

Workers' Condition Grows Worse

Mirvyn Smith.

If prosperity is meant to be only for those who hold stocks and investments, those who telephone and finance, make appointments and swear at stenographers, we may well admit that it has been great enough to justify all that has so recently been said about it. When, however, it is claimed that prosperity has been general, extending over the whole country and to every class, the sweeping assertions will bear investigation. The press and its masters display a peculiarly cool and deliberate quality in persistently accusing the Canadian workers of being rich enough to enjoy as an independent and contented citizen. The objections of those who resent this gratuitous alleged prosperity cannot be laid aside with the claim that they spring from disgruntled persons who are continually finding fault. The papers are admitting shyly that unemployment and deplorable conditions are not confined to a few centers, but extend from coast to coast. In all the large cities thousands of men are out of employment; in Vancouver Island unsettled conditions prevail; the returns from the sale of wheat have not been sufficient to enable the Western farmers to pay their machinery and mortgage payments. Unemployment and a general high cost of living constitute a chronic condition which is real and with us now.

It was unfortunate for the Conservative party that soon after its election a period of even temporary industrial stagnation occurred. Unemployment and a general high cost of living constitute a chronic condition which is real and with us now. Workers by the thousands will flock to the support of Laurier because of the newly enunciated "Free Food" platform. To be strictly accurate the Liberals do not propose at all to give free food, but since "Free Food" the food is going to be free of customs taxation or duty only. Those who have followed the tariff changes and seen both low and high duties, those who know the conditions of a worker in England where there is no tariff at all, or in Germany where high protection is the rule, have long since come to the conclusion that the product of the working class is prevented from reaching the working class consumption, not by the tariff, but by the malicious trust to the people at the point of consumption, or by little dealers who buy cheap and sell dear—the product of the working class is prevented from reaching the working class because of some system upon which the present organization of society depends, the system which in every industrial country, tariffs of all descriptions notwithstanding, reduces the worker to the level of a slave, bought on the labor market for his value—the wages system.

To solve the whole question involved requires something more than the Globe's housewife who waves her umbrella at the price of eggs. The reason for the high cost of living has been shrouded in deep mystery, and the false reports and deliberate misstatements of the press announced as a strong ally to capitalist forces in keeping the truth obscured. The organization of Consumers Leagues and Housewives Associations has always been applauded as a means for relieving the strains put on the laborer by the capitalist. After reforms from another side, every attempt to bring about a rise in wages at the point of production has, however, been stubbornly fought.

But all endeavors to raise wages, even if they have succeeded on the whole in increasing the money wage paid, have failed in their purpose to improve the condition of the masses. Neither efforts based on the consumer's view-point nor efforts based on the producer's view-point have as yet been instrumental in bringing reforms. After negotiations, strikes, after all means available have been tried, we come back always to the same situation—the workers' wages equal to the cost of living and rise and fall as it rises or falls. In deep indignation the press announced "Thousands of Men Get Increased Pay." Yes, 100,000 men on the railroads of the Eastern States have been granted an increase in wages equal to 7 per cent or about \$6,000,000 per annum. But the arbitrators in making their award against the employers on four out of five points. On the fifth—the increased cost of living—they found for them. Since 1909, when the last increase was granted, it was found that the cost of living had increased 7 per cent, and the award announced accordingly. The board does not find its action entirely upon the increased cost of living, though it looks upon this as basic. Therefore let us become clear on this point attested by innumerable instances, that the worker receives on the average merely enough to keep him and his family in a condition fit to work.

If industry on the whole is comparatively unproductive, as it was in the earliest days of capitalism, the worker will receive the larger portion of his product. But today the age of concentrated machine production the machine has taken the place of the hand tool, and as a result the production of commodities is tremendously increased—increased to that extent that the worker requires now only a relatively small portion of his product to sustain himself, the greater part passing into the hands of the owners of the machines and factories. The claim that capitalists have a legitimate right to the profits they enjoy because of their efforts in youthful days, thrift or ability in building up a business, cannot be entertained. There are certain things which cannot be done within capitalist society, as is shown by our failure to better conditions either as consumers or as producers. There is something within capitalism which is inherent and fixed, something which will not disappear until capitalism disappears. The man's ability alone does not bring him his tremendous reward in the shape of dividends; he is compelled by the very nature of his position to take advantage of something in the industrial system itself, which comes to his aid acting as an automatic agent in producing profits. Consequently we claim that not integrity and thrift produce capitalist profits, but it is the wages system, above their bare requirements, and automatically it gives the surplus to a class whose sole function has now become that of receiving it. Fine occupation! The system works automatically, for on the one hand the capitalists depend upon its operation and see that it is well oiled, and on the other the workers have not yet gathered enough

strength to destroy it. When the workers come eventually to understand their true position they will leave all political reforms alone, they will ignore misleading trade issues, they will scorn "Free Food" babblings, and instead of engaging mainly in a continual strife marked by strikes and lockouts, they will direct their chief efforts in a concerted attack upon the foundation of the system—upon the wages system.

That the wages system is the means whereby the worker is robbed at the point of production, is an undeniable fact. He has only one thing to sell, his labor-power. The wages he receives in return for his sale of labor-power is the equivalent in value of sufficient commodities to enable him to live, but not sufficient to enable him to buy back all his product. Here a contradiction which reaches its climax in the industrial crisis, when, although the warehouses are stocked, the hungry worker is refused access to his product for because of his overproduction he has lost his employment and the chance to earn wages.

No amount of organization within the capitalist system to regulate production and distribution can overcome the periodic crises. Turn about as we may, hope for reform as we may, we come continually face to face with the limitations the wages system imposes upon society. The socialist takes the position that it is not so much anarchy in production, which can be eliminated to some extent by trustification, as it is the fact that the systematic accumulation by means of the wages system of commodities on the hands of capitalists leads inevitably to a violent confusion of society. Panics are inevitable to any form of capitalistic organization, no matter how well regulated, so long as the wages system remains intact as the foundation stone of that society. The fact that capitalism cannot exist for a single day without robbing the workers is proven by the fact that sooner or later, at periodic intervals, it chokes itself in the mass of its production.

And now let us consider a few facts regarding the wages system. The socialist's contention regarding surplus-value and legal robbery by the instrument of the wages system, is something more than a mere theory. It has existed for some sixty-five years which time must seem sufficient to demonstrate the defects of an unsubstantial theory. But all criticism and attack have failed to destroy or shake the general conclusions of Karl Marx. The socialist position has been vindicated time after time by the facts as they appear.

Canadian Government statistics show that in 1910 the 471,126 employees on wages in Canadian manufacturing, received in wages \$197,228,701, or an average of \$419 per worker. If a man gets drunk on \$419 a year, he and his family will certainly have less than \$419 to invest in food and clothing, but drink didn't cause him to have only \$419. If our temperance friends would consider the facts for a few minutes they would cease to regard drink as the cause of misery in the slums, for plainly a man is poor before he starts to drink. They would conclude that any industrial system that pays its workers at the rate of \$419 a year, or \$8 a week is worse than all the evils of drink— a cause of them in fact.

