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# Cotton's Weekly

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## Industrial Crises, Cause and Cure

By the National Secretary

Many and varied have been the theories advanced in explanation of the fact that ever since the year 1815, the first panic of note, just after the close of the war with Napoleon, industrial crises have occurred at fairly regular periods throughout the history of Europe and the American continent. From Stanley Jevon's theory of sun spots, to Jim Hill, who attributes the cause of hard times to the cost of high living, from the theory that there was too much paper money that was not backed by gold until people lost confidence, to the modern dough-head who lays the blame to the working class, as a result of their demand for an increased rate in their money wages.

Panics have become a recognized part in our social life. In fact panics seem to pay little attention to sun spots, cost of high living, monetary systems or the demand of the workers for a higher wage. It is true that wages have increased in the past, ten or thirteen years. However, it remains a fact that the cost of living has advanced twice as fast as wages, thus leaving the working class in a worse position than formerly. The fault does not lie in the demand for more wages, but rather is to be found in the contradiction of the capitalist system. Industrial crisis means bankruptcy and failure for the small capitalist. It means untold misery and suffering for the working class. It means armies of unemployed. It means evictions, hunger and cold, and rags for the families of the workers. It means the daily massacre of the babies of the working class. It means soup kitchens which have already opened in our large cities. All these things panics bring. We know it, because panics have ever brought these horrors.

The first thing to be noticed about panics is that they are confined to countries having the factory system of production. The savage tribe may be wiped out by a failure of game. There have been famines and pestilences and natural calamities that have caused hunger and suffering in other stages of society. But the crises, bringing suffering and misery in the midst of plenty, abundant crops, uninjured people, unlimited power of production and unbounded natural resources, are peculiar to the society which came in with the invention of the machine and its private ownership.

Let us get this point perfectly plain. If crises came in with capitalism, with the present form of ownership of the means of wealth production, then we are strongly convinced that there is some relation between them. The Socialist has long ago proven that the industrial process in every society determines all the social institutions of that society.

The way in which a people produces and distributes the things that it needs determines the industrial organization in its industrial organization. When this changes everything else in that society changes. When people lived by hunting and fishing they had one sort of society, with its peculiar form of government. When savagery changed to feudalism, when tools began to be used with private ownership of land another form of government, property relations and other institutions became necessary.

When capitalism came into being less than one hundred and fifty years ago, it brought with it a whole mass of changes in all social institutions. It brought new methods of living together at every point. It introduced new ways of doing business, new property relations, new forms of governments and various other things, INCLUDING CRISES.

Therefore we must seek for the cause of crises in some peculiarity of the industrial system. The one distinguished characteristic of capitalism is that wealth is produced with great machines that are not owned by the persons who use them, but which are capable of producing much more than enough to pay the wages of those who use these machines and produce wealth with them.

There is consequently a great surplus that passes into the hands of those who own the machines, mines, mills, factories, railroads, steamships, lands, etc., from the excess products of those who are hired for a portion of their product to operate these machines, etc. This surplus with modern production, becomes so great that the workers cannot buy it back with the small portion of that product which they receive as wages. Neither can the capitalists consume it themselves.

Therefore comes a time when this great excess piles up in the hands of its owners—the possessors of the means of production. They cannot sell it. They cannot afford to run their industries without they can sell the product at a profit, and a crisis results. The mills and factories are run on short hours or are shut down until the product is used up, destroyed or wasted, and then production begins again.

Let me illustrate: Let us suppose that \$1,000,000 is invested in an industry. \$500,000 goes into building and machinery. \$200,000 into raw material and \$300,000 is paid out in wages. But at the end of the year the capitalist discovers that his wealth has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000. Now in looking over the industry he finds the same building and machinery, etc., are in the plant, that the raw material has been transferred into finished commodities, that the value has not deteriorated, that an allowance must be made for wear and tear and overhead expenses, all of which has been carried forward as cost of production in the finished commodities. What then has caused the capitalist to find himself possessed with over \$550,000 for which he can give no account? The answer is not difficult to those who have given a little study to the nature of capitalist production.

Wealth is the product of labor, human labor power, nervous mental and physical energy. These energies have been sold to the capitalist at the market price, which constitutes wages. Labor power, the only commodity the worker has to sell, has produced a surplus of \$550,000 in excess of the wages received. The worker cannot buy back the product he has produced. The capitalist cannot use it, consequently the capitalist finds himself over a course of years with a surplus on hand for which he can find no market. The limitation imposed upon the consumptive capacity of society by the mode of capitalist production is found in the wage system. The greater the forces of production are developed by capitalism, the smaller becomes the relative portion received by the working class in wages. Seventy years ago the wage-working class received 83 per cent of the total production in wages, while today in Canada they receive only 22 per cent, and in the United States, 17 per cent.

