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Cotton's Weekly
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31,000

Milwaukee

A Comrade writes in about Milwaukee. He says a neighbor declares that when the Socialists went out of Milwaukee the city was bankrupt. "Look at what they did in Milwaukee," says this neighbor. "They had the sewer and did they do anything great? No. Ran the city into debt." etc.

The Socialists got control of the Milwaukee city council, but that gave them very little power. It did not allow them to abolish rent, interest or profit. All they could do was to change the incidence of city taxation a little, fight the grafters, and change the direction of the municipal expenditure slightly.

Milwaukee is under an antiquated charter. The city has little power. It could not buy street railways, nor go into municipal undertakings to any great extent.

The interest on the city debt had to be paid. However, the Socialists did the best they could.

They established the eight hour day for municipal employees and a minimum wage. In time of strike the police were not allowed to beat up the strikers, and picketing was allowed.

The city assessor reduced taxation on workmen's dwellings and raised it on the mansions of the rich. This would benefit the workers only if they owned their own homes. Otherwise the benefit would flow to the landlords.

The city enforced sanitary conditions in shops and dwellings, thus making the health of the people better.

Municipal dances were inaugurated where the young people could dance thus drawing the patronage away from the dives and giving the spirits of the young an opportunity to exercise without the viciousness of the private dancehalls.

When Seidel was elected mayor 254 city officials—Republicans and Democrats—were indicted for misdemeanors in office. When Seidel surrendered his office his opponents could find no ground of indictment against any Socialist official and the Socialists lowered the city's debt.

The Socialists could accomplish little. They had no control over the ownership of the means of production and distribution. The workers were still propertyless workers. They had to sell their labor power to their masters. Wages are governed by the cost of living. Hence the city authorities could not give the workers the full social value of their labor creation. Whatever reforms the Socialists might inaugurate would redound to the master class through a shifting in the wage schedule.

In England, when Socialists advocate municipal reforms, the capitalist politicians go after them one better by advocating further reforms. For reforms which raise the working class a little and make them stronger and more healthy benefit those who employ such strong workers.

Socialists cannot put their ideas into force until they capture the supreme political power AND ABOLISH THE WAGES SYSTEM.

The House of Have purchases its coal for about \$6 a ton. The House of Want pays all the way from \$10 to \$15 a ton for the coal it is forced to buy in small quantities.

Hard times are upon us. There is tight money. The big capitalists want to squeeze out the little capitalists who have been struggling in the prosperity of the past few years. And they will do it too.

Big, strong Ephraim Bass, one of the garment strikers of Montreal, cruelly assaulted two poor, weak, inoffensive policemen of that city. They were compelled to draw their revolvers to protect themselves. Recorder Weir gave Ephraim two months without the option of a fine.

A man named Doyle serving a six months term for vagrancy, hung himself in the Montreal jail. He would have been liberated soon. But to what? Unemployment, misery and semi-starvation faced him on his release. The beautiful law which soaks one for having "no visible means of support" would have landed him in the jail again. The man simply preferred hanging to walking the streets of the "prosperous" city, hungry and cold and homeless. Who can blame him?

Alfred B. Vanderbilt and his wife spent a day in Montreal recently. They were given a double column picture in a Montreal daily, headed, "A Distinguished Couple in Montreal." What are they distinguished for? Did this seton of a legalized robber ever do anything in his whole life to distinguish him from other mortals? Did his wife ever do anything to distinguish her? The couple are living in luxury upon a fortune founded by the blood and sweat wrung from the workers of old Vanderbilt's railroads. They are of the parasite class. When slaves are to be sold to the eyes of the toadying press, they are "distinguished."

Citizens and soldiers do not love each other in a German town where a garrison is stationed, and the Kaiser has ordered the regiment removed. What's the use? The citizens of every city in Germany strenuously object to soldiers being garrisoned in their midst. They do not want to live and mix in with the hired murderers of the masters. In Canada it is the same. How do the Kingston people look upon their soldiers? Do they have the people of Halifax treated the garrisons which have been stationed there? The business men of a garrison town like the business which comes through having the soldiers in their midst, but that is all. Do they welcome the soldiers to their homes? Do they admit them into their lodges? Do they ask them to attend church more than once a year, when they enjoy a little variety in the shape of a spectacular church parade? Not so you could notice. The soldier is a social outcast and is driven to the saloon and badly housed. The only class who want him is the master class when slaves are to be driven back to their slavery at the points of the soldiers' bayonets.

Vancouver Island Defence Fund

Cotton's Weekly has received the following appeal from the Defence Committee of the Vancouver Island striking miners. A good plan for the comrades would be to paste the appeal on a piece of paper, and tackle Socialists and union men for contributions, sending them forward to the Secretary of the Defence Fund.

FELLOW WORKERS—

We, as brothers of the two hundred miners at present in jail awaiting trial on Vancouver Island, at this time appeal to you members of the working class for moral and financial help, that we may free from persecution, and the brand of criminality men whose chief offense is their prominence and activity in the labor movement on this portion of the Pacific Coast.

The miners, in their dealings as individuals with the corporations in the past, have realized their utter helplessness. Time and again explosions occur with the loss of human life. The mining laws provide for the appointment of a Gas Committee by the men. This committee on examining the mine and reporting gas, was discharged. The Government, in lining up with the mine owners, refused to enforce the laws. They are therefore the violators of their own laws.

The men were thus forced to organize, and on the 1st of May last the mine workers of this Island came out for recognition of their union.

The governments, Dominion and Provincial, in their eagerness for industrial expansion (profits for the master class), encourage a constant stream of immigration from Oriental countries. With the aid of this reserve army of labor, whose wants are few compared with those of white men and the enactment of

drastic criminal laws, which are intended to render the workers powerless during a strike, all the forces of the State are at the disposal of the capitalists involved.

Today the militia are encamped in our streets, and bodies of them with fixed bayonets patrol them, and act as a shield to hundreds of special police who are here to guard strike-breakers.

The jails are crowded with our most active workers. With the exception of a few, bail has been refused.

Among the men in prison are many earnest and active workers, who are eligible for provincial and municipal office. Also J. Place, M.P.P., the working class representative in the Provincial Parliament. The workers of this district have attained the most advanced political position of any of the Dominion. In the event of these men being convicted, they are deprived of all political rights for five years.

FELLOW WORKERS—

In this life and death struggle with the Master Class, help us to keep the Banner of Labor flying triumphant over what we have already attained. It is our turn today; it may be yours tomorrow. In the name of the solidarity of the working class, help us urgently needed at this time. Do all you can, and aid us to hurl those from place and power who, in their greed would force us to the standard of Orientals, or to become homeless tramps.

Forward all monies to Defence Committee. G.A. Moore, Secretary, Box 830, Nanaimo, B.C.

Donations will be acknowledged in Western Clarion, Cotton's Weekly, Appeal to Reason, and other Labor papers.

Brought forward	\$ 51.45
Mrs. S. Fiddick, South Wellington, B. C.	2000.00
Per W. Pryde, Nanaimo, B.C.	20.00
Per G. Lively, Islay, Alta.	5.55
Per Local No. 2, Victoria S. P. of Canada	3.25
Bricklayers' and Masons' Int. Union of America, Edmonton, Alta.	25.00
Amal. Society, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edmonton, Alta.	4.75
Robotechy Jarod, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
Per G. Lively, Stretton Local, Islay, Alberta	5.00
Edmonton District Council Carpenters, Edmonton	10.00
Local 18, Brookville S. D. P. of C.	10.00
Local 483, Journeyman Plumbers, Edmonton, Alta.	10.00
Local 322, I.W.W., Vancouver, B.C. (Tom Mann)	34.15
Local Victoria No. 2, S. P. of C.	2.00
Local 227, Edmonton, Alta., J. B. I. U. of America	10.00
Per J. Jackson (Philpotts) Nanaimo Local 45, Vancouver, S. P. of C.	8.45
Local 2633 U.M.W. of A., Coleman, Alta.	100.00
Local Roseland, S. P. of C.	10.50
Fred Macgowan, Delaware Ave., Toronto	2.00
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Local Lindsay, Ont., S.D.F., per W. A. Goodwin	2.00

Jas. Jackson, Wharf St., Nanaimo Local Victoria, No. 2, S. P. of C.	1.00
Edmonton Local 1016, Int. Brotherhood Painters and Decorators	10.00
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Local Sequin, Wash., Socialist P.	3.00
Local 61 Hamilton, Ont., S. D. P. of C.	3.00
Per S. S. Oostro, Local 28, Lund, B. C.	14.25
Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, Edmonton, Alta.	65.00
Per J. T. Tuchen, Winnipeg, Man.	1.00
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council South Fort George, Local S. P. of C.	20.00
Sandstone, Alta., Austrian, Polish, Russian and British sympathizers	10.50
M. and N. Nicolaeff, Morningside, Alberta	22.50
Miss. City Local S. D. P. of C., No. 24, B.C.	50
T. King, Manoe Street, Montreal	19.40
J. T. Hartley, Manor, Sask.	1.00
Finnish Local S. P. of America, Clinton, Ind.	1.00
Dom. Exce. Soc. Dem. Party of Canada, Berlin, Ont.	5.60
Local No. 4, S.D.P. of C., Berlin, Ont.	25.00
Ontario Provincial Executive, S. D. P. of C.	30.00
Finnish Local No. 6, S. D. P. of C., Nummola, Sask.	4.25
	\$2632.10

Hop Lee and the Pelican



OP LEE was an intelligent young Chinaman, born of poor but honest parents, upon the banks of the Yellow River. From early childhood he had been accustomed to assist in getting a living for himself and the other members of his family by fishing with the ordinary rod and line, but although this primitive method of gaining a livelihood had been followed by his forefathers for many centuries, it remained for Hop Lee to improve upon it that he could live comfortably without working; and this tale is to show how successfully he carried out his plan.

