitalist class in its "altruistic" shouldering of the White Man's Burden—that is, in its feverish search for, and unscrupulous absorption in, new fields of exploitation, is revealed in Mr. Morgan Shuster's book on "The Strangling of Persia." Mr. Shuster says:

"Only the pen of a Macaulay could adequately portray the rapidly shifting scenes attending the downfall of this ancient nation—scenes in which two powerful and presumably enlightened Christian countries (England and Russia) played fast and loose with truth, honor, decency and law, one at least hesitating not even at the most barbarous cruelties to accomplish its political designs, and put Persia beyond hope of self-regeneration."

"The Persians are doomed to political annihilation and economic servitude. The world cannot hear their moral appeal. Morocco, Tripoli and Persia, three Moslem States, have been destroyed in one year by their enlightened Christian neighbors."

The instances enumerated above are not meant as a complete survey of this ghastly subject. They are but a few of the more notorious and best authenticated manifestations of the greed of the modern dividend-seeker, which brooks no opposition, feels no sympathy, knows no justice, which is forever menacing native peace and progress, forever seeking new victims to despoil. The whole question is very well put by Mr. C. Reginald Enock in his introduction to my book, "The Putumayo: The Devil's Paradise":

"The occurrences in the Amazon Valley which, under the name of the Putumayo Rubber Atrocities of Peru, have startled the public mind and aroused widespread horror and indignation—atrocities worse than those of the Congo—cannot be regarded merely as an isolated phenomenon. Such incidents are the extreme manifestation of a condition which exists itself in different forms all over the world—the condition of acute and selfish commercialism or industrialism whose exponents, in enriching themselves, deny a just proportion of the fruits of the earth and of their toil to the laborers who produce the wealth. The principle can be seen at work in almost any country, in almost every industry, and although its methods elsewhere are lacking in savage lust and ferocity, they still work untold suffering upon mankind."

TIED OF GRUBBING

I've been so busy grubbin' stumps, an' workin' hard like other dubs, to git a few almighty plunks, I've had no time to gather subs. I'm goin' to quit this kind o' toil, an' start the kind that brings reward: it's healthy work, this diggin' soil, but I'm goin' to agitate, s'help me Lord. This time o' year sure gets my goat; I feel like hangin' up my hoe, slick up a little an' get my coat, an' rustle subs to beat ol' Joe. What's the use of ceaseless work? I've labored hard for years an' years, an' when weary wants a stylish shirt, I have no cash, so it ends in tears. It seems to me 'at something's wrong, I've pondered oft, an' think and think: life to some is a long, sweet song, I've thought it out in restless bunk. An' now I've got some Socialist sheets, I see the wherefores and the whys: I see that this dismal system reeks with rotten graft an' feeds on sighs. Not long ago, I'd lost all hope; I nearly quit, no more to rise; then chance to get some Socialist dope, an' Cotton's came an' ope'd my eyes. God bless you, comrades, says I, I'm mighty glad you're here to stay; not long we'll eat the humble pie, hooray for Cotton's!

hooray! hooray! Come, all you husky workin' brothers, an' grab each one persuasive elixir; let's pound the truth right home to others, an' roll up a sprightly bunch o' subs.—J. Derick, Lodge, Alta.

A NEW SPIRIT

I feel, comrades, with Comrade Winn on the paper, that a new spirit is coming. He wants to make Cotton's a fighting paper. I am with him in the endeavor. For six months the circulation has stayed stationary.

I want to see the fire of the social revolution alight in Canada. I want to hear the muttering of the coming storm borne upon every breeze that blows wherever a wage slave toils.

Comrade Winn has long years of slavery to urge him on to do his best for his class.

We can do little each by ourselves. We are simply the agents of the forces of revolution hurling us forward to the brotherhood of man.

These forces are driving you. Let us consolidate them into one grand, united movement.

The skies are black over Cotton's for the moment. The circulation has been falling off, but I rejoice, for I feel that a new baptism of revolutionary fervor is welling up in the hearts of you all.

You are going out to get new readers for your paper.

You are going to dedicate yourself anew, if such a thing be possible, to the service of your class.

You are going to know, from now on, no trace nor rest, till the damnable rotten system is overthrown.

Comrades, I salute you as we enter the battlefield with renewed vigor and augmented forces.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.
Week of May 8th, 1913.

Province	On.	Total.
Ontario	133	9,376
Saskatchewan	84	5,891
British Columbia	184	1,220
Alberta	67	2,648
Manitoba	21	1,624
Province of Quebec	41	1,520
Foreign	9	12
New Brunswick	1	7
Yukon Territory	1	322
Newfoundland	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0
Loss for week—	561	527
Total issue last week—	31,000	

MANAGER GONE
The manager of Cotton's, who has been with the paper since its inauguration, has departed for business elsewhere. I have taken over the managing and of the paper Comrade Winn, who has been the monolithic and constant presence in another of the staff to run the machine and is helping me with the editorial work. "Quality work" has been a slave, and knows the grudge you suffer. He has written many articles for Cotton's.

Comrade Rice is taking over the mechanical end of the business. While we are undergoing the reorganization, the best way you can help is subs.

Rob Rogers wants to be Premier of Canada. Maybe he will. The peaky Socialists are getting so thick that the plutes will have to rely on any old kind of timber to make their premiers out of.

Have the churches been seized by mammon? If you want to know, go to church and take a squint at who occupy the choicest seats therein.

MEN! Stop making profits for others. Start making profits for business for yourself. My book for \$5. will start you right. Jas. Southard, Nile Street, Stratford, Ont.

PRINTING THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION
If you think printing is printing, just as "pigs is pigs," you make a mighty big mistake.

We mix brains with our printers' ink. That accounts for the difference in results. But we don't charge "more" because we give "more." Quality work at economy prices is our motto.

It means a good deal to you to be able to send out a printing of price matter without paying fancy prices for it.

It's worth investigating. Let's get together. Send a postal card with your name mentioning this matter, and we will have our special business card given sent you by return mail. Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co., Inc., Cowanville, P.Q.

SOCIALIST DIRECTORY
DOMINION Executive Committee, Socialist Democratic Party of Canada, meets every first and third Monday at 8 King St. East, H. Harris, secretary, 41 Weber Street East, Berlin, Ont.—255.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Local No. 4, S.D.P. of C. meets every Sunday 2 p.m. at Com. Goodmumphy's, 500 St. James St. East, H. Harris, secretary, 41 Weber Street East, Berlin, Ont.—255.

BRITISH Columbia Executive S.D.P. of C. meets in Nanaimo, (Wharf Street) above Beattie & Hopkins. Regular meetings first Sunday in month at 12.30 noon. Routine business third Sunday in month at 3 o'clock. P. C. Young, Sec. Box 418, Nanaimo, B.C.—520.

LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 12, meets for business and propaganda every Tuesday 8 p.m., Dominion Hall, Pender St. Public meetings, Dominion Hall, Pender St., Sunday evenings. Secretary, O. L. Charlton, City Market, Main St.

BERLIN Local, No. 4, S. D. P. of C. meets every second and fourth Wednesday, 55 King St. East, Chas. Nicholson, Sec. 115 Benton St., Berlin, Ont. 255.

FORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P. meets in Labor Temple, Bay Street, and 4th Thursday 8 p.m. for business, and 1st and 3rd Thursdays to discuss matters of interest to workers. Workers unite and run Fort Arthur for the benefit of the workers. Herbert Barker, Sec.—288.

SOUTH PORCUPINE Local No. 32, S. D. P. of C. holds business and propaganda meetings every Sunday at 2 p