Crises, then, are caused by conditions arising from the private ownership of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed. Upon this institution of private ownership and operation by means of the wage system for profit is built the whole structure of credit and monetary institutions.

Manifestly the only way to cure crises is to remove the cause. If the instruments with which the work of the world is done were owned by the workers in common a crisis would be impossible. If the workers owned the things with which they worked and received the entire product, they would always be able to buy the entire product for their own use. Consequently their could be no overproduction, no loss of confidence, no crisis.

Let me illustrate: Let us suppose that the value of the entire product produced by 1,000,000 workers representing the wealth producers of 8,000,000 of people in this country, say in one year, working six or seven hours a day, with the best and most highly developed method of co-operative labor, represents \$2,000,000,000. A simple sum in division will reveal immediately that a million wealth producers would receive checks equal to the product produced or an average of \$2,000.00 for each and every worker.

It, therefore, becomes plain that the only solution for the world's great economic problem, the contradiction in the capitalist system lies in removing the wage-system. This is the program of the Social-Democratic Party. Through the collective ownership and democratic management of all the material instrument of social wealth production, the wage-system will disappear. Society will continue to develop higher and still higher forces of production and reduce hours of labor, in proportion to the progress made.

Karl Marx pointed out that: "A form of society never breaks down until all the productive forces are developed for which it affords room. New and higher relations of production are never established, until the material conditions of life to support them have been prepared in the lap of the old society itself."

This is what is happening today. Within the lap of capitalist production the material conditions of life to support a new society are being prepared. Capitalist production has not only prepared the means for collective ownership, but at the same time it has prepared the way for the destruction of the owning class. It is no longer necessary for the capitalist to furnish either brains or muscle. Mr. John D. Rockefeller admits that he has not been in the office of the company for ten years. Commodities are the result of co-operative labor. Wealth production is a collective process. The workers produce all wealth, but do not own any part of their production.

The working class build the railroads, steamships, dig tunnels, cut ties, dig coal and iron ore; build cars and locomotives; collect fares and freights; generate electric power; till the soil; even managers of industries, superintendents and foremen are practically all hired men. The workers actually figure out the dividends and mail the checks to the owners of the means of wealth production. In the case of the White Star Line 600 per cent, and the Steel Trust \$40,000,000 every three months, while the neat sum of \$700,000,000 rolls into the pockets of the capitalist class each year from the exploitation of Canadian producers.

This exploitation takes place at the point of production. The capitalists, however, are organized not only industrially but politically, and this political action enables them to maintain their ownership of the means of production, and consequently the power to appropriate the entire produce of labor.

By political action, then, the working class must take possession of the reins of government, abolish the capitalist system with its interests, rents and profit, and establish a co-operative commonwealth in which the whole means of production shall become the collective or common property of all the people, each person having full and free access to them, and receive in return the full social value of the product of his toil.

When the working class has shifted the political power now in the hands of the economic masters into its own hands, the transformation of capitalist property into collective or common property can be legally and peacefully accomplished. Let every member of the working class bend all his energies to the study of the Socialist position. It will give you a clear outlook over the whole history of mankind, will enable you to determine your class position in society, unfold the secret of capitalist production and give you an economic education which you cannot receive from any other source. Remember that knowledge is the road to power.

Workers of Canada, you are reported to be destitute and on the brink of starvation in large numbers. It is your fault, you have in the past summer supplied meal tickets for your masters in the best hotels and restaurants, while you managed to grub along on cheap fodder; you kept only enough tickets to do you till winter, while supplying your bosses with more than enough for their use. It is your fault.

"Will the big stores kill the small ones?" asks a reader. Did the big carriage firms kill the little man carriage shop? Did the big boot and shoe manufacturers put the cobbler shop out of the boot-making business? Did the big harvester trust smash the agricultural implement manufacturer in the small town? Have the big banks gobbled up the small ones? Are the large mail order houses doing any business in your town today?

The people of Portugal are poor; they have been exploited for centuries, and the whole country is just wobbling along waiting for something to turn up to better their condition. Yet the "government" proposing to spend \$80,000,000 on its army, and navy. Most of the war boomers of every country are in the direct employ of the armament trust.

Capitalism is killing itself, but it is well fed, and will die game.

"Cities permit the exploitation of children," says the superintendent of the International Sunday School Association. He might add girls, and women, and men also.