It was not so much through a brilliant burst of genius as by the spur of necessity that Hoppy made his great discovery. As he sat on the bank with his empty basket beside him, and fished in vain, day after day, he watched with deep chagrin a gay flock of pelicans that came down upon the waters in which he, alas, fished so fruitlessly, and filled themselves to repletion. And not only was he envious of the success of the pelicans, but he realized that their noise and splashing drove many fish away from his hook which might otherwise have been caught.

Poor Hoppy pondered long upon this distressing situation and moodily watched the pelicans as they dived to the bottom of the river, waving their web-feet in the air, and triumphantly brought up fish after fish which they stored away in their pouches, to be devoured at leisure or fed to their young. Finally, however, a brilliant idea occurred to him whereby he would not only prevent the birds from driving his fish away, but would actually compel them to deliver what they caught to him, and so fill up his empty basket. But, how was he to put his ingenious plan in operation? Flattery, he decided, would be the key to success.

Just how he managed it, cannot be definitely told, but somehow or other he learned the pelican language, which was the first step towards his goal. Next he procured a polished ring of brass, and basking himself right and early one morning to his post on the river bank, he blandly addressed the pelicans as they glided by, till finally one of them stopped for a little chat. Hoppy at once sized up the bird, and with soft, insidious words beguiled the foolish bird to the bank, whereupon he proceeded to tell it how much its wonderful pelicanic beauty would be enhanced by a lovely necklace such as the one he held in his hand. Would the pelican wish to part with such a thing of beauty, and highly flattered, consented to be decorated, and a beauteous expression settled on its face as the necklace slipped in its place.

To Hoppy, however, the ring was strictly an object of utility. As soon as it was around the pelican's neck, the unlucky bird found itself unable to swallow the fish it caught; and after almost choking to death several times, appealed, in desperation, to Hoppy to save its life. Hoppy, who was at hand upon the bank eagerly awaiting developments, was only too glad to spring to its aid, and by removing the fish from its throat prevented its untimely demise.

The pelican's gratitude and joy were unbounded. It felt its palpitating heart sink back from its throat into its breast; but it also saw the fish pass out of its throat into Hoppy's basket. Its distressed throat, in fact, was relieved of a heart and a fish at the same time.

Hoppy then proceeded in a friendly tone to counsel the pelican. "You can easily see," he said, "that you cannot continue to wear that ornamental ring about your neck and at the same time swallow so large a fish as you used to. Of course I know you do not wish to part with such a thing of beauty, merely for the sake of having your stomach filled. Now that you have seen how beautiful it has made you, I am sure that you will feel that there is no way of living without it. One gets used to luxuries so quickly that they become necessities. So, in future, when you are relieved, and I will be ready and only too glad to help you. Of course, I will see that you shall be fed. I will take the fish to my chopping block, and cut off as large a piece as you can politely swallow. In this way your life will be saved, and you will be fed with morsels of food suitable to your new and improved condition. At the same time I, too, will be fed by taking the fish that you are now unable to swallow, as a small return for the assistance I shall lend you."

Hop Lee had made a grand discovery—how to live without working—and at the same time had convinced the pelican that it was only through the exercise of his great brain power and generosity that it was able to escape being choked to death when it tried to eat the fish it caught.

He, of course, waxed fat on such an arrangement. After the first pelican had shown himself, all the others were anxious to get rings about their necks to be in the fashion and every soon Hoppy had all the pelicans on the river busily and cheerfully engaged in catching fish for him. And so it happened that, even to this day, Hop Lee and all his descendants have a prospect of living indefinitely on the banks of the Yellow River in ease and plenty.

Now it happened that after he had acquired great wealth, Hoppy made a tour of the world and was so fortunate, while in Canada, to be introduced to a number of our high financiers. It is related on good authority that he was highly amused at the striking resemblance between these gentlemen's ideas and his own, for he saw immediately that the Canadian workingman has put a ring about his throat which forces him to give up the fish he catches to the capitalists and to be satisfied himself with a tail diet. "The ring is a little less tangible, to be sure, than that about the necks of our pelicans," thought Hoppy, "but it amounts to the same thing."

It certainly does. The competitive wage-system forces the laborer to take a wage that will just give him a living. He cannot ask for more, because there are plenty of men waiting for the chance to work upon the basis of the fish-tail diet. And so long as pelicans, or workingmen, are satisfied with fish-tails, there is no use giving them more. Hence the Canadian workingman produces his \$2-

600 a year and gives up all but the \$480 fish-tail to the capitalists, just as the pelican catches 2,600 pounds of good fish and gets only 480 pounds of fish-tails in return; yet both get down on their knees and thank God that such men as Hop Lee and the capitalists live to prevent pelicans and workingmen from starving to death.

Hoppy congratulated himself, however, on being in a much safer position than the Canadian capitalists, for if his pelicans should ever get over their feeling of gratitude and pride in their rings they could not get them off their necks, even if they wished; whereas the Canadian capitalist's pelican workingmen always have the opportunity of removing the competitive rings from their necks. The Canadian pelicans, in short, have merely to "wish the ring off" and off it goes.

The way for them to express this wish is to vote for Socialism, as a great many Canadian pelicans did at the last election. Unfortunately, however, there were still more who wished to continue wearing it, so that Dorden and his capitalist masters still get the fish, and the workers the tail.

Have you ever picked peas off the vine? Is it not a laborious process? Even pulling pea vines by the roots is laborious work. Then the hand flail for beating out the peas from the vines is a back-breaking instrument. Yet the little farmer uses the old hand flail, such a method is inefficient and has disappeared on the big farm. Says the International Socialist Review, "Modern pea harvesting is now done entirely by machinery, the vines being cut about the same way as hay. Special machines called 'viners' have the cuts, removing the peas from the pods by beaters. The peas fall through perforations in a cylinder large enough to allow the peas to pass through, but which retain the vines, pods, etc. Then the peas are washed in cold water in a revolving squirrel cage." The machine is irresistibly displacing the small farmer.

Crothers, Minister of Labor, visited Sydney, N.S., and reports through the daily press, the mouthpiece of the masters, that the people of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton in particular, are a contented and comfortable people, and there was entire agreement between employers and employed. This is the kind of report that pleases the masters. But is it true? Sydney is the home of the Dominion steel mills. Are the slaves of these mills contented to live in company houses, have their private mail watched, have company detectives sleuthing them night and day, and slave in the mills to build mansions like the one Pellatt the Parasite has had erected in Toronto? They are not contented, but they vote for the organize oppression they are forced to exist under, and are forced to appear contented or lose their jobs and be thrown out of their homes.

Anti-Socialist papers say that Socialism means the destruction of morals and patriotism. If taking away the profits which hordes of the well-to-do class derive from the unfortunate women who have been forced into a life of shame, if taking away the profits of the brewer and distiller who ferment and distill liquors which drive men crazy and make them mad beasts and the hundred and one other despicable practices which are held to be moral by the capitalist class, then Socialism will probably destroy such "morality" and all that goes with it. As for patriotism. Bah! That is an hallucination of the past. The masses are all losing their patriotic vermillion appendix.

A poor unfortunate has just been liberated from the Kingston bastille, who has put in twenty-seven years behind the walls. This poor fellow will probably have a few dollars, a suit of clothes made in the pen, and a heap of advice given by blind religious fanatics who insist upon his going to heaven. Thus armed, he will no doubt make a nice "fresh start" in life, if he can dodge the police hounds, who will watch his every movement. After his twenty-seven years incarceration for the "benefit" of society, will some one send him a job? If they know his past record, he is up against it.

In the recent Indianapolis car strike, Mayor Shank sided with the strikers. The capitalists at once began to take proceedings against him, and he resigned. He knew he would be down in the capitalists' courts. A creature by the name of Wallace succeeded him and at once issued a proclamation stating "that the police would shoot to kill on the slightest provocation if mobs destroyed property and threatened strike-breakers, as in the case of the recent car strike." The capitalists know it pays them to control the law-making and law administering bodies and officials.

Prince Wrede, member of a distinguished South German family has been fined \$7.50 by a court martial in Bavaria for libelling the telephone girls of a local exchange. He accused them of spending their time reading novels. Under capitalist rule the slaves are supposed to slave their life away. It is an insult to say a slave does not live down to the slave traditions of constant work. Give the telephone girls their share of leisure and let them read novels if they want. It should be no disgrace for a girl to read a novel if she so desires.