It is indeed a \$4.07 on salary who received \$43,779,715 in salaries, an average of \$973, we find that 515,203 employees received \$241,008,416 in wages and salaries in 1910, an average of \$468 a year for each employee. In 1905 the average was \$421, in 1900 \$334. In ten years salaries and wages on the whole have risen 40 per cent per employee. The profit (to the manufacturers, found by deducting wages and salaries, the value of raw material used and 5 per cent of the capital invested (for depreciation), increased during the same period from \$213,879,025, or from \$233 to \$506 per employee, an increase equivalent to 113 per cent. Capital invested increased from \$446,916,487 to \$1,247,563,668, or from 1318 to \$2821 per employee, an increase of 84 per cent. While wages and salaries paid had increased 40 per cent per employee, the profits each employee has furnished increased 113 per cent and the capital 84 per cent. It is easily seen that as production advances the workers' wages do not advance nearly as rapidly as the value of the product created, and consequently the share of the working class in the total production becomes ever smaller as their ability to create increases by the aid of machinery. We do not necessarily claim that our position is actually worse, but with respect to the possessing class we state emphatically that it is growing continually relatively wofully worse.

Deducting from \$481,053,375 the value of manufactured articles in 1900, \$266,527,858, value of raw material, \$113,879,025, \$249,350 representing wages and salaries, and \$22,345,824 representing on a capital of \$446,926,847 a depreciation of 5 per cent (which in this case is amply sufficient considering that buildings, etc., are good for 20 years, and that much of the capital is water anyway), we find by a very conservative estimate that in manufacturing alone in 1900 the Canadian workers furnished the capitalists in addition to salaries a nice gift of \$78,930,343, or in other words gave the capitalists 11 per cent keeping 50 per cent for themselves.

In 1910 we deduct from \$1,165,975,639 the value of products, \$691,509,018 the value of raw and partly manufactured materials used, \$241,008,416 wages and salaries, and \$62,379,180 representing 5 per cent depreciation on a total capital invested of \$1,247,563,668. (This probably contains more water by this time). In 1910 while the worker got \$241,008,416 in wages, the capitalists got a gift of at least \$261,079,025. The workers now give away 52 per cent and keep 48 per cent for themselves. Those who say class lines are disappearing must have drawn their inspiration from the skies; they certainly didn't get it from the facts.

If the worker's wife, who is a true financier and occupies and fills her position considering the means at her disposal in a way deserving of greater commendation than our financial magnates receive for their activities, is forced to pay a few cents more for butter and eggs, the anxious worker complains much of the high cost of living, yet through ignorance most likely he cheerfully supports a Liberal or Conservative candidate, and hands over to his master at the point of production over half his product with "Thanks, sir, for letting me work in your factory."

Until Labor finally becomes conscious of the fact that it is being exploited, and until it understands the nature of this exploitation by the extraction of surplus-value and seeks to abolish it by the abolition of the wages system which makes it possible, it will continue to be mercilessly fleeced like a docile sheep. The fact that Labor often protests makes little difference. The question is:

Against what does it protest, and how? If it wants "Free Food," public ownership, regulation of trusts, it will again have the opportunity of protesting after it has got all those reforms. Society as it is constituted can be changed only by changing its basis. And when a thoroughly class conscious working class directs its full strength to accomplish this it will have taken a true, firm step in the direction of a better civilization already heralded by an awakening humanity.

Why?

What is the main political purpose of Socialist agitation today the world over?

Its main purpose is to place the means of wealth under the control of the community and to abolish the inequality of toil and reward. It is around this proposal that the great controversy concerning Socialism beats and breaks. It is against this proposal that all those who are or who through ignorance and prejudice, imagine they are, opposed to Socialism direct their arguments and opposition their anger and abuse.

You, however, who are sensible men and women, will readily understand that it is impossible for people to argue sanely or clearly upon any subject of which they are ignorant, or against which they are prejudiced. Therefore, in order to save futile argument, we who call ourselves Socialists, seek to overcome prejudice and dispel ignorance, and accordingly publish this leaflet to convince you if possible that the creed to which we pin our faith, is not the gospel of "grab and grab" but the sane and sober gospel of sane and sober people handed together with the avowed object of bettering the conditions not for themselves alone, or themselves and a few others, but for mankind as a whole. And so, instead of arguing with you as to the sanity of our methods, we seek today to convince you of the sanity of our cause, to tell you WHY we have come to the conclusion that Socialism and Socialism alone, points the way to the salvation of the world.

Everyone today reads newspapers, and so everyone knows that today the following evils exist: "as they have existed for years—they cry aloud for remedy today as they have cried without avail for years. Slums, cellar dwellings, high rents, overcrowding, indiscriminate herding of the sexes, filthiness, immorality, mortality, gambling, drunkenness, debased ideals, inefficiency, sweated labor, low wages, long hours, sexual leprosy, impossibility of early marriage, prostitution to eke out wages, underfed and overworked children, cheerless homes, death and disablement of the workers, women engaged in unwomanly occupations for miserable wage, degradation of women and children and consequent destruction of the home life, unemployment, casual labor.

Adulteration, jerry houses, shoddy clothing, impure food, commercial bribery, corruption and dishonesty of the highest type. And a whole host of other evils which could be named did we not feel that enough had been mentioned to convince you of the necessity of some action being taken to abolish such abominations.

It is a terrible list, is it not? You will admit, too, that no price would be too high to pay if we could be assured that by paying it we could do away with the evils enumerated therein. Now, we know that societies innumerable exist for the avowed purpose of alleviating EACH of these evils, that high minded and public spirited individuals with a deep sense of the cruelty and injustice of EACH of these evils are agitating for ITS abolition. Probably the most earnest and the most consistent laborers at sometime or other, most of our Socialists have, too, and have found out that intemperance is of very little use in dealing with a bad case of blood poisoning. We found out about the honor of the laborer, and the ethics of the jungle, before we had even the ethics of the proletariat. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

You will find that the national standard is so lowered by commercialism that we are governed by the ethics of the lowest of those other men who have themselves associated with the proletariat (the "people") out of whose labor the profit is made, is not clean enough, not lofty enough, not humane enough for the conscience of mankind, because it is the conscience of the world about the least have sufficient before the ethics of the proletariat. "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

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We, when we discovered that the system was the cause of all these evils, decided that the only sane cure was to change the system for one which placed the food of the people before everything else, which demanded that every man, woman and child in the world should at least have sufficient before the claims of anyone to more than sufficient would be considered, which decreed that no one should share in the good things of this life without doing his or her share toward the production of these good things. None of these demands, the satisfaction of which should be the birthright of every child, can be satisfied so long as a few men are given the power of life and death over their fellow-men. All of them can be satisfied if co-operation replace competition as a social system. The doubts that arise, the objections that crop up, all these can be satisfied. Books and pamphlets written by men or women who have passed through the same stages as you yourselves are passing through and who know the difficulties that beset the earnest seeker after truth, can be purchased or borrowed at all Socialist headquarters. You owe it to your neighbors. You owe it to your children. You owe it to yourselves. And why we claim it to be the only hope of the world. DO IT NOW.

Prices of agricultural products are high and the farmers are leaving their farms. Capitalist prosperity has eaten them up.

Elections in the Eastern United States

The managers of each and every political party profess entire satisfaction with the results of the past month's municipal and state elections, held mostly in the eastern part of the country. The Democrats point to the victories of their gubernatorial candidates in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and to their election of a United States Senator from Maryland, as popular endorsements of the Wilson Administration. The Progressive jubilate over their greatly increased representation in the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts, as well as over the fact that their candidate for governor in the latter state polled a considerably larger vote than his Republican rival, although the latter received the support of such Republican progressives as Senators Borah and Cummins. The Republicans have regained control of the legislature of New York, and in New Jersey their candidate for governor came out far ahead of his Progressive opponent; while the Oliver-Penrose machine triumphed in Philadelphia over the reformers and in Pittsburgh over the Progressives. The Progressive machine politicians can point to the disintegration of the reformers in Toledo and to defeat of the Democratic reform Mayor Hunt in Cincinnati as a reaction in their favor.