The capitalists are behind the throne everywhere, and what they say goes. It makes no difference where, kings, presidents and rulers of all kinds obey the call of profit.

Socialists in the French Chamber secured one-fourth of the vote on a motion to hold back a loan, pending a peace program. The public are learning the folly of war.

It makes no difference to the individual wage worker by whom he is exploited, the results are always the same—small wages for him and the rest of the product of his labor for his employer.

The capitalists are past masters in the art of politics. Others may supply the catchphrases, they supply the candidates; others may talk about principles they mean business and get it.

The Province of Quebec spent \$9,370 in sending members of the cabinet on trips abroad. The workers slave in crime and dust and mud and vote for political parasites to ride around the world in luxury at their expense.

Mr. Worker, why don't you advertise? Place a little ad in the form of a ballot for Socialism in the ballot box at the next election that comes along. By this method you will make the masters sit up and take notice that you are alive to interests other than holding on to your job.

Mackenzie and Mann lifted sixteen millions out of the treasury at Ottawa last session, and now there is talk of making another dash for a few more packages of yen. Well, about all they have to do is to ask for it. The old boys you send to parliament always perk up their heads when anyone comes round and makes a noise like a millionaire.

The Australians were "flam-flammed" into building what was promised to be the strongest fighting ship on the Pacific ocean. Now it turns out that in the same time that it took to build the ship Japan built two that are much more powerful. The way in which the politicians of the armament trust put it over the common ruck is laughable.

A Toronto minister says the Toronto jail is simply a disgrace. Why does he not say all prisons are a disgrace? They are all alike, and filled to overflowing with unfortunates who are driven there by stress of circumstances over which they have no control. The system which supports prisons is a disgrace.

The city of Montreal has an infant death rate of 9.2 per thousand, the highest of any city on the North American continent. The heavy infant mortality is among the children of the poor, of course. "Prosperous" Montreal, plunging ahead in the race for rent, interest and profits, cares not for the hideous trail of death in its wake. Besides, even in death there are profits to be reckoned on.

The elimination of the large exploiters of labor in favor of the small ones would not bring about any material change in the relation between capital and labor. What Socialists want is the elimination of the exploiting class, at large, in favor of the working class, so that the workers may become the masters, not only of their labor, but of its full product.

Every time a prominent man of the "upper class" croaks the dailies paw around hunting for new words and phrases with which to bewail his loss to the general community. When the poor old, humpbacked useful exploited worker takes the last count nothing is said about him. There are lots of his kind, and more, ready and fighting to take his place.

"Laurier and free food," howls the Toronto Globe. The class the Globe represents will get their food free all right, whether Laurier or Borden are in power. And the workers will dig in the sewers and mines, and build high buildings, and sweat in the slave pens of capitalism to supply that free food. The working class give their lives for their food. It is not free. There is nothing free to the worker but death.

Cold storage plants are not a curse. The private ownership of these plants is where the trouble lies. Men who own the plants are permitted by our laws to manipulate the prices of the necessities of life at their sweet will. The poor are living poorer each year, while the rich are glad to exploit the workers with more and more ferocity to pay the high bills of the produce merchants which the cold storage plants demand.

Since 1875 the German birth rate has fallen by more than ten to the thousand inhabitants, and in the last decade the decline has been even more marked. The military authorities fear for the army, and have sounded the alarm. Socialism is very strong in Germany. Socialists refuse to longer raise children to be cannon fodder for the benefit of the Krupp and Armstrong-Whitworth armament trust. The woman of today is becoming wise the world over.

William McLennan, of Montreal, was hungry, could get no work, and walked into a restaurant and had a square meal, forged a cheque for a quarter, and was given five days in jail. The capitalist system allows men to work only at stated seasons, then throws them on the street to beg or starve. That the workers only get a living wage is proved by the immense number of out-of-works in all the cities and towns of Canada who have not the price of a meal now that the summer season is over.

Unemployment is rife. The masters are very particular as to whom they shall allow to make their profits for them. A Montreal man complains that when he applied for a situation his prospective master asked him what was his school education, did he pass all the standards, what was his first situation, how long there, married or single, Protestant or Catholic, and so on. He thinks it would be advisable for out-of-works to have a book printed faithfully recording their own lives in detail, which they could hand in with their petition for a "job."