"Melba sang to \$12,000 in Kansas City," says a daily paper. Big business looks on the masses as representing so many dollars and cents. Melba's singing is nothing to her managers outside of the dollars it brings. The audiences are just so many chairs filled at so much per. Art is nothing, audiences are nothing. The faint rustle of a bunch of five dollar bills would stifle the best singing in the world in the eyes of big business.

It is said that one master (?) of a steamer which was lost on the recent storm on Lake Huron wired from Detroit—for orders. The orders reached him at Port Huron, and were: "Proceed up the lake." The real masters of the boat were safe and snug. The workers sailed to their death. Rent, interest and profits are good friends of the old man Death.

The little village near John D. Rockefeller's country estate will not allow him to connect the sewer from his estate to that of the village. An anti-Socialist paper says "this is the deplorable result of the spread of the virus of Socialism."

Japan has launched a new battleship, and her people are too poor to eat their own rice.

Lloyd George

"Some of your readers here seem to have a real good opinion of Lloyd George, after reading the Reporter of this place. You might let us know about George and his crafty schemes for the master class against the working class."—Galt, Ont.

Lloyd George, or as the Socialists dub him, Lloyd Jaws, is an agent of capitalism. He is not the friend of the working class.

It is an old trick of the master class to hire an agent to betray with a kiss. Judas betrayed Christ with a kiss and Lloyd George betrays the working class with sweet promises.

In Canada in election contests when a candidate has won out by unfair means and the opposite party is to take proceedings to unseat him, it is an old trick for friends of the successful candidate to take action against him to prevent a real contest starting. The action finally dies away and the corrupt politician maintains his seat.

The capitalists fear the working class. The working class demand. How can the capitalist class best fight the workers? An open fight would reveal the true character of the masters.

The old trick is resorted to. An agent of the master class is set up to pretend to fight the battles of labor. He stumps the country and mouths large phrases. He fiercely assails the master class, where it does not hurt, and by so much as he can draw a following of labor, by so much he fulfills his function of betraying the working class.

A few years ago Lloyd George stumped the country upon the question of "The People's Budget." He was going to tax the land. He howled about the iniquity of the landlord. Let Lloyd George at him and see what would happen.

Lloyd George and his gang of political pirates were returned, and what happened? Land was taxed very lightly. A half penny in the pound on certain idle land. The collection of this tax brings in \$1,000,000 per year and it costs \$10,000,000 per year to collect it.

He also imposed a transfer tax of twenty per cent of the increased value of land. This is only collected when land is sold or transferred. It is estimated that the ANNUAL value of land in Great Britain is increasing at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. In five years the annual tax has brought in \$5,000,000, and the landlords have raked in \$100,000,000. Is George a friend of the exploited workers or of the capitalists?

He is out now with further demands against the master class, as follows:

1. A minimum wage for agricultural laborers.
2. Healthy homes for rural workers.
3. State schemes of afforestation, etc.
4. State grants to municipalities to enable development of housing schemes in urban districts.
5. Minimum wage for sweated workers in urban districts.

That sounds somewhat good, but if Lloyd George wanted to help the workers he would not parade the country making a noise against the landlords and wage sweaters, HE WOULD ACT.

There is a law upon the statute books of Great Britain whereby the government can pass an administrative order declaring any trade a sweated industry. The government could have passed such an order and the rural and urban trades which are sweated could be placed under the Home Office and a minimum wage declared. George would rather tear around the country delivering tearful speeches about sweated workers than do away with the sweating.

A single clause in the finance bill introduced year by year would enable George to provide healthy homes for the rural workers.

As to afforestation, the Development Act has been passed to provide for just such schemes. George neglects the machinery provided and howls about the evils of unemployment.

In any budget George could provide grants for municipal housing. He does not do it. He is like the Republicans asking that the "tariff be amended by its friends." George howls for reforms to benefit the workers, and asks that these reforms be passed by the friends of the labor skinner.

When the railroad workers of England struck and got a slight increase in pay, the George government allowed the railways to raise their rates; which more than made up for the added wage bill.

When the insurance act was passed which made employers contribute to the fund, Lloyd George declared the charge would fall upon the consumers by increased charges.

George is a big noise, a windbag full of emptiness.

He is hand and glove with the bigger navy crowd, with the armament ring, with the Murphy gang of Dublin, with the shooting of workers in time of strike, with the gang that changed the "Pinsoll" line on ships so ships could be overloaded, at the risk of sailors' lives.

George is as much the friend of labor as the assassin is of the man whom he embraces in pretended love and drives a dagger under the rib.

Two opera houses in San Francisco, one a municipal one, have been closed. Moving pictures will be exhibited in them in future. The movies have taken a great hold on the masses. Workers have not the price to travel. With the movies the whole world is brought to their very doors. They can see the wealth and splendor their slavery has produced, being enjoyed by those who have robbed them. They want to see more of it. They want to see and understand just how far the parasite class are able to go with their stolen wealth. And they are seeing it, and are securing a great education. Socialists in the States are active in getting films of Socialist pictures exhibited in the leading cities. From the highest priced mechanic to the little slum child, all will have a chance to see the manner in which they are exploited, and driven. It is good.

Judges' minds often wander as they gloat over the security of their jobs and the ease with which they enjoy life. A judge in the Superior Court of Montreal recently asked a lady who was suing the Tramways Company "Do you think that it was really an accident that happened to your mother?" She answered: "Well, would you tumble off a car onto the road for a lark?" The judge came out of the land of dreams.

The Socialization of Saving

By Arthur Wallace Calhoun, Professor of Sociology and Economics, Maryville College, in the New Review.

It is worth while to consider the logic of the renewed interest at present manifested in the emphasis that certain economists have been putting on the virtue of saving on the part of masses? and how much value should be attached to the doctrine?

The first thought that suggests itself in this regard is that the doctrine in question is calculated to be a stout prop for Capitalism, about whose future some of its own adherents seem to be more dubious than the more hopeful Socialists are certain. It is well known that the man with a few dollars invested is likely to be more possessed by the capitalist spirit than the man with a much bigger stake. And even the workman with no savings, if only he have sufficient hope, is likely to stand, not with the class to which he belongs, but with the class to which he hopes to belong when he shall have saved enough to make him, as he fancies, a capitalist. If, then, the practice of saving can be diligently cultivated among the masses, a reactionary tendency may be injected into the ranks of labor that will make the frugal workman more or less immune to the advances of the Socialist who wishes to convince him that he belongs on the proletarian side in the class struggle. It is evident, therefore, that, whether intentionally or not, the advocates of general saving are playing into the hands of Capitalism, as against the assaults made by Socialists on the present custom of interest and profits. Of this fact the Socialists are aware, hence their tendency to disapprove any general propaganda made in behalf of the doctrine of "saving."

It is a commonplace that in so far as saving is for the purpose of investment, and not merely as a safeguard of the future, its advantage consists in the fact that it gives the saver the privilege of participating in the fruits of the other men's labors. Its benefit depends largely on the fact that relatively few are able to save. If everyone were saving the result would be that everyone would be taking toll of other people, and would himself be giving part of the proceeds of his labor to other people, resulting in a state of affairs not unlike that of the castaways on the famous island who lived by taking each other's washing. For if everyone were saving the supply of capital goods would soon become a white elephant, and would be largely sterile, because far in excess of the needs of society.

Such considerations suggest some criticisms of the traditional philosophy of saving.

Shall a man save in order to have abundant means of enjoyment in his later years, when he is less capable of work? But as his capacity for work decreases, in like manner does his capacity for enjoyment decrease, and he finds himself convinced of irretrievable loss in missing enjoyment when he might have had it, in order to make it financially possible at a time when his sensibilities have lost the keen edge of youth that he can enjoy in only a feeble way.

Shall a man save in order to give his posterity an easier time than he had? Experience shows that beyond a certain very moderate amount, such unearned godsend as befalls rather than is helpful. They blight the talents of the children to whom the wealth is passed on, and maintain in high places weaklings unfit for survival. The experience of the past in this regard shows that unrestricted inheritance is one of the blights on our supposed democratic equality of opportunity. The man that cares to perpetuate this system of special privilege may be a kind father, but he is not a wise father, and assuredly he is an exasperated citizen.

Shall a man then save in order to lead an easier life, by taking the tribute of others? Surely it will be agreed that the citizen that refuses to employ his own capacities for social service is in his way as despicable as the man who, with fewer opportunities, turns his talents to preying on society by criminal violence. Or, if it be granted that he intends to engage in some dilettante philanthropy, or other polite employment, with intent to benefit society, what reason have we to suppose that his aristocratic self-conceit is a better credential of fitness for such work, than the vision of the rustic who saw in flaming letters P C in the sky his call to Preach Christ but was informed by a kind friend that it probably signified rather "Plover Corn." It would surely seem that we have some better test than individual fancy for the selection of our social workers.