To the disinterested observer, however, it must be abundantly clear that the results of victory no party can have gained a distinct triumph. Victory or success in one place is offset by defeat or setback in another place. The elections, in accordance with their local and unmistakable nature, reveal no dominant and unmistakable trend in favor of one party or another. There was much noise and confusion, agitation and ferment, but there resulted no definite crystallization. Local interests and personal predilections affected the result everywhere. Even the overwhelming defeat of Tammany in New York, state as well as city, was due to a mere accident. Signs of betterment may be discernible, but it takes a good dose of optimism to discern them.

As concerns the Socialist party, the results seem to the whole to have been very encouraging, although nowhere very striking. In Ohio several cities and towns, notably Hamilton, elected Socialist administrations. In several places in Pennsylvania, particularly Erie, the good news was polled, but in New Castle the Socialist administration was ousted. The same fate befell the Socialist administration of Schenectady, N. Y., where the ticket headed by Mayor Lunn was defeated by a combination of all the parties of capitalism. The Socialist party of New York earned universal praise—particularly in the more honest and progressive capitalist organs like the Outlook, and even in the New York Times—for its superior efficiency, honesty and moderation. But the capitalists of Schenectady, Erie and New Castle, and the Socialists for what it has done as for what it symbolizes—the coming rule of the proletariat. This repeats the experience of Milwaukee, where also the Socialist administration tried to conciliate "public opinion" by its moderation. Henceforth we may confidently expect a fusion of all capitalist parties against the Socialist ticket wherever the success of the latter against a divided enemy appears probable. In these circumstances, it seems to us that the Socialist party, by its moderation and its vote even from the point of view of "practical" politics. We say this, although we are fully aware of the fact that Socialist municipal governments cannot be expected to develop a bold initiative, to become centres of the party, to resist the attacks of the capitalists as they are elected by minorities and are the result of accident rather than of thorough preparation, and above all so long as they are few in number and scattered far apart— as they are in a capitalist Sahara.

In New York City the vote for the ticket headed by Charles Edward Russell was by far the highest ever polled by the Socialists in a municipal election. This very gratifying result was undoubtedly due in large measure to the past general recognition of the wide popularity of the candidate for mayor. Even with this great advantage, however, the Socialist vote amounted only to five per cent of the total vote cast in the metropolis. Of the cities in the neighborhood of New York, the vote for the Socialist ticket was of significance. There the Socialist candidate for mayor (a member of the American Federation of Labor, by the way) received practically the unanimous support of the I.W.W. silk workers and small 5,200 votes, as against 7,265 for the Communist Republican ticket, and 4,454 for the Democrat. If Comrade Demarest had obtained the same support from the A.F. of L. unionists as from the I.W.W. ones, he would surely have been elected.

The administration of the Socialist party in the Call of Comrade John R. Hobbes, Jr., that the poor vote in Massachusetts, which was smaller even than last year's small vote, was the result of I.W.W. influence in the party, sounds strange indeed. For several years the party has been able to lift the veil of that mystery. But may it not be due—to a very, very small extent at least—to such practices as caused last year's candidate for governor to desert the party? Sawyer, indeed, proved himself to be a most unworthy man, but the methods resorted to against him were equally unworthy. Nor can the Socialist party of Massachusetts expect to make headway until such methods have been eradicated and made impossible. After this has been done the Socialists of Massachusetts may perhaps find that the I.W.W. stands no more in the way of their political progress than it does in New Jersey.—The New Review.

Regulations have been issued from Ottawa with the object of keeping out unemployed working men of the United States at the border, and "protecting the interests of the working men of Canada." Factories all over Canada are shutting down. The masters with their speeding-up systems, have driven the slaves, and the slaves have filled the warehouses and shipping departments to the doors with an overproduction of wealth. Now they face unemployment and misery. Until the masters sell the surplus product produced by the slaves the factories and mills will not reopen. The newspapers are alarmed at the number of unemployed, and are afraid their fat masters will have to dig down and pay back some of the stolen wealth to keep the workers from starving. Therefore no other workers are allowed to enter the country, unless they possess \$50 and show that they can keep themselves after they get here. Where is our boasted prosperity? It is in the pockets of the fat-bellied parasite class, and they want it to stay there.

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Public Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Company, Incorporated, a body lawfully incorporated according to the laws of the Province of Quebec, having its head office and chief place of business in the Village of Cowansville, District of Bedford, that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the said body politic will be held at Cowansville, at the head office of said company, on Monday, the second day of February, 1914, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, to wit: To receive and consider the annual statement of the business transacted by the company; to elect the directors for the coming year; to transact all other various business which may arise and which are within the powers of the general annual meeting to deal with.

William Ulric Cotton, President.
Cowansville, December 24th, 1913.

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.—282.

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 Wroter Avenue.—270.

MANITOBA Executive Committee S.D.P. of Manitoba meets every second and fourth Monday night at Headquarters Hall, 213 Jarvis Ave. For information and literature write to Secretary, 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. Winch, Prov. Sec., Jubilee Station P.O., Vancouver, B.C.—270.

EDMONTON Local No. 21, S.D.P. of C., meets every Thursday at 8 o'clock in the evening at Moose Hall (over Showflake 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 Sorales Hall, (corner Barton & Kinrade). This is an invitation to attend. J. Alexander, Sec., 41 Fraser Ave.—274.

LIBERTY Co-operative Club, P.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 Dunsmuir Streets. Public meeting every Sunday at 8 p.m., in Dominion Theatre, Grandview 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, Wharf 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. Oosari, Nummola, Sask.—262.

PORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P., meets in Lab. 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.—252.

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

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The S

In the article "Analysis," published in the issue of the 1st of January, 1914, we stated that society was into two great classes: the ruling class and the laboring class.

To live, this ruling class must possess of no labor power. To live, this laboring class must possess of no material means of production. If the material means of production are pooled, and reconcentrated, to the benefit of the ruling class, the laboring class would be ruined. The laboring class is a class of the industrial system, is a class of the industrial system, is a class of the industrial system.

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The Social Problem-Its Solution

In the article entitled "The Social Problem-Analysis," published last week we showed that society was, broadly speaking, divided into two great classes, one owning and controlling all the means of life, and another possessed of nothing but ability to work: labor power.

To live, this last named class are forced to sell their labor power to those who own the means of production. As buyers and sellers the material interests of these two classes are opposed, and can never be permanently reconciled. To those who deny this class antagonism, we reply that if such did not exist there would be no trade unions, no manufacturers' associations, no strikes or lock-outs.

Industrial peace, within the present social system, is a dream, born of short-sighted sentimentality and a refusal to recognize the fact that material interests, not altruism and so-called brotherly love, move society. There can be no community of material interests in a society where one class lives luxurious, non-productive lives upon the surplus wealth wrung from the producing class, who at the best live meagre lives on a perpetual toil, without even the assurance that the privilege of toiling will not be denied them when they are unfit to produce sufficient profit for those who toil not.

"But," you say, "this owning class invested and risked their money in building up industry and developing the resources of the country. Labor, without Capital, would starve." Listen! That argument was not born of your own reason. It has been forced in upon your defenceless mind through the agency of the press and the institutions of learning. Never, seldom, having heard it, you are not free agents.