## 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 could 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

|                                                                     |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 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 C.                               | 3.25     |
| Bricklayers' and Masons' Int. Union of America, Edmonton, Alta.     | 25.00    |
| Amal. Society Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edmonton, Alta.    | 25.00    |
| Robtchey Narod, Winnipeg, Man.                                      | 4.75     |
| Per G. Lively, Stretton Local, Islay, Alberta                       | 5.00     |
| Edmonton District Council Carpenters, Edmonton                      | 10.00    |
| Local 18, Brockville S. P. of C.                                    | 5.00     |
| Local 488, Journeymen 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. | 10.00    |
| Local 2633 U.M.W. of A., Coleman, Alta.                             | 8.45     |
| Local Rossland, S. P. of C.                                         | 100.00   |
| Fred Macgowan, Delaware Ave., Toronto                               | 10.50    |
| Local Canmore, Alta., S. P. of C.                                   | 2.00     |
| Local Lindsay, Ont., S.D.P., per W. A. Goodwin                      | 8.25     |
|                                                                     | 2.00     |

## The Triple Alliance

The farmers of the west are provoked over the triple alliance. The triple alliance, as defined in the western provinces, means the railroads, banks and protected manufacturers.

The homesteader goes on to a home works hard, skimps and finally raises a crop. When he sells his wheat he finds that he has paid the banks, the railways, protected manufacturers for the good from them, he is as bad off as when he started.

The western farmer is out to be monopolized. He wants free trade money and cheap railway rates.

We hope he gets them, not that he is Socialism, not that they will pit themselves out of business, but simply they will hasten the development of the west. Capital is the means used to exploit. Public roads cost much money to build as they are owned publicly we do financiers talking about the "capital" invested in roads. But we have roads are privately owned and exploit labor.

Railroads have been getting an average rate of profit. They have monopoly prices and getting not railroad profit, but farm through excessive charges.

This has resulted in tremendous activity. We have seen thousands of railroads built each year in a few millions of people. Capitalist considered railway ownership to be particularly when the Canada would give the railway baron public money.

Poor men who got next the dropped off multimillionaires from way graft. Railways have been patch that the get-rich-quick scheme by their noses at agricultural land hayseeds have that. Let them to and when shipping time comes, we cream. That has been the attitude of the capitalist class.

Of course they realize that land is valuable some day, so as a side issue they hold millions of acres and hold their rise.

The same is true with the banks. I have been a rich graft. Let the poor worker hold a homestead title if he can. The banks will get him in interest charge. The manufacturers have also found a road to millionairehood. The wage slave the farmer have been the goats.

Now the farmers are stirring. They demand. The complacent east is astonished at the temper of the west. The voice of the west must be heard. Banker, manufacturer, railroad baron are soon to be made disgorge some of their unearned revenues.

When this is accomplished, farming will be better paying and the railways, banks, and

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, 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 life.

**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 to may be yours tomorrow. In the same solidarity of the working class, help us gently needed at this time. Do all you can and aid us to hurl those from place of power who, in their greed would force us the standard of Orientals, or to become less tramps.

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

Donations will be acknowledged in West Clarion, Cotton's Weekly, Appeal to Read and other-Labor papers.

|                                                                                                                                |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Jas. Jackson, Wharf St., Nanaimo                                                                                               |  |
| Local Victoria, No. 2, S. P. of C.                                                                                             |  |
| Edmonton Local 1016, Int. Brotherhood Painters and Decorators                                                                  |  |
| Local Moose Jaw, S. P. of C.                                                                                                   |  |
| Local Sequin, Wash., Socialist I.                                                                                              |  |
| Local 61 Hamilton, Ont., S. D. I.                                                                                              |  |
| Per S. S. Ososto, Local 28, B. C.                                                                                              |  |
| Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, Edmonton, Alta.                                                                             |  |
| Per J. Tucher, Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg, Man.                                                               |  |
| South Fort George, Local S. Sandstone, Alta., Austrian and Russian and British symphony and M. and N. Nicolaeff, Morning berta |  |
| Mission City Local S. D. P. No. 24, B.C.                                                                                       |  |
| T. King, Mance Street, Mo J. T. Hartley, Manor, Sask                                                                           |  |
| Finnish Local S. P. of America, Ind.                                                                                           |  |
| Dom. Exec. Soc. Dem. Pasadena, Berlin, Ont.                                                                                    |  |
| Local No. 4, S.D.P. of Ontario                                                                                                 |  |
| Ontario Provincial E. P. of C.                                                                                                 |  |
| Finnish Local No. 1, Nummola, Sask                                                                                             |  |



## Eight Years of the Russian Duma

The Russian revolution has often been compared to the Prussian revolution of 1848. But now it appears that in Russia the reaction has been granted a shorter lease of life than that of the Prussian. The ice of the social reaction is breaking, the waves of the revolutionary movement are beginning to roll high again after eight years.