Shall our incipient capitalist, then, save in order to gather into his hands the power to dominate, firstly in the industrial world, and thereby in the taking of government, and ecclesiastical activity? Certainly the situation in which society finds itself at the present writing would suggest to the friend of social well-being that there is no need of encouragement to accumulation with this end in view. And it is scarcely honest to encourage a host of petty savers by holding out before them such hopes of dominance, which are as certain to make shipwreck as were the chances of the traditional American boy to attain the Presidency of the United States. The minority stockholder is the joke of American finance.

To what end, then, and to what degree, is saving commendable? Was the old gospel of frugality eradic and delusory? By no means. Private saving had its place in its day, just as did slavery. It will be granted that, in an age of deficit, when man's utmost efforts were, on account of the lack of proper instruments of production, incapable of accumulating a surplus for the whole people—it will be granted that in such an age of deficit, slavery which secured a surplus to the few, whereby they could enjoy leisure and thereby develop the instrumentalities of civilization, was a means of social progress, preferable to a state of primitive equality and stagnation. But slavery was a system appropriate only to such an age of deficit. Similarly, the accumulation of capital by private individuals was appropriate to an age of deficit, when society was too ignorant and crude to be able, out of its scanty production, to safeguard the interests of all and provide a permanent capital for future production. But its validity in such an age of social poverty does not prove the necessity for private saving in an age such as that upon which we are entering—as an age in which mankind is coming increasingly into possession of all the means to an abundant life for all. It would be strange if, in such an age of social surplus, society should remain content to gather its capital in the same old whimsical haphazard way that prevailed in the ages of economic barbarism. We are waking to the fact that saving is appropriately a social function that may not safely be left to

the caprice of a host of unsocial individuals.

To what degree does society benefit from individual "saving" as it now proceeds? In the first place, much of the money accumulated by our blessed savers goes into real estate speculation. Now, whatever may be the consequences of such deals, assuredly they do not add to the amount of productive equipment of society. They may stimulate the opening up of new fields, but there is no indication that America needs stimulation to the hasty exploitation of her natural resources. Whether the flow of funds into real estate swells prices in a given locality or helps to lower the rate of returns on money, there is no indication that it adds one iota to the equipment by which society makes its living.

Again, much of the money saved goes into the needless duplication of already existing capital. Our mills and factories running at half pressure, our railroads hauling half-empty trains along parallel tracks of supposedly competing lines, our herds of starving grocers and other small dealers, all testify to the fact that it is possible for a society to overcapitalize, to encounter itself with an excess of equipment. Certainly savings turned into such wasteful duplication is of no benefit to society. It adds nothing to the real means of production. It is fictitious capital, unworthy of the name.

Morover, when a man saves, and puts his money in the bank, it may be loaned out to some spendthrift, who squanders it forthwith. Obviously such an event is not saving at all, but is merely vicarious spending. The fact that B has spent wealth belonging to A, and that A has thereby a claim against B, has done nothing at all to augment society's productive equipment. The "saving" has been of no social benefit.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the type of saver that simply hoards his funds away in some place of fancied security. Such saving is obviously without social benefit.

We are thus reduced to the conclusion that the only case in which private saving is of social advantage is when the money saved is invested in some form of capital goods, which society is in actual need, that is, when the investment goes into some line that is not only undeveloped, but is, at present, in need of development.

It is doubtful whether those that so contentedly used everyone to save have taken all the foregoing considerations into account.

It remains to consider what method of saving is to be recommended in the one case in which saving is socially beneficial. Shall the task of providing the capital actually needed for legitimate industrial development be left to the uncontrolled impulses of miscellaneous individuals actuated by purely selfish motives, or may we hope to develop a class of savers actuated by philanthropic motives, and guided by some well-defined principles, or shall the saving in question be effected collectively?

Surely social evolution has gone on at a haphazard long enough. We have long enough taken pains to develop a chaotic individualism, with the social machinery at the mercy of the chance activities of numberless irresponsible individuals uninformed as to social needs, uninformed as to what steps others were taking. The riot of reckless enterprise, seeking gain by financial juggling, by speculation in needless or even destructive undertakings, by the encouragement of uncontrolled squandering, and by all the other devious ways of capitalist finance, has surely by this time brought us to our senses. Saving and investment, conspicuously social functions, not to be left permanently to private judgment.

Already much saving is being done by collective agencies. A well-ordered corporation contrary to the short-sighted policy of the dividend-greedy stockholders. Collective saving has in so far superseded individual saving. Moreover, numberless enterprises under public ownership yield returns sufficient not only for the maintenance of the public (in form of saving), but also for extension, or for the development of new public enterprises. These two forms of collective saving, corporation and municipal, point the direction of future social policy. The time may not yet be ripe for the replacement of the old method of private saving by the new method of corporate saving, but it is bound to be more and more recognized that saving is essentially a public function and must be performed by some agency representing the whole public.

The upshot of our inquiry into the logic of saving rather dismantles the familiar ethic of frugality. The way to social progress is not along the lines of individual saving. Other considerations of great import intervene. If saving is in itself a virtue, we ought to praise the frugality and simple life of the Chinaman and the Italian immigrant, who subsist on nothing and save everything. Our disapproval of them grows out of our recognition of the pulling power of a high standard of living. Instead of trying to teach people to get along on as little as possible, we ought to teach people to want as much as possible. It is by the introduction of new wants in ever increasing number that we may hope to spur the populace to the elimination of waste and exploitation from the productive process and to the development of constantly improving implements of production, in order that we may realize in actuality what we now see as potential—the transition from the pain economy to the pleasure economy. Saving is a virtue appropriate to a regime of capitalism and industry for private profit. Under a regime of socialized industry, it need not be stressed as a virtue. It will not be a matter of private concern. It will not be thought of as meritorious. It will be a matter-of-course, conducted by society, not left to individual discretion. Its place in the list of personal virtues will be taken by eager wise expenditure. Thus does industrial evolution reverse values.

Sam Hughes has appointed an inspector of ammunition at the Quebec arsenal. The master class want to be sure their bullets have the right amount of cordite behind them to force them through the workers. In Sam's mind of sabotage in the arsenal? An arsenal is one place in which sabotage would be a blessing.

Crothers says the people of Sydney, N.S., are comfortable and contented. Was it not only about a year ago that a minister laboring in the neighborhood of Sydney reported that foreign laborers in the steel mills were forced to live on boiled dog? Contentment, thou art a myth; comfort, thou art a vision.

Lloyd George is neither devil nor deity, though there is something to be said for the notion that he is a visitation on the nation for his sins.—J. Bruce Glasier.

Why the U. M. W. Fight so Hard to Win Vancouver Strike

By J. L. Engdahl.

Vancouver Island might be what some people call "God's country." But it isn't. It belongs to four big coal companies, owning all the producing coal mines on Vancouver Island. These are the Canadian Collieries Ltd., at Cumberland and Extension or Lady-smith; the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo; the Pacific Coast Coal Mines Ltd., at South Vancouver; and the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Company Ltd., known as the Jinglepot or New East Wellington.

The mines operated by these companies are all situated at or near the east coast of Vancouver Island, all except the Cumberland being comparatively close together, and less than sixty miles across the Strait of Georgia from the City of Vancouver. The Cumberland Mines being some sixty miles farther north.

Frank Farrington, international executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, representing Illinois, who has been in charge of the strike, tells of the importance of winning these coal fields for organized labor as follows:

"Vancouver Island is rich with almost inexhaustible deposits of the finest quality of bituminous coal yet discovered on the American continent, and said to be equal to the best in the world."

"These vast and rich deposits of coal have been monopolized by a few combinations of capital, the greater of which is one of our most persistent foes, the Canadian Collieries Company, which is a ramification of the Canadian Northern company, a corporation composed principally of British capitalists, and incorporated for over \$100,000,000."

"Much of the coal is mined by Chinese and Japanese workmen; and all of it is mined under conditions, and it is used for trading vessels plying in the Strait of Georgia, and the greater bulk of it is shipped through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca into the markets of British Columbia, Alaska, Mexico, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, in competition with the union-mined coal of Washington and Eastern British Columbia."

An idea of the advantage this coal has in the markets of the Pacific Coast will be gained from the knowledge that union-mined coal produced in the Kootenai-Columbia field of Washington, has been entirely excluded from the local Seattle market because it cannot be transported over the Cascade Mountains and meet the competition of the Vancouver Island coal.

"Again, Oregon, with Portland as its chief base of distribution, receives almost all of its coal supply from the same source. Coming, as it does, down the coast and entering the Columbia River at Fort Stevens, hence reaches Portland and is sold at a price that prohibits competition from the adjoining State of Washington, and this notwithstanding there is an import duty of 45 cents per ton on all coal coming from the island into the State."

"However, this is not the worst feature of a bad situation. There is another angle to it that must have the consideration of the United Mine Workers of America. Extending along the Pacific Coast of British Columbia is a tremendous tonnage that must find a market. These mines are located so that the output can be dumped from the tipples, at the mouth of the mines, into ocean-going vessels, and, with the long haul around the Horn of the world, be freighted without transfer from the mines to the Atlantic seaboard at a transportation cost that will allow it to become a strong competing factor in the markets now supplied by the union-mined coal of the Eastern States."