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The men who invested in Canadian industry and enterprise risked nothing. Many of them even invested nothing. They have accumulated vast fortunes on pure gall. How is this done? Here are the facts: The governments of all countries where the capitalist system of production prevails are controlled by the capitalist class. Whether it be Conservative or Liberal, Republican or Democrat, this holds good. The members of the government are nominated by the capitalist class. They give you the choice of Liberal or Conservative, Republican or Democrat. No matter which you vote in, the interests of the Capitalist class as a whole. Be not misled by any heated arguments of the "Opposition," or legislation passed supposedly to curb the power of capital, such as anti-trust laws, free trade, banking reform, etc.

These fierce disputes do not concern you. They are merely a manifestation of conflicting interests among the owning class, a quarrel over the spoils of labor. When it comes to keeping Labor "in its place," i.e., humble, they are two souls with but a single thought. The government is placed in power by the capitalist class to serve that class. The government has control of the vast natural resources of the country, and upon the strength of these can command boundless credit. They also have the power of levying taxes. When a few of the so-called "captains of industry" want to start a project of any kind, a railroad, a steel plant, the operation of mineral resources, etc., they go to the government, get large grants of land, mineral rights, water power rights, subsidies and exemption from taxation. If the project fails they stand to lose little or nothing; if a success they make millions. Your share is the privilege of toiling for their enrichment. You and your class alone take all risks.

The workers go down mines and are entombed. They are maimed and killed daily on railroads, in construction and lumber camps; fed on the coarsest of food, and housed in quarters that a dog would despise for \$118 (four hundred and eighteen dollars per year), the average wage of the working class (Government statistics). The railroad corporations of Canada received in cash subsidies from Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments \$244,000,000, government guarantee of bonds to the extent of \$245,000,000, and 56,000,000 acres of land worth more than a billion dollars. This does not include sites for stations, terminals, yards, etc., worth millions. Much of this land has been sold to the government by the railway corporations for several million dollars. The C.P.R. alone owns government land grants to the estimated value of \$129,000,000. The people of Canada built or paid for the building of the railways, and then handed them over to corporations to manage and control. This management is done with a view to profit making. Public service is incidental and a secondary consideration. The same applies to every other industry. This year the government leased to American interests at \$1.00 per acre the finest anthracite coal areas in the world on the Smoky River, Alberta.

The vast natural wealth of Canada is controlled and operated in the interests of a horde of shareholders, a large percentage of whom live outside of Canada, "your Canada," which you are expected to defend against "foreign aggression," and of which you do not own a foot. You own a home you say? Perhaps with a mortgage on it? Have you ever owned a home? If they do, they will be tottering into the grave when the last instalment is paid. Fellow-worker, you have no share in Canada except to toil for the enrichment of idlers.

"Your" Canada is lying helpless, a prey to the vultures of International Capitalism, and the government, be it Conservative or Liberal, is the general executive of the Capitalist Class. It makes the laws, interprets the laws, and enforces them at the point of a gun, and that gun is in the hands of one of your class. Have you ever heard of the military being turned out to prevent strike-breakers from taking your job when you were on strike? No, and why not? If the armed forces of the state are for your protection why should they not protect you against those who would take the bread out of your mouth or force your standard of living to a lower level? The armed forces of the nation are ostensibly for the purpose of repelling "Foreign Aggression" (the country is now owned largely by foreigners), but their real purpose is to keep you and your class in subjection.

What must we do? What the intelligent portion of the working class are doing all over the world. Organize into class-conscious

economic unions along industrial lines and fight your enemy-Capital-in the mines, mills, fields and factories. But you must also organize into a working class political party, and elect members of your own class (or most pledged to represent the working class and them alone) to the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments. Here it is where Labor must fight its final battle with Capital, not merely for a few cents per hour, or some begrudging concession, but for possession of the reins of government; for the capture of the state, that it may use the power of the state to transform all capitalist property; all the means whereby men live into the collective property of the workers. Industry will then be managed Democratically and Scientifically, with the object of producing for use instead of for profit. Then all who are willing to work will have free access to the means of life.

This transformation will abolish the wages system, with its overwork, unemployment, anarchy in production, strikes, and the great mass of social evil arising therefrom. It will establish an industrial system wherein a man's life will not be bought and sold on the market like hides and tallow, and where-in all productive and useful members of society will receive the full social value of their labor and their services to the community. Then all economic class distinction will be abolished, with the conflicting interests arising therefrom, for then the interests of the individual will only be furthered in the furtherance of the interests of all.

You will be made welcome to any of the following places in the city, should you desire further information.

Local No. 1-English meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the month, Room 5, Labor Temple, Church St.

Local No. 59-English meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the month, King's Hall, Cor. Queen West and Dovercourt Rd.

Local No. 71-English meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the month, 104 Geary Ave.

Local No. 88-English meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month, Avenue Republique House, Cor. Dundas St. and High Park Ave.

Local No. 87-English meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month, 82 Wroseter Ave., off Pape Ave.

Jewish Local No. 3-Meets every Friday, 1854 Queen St. West.

Jewish Local No. 73-Meets West Toronto every Sunday, 11 a.m., 53 Maria St.

Finnish No. 2-Meets every Sunday, 8 p.m., Finnish Hall, 214 Adelaide St. West.

Central Committee meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, rear Assembly Hall Labor Temple, 167 Church St.

Study class of Economics and Sociology meets every Sunday morning, 10.30 Assembly Hall, Labor Temple, 167 Church St.

A similar class is held every Wednesday, 8 p.m., at 506 Pape Ave.

All members of the working class are welcome at all meetings. We have no secrets, and we dispense with all formality.

Looking for Work

Looking for work is a queer thing to do when work is all around. There are acres of idle land everywhere calling for labor that they may yield their increase, and tools are here in abundance. "Why don't the unemployed take them and cut down the forests that the Creator has placed here for the satisfaction of mankind, and build homes there to enjoy the blessings of life and be happy? You are hungry? Well, the land from which all food is produced is here, and here also are the forces of nature that the genius of man has controlled to quicken into life the wonderful machines built by the man in over-charge that enable you to produce them to the cities where men do most congregate and build there factories to fashion them into the things that you desire. Use the land that the Creator has placed here for all the children of men and build houses and railroads that you may exchange with your brothers the thing that each produces and the other needs for the advantage of all; but don't weary yourself looking for work when all the sources and all the things you need to work them are before you and around you in abundance.

Nature is plethoric. She runs riot in abundance, and wastes in disuse more than enough to feed the world. "Scarcity of work." There is no scarcity in nature, and man is ever unsatisfied and always willing to labor to satisfy his desires. And there is no scarcity of tools. Machines are rusting and factories are stopped, while men are unemployed and hungry. So it is not the fault of labor, and it is not the fault of tools. The fault is that men and women have not got access to the tools and land by which they earn their living. They cannot nowadays use their own tools and dispose of the finished product direct to the customer. That is a bad number. Those days are gone forever, and a better, because more efficient, method is ours. We produce socially the things we need, so we must go socially and take them, that we may use them again together and exchange fairly the products of labor so that unemployment and poverty shall cease, and abundance and happiness shall reign in place of misery and hunger; and the children on the green earth, which is their birthright shall have opportunity to grow more beautiful, more pure and strong, and mankind shall dwell together in justice and peace and in the prosperity and happiness of all.-Amalgamated Journal.

A Day's Journey

In a day's journey on a crowded street, you will not meet one man in ten thousand who will not admit that there is something wrong with our present day methods of doing things which gives the few too much and the many too little.

In a day's journey on a crowded street, you will not meet one man in ten thousand who would not gladly see poverty abolished.