It was because of the seriousness of the situation that the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America decided to expand and strengthen the influence of the coal miners' union on Vancouver Island.

It was felt that the duty devolving upon the United Mine Workers was immediately to organize the miners on the island and adjacent territory, raise the standard of employment and establish mining rates that will act as a protection to the coal miners on the remainder of the American continent.

"This will be a herculean task," declares Farrington, "but it must be done or we must suffer from inequitable competition, and the task can be done easier now than after the task becomes bigger."

Mayor Euler, of Berlin, Ont., has called a "milk strike." The price of milk is too high to suit this gentleman and so he kicks. Milk is used for feeding babies. Working class babies are the young live stock of the capitalist class. Berlin, Ont., has some of the most beautiful specimens of labor skimmers on the continent. These gentlemen want to pay low wages, and yet they want to conserve the babies so the supply of their human work animals will be plentiful. Now if the price of milk goes up, the Berlin slaves will either have to have more pay or underfed their babies. The masters do not want to pay more wages and they do not want their babies underfed in infancy. So Mayor Euler goes forth to do valiant service for his slaves the capitalist parasites. He puffs and blows and denounces dear milk. The Socialists are on to his antics. They know he is but serving his and their masters. The reality is not cheap milk, but the abolition of the profit system altogether.

World Wide Notes

A German officer slashed a crippled cobbler, and the whole nation is stirred over the event. The militarists declare that the "mailed fist" would continue to be supreme power in Germany. By a vote of 293 to 54 in the Reichstag the Chancellor was censured, and the newspapers demand his resignation.

The Japs have found that human bones make a good fertilizer for fruit trees, and are digging up the bones of their ancient enemies, the Koreans, out of the historic cemeteries of Seoul, which Koreans have been buried for six centuries. It is estimated that tens of millions of skeletons are reposing in these cemeteries. "To the victors belong the spoils."

Guterre De Lara, Socialist agitator and fomenter of revolution against capitalist and misrule in Mexico, is in New York City. De Lara claims that the uprisings of the peasants for the past 400 years are simply protests of the farmers and laborers against the big land owners, who oppress and suppress the producers.

Russians, a witness in the famous "ritual murder" case at Kiev, Russia, has had to leave the country owing to the persecution by the police of the czar. While the trial was in progress, not a Jew dared to show his face in the streets.

The Japanese government have passed a bill sanctioning the loan of \$5,000,000 for a governmental electric plant.

British postoffice clerks have been practicing sabotage with a vengeance. Typewriters have been thrown down air shafts, telegraph instruments damaged, letters and mail sacks purposely misdirected, and many valuable books and records are missing. For years the slaves of the London office have asked for an increase in their paltry pay, but have been refused time and time again. A complete tie-up of the service at Christmas is threatened.

The Hungarian miners are among the most badly paid and most badly treated in the whole of the European continent. They are, without any rights and without protection, at the mercy of mining magnates, who will not allow the government to give the desired approval to the establishing of a trades union. A little while ago the government refused to give its permission, that is to say its approval, to the rules which had been drawn up, stating as the reason for this that "the mining authorities attend to the interests of the miners." The Hungarian Trades Union Central which has now been carrying on propaganda work among the miners for many years, has recently commenced the publication of a weekly journal called "The Miner" in the German and Hungarian languages, the cost of this is 20 Pfennig (4 c) weekly. In return the Hungarian Central provides benefits for the subscribers legal aid, a small benefit in case of illness and unemployment as well as a death benefit of 40 to 50 Kronen in the event of death of the subscriber himself or his wife. It is to be hoped that this way a substitute for a Miners' Trades Union will be established.

Since 1907 the workers in Public Services have created an international organization with headquarters in Berlin. The first international conference was held in 1907, the next was held in 1910 in Copenhagen and the third in Zurich from the 23rd to 25th of September of the present year. In contrast to the size of the previous meetings, the delegation on this occasion was respectively large. 11 Unions from 10 countries were represented by 28 delegates. The Unions concerned contained 106,000 members. At the present time the following countries are connected with the International—Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland. The organizations are in the form of Central Unions; they are established in the form of the modern labor movement and include almost all grades of municipal workers and also to a small extent State workers.

London is threatened with a new "dockers' strike." The greater part of the docks practically belong to the Port of London Authority, as it is called. The first London strike was made at the end of 1907, when the concern was taken over and is so dealt to the demands of the men that there will be another strike soon.

American Notes

The Buffalo Socialist is touring a moving picture in reels, entitled "From Dusk to Dawn." Eleven thousand people took part in this production, including some of the most prominent figures in the Socialist and Labor movement.

Ben F. Wilson has been lecturing in Buffalo, Art Young and Max Eastman, Socialist artist and writer respectively, are being sued by the Associated Press for Libel. They showed up how the news of the West Virginia strike was suppressed.

The volume of business handled by the National Office for 1912 was over \$230,000. This is a gain of nearly \$200,000 over the figures of 1904. There is tremendous activity among Socialists throughout the country.

Hired thugs have been shooting up striking teamsters in Indianapolis. Police exonerate them from all blame, and claim the thugs are justified. Mounted police ride over citizens of the city, strikers or non-strikers, on the sidewalks. Police use sawed-off shotguns and high power autos. The city has not seen such an armed force since the Civil War.

President Robert Van Bittner of the United Mine Workers of America, was sentenced to sixty days in a West Virginia jail for violating the court's orders in connection with a strike.

Over 100,000 men and women workers are idle in Chicago. An appeal may be made to the State to provide work for the idle.

10,000 miners are locked out at Panther Creek, Pa. They are asked for a nine-hour day.

Judge Loring of Boston knows his masters' business. He has declared that blacklisting by the employers' associations is legal, and has upheld it in the Superior Court.

Strikers at Calumet, Mich., are being arrested by the wholesale. Sixty-three pickets were recently arrested for jeering at scabs.

More than 1,000 miners and strike sympathizers have been arrested in the past two months, and 141 were sentenced for contempt of court. The wholesale intimidation has no effect on the men. They are determined to picket and uphold their rights.

More honest workers are looking for jobs in New York City than at any time since 1909.

The depression in trade is given as the reason.

The armories of Chicago are asked for to house the jobless army of the city.

THE TAYLOR SYSTEM

Scientific management, or, as it is generally known, the Taylor System, continues to produce extravagant results. It was recently reported that the cinematograph is being employed for the purpose of observing and improving the workers' ability to perform his tasks. An engineer, writing in the New York Sun, recommends a further extension of this system. His suggestion is that a ring with an electric light attachment be placed on one or more of the fingers of the victim, that is to say of the worker, whose method of work is to be improved and who is being used for this purpose. This electric apparatus produces a light at short intervals which can be arranged as one desires. The man works in front of an open photographic apparatus, on the plate of which the electric flash is recorded by a line of points. The time required for every separate movement is exactly recorded by the number of points. The result would be better recorded by a stereoscopic photograph. The worker, who has been drilled with the assistance of such means, for some months, naturally performs more work and he is for the time being paid a higher wage. This tempt man would be allowed to himself to be used for the purposes of these methods.

The value of the results is to be seen in the report of General Crozier, the technical director of the State Arsenal, in which he sought to influence the War Minister to firmly refuse all suggestions for the abolition of the Taylor System which had been introduced. He stated that in consequence of these methods the workers received from 20 to 26 per cent more wages in the form of premiums whilst at the same time the gain to the State from the work of the employees had increased 60 per cent. But he makes no report as to the length of time the worker can stand this system without injury to his health.

The high cost of living will not be a problem under Socialism.

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Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co.
Covansville, P.O.

SOCIALIST DIRECTORY

DOMINION Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party of Canada meets every first and third Monday at 55 King St. East, H. Martin, sec., 61 Weber St. East, Berlin, Ont.—285.

ONTARIO Provincial Executive Committee, S.D.P., meets the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, 8.15 p.m., Labor Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto. Secretary, P.C. Young, 82 Wroxeter Avenue—270.

MANITOBA Executive Committee S.D.P. of C., meets every second and fourth Monday night at Headquarters Hall, 213 Jarvis Ave. For information and literature write to Prov. Sec., J. Penner, Box 1682 Winnipeg, Man.—264.

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.—263.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Executive S. D. P. of C., meets in office 304, Labor Temple, Vancouver, on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month, at 2 p.m. General business meeting on third Sunday, E. Finch, Prov. Sec., Jubilee Station P.O., Vancouver.

EDMONTON Local, No. 21, S.D.P. of C., meets every Thursday at 8 o'clock, in Moose Hall (over Snowflake Laundry), Fraser Ave. All are heartily invited to meetings. C. Spencer, 55 Clara St., Secretary—268.

HAMILTON Local, No. 61, S.D.P. of C., meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday evening of the month, at 7 o'clock, in Swales Hall, (corner Barton & Kinrade). This is an invitation to attend. J. Alexander, Sec., 41 Fraser Ave.—274.

LIBERTY Co-operative Club, P.Q., 31 Butler Ave., Point St. Charles, Propaganda meeting every Sunday 3 p.m. Economic and social problems every Wednesday 8 p.m. Co-operative club every Friday 8 p.m. Woman Club every Thursday 3 p.m.—272.

LOCAL VANCOUVER No. 12, meets every Tuesday 8 p.m. for business and propaganda in Hamilton Hall, corner of Hamilton and Dunsmyth Streets. Public meeting every Sunday at 8 p.m., in Dominion Theatre, Granville St. Sam Atkinson, organizer, 301 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.—265.

NANAIMO Local No. 11, S.D.P. of C., English. Business meeting held on Sunday afternoons, 3 o'clock, above Beattie & Hopkins, Printers. What St. Propaganda meetings all time in open air. R. Temple, Sec., box 656, Nanaimo, B.C.—256.

NUMMOLA Finnish Local No. 6, S.D.P. of C., Post Office address. S.S. Osorto, Nummola, Sask.—262.

PORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P., meets in Lab- or Temple, Bay St., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 8 p.m., for business and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays to discuss matters of interest to every worker. Workers unite and run Port Arthur for the benefit of the workers. Herbert Barker, 147 Pine St., Sec.—262.

SOUTH PORTFOLINE Local No. 32, S.D.P. of C., holds business and propaganda meetings every Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Miner's Union Hall, South Portfoline. Tom Meyers, Sec., Box 521—252.

COTTON'S WEEKLY is published in the interests of Socialism by Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co., Inc., Covansville, P.Q. W. U. Cotton, Pres., Roy Winn, Sec. Treas.

Comrade Editor in your columns, I am glad to see that you are taking up the case of the Island strike, and that you are giving it the place of honor it deserves. It is headed by a man who is a real leader, and who is a real fighter. It is headed by a man who is a real leader, and who is a real fighter. It is headed by a man who is a real leader, and who is a real fighter.

Of course that owned by the capitalist, his master's bid, passages in his regard on.

"The companies superintendents of fair treatment of had a grievance, and had to come to the grievance."

Now, when T. was shown a state of unrighted grievance, he believed the evidence, and he was paid for his work. He had to believe. Let me quote one of Mr. Stockett with regard to his elimination.

This man was employed on the Island strike, and he was paid for his work. He was paid for his work, and he was paid for his work. He was paid for his work, and he was paid for his work.

When Mr. Price was shown a state of unrighted grievance, he believed the evidence, and he was paid for his work. He was paid for his work, and he was paid for his work. He was paid for his work, and he was paid for his work.

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Vancouver Strike Gleanings

Comrade Editor: Allow me a little space in your columns for the purpose of commenting on Sam Price's report on the Vancouver Island strike, appearing in the daily beloved Bower-owned rag, the Nanaimo Daily Herald. It is headed, "Commissioner who investigated the strike, condemns the U.M.W. of A. or its officials, for bringing on strike at Nanaimo."

Of course that was fully expected, as he is owned by the capitalist class and must do his master's bidding. Allow me to quote passages in his report and criticize them as I go on.

"The companies and their managers and superintendents on their part deny any unfair treatment of the men, and any man who had a grievance was permitted and encouraged to come to the management with his grievance."

Now, when T. W. Crothers was here, he was shown a stack of documentary evidence of unrighted grievances, and he wouldn't believe the evidence put before him. Of course he, the same as his partner, Sam Price, only had to believe what his masters told him. Let me quote one instance of a man going to Mr. Stockett with a grievance and the method of his elimination.

This man was employed as an engineer and was employed on a boiler under steam for 10 hours a day. Of course the Chinamen, who were using the power that the boiler was generating, had their dinner hour, but the engineer was in charge of the boiler during that time, and could generally find plenty to do. He was paid for a nine-hour day at the rate of \$3. He appeared before Mr. Stockett and claimed pay for ten hours, but Mr. Stockett, with his ingenuous diplomacy beat him down to 9 1/2 hours, and told the Chinamen's boss to watch the engineer and see that he did 9 1/2 hours work. When the job was finished, upon the engineer asking the master mechanic for another job, he was told there was no more work. No fault was found with his work, but as the master mechanic didn't like him, there was no more work for him, and this is one of the cases that was laid out for Mr. Crothers. This is what happened to a man who went to the fountain head with his grievances in nearly every case. When Mr. Price talks about the unexpired agreements and agreement committees he strikes a very humorous chord, for their agreements were a joke, and the committees were known as the dirty 13; a bright agreement when surface employees are told that the agreement didn't govern them, as I was told on two occasions when employed by different companies. When the agreements were drawn up, the company had nearly all the say; the dirty 13 would have lost their jobs if they had said too much, and if they said too little weren't satisfied, they could get out.

The Western Fuel Co. had a well organized system of espionage, and was very betide the victim of that system. It is no vice to hear the traitor, Tully Boyce, talk about the homes owned by workers in Nanaimo, but how about the homes of the capitalists, that have been broken up by the greedy consciousness machine, where the head of the house has been forced off the island. Isn't it necessary to have a powerful organization to back the workers up in their just demands, and curbed the powers of the capitalists, and how could we form such an organization in Canada, when there are only about 160,000 union men, and 133,000 are already in international unions?

The company's objections to the U. M. W. of A. are that it is controlled by foreign Socialists, who care nothing for the interests of this country, and they cannot be relied upon to keep their agreements, and that their leaders have to be bribed in order to get along with the union at all. Now let us take a dig at those objections, and right here let me say that whoever made these statements requires an expert to examine him as to his sanity. In the first place there is no such thing as a foreign Socialist, as we Socialists know of no such things as geographical boundary lines, and I don't think the capitalist does either, as evidenced by the number of so-called foreign capitalists that are grabbing the resources of Canada.

What love have the Western Fuel Company's officials for their country, when they scheme out of paying duties that help to run the country? All this talk about country and foreigners is pure pie. Look at the natives of other countries the coal barons are employing in their attempts to force the workers back to the mines.

As for the U. M. W. of A. breaking agreements, the companies know that they will have to keep their end of the agreement or the powerful U. M. W. will jump on them like a shot, and that is what is worrying them. The companies would simply have the respective local unions to deal with, just the same as they did with their petty little two-by-four Ralph Smith unions, with this great difference, that in the event of the local union being unable to procure an equitable agreement, they would have 400,000 fellow workers behind them, and the companies would have a tough proposition to crush them, as they have crushed the little unions in the past.

I see the great S. Price has to do his little bit of mud-slinging about the union leaders having to be bribed. Let him prove the accusation and state the names of the guilty parties and he will soon see how quickly the recall is put into effect, and the guilty parties eliminated.

I wonder if he is getting a bribe for doing the dirty work of the class he represents? I'll bet he's getting a bigger salary from the capitalist government than any official in the U. M. W. of A. is for doing useful work. Let us now go on under the section headed views of others.

Of course the joint committee and a few old shell backs will back up the class that has been feeding them sop, and quote the time-worn agreements about the State of Washington profiting by the strike, and the men not having a chance to vote on the strike; but there is no need to dwell on those arguments; the Daily Herald murdered them months ago.

Can he wonder at the Marseillaise being played and fault being found with constituted authority. I call it prostituted authority, when I see around me evidences of the way that authority has been used. Up till quite recently it cost the taxpayers of B. C. between four and five hundred dollars a month to keep one man at work—a man who, by the way, would not do an honest day's work if he could scheme out of it. Bright constituted authority, when two of the specials get mixed up and one of them gets hit behind the ear, with a coffee pot, dying shortly after, they are the sort of bums people are supposed to respect.

Doesn't it seem feasible that the Provincial and Dominion government should be criticized considering the Financial Times of London, England, comments on large cash

subsidies granted to the MacKenzie and Mann interests and upon the fact of their accounts not being certified by reputable accountants, when these interests are dominating B. C. They are practically the government of B. C. when the Hon. Dick tries to get funds for them in England, making a stab for the purpose. But according to the article in the Times he hasn't inspired much confidence in his special pets, the Canadian Northern, Canadiana Collieries, Mackenzie and Mann, out of that, that our friend, Sam Price, so ably championed. He said he thought that there were some grievances that needed remedying. How condescending! Well, tell us, Sam, don't you think that we stood a good chance of remedying them by joining a powerful organization like the U. M. W. of A., even if there are a bunch of those awful Socialists attached to it? Don't you think we can do better that way than by trusting to the joint committee, the dirty 13, as they are called? I don't wonder that you are afraid of the Socialists because they'll get your goat yet.

Mr. Price dilates to a great length on the Lemon Act, and if he had his way he would make it a crime for a union man to breathe the same atmosphere as a man who doesn't expect any fair dealing from a man of that calibre; he simply hears his master's voice, and obeys its mandates.

Will the workers get wise to their interests after the education they have been getting during the last few months and throw such parasites as Crothers, Price, Bower, etc. overboard for keeps, or will they wait for a dose of the same medicine we have been getting? Let them sink their petty differences, and get together, throwing aside all thoughts of creed, nationality or color, forgetting that such things as geographical boundary lines exist, remembering that we are accumulating only two classes, Capital and Labor, the one exploiting and the other exploited. Get together once and for all and change the present system under which we are groaning. They can accomplish this very easily, if they only show the same spirit displayed by the B. C. Miners' Liberation League and carry the good work on, on the political as well as the industrial field. Yours for the earth—Walter Head, on behalf of Press Committee, Local 872, South Wellington, B.C.