In a day's journey on a crowded street, you will not meet one man in ten thousand who does not want exactly what Socialists want-providing you call it something besides Socialism.

Funny, isn't it?—Ex.

The high cost of walking is the next thing to face. People who have paid \$5 for their boots will now be asked \$6 and more for boots of an inferior quality. Cheap boots will soon be a thing of the past, say the shoe retailers.

Labor Replaced by Machinery

Labor is being replaced by machinery. The laborer goes forth to sell his labor power and the market is continually narrowing. Machinery is replacing the necessity for human labor.

All lines of industry show this, and we can take an illustration from lighthouses. Lighthouses are maintained by the governments of the world to show the passing ships where dangerous rocks or coast lines are.

Formerly kerosene oil was used with wicks in huge lamps. These were placed on the top of the lighthouses and flared forth their warning.

In 1898 the incandescent lamp was introduced by the French. Oil is heated, vaporized and is burned mixed with air under a mantle which is made incandescent.

At the lighthouse in North Carolina, at Cape Hatteras, when the incandescent lamp was introduced, the brilliancy of the light increased from 34,000 candle power to 160,000 candle power, while the annual consumption of oil declined from 2,280 gallons per year to 1,300 gallons.

Labor was displaced in the producing of oil. And less lighthouses are needed with the increased power of the lights.

But lighthouses require keepers and supply vessels, etc. So a system is being introduced in many places where no lighthouse keeper is required.

On Richardson's Rock, off the Santa Barbara Islands, California, is an acetylene gas-lighted beacon. This beacon has the gas producing materials stored within it. It has a pilot light which stays lighted all the time. The signal light flashes every three seconds, the gas being lighted by this pilot light, and is cut off automatically for two seconds out of three. Moreover, to prevent the gas being wasted in daytime, there is a valve which cuts off the supply of gas from all but the pilot light during the day. This light will flash six million times without requiring replenishment. The light will work during several months without any attention.

Many workers wonder why so many men are out of work and why times are so hard for them.

The reason is simple. The machines are taking their places.

The masters own the machines and so the workers starve while the masters live in luxury upon the products of automatic machinery.

The workers make the automatic machinery and get the sack.

The sorrows of the workers will be ever forever when the workers OWN THE MACHINERY.

Union of Labor Movement and Socialism

For the Socialist Movement and the Labor Movement to be reconciled with each other, and to merge into one, it was necessary for Socialism to raise itself above the sphere of utopianism. The accomplishment of this feat is the historic work of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, who, in 1847, laid, through the "Communist Manifesto," the scientific foundation of modern Socialism—the Socialist party. These illustrious men gave a backbone to us to speak, to Socialism. They converted that which hitherto had been a beautiful reverie, entertained by some well-meaning dreamers, into a subject worthy of earnest thought and struggle; they showed Socialism to be the inevitable result of the economic development through which man is travelling. The work of these men gave the militant proletariat a clear knowledge of its historic mission, and they enabled it to march upon its goal as swiftly as possible, and with the least possible sacrifice. Upon the bed-rock of science, furnished by Marx and Engels, the task of modern Socialists is no longer that of inventing a new social order, but of discovering the requisite material thereto that is furnished by modern science; it is no longer that of bringing salvation to the proletariat from above, but of assisting the proletariat in its class struggle by enlightening it, and by promoting its economic and political organizations to the end that it may move onward all the more quickly and painlessly towards the time when it will be able to emancipate itself. In short, the task of the Socialist party is to mold the class struggle of the proletariat into the most adequate shape, and to instill into it the clearest possible understanding of its aims.—Wayland's Monthly.

The Boer War Foolishness

Fourteen years ago the great mass of patriotic workers in Great Britain stimulated by the patriotic Hogenheimers of Park Lane and Jewanessburg, were loudly howling for war against the Boers because of their oppression of the diamond workers in the Transvaal. Britain poured lavishly of her blood and treasure to drive out the Boer oppressors. Today the Hogenheimers and the Boer generals stand hand in hand, directing British soldiers to shoot down the British workers, for the defence of whose rights the war was professedly undertaken!

Is the lesson plain enough this time! Do the workers need stronger evidence than this to convince them what war really means and who their enemies really are?

The Dutch miners in Johannesburg have loyally combined with their British fellows in the present strike. These at least have learned the lesson. They at least will never fight each other again. They know now.—International Socialist.

Every sixteen seconds some trainman is injured on the railways of this continent. Every fifteen minutes some railway worker gives up his life in the system of making profits for the pigs who own the railways. Still the cry for dividends sounds high above the cry for justice and common sense methods of managing a railway.

Canada has 10,593 civil servants, and the total amount paid in salaries is \$11,640,813. Under the capitalist system this army of workers are necessary. Under Socialism, most of them would be unnecessary. They would have to do some useful work.

Newfoundland can get Canadian furs cheaper than Toronto. How the profit hogs do hornsawgle the Henry Dubbs of the workers with their declarations, that the country could not get along without the rent, interest and profit foolishness.

Over in Uncle Sam's country the unemployed are flocking south to escape the winter. The city of New Orleans has more unemployed than ever before in its history, and other southern cities have the same tale to tell.

Any Stick

Lieutenant von Forstner, of the 99th Regt. of Prussian Infantry, recently stationed at Zabern, Alsace, created an incident which has given much worry to the military authorities of Germany. He made slighting remarks about the non-military population and wound up by hitting a lame cobbler over the head with his sword when the citizens met in protest.

The whole of Germany has been more or less roused, his conduct has been the centre of reichstag debates, and the regiment had to be moved elsewhere. The anti-military feeling is still at work.

Forstner did not create the unrest. He was simply the incident around which the unrest centred.

Time was when a soldier could go out and kill all the cobblers he desired and no commotion would be raised. No wonder the military authorities feel peeved when they cannot even hit a cobbler over the head.

But the basis of society has changed. Changed conditions create a different atmosphere of thought. And a people, the working people are not fond of soldiery.

It is said that when you want to beat a dog any stick will do.

And when the workers want to protest against the military forces, any incident will start the agitator.

The Zabern incident is a very hopeful one. In itself it is little. As a straw which shows which way the gale is blowing in Germany it is very significant.

Even as You And I

(Industrial Banner) At this point in this column I will append the obituary of my friend, late of Eastport, now Mount Pleasant, entitled "Why He Lied to the Boss."

A slave there was and he toiled all day—even as you and I.

For a rag and a meal and a bed of hay, Our standard of living, I heard him say, 'Twas all he could buy with his meagre pay—even as you and I.

For years he slaved, and the cents he saved, though few and far between, Instead of drinking like a sot, He bought a 20 by 50 lot, Where the grass was sometimes green.

A slave there was, and he bent his back—even as you and I.

To earn enough for a lumber shack, To throw the landlord off his back, And get the lean wolf off his track—even as you and I.

Oh the years he slaved and the cents he saved, and the work of his heart and hand, All went to the class who own the means (Factories, mills, mines and machines), Who laugh at us and their foolish dreams, who cannot understand.

A slave there was who grew old and gray—even as you and I.

Too old for a job, he lost his pay, His shack and lot soon dwindled away; He went to his grave in the same old way—even as you and I.

But it isn't the tale of impoverished wail that chills and kills outright, Or the brands on our hands that so clearly stamp us slaves in the master's sight; It's the coming to know what so few of us know, that in unity rests our might.

THE REBEL.