Berlin Local Protests

Berlin, Ont. Nov. 30, 1913.

To the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—At tonight's regular meeting of local No. 4 Social Democratic Party of Canada the following resolution was unanimously carried.

Whereas Under the Mines Act, B.C., the mine workers are accorded the right of appointing a "Mine Inspector" whose duty it shall be to report immediately whenever the mine is considered to be in an unsafe working condition. Some months ago the "Mine Inspector" reported that gas was accumulating in the mines at Nanaimo and Cumberland which made working conditions unsafe and endangered life and limb. This inspector was immediately dismissed and a lockout declared by the mine owners because the men refused to work under conditions which endangered their lives and which would mean untold sufferings to their families.

On Aug. 14 some 500 Militia were called out in "Aid of Civil Power", and have been there ever since, although the Rev. Mr. Hanley, Methodist Clergyman at Nanaimo, B.C., has declared that since the first day their services have been required, just why 500 militia should be detained remains a conundrum, unless as we shall presently see this militia was used to arrest several hundred mine workers who were thrown in jail, of which a large number have since been given sentences of imprisonment, while others have just recently been released on bail, awaiting trial.

We have just said that a large number of these miners have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—and for no other offence than refusing to work under unsafe conditions; for convictions born of a desire to live and not be blown to atoms in the interests of the coal BARONS, whose sole object in running these mines is to squeeze profits out of the nervous, mental and physical energies of LABOR.

These men are the producers of wealth. The benefits accrue into the hands of the mine owners. If men can be imprisoned and sentenced for daring to uphold their right to work under safe conditions, to what extent will not the mine owners go, if these conditions are permitted to obtain?

We learn from the daily papers that the mine owners have subscribed a sum approximating \$40,000 to supplement the pay of the militia, which looks good in the interest of the mine owner. The militia of the country have been used in the interest of CAPITAL against LABOR. If there was no other evidence available, this gift of \$40,000 is ample proof that the militia has been of great service to the pockets of the coal BARONS.

The employing of the militia in the face of this convincing evidence against the management of these mines. The fact that the McKelvie government is party to these unsafe working conditions and the fact that the government has taken over the payment of the militia, whereas the Act provides that the municipality shall bear the expense, under which conditions the municipality would make short work of the militia, is ample proof that the McKelvie government is in the league with the MINE OWNERS and perhaps themselves part owners and sharing in the annual dividends wrung from the toil of labor.

That any government, provincial or federal should stand by and look on in the face of such brutal, inhuman and unjust treatment is contemptible beyond words. There is one fact however, which stands out clear above all this brutal treatment, one to which we desire to draw the attention of every member of the working class, whether in mine, mill or on the farm. That the working class are being kept in mental lethargy by a HYPOCRITICAL PRESS, are being sentenced to terms of imprisonment by a HOSTILE COURT and that all governments, Federal or Provincial are serving the interests of CAPITAL and have long since ceased to perform any function in the interest of the people.

Therefore, be it resolved: that as native born citizens of this country we call upon you as Minister of Justice (rightly or wrongly named your actions will speak) to take immediate steps to have those sentenced to imprisonment released and those awaiting trial dismissed.

Signed on behalf of Local No. 4, Berlin, H. Martin.

If the people owned the mines and worked them for the benefit of all, that would be Free Love, would it?

Wilson at Preston

Wilson had a fine meeting at Preston, good crowd and attention. Things ought to look up somewhat, in many parts of the province, as Wilson has had some wonderful meetings, good work has been accomplished, and fund-raising have taken on a new aspect of Socialism. I mean their prejudice has been broken and they have come to a consciousness that the Socialist party is the only party that is moving forward. That the Socialist position is the only logical one and that tight money, hard times, overproduction, crime, poverty and many kindred evils are all the product of the prevailing system, that man has arrived where the great mass must move out of the stomach into the upper story, intellectually. Discover that knowledge is the road to power, and that the sooner workers apply themselves to the study of the Socialist position the sooner will their emancipation be accomplished.

Comrade Wilson also spoke three nights at Woodstock with hall crowded to the gallery. Fraternally yours, H. M.

South Wellington Protest

Resolution of S.D.P. of C. of South Wellington, B.C.

To the Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

Whereas, a number of the only useful class on Vancouver Island have been given sentences of imprisonment from two months to two years, accompanied with fines amounting to over \$2,000, and

Whereas, most of them are absolutely innocent, and others were tried on trumped-up charges, and

Whereas, we know their only crime is that of championing the cause of the proletariat. Whereas, we know that they are not victims of the fight for political power.

Therefore be it resolved that we Socialists as members of the working class of South Wellington vigorously protest against the unjust and inhuman treatment meted out to members of our class, and that we demand their unconditional release and ask you to let us know what action you intend to take in the matter.

Be it further resolved that this resolution be sent to our official organ, Cotton's Weekly, Local South Wellington, No. 30, S. D. P. of C.

Liberation League Parades

Dear Comrade:—The Miners' Liberation League of Victoria held a parade Saturday night last, Nov. 29th, to protest against the imprisonment and heavy sentences handed out to the striking miners by the Bower—McBride government.

Headed by a brass band furnished by the Musicians' Union, and carrying suitable banners, about 1500 men paraded through the central business portion of the city, stopping in front of the Carnegie library to listen to short addresses by George Pettigrew and others.

The following night a mass meeting was held in one of the theatres, which was packed to the doors, and a collection taken up. George Pettigrew again spoke for nearly one and a half hours, and was well received.

The old parties, through their papers, had very little to say about either the parade or the meeting. Yours fraternally, G.E.W.

Winnipeg Y. S. C. Active

The Young Socialist Club of Winnipeg held their second social and literary evening on Sunday, Nov. 30th, in the Fairbairn Hall. The attendance was over 200, mostly young people. The chief features of the program were an address by Com. S. Green, an address by Com. Baum, and a recitation by Com. S. Zalmanovich, who was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses and carnations.

The proceeds, which amounted to \$15, will be sent to the Philadelphia striking cloak makers.

Com. A. Saltzman occupied the chair for the evening.

Western Socialists can Dance

Comrade Editor: On Friday, Nov. 28th, we held a Social dance under the auspices of Local No. 17, Stettin, Alberta. A Socialist dance was quite an innovation in this district—a strictly farming community, and we were somewhat doubtful as to its reception. However, the crowd turned out very satisfactorily, and we spent an enjoyable evening. A few timid ones had "something else to do", perhaps a Socialist dance was not quite "respectable" enough.

Dancing was interspersed with songs and speeches. The audience listened attentively to and were much interested by a brilliant lecture from Comrade Gerald J. Evisly, the revolutionary poet of the west. Everybody voted his speech a splendid success.

Later in the evening Comrade Charlie Springfield gave us a successful address on economics.

The dance was held to pay off debts incurred in running a candidate at the last provincial election in Alberta. The result in dollars was quite satisfactory. We also disposed of quite a quantity of literature and pamphlets. We hope to hold a dance every month for the winter. Yours for the revolution—V. P. Morgan, Islay, Alta.

This is your Hour

This is your hour—creep upon it! Summon your power, leap upon it! Grasp it, clasp it, hold it tight! Strike it, spike it, with full might! If you take too long to ponder, Opportunity may wander.

Yesterday's a bog of sorrow, No man ever finds to-morrow: Hesitation is a mire—Climb out, climb up, climb on higher! Fumble, stumble, risk a tumble, Make a start, however humble! Do your best, and do it now! Pluck and grit will find out how, Persevere, although you tire—While a spark is left, there's fire, Distrust doubt: doubt is a liar, Even if all mankind jeer you, You can force the world to hear you.

—By Herbert Kaufman.

TORONTO READERS PLEASE NOTE

The S. D. P. has 10 locals and 1000 dues paying members in Toronto. It is a fighting organization only. We are all learning. Have good literature and choice of C. Dues 25 cents weekly. Come to local No. 1 (Ontario) Room 5, Labor Temple, 1st or 3rd Toronto St. for the monthly in the first instance, or write Secretary, Social Democratic Party Labor Temple, Toronto. If you are tired of the corrupt system, join. Only organization affiliated with International Movement. All languages welcome. Telephone GERRARD 2627.

Toronto District Labor Council Protests

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Toronto District Labor Council on Thursday evening, December 4th:

Resolved, that we, the members of the Toronto District Labor Council, protest against the brutal and unjust treatment of the miners of Vancouver Island, and demand their immediate release from prison for the following reasons:

Because the strike was forced upon them in defense of their lives against the unjust profit-mad owners who neglected to take the proper precautions against the accumulation of gas in mines. When a committee of the miners, appointed to inspect the mines for gas and other defects dangerous to life and limb, and reported such, they were discharged or intimidated into silence, thus in defense of their lives the men were forced to strike.