Now the masters will chuckle. Recruiting for the permanent force at Toronto has become so easy through lack of employment and starvation that two drafts of twenty-five men each have been sent to Halifax. Men who have absolutely refused to enlist are now starved into the barracks where they will do the goose step and polish harness, and shovel snow and manure, and wait on their superior officers, all for the sake of a bite to eat and a place to sleep. This is where the masters want the slaves. This is what the spirit of content gets the worker who has been robbed of his labor power without a murmur.

The Duke of Bedford, has sold 19 acres in London for \$15,000,000 and is going to purchase Canadian land with this amount. He has had his claws in the English working class and has let go his hold to some other clawing capitalist for many millions of dollars. He is now going to sink his claws into Canadian workers. As Socialists we do not object to a Duke bleeding us any more than we object to a plain Mr. bleeding us. We want this bleeding process to stop and know this can only be accomplished by abolishing the capitalist system of tooth and claw.

St. George's Episcopal Church of New York which church was endowed with half a million plunks by Pierp Morgan, has installed a barber shop for the choir boys, as the pastor says, "for the sake of uniformity." The barber assigned will work on Sunday mornings, before the services. The pastor also says this is a very important work. A slave must be deprived of his rest and break the Sabbath that choir boys may yodel praises to the Crucified One for whom the Sabbath is supposed to be held sacred. Bah!

105 workers have been poisoned in one city in Spain, eating bad meat. The high cost of living does not effect the rich and poor alike, as the rich never have to run the risk of eating "decayed" meat. The best cuts of meat are always sent to the class, who say "Chawge it, please," while the working class have to come across the counter with the lough for shams and pieces which formerly were fed to the dogs or sent to the glue factory.

Postmaster Burleson of the U.S., is advocating that the Postoffice take over the telegraphs and telephones. In Europe these are controlled by the state as well as coal mines, railroads, etc. However, this government operation and ownership does not benefit the workers as the profits are used to keep up tremendous armies and navies. State ownership of utilities without working class control of the state does not benefit the working class.

Magistrate Ellis of Toronto says he is going to "let after those married men who refuse to support their wives." Hot chance a married man has to support anybody in a city where thousands are walking the streets looking for a chance to jump in and take the married man's job away at almost any price.

TORONTO READERS PLEASE NOTE The S. D. P. has 107 locals and 1000 dues paying members in Toronto. It is a fighting organization only. We are all learners. Please read "The Social Problem" and "The Social System." Write to local No. 1 (Ontario) Room 5, Labor Temple, 167 Church St. Toronto, in the first instance, or write Secretary, Social Democratic Party, Labor Temple, Toronto. If you are tired of the present system, join. Only organizations affiliated with International Movement. All European welcome. Telephone Central 7627. 771

The Mine Managers Ten Commandments

I. Thou shalt have no other boss but me.

II. Thou shalt not take for thyself any comforts, or the likeness of anything in thine own interest, neither on earth, nor in the heavens above, nor in the pit below. Thou shalt bow down to me for I will show thee no mercy but thou must keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of thy boss in vain lest he discharge thee at once or within two weeks of the time thereof.

IV. Thou shalt work from seven a. m. to six p. m., six days a week, with all thy might, and with all thy strength, and do all that I ask of thee. On the seventh thou shalt stay at home, and no manner of work but recruit thy strength to be spent in my service the following week.

V. Honor thy boss that thy days may be short and miserable for I shall not want thee when thou art old. Thou mayest spend thine old age in the poor-house for aught that I care.

VI. Thou shalt not belong to union of any sort. Thou shalt not put the united strength of thy fellows against me.

VII. Thou shalt always speak well of me. Although I oppose thee and continue to cut wages and exact long hours, thou shalt be content, and I will give thee work, what carest thou for pay?

VIII. Thy life may be miserable and thy house empty, but toil diligently, that thy boss may be well paid his house well furnished and that he may ride in a big machine. Thou shalt hold no meetings to discuss thy welfare. Thou shalt make no demand for improvement. Thou shalt read no newspapers. It is best that thou should not read at all, but if thou must read, read a sheet of my own that thy head may be filled with nonsense and thy purse empty to the end of thy days. Thus thy boss shall have a belly wadded and enjoy the fat of the land; but thou must remain in ignorance and know the bitterness of want, so that thou wilt do his will. Lay up thy treasures in heaven but let me use them while on earth.

IX. Thou shalt not covet thy master's fat salary, his ease, his luxuries or anything that is his. Thou shalt use thy hands in his service and thy brains.

X. Thou art not paid to think for thyself but to work for thy boss, and verily he sayeth unto thee, the agitator is hit with a time check and his days are short in his service.—Miners' Bulletin.

Said a railway engineer recently to a representative of Cotton's: "On my run there are a number of heavy grades, and about the only level place is a stretch of five miles on which there are four curves. The grades generally make us late, and when I reach the level stretch with the curves I have to make time. Common sense tells me to slow down when taking the curves to about thirty miles an hour, my master's voice tells me to take them at sixty miles an hour. I obey the voice, for if I took the right method I would be fired and all my railroad experience count for nothing, for once fired there is barely any possibility of getting a job on another railway. One is virtually black-listed when discharged from a railway job. The only thing I could do would be to drive a dinky engine in the lumber woods or some construction works. If the pilot truck carries me around the curves, I am not concerned about the rest of the trip. If they hang on, all right, good; if they jump and let go all right, good-by."

Mason Smith, a G.T.R. conductor, seized the side bar of a car and attempted to swing aboard. The bar pulled loose from the car and fell on the rail and had his hand severed at the wrist. Who is responsible? Was the wood in which the bolt rested rotten, or did the speeding-up system used in the car building shops cause the workers to skip their work in fastening this bar to the car? Smith is minus a hand, others will be minus hands and legs and arms through the same cause. If twenty rods can be fastened under the speeding-up system where five were fastened under the old system, why the faster way will be the way of robbing railway workers, and the workers will be thrown on the public mutilated and useless, for the masters have no use for a man who cannot produce profits for them.

Canada is just now struggling along under the rule of graft and oppression. The capitalist system has a strangle hold on the politicians at Ottawa. The coming winter will witness poverty and destitution among those who have not been able to fight in the front ranks, but what cares capitalism, so long as its coffers are overflowing with wealth created by those who will have to face the poverty?

"One law for all," howls the London, Eng., Standard. Well, if a law is made which gives the working class what they produce and does not allow a robbing class to live in luxury on their efforts we will not need it, we have more laws. Most of the laws of today are either directly or indirectly fashioned to allow the robbery of the poor by the rich.

What has either of the two old parties done for your grandfather? What have they done for your father? What have they done for you? Your grandfather was in slavery your father was in slavery, you are in slavery. At the next election the tried and true spellbinders of the masters will ask you for your "intelligent" vote. If you vote intelligently, you vote for Socialism.

What does it matter to the wage worker whether Canada has protection and high prices and wages or free trade and low prices and low wages? All the worker gets is a wage that will cover his living expenses. If he wants more he will have to work for Socialism.

The bankers are rejoicing over the big wheat crop in the west. The manufacturers are rejoicing over it. For it means big wads of profits for them and hard times for the farmers.

Talk about the speeding-up system. The Chicago postoffice authorities are sending their postmen out on roller skates, so that they may cover a greater route and do it quicker.

The Edmonton Journal says that city has at present a surplus of men or a deficit in jobs, and that unemployed had better stay away from the city.

Over 'rime in Lannon a man has been found who whips his stenographers when their work is incorrectly done. Rule Britannia.

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The New York State Socialist vote for Chief Judge and for Associated Judge of the Court of Appeals received nearly as many votes as was cast for Eugene V. Debs at the Presidential election of 1912.

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This hypnotism course forces you to see for yourself...

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I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation...

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AGENTS WANTED
The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindred.

American Notes

"No one to blame," is the verdict of the grand jury in the big Boston hotel fire, in which 28 workers lost their lives.

The New York State Socialist vote for Chief Judge and for Associated Judge of the Court of Appeals received nearly as many votes as was cast for Eugene V. Debs at the Presidential election of 1912.

The Colorado strikers demand the recall of Governor Ammons. The governor refused the strikers' demand to withdraw the murderous militia from the district.

The present U. S. Congress may authorize the taking over of the telephone and telegraph lines. Representative Mann of Illinois, said in the House that an industrial tornado was sweeping across the country.

Milwaukee, under "non-partisan" rule, will have a budget of \$1,061,492 more next year than for last year. \$7,883,990 must be raised by taxation.

The Calumet strikers are receiving strike benefits regularly and can continue idle for an indefinite time. There is no sign of a break in the ranks which the copper barons imagined could be dispersed with little trouble.

The unions with headquarters at Indianapolis adopted a resolution, withdrawing the \$1,000,000 or more on deposit in the city banks, because of the attitude of the business men.

Adolph Germer, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, and organizer for the United Mine Workers, was arrested by the militia at Walsenburg, Colo., and is being held in solitary confinement.

The unions with headquarters at Indianapolis adopted a resolution, withdrawing the \$1,000,000 or more on deposit in the city banks, because of the attitude of the business men.

Following are condensed reports sent to the New York Call of unemployment existing throughout the country: In Altoona some thousands of men have been discharged from the Pennsylvania Railroad enterprise.

Why do we not sell Facts? We want Facts to go to the live workers. Be a live one and this book is yours.

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Why do we not sell Facts? We want Facts to go to the live workers. Be a live one and this book is yours.

The State of Tennessee, despite a big cotton crop, reports industrial slackness...

The State of Tennessee, despite a big cotton crop, reports industrial slackness and acute unemployment. Missouri, Ohio, Michigan and other States. In New England only a few places report normal activity.

Worcester has several thousand men idle in the stock and wire industries. Holyoke paper mills mostly inoperative. Lynn is depressed; no building going on, and mortgages on workingmen's "homes" being foreclosed.

New Haven, had outlook; railways have laid off men in all departments. Ansonia, general depression. Hartford reports "hard times." Pittsburg and vicinity has laid off scores of thousands. Schenectady slowing up and unemployed increasing.

New York has 150,000 jobless men, bread line lengthening and charity organizations calling for money. In the West and Northwest, stagnation in the mining and lumbering industries, and thousands idle.

Acute industrial depression in California and the Pacific States, and hundreds of thousands of unemployed. From every quarter, north, south, east and west, come similar reports, and from the socialist and labor press which report business fair, the hope is anxiously but doubtfully expressed that it may continue.

World Wide Notes
The Socialist "Red Week" which has just ended, in which the number of the party throughout the world gave their spare time to induce 600 new members joined the ranks.

Popular unrest in Japan against the military and the government is rapidly assuming great proportions, and the Socialists are instrumental in widening the breach to a great extent.

An attempt to wreck Holloway jail in London with mines or bombs by railway workers in England is reported in the neighborhood were shattered with the force of the explosion.

The increasing industrial unrest in England is graphically shown in a special report issued by the Board of Trade of London. More than a million working days have been lost by workmen throughout the country since the first of the year on account of strikes and lockouts.

According to the Board of Trade of London the average rate of wages for railway workers in England and Wales prior to the strike, including Sunday pay and overtime allowances, was 25s. 10d. a week.

The world's armies. Enormous Economic Loss to the Productive Industries. The eighteen countries of South and Central America, with a population of 120,000,000 people, have regular armies amounting to 1,000,000 men, or one soldier to every 120 people.

The United States of America had in the year 1912 a population of 92,000,000 and a regular army of 100,000 men, or one soldier to every 920 people.

There is no reliable statistics concerning China, although its population is estimated at 400,000,000, and its army only 100,000, or one soldier to every 4,000 people.

India has a population of 21,000,000, with a regular army of 15,000, or one soldier to every 1,400 people.

Australia had a population of 4,500,000, and a regular army of 30,000, or one soldier to every 150 people.

Turkey, Bulgaria and Egypt have a population of 27,000,000, with a regular army of 100,000, or one soldier to every 270 people.

Of European countries peaceful little Switzerland appears to have the largest armed force proportionately. She has 2,500,000 persons in the United Kingdom has one soldier to every 51 people. Germany and Sweden have each one soldier to every 30 people. The other countries range between 100 people in Russia to 200 people in Great Britain to every soldier.

The FIDING LINE

Four to Haliburton, Ont.
Minahico, Ont., sends for.
Four to Purple Springs, Alta.
Four drop in from Minotons, Man.
\$1.50 from Kelowna, B.C., for sub and cards.

An old hustler of Amherst, N. S., rakes in six.
"Am sending you \$3 for sub cards." - Carmi, B.C.
Kinley, Sask., spreads \$2.25 worth of the rough-on-plates.

"Enclosed find \$4 for subs and sub cards." - Evesham, Sask.
A lady comrade of Bridgetown, P. E. I., sends in a sub.
Five dollars for Guelph, Ont., for bundle, subs, and sub cards.

"I think I am entitled to the Compendium of Facts." - Ingersoll, Ont.
Finch, Ont., in the electoral district of Stormont, sends in fifteen subs.

"Send the balance of the enclosed \$5 in sub cards. Please send Facts." - Manville, Alta.
A comrade of Winnipeg, Man., sends four subs and takes four sub cards for future victims.

"I take more pleasure in reading Cotton's than all other papers put together." - Brantford, Ont.
Comrade Mrs. Kate Reighard, Sullivan Lake, Alta., sends in enough subs to win a copy of Facts.

"Enclosed please find \$3 for sub cards. Have just disposed of the 12 lately received." - Lindsay, Ont.
"I send one bone to pay for forty doses to these four. I will watch the result of the dose." - Cesar, Alta.

"I am sorry to see the circulation going down. It must be on account of the hard times." - Winnipeg, Man.
"Enclosed please find eight more. As this makes enough sent in, will you kindly send Facts." - Dina, Alta.

Here is a Christmas present. Enclosed find \$12.50 for forty-eight subs and two sub cards." - Vancouver, B. C.
"Send me two dollars in sub cards. I guess that gets another copy of Facts." - Paradise Valley, Alta.

Hillsboro, N.B., is getting quite a centre of revolt. Another comrade this week sends in four from that place.
"Enclosed find sixteen subs. This is my first start. Just hustling the railroad men a little." - Moose Jaw, Sask.

Pembroke, Ont., drives five more nails into the political coffin of the capitalist politicians infesting that province.
Comrade of Eagle Hill, Alta., sends two subs and takes two sub cards for victims he has in his mind's eye.

"I hope to get more before long. The present money stringency is the cause of the lack of subs." - Spinney Hill, Sask.
"Here are ten more subs. Quarters are scarce. I believe Socialism is the only salvation for the workingman." - Hillsboro, N.B.

"Enclosed find \$1 for sub cards. Will try and sell them, but if I cannot, will use them as Christmas presents." - Westville, N.S.
"Enclosed find subs. This makes about one hundred subs for 1913. Am confident I can double this for next year." - Hamilton Beach, Ont.