Whereupon the mine owners imported strike-breakers, special police and deputies, with the express purpose of provoking strife by insulting the striking miners, their wives and daughters, using everything in their power to incite the strikers to riot, thereby creating the impression in the public mind that the miners were lawless, and that armed force was necessary to maintain order; thereupon a large number of the miners were railroaded to jail, held for trial and refused bail.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we condemn the action of the courts of justice of British Columbia, and demand the immediate release of the members of our class both in prison and awaiting trial; And be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa, the Attorney-General of British Columbia, and the Labor and Socialist Press throughout Canada.—Thos. A. Stevenson, Rec-Sec. T.D.L.C.

A New Years Vow

By O. U. Jays, Brockville, Ont.

The New Year will soon be here. All kinds of vows will be taken, some sensible, some ridiculous. The past year to the capitalists has been a very special one. Lots of unemployed, consequently low wages. Practically no houses have been built for the workers, therefore high rents for the privilege of living like pigs has been the order of the day. Now, Mr. Worker and Mr. Shirker, you went crazy about a year ago about those wishy-washy gents who were sporting in the Victoria hall. You fought and kicked and shouted until you got prostrated; and crept up to the polls during that spell of mental weakness, and voted for the gents to rule your city, who have been pulling your ears ever since. Now that your term of office has nearly expired, put your hand into your pocket and feel how much of Brockville wealth you have got. Ponder over your candidate's doings, and jot down what they have done for you and your class.

You fifty-eight Socialists, what have you been doing this past year? "Have you been lumbering?" Remember, January 5 will tell the tale. Comrades, it is safe to bet that if you have been doing your duty my prediction of a double vote for 1914 will come true.

You simpletons who are yet in bondage, whose energy is almost spent, who are worse off than you were a year ago, what are you going to do about the coming election? Dare you make one more desperate effort to be a man and a useful worker and vote for the only class that stands for the workers, namely, the Socialists?

We, the workers of Brockville, who produce all good things and get robbed of four-fifths of the fruits of our labor, are capped for candidates. And why? Because the big fellow has stolen so much of our wealth which we created, that we can't qualify. We have no property. Fellow workers, a few of your own class (the working class) will be in the field. Don't vote for the individuals but for the movement. Register your protest against the present rotten system. Every vote for the Socialist is a good sound box on the ears for the capitalist.

On New Years eve, if you have never made a resolution in your life before, make one now. Start life anew and resolve that from that date on you will not be a traitor to your own class, but vote for Socialism and the brotherhood of man, hoping to leave the world better than you found it. I am sure every comrade will shout, "Amen."

04. SPLASH THE SLUSH!

King George of England gave a dinner to 500 workmen, which he attended, by proxy. George had been living in Buckingham Palace, a ponderous old barn of a place, looking very much like a warehouse such as Sears, Roebuck & Co. would use to store salt fish. The nice workmen put a new stone front on it, and when they had finished, H. M. the King gave them a dinner, at which he was "personally represented" by Sir Derek Fepel.

This personal representation business is what takes the edge off our international relations. American workers are personally represented by Mrs. McCormick, when she put up the plunks for a statue in Italy; and by Mrs. Potter Palmer when she takes Queen Alexandra's pair of tens with two jacks. Each year we send thousands of personal representatives to caper blithely about in the very best summer resorts and spend American dollars with a speed which foreign money never could imitate. Why should we not smile happily at home when we are personally represented in all the best hotels in the world and are personally poisoning our feet on velvet stools under the table and personally pouring libations of vin de champagne in pursuit of squab a la boulevard?—Workers' World, Chicago.

One hundred and twenty carloads of fish were shipped from Port Stanley, Ont. The fishermen took four and five cents per pound for their catches. By the time the profit-mongers get their toll, these same fish will cost the consumer 12 and 15 cents per pound. Oh, you Profit!

To say today "tear down your prisons," will not be more shocking to most people than to have said to their great-grandfathers, "abolish the lash." Yet the lash has been almost abolished, and who is the worse for it?—Prince Kropotkin.

If the workers paid as much attention to the study of Socialism as they do to the high cost of living, there would soon be no high cost of living.

Ignorance of the workers is the great weapon which the capitalists are using today.

The Slump in Pittsburg

The Socialist vote in Allegheny County, Pa., in which Pittsburg is situated has slumped to about one-third of the 1908 vote. It is now around 5,000.

Anti-Catholics, of course, have been pointing out this slump as a sure sign that Socialism is on the wane. The Live Issue, a Catholic anti-Socialist publication, cherishes ever this loss in votes.

The loss is easily explainable. Owing to laws passed in regard to primary voting and non-partisan ballots, the names of the Socialist candidates were not on the official ballots. Voters had to write the names down on the ballots themselves, or come with the names privately printed to put in the ballot box. This accounts for a good deal of the loss.

Again, in 1908 the Socialists got a large part of the anti-Catholic vote. Pittsburg is a place where religious strife is bitter. In 1908 Fred Warren made his sensational attacks in the Appeal upon the conduct of the Friars in the Philippines. The Democrats and the Republicans were—coddling the Catholic voters, so the anti-Catholics voted for the Socialists for non-Socialist reasons.

Since then the Pittsburg Socialists have been pointing out that the real enemy is capitalism. The County Committee of Local Allegheny County forbade the placing of the name of the Socialist party upon anti-Catholic literature, and also warned speakers not to introduce religious discussions during their lectures.

Thus the anti-Catholic vote was lost. Were the Socialists out against religion or to catch votes, their conduct would be different.

No doubt some Catholic priests will still declare that Socialism is against religion and that it is on the decline and point to Pittsburg, but if they told the truth, they would say that Socialism lost votes rather than fight religion in Pittsburg.

NO IMMIGRANTS TO B.C.

The Dominion government has passed an order-in-council which prohibits the immigration of artisans and laborers into British Columbia at coast and boundary ports of entry. This prohibition lasts till April 1st.

This prohibition was passed for two reasons. The first reason is to keep out the Hindoo immigrants. The other reason is that the labor market of B.C., is overstocked with idle slaves. The masters cannot employ them profitably. Nevertheless the slaves have to be fed against the time when they are to be employed and robbed of surplus value.

The capitalist skimmers of B.C., do not want to feed any more jobless slaves than they have on hand. Hence Ottawa passes an order-in-council preventing jobless slaves entering B.C. and becoming a burden upon the exploiters. Let the U.S., exploiters feed their own unemployed, and let Indian exploiters care for the Hindoos or let them starve.

British Columbia is practically the Last West. Capitalism has maintained itself in older countries by the surplus portion of the industrial reserve army emigrating to the unfilled lands.

When the Dominion government forbids immigrants in B.C., the collapse of the capitalist system is near.

THE SKY THE LIMIT

To show to what extent the foolishness of Sam Hughes and his followers leads them, we reproduce the following from the Ottawa Free Press:

The recent jaunt of Col. Sam Hughes and his entourage was more spectacular than edifying. This correspondent says that Canadian militiamen found on their arrival in England that no arrangements had been made to receive them, or to give them the entrée to military circles or admission to military manoeuvres. They saw very little and learned nothing. They did not get good opportunities to wear the uniforms they had polished before starting on their trip. Then Col. Hughes went to the continent, but left his following behind him, with the instructions that they should hire automobiles and drive round the country. This they appear to have done to such an extent which should give them an intimate acquaintance with a large portion of Great Britain. The bill for the autos is said to have footed up to \$9,000. That, however, was but a small item in the whole cost of the trip, which approximated \$100,000, almost the price of a fair-sized drilleshed.

Madame de Thebes, the French seerss, predicts another for 1914. "Profound changes amounting to a political upheaval will take place in Germany and the national life of that nation will be completely transformed." Madame de Thebes is evidently predicting the triumph of the Socialists. She is a keenminded woman and knows that Socialism is shortly to triumph. Whether it will come in 1914 is another question.

The United Mineworkers of America are pouring money into the Vancouver Island strike. They are paying \$4 per week for each striker, \$2 per week for each striker's wife, and \$1 per week for each child. The sum spent is now in the neighborhood of half a million. The unions spent \$1,500,000 in the Nova Scotia strike.

Female school teachers in Quebec province are paid on the average \$143 a year. This is the way the henchmen of the masters, Gouin and his crowd, treat one of the most useful classes of workers in the world. They see over the heads of the teachers and gaze fondly at the power of the capitalists.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has appointed four Socialists to the Senate. There is general surprise in Italy over the appointment. And there are more surprises due all over the world in regard to Socialism. Freedom of the workers is coming by leaps and bounds.

There are three stages in the evolution of the idea of the common man about the revenues of the rich. The first stage is, how do they spend it. The second stage is, where did they get it. The third stage is, why should they have it.

A union paper preaching to its union readers to work hard and be faithful to their bosses' interests, sounds like a cow telling her calf to eat lots and get fat so the butcher will be pleased.

The capitalist system is less than a hundred years old, but is rapidly crumbling to decay. Its days are not long in the land that the real estate agents are selling us.

Faith may move mountains, but the contractor always tries navies on the job first.