"Enclosed you will find four subs. As I had \$2.50 credit on Facts, and hope I will get it now." - Robert Woodhouse, Echo Bay, Ont.
Comrade Mrs. R. Barclay, Elnora, Alta., sends four subs. The ladies are becoming interested in the movement for the emancipation of the human race.

"Enclosed find list of eleven names on behalf of local. This list was obtained right at Ben Wilson's last lecture. Sub cards were sold besides." - Woodstock, Ont.
"Am enclosing four new names. It is a mighty hard game to get the movement going here. But I send in a few subs recently and I might say they all like the paper." - Wingham, Ont.

"Enclosed please find ten subs. I would like to get another copy of Facts to give to a friend. He wanted it, but my mine when I showed it to him, but I would not part with it." - Vulcan, Alta.
"Enclosed please find five subs. They are not much, but they all help. If I had had sub cards I could have got fifty or a hundred subs. So here goes for an order for twelve." - Groumont, Alta.

"A short while ago we sent seventeen subs. Now we send twelve. This town, also this local, are still in swaddling clothes, but we are hoping to develop this infant local into some husky." - Assiniboia, Sask.
\$4.75 from Comrade Mrs. M. A. Owen, Percival, B.C., for subs. When the ladies become interested in a political movement, that movement wakes up. Get your wives, sweethearts, daughters interested in Socialism, and you give the movement an irresistible power.

mit that 25,000 are out of work."

Toronto, Ont.
Many remittances too numerous to acknowledge here have arrived. Such places as Hamilton, Elk Lake, Kingston, Kenora, London, West Fort William, Brantford, New Liskeard in Ontario; Gilbert Plains, Pipestone, Pine View, in Manitoba, as well as many other places have comrades who quietly gather up a list of four and send them in.

Fifteen subs from Gladmar, Sask.
"It is easy to get subs nowadays. Just mention Rainbow, Swedenborgists and grafters, and you have the sub. Of course it is hard to land the standpatters. They call to mind the remark of Professor Lunsbury, 'the infinite capacity of the human brain to withstand the introduction of knowledge.'" - Markerville, Alta.
"I am sending for eight sub cards. The Facts you sent me opened a few slaves' eyes. They are all ready to subscribe but they have not the money. The sheriff and bailiff have closed out a good many farmers here this fall. I have been working for the same farmer two years and have not a penny yet. It has been all I could do to keep the bailiff out." - Saskatchewan comrade.

A comrade of Toronto could only get one new sub with his renewal, but that did not stop him. He sent along \$3 for the two names and for ten sub cards to be prepared for any emergency in the way of sub getting.
"Enclosed you will find eight subscriptions, also fifty cents from Jas. Stirling of St. John's to help in tiding Cotton's over any financial difficulties. Yours in the fight." - George F. Grimes, St. Johns, N. B.

"Kindly add the enclosed subs to the list. I am glad to see ladies like Mrs. C. Carpenter and Mrs. M. A. Owen taking an interest in Socialism. Come to the front, ladies. You are on the side of truth. The new local papers here, both Liberal and Conservative, are under the paw of the Lawyers' Association. They work the game through a legal adviser for the paper, and anything they do not want published goes to the waste basket." - Truro, N.S.
"Enclosed please find four. One of these who was hanging off I approached and said: 'Did you ever hear the little rhyme I learned in school, how it encourages you in your many failures?' 'No,' he said, 'let me hear it.' 'So I said: 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' 'That's all right,' he said. 'If it's Cotton's Weekly you want to read, to you I'll send. One quarter sends it forty weeks.'

Some comrades are suggesting that newboys be gotten to handle Cotton's Weekly. This can be done by the local comrades. In Bundle lots the price of Cotton's is half a cent a copy. These bundles must be taken for three months to get the low postage rates. Why not take a bundle, give them to a new-boy to sell, and let him keep half a cent a copy?

SUB CARDS
Sub cards are regular government post cards printed in such a way as to entitle the purchaser to forty weeks subscription to Cotton's Weekly. They sell for four for a dollar. Order a bunch today and use them on your friends.

Honorably and truly to you it speaks:

It equips you for the coming strife; It expounds to you the reality of life; It expounds to you the coming conflict.

The question is now, do you want it? You've nothing to lose--it's all your gain; Come now brother, give me your name. This succeeded in winning him." - Montreal.

64 MILLIONAIRES DIED IN ONE YEAR.
During 1912, 64 millionaires died in France. The figures are official, coming as they do, from the inheritance tax office. The distribution of wealth in France is illustrated in the figures given below.

Posseors of from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 who died during the year numbered 19; from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, 22; from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, 15; from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, 20; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 1; from \$250,000 to \$500,000, 4,521; from \$100,000 to \$250,000, 7,681; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, 41,523; from \$20,000 to \$50,000, 121,212; from \$10,000 to \$20,000, 212,121; from \$5,000 to \$10,000, 424,242.

ANOTHER CAPITALIST CONFESSION.
Goldfields were specially bright. A cheering factor was the receipt of a private cable stating that the destruction of a beneficial effect on the supply of native labor for the mines (South Africa). - London Daily News, Feb. 3, 1912.

The popular strength of the various parties in the 1912 elections were as follows: Social-Democrats, 4,282,317 votes; Catholics, 3,612,300; National Liberals, 1,212,300; Progressives, 1,122,300; Conservatives, 1,112,300; Miscellaneous, 1,202,300; Total, 11,112,300.

In the first balloting, the city of Berlin gave the 412 Socialist candidates 297,712 votes against 1,202,300 for all non-Socialist candidates.

Get the Newsboys Interested
Some comrades are suggesting that newboys be gotten to handle Cotton's Weekly. This can be done by the local comrades. In Bundle lots the price of Cotton's is half a cent a copy. These bundles must be taken for three months to get the low postage rates. Why not take a bundle, give them to a new-boy to sell, and let him keep half a cent a copy?

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85,000 Workingmen Watch B. C. Window for This Cut

The combined workingmen's organizations under the B. C. Miners' Liberation League have decided to issue a business card as a means of determining the sentiments of the business element and citizens of B. C. in regard to the situation affecting the miners of Vancouver Island.

This card will be presented to every business house in the province during the following month for their acceptance or rejection. The League believes that the miners now in jail have already suffered more than enough, and believes also that the great body of business men are of the same opinion.

Business men who favor the release of the imprisoned miners can best express their sentiments by getting a card from the authorized agents of the League. Duly attested credentials are furnished each representative.

Members of over 250 Labor and Union organizations are co-operating with the B. C. Miners' Liberation League, besides many of the progressive inclined political bodies of this province. Eighty-five thousand workingmen in Vancouver are asked to look for this card and thereby support their struggling brothers--the miners--especially during the holidays.

The above card appears on each card--B. C. Miners' Liberation League. Signed by C. V. COOK, Secretary-Treas 74 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

NOTICE--To B. C. Readers. If the business men of your town have not shown their colors--send for as many cards as you or your organization feel that you can place at \$1.00 each.

League Buttons of red with white letters to be sold at 5 cents each will be sent for sale also. A commission of one-third will be allowed for the expense of distribution. Actuate for the release of our brother workers.

"Let the Miners eat Christmas dinner with their wives and children as FREE MEN" is our slogan. Make it yours. Fill in the coupon and get it.

THE B. C. MINERS' LIBERATION LEAGUE.
74 Hastings West, Vancouver, B.C.
Please send _____ B. C. M. L. business cards (to be put out at \$1.00 each) and _____ buttons (5 cents).

Name _____
Address _____

No man get this than paid for.

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