The main support of the Russian reaction was the nobility. At its instigation the numerous acts of treachery of the perjured Czar were carried out; in accordance with its desire the electoral law was changed. The nobility marched at the head of the Black Hundreds, that reactionary organization called into being at the demand of the Czar for the protection of the throne and formed by the nobles. "We call upon all well-disposed subjects to organize in order to root out rebellion from our land." Thus spoke the Czar on February 18, 1905, and a flood of pogroms engulfed Russia.

Czar, the higher officials, and the leaders of the organization of nobles have all this time been members of these criminal bands and have supported them financially. Even the trial of Beilis is to be attributed to the animus of the Czar. But this very trial has proved a boomerang for the Czar and his army. The whole world has been made aware of the Czar's comrades are. Wera Tscherbak, Singajewski and other common criminals, who even today are playing the chief part in the organization of the "real Russian people." Pogroms were arranged for in the case of Tscherbak, where Justschinski murdered.

fact the reaction is obliged to find its support among these elements. The nobility is like the snow before the spring sun. They have been disposing of their property to such an extent that many regions are left free of the nobility. In many places noble landowners participated in the pogroms there were deputies to be elected.

realizing this unceasing process of decay of the Russian nobility the government sought a new support in the well to do farmer class.

The rich farmer will surely disappoint hopes of the reaction as he did in the first Dumas. The farmer cannot and does not become a support for the feudalistic autocratic system. Even the farmer elected to the fourth Duma by the winning more and more to the

significant is the change in the increase of population in the Russian population amounts today to 1906 there were only 1,419,000,000, and in 1910 there were 1,557,000,000, a capital of 3,700,000,000 capital is far more powerful as eight years ago, and is in the hands of the government.

has also raised its voice in the resurrection of medicine in the dissemination of the murder, the government is its policy. But in the case it has been playing with a tremendous movement even the most faithful government.

the Kishenev pogrom of will arouse the elements battle, will form the epoch of social struggle.

eight years the class considerably. The strong even numerics available, to illustrate this era to

## The Socialization of Society

By August Bebel.

Labor, organized on a basis of complete freedom and democratic equality, with one for all and all for one, will call forth a rivalry and a desire to create that are nowhere met with under the present system; and this joy of creation will enhance the productivity of labor.

Since all work for one another, they are interested in having all objects well made and with as little waste of time and strength as possible, be it to save labor, or to gain time for the manufacture of new products destined to satisfy higher demands. This common interest will cause all to seek to improve, simplify and hasten the process of work. The ambition to discover and invent will be stimulated to the highest degree and people will endeavor to outdo each other in new ideas and suggestions. So the opposite of what is claimed by the opponents of Socialism will be true.

How many discoverers and inventors perish in bourgeois society! How many are exploited and cast aside! If intelligence and talent were to hold the foremost place in bourgeois society, instead of property, the greater part of the employers would have to make way for their working-men, foremen, mechanics, engineers, chemists, etc. These are the men who, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, have made the discoveries, inventions, and improvements that are applied by the man with the full purse.

How many thousands of discoverers and inventors have failed because they could not find a man who would furnish the money to carry out their discoveries and inventions; and how many meritorious discoverers and inventors are crushed by the social misery of life, is quite beyond our calculation. Not the person endowed with a quick intelligence and a clear brain are the masters of the world, but those endowed with ample means, which does not imply that a clear brain and a full purse cannot belong to the same person.

Everyone engaged in practical life knows with how much suspicion the workmen regard every improvement, every new invention that is introduced today; and their suspicion is entirely justified. For, as a rule, not the WORKERS, but the EMPLOYERS are the only ones to derive any advantage from it. The worker must fear that the new machine, or the improvement, will make him superfluous and turn him out in the street. Instead of joyfully acclaiming a new invention that is a credit to humanity and ought to be a boon to him, he curses it. Many an improvement in the process of production, invented by workmen, has never been introduced. The inventor keeps his invention to himself, because he fears that it will harm him, instead of benefiting him. Such are the natural results of conflicting interests.

In Socialistic society the conflict of interests will be removed. Everyone will develop his abilities to serve himself and will thereby serve society. At present, satisfaction of personal egotism and service of society usually are extremes that exclude each other. In the new society the extremes will not exist. Satisfaction of personal egotism and service of society will be harmonious; they will coincide.

In a number of other very essential points the Socialistic co-operative system will differ from the bourgeois individualistic system. The cheap and poor goods that make up a large portion of bourgeois production, necessarily must make up a large portion of it, because a majority of the customers can afford to purchase only cheap goods that wear out quickly will be eliminated. Only the best will be produced, that will last long and will not have to be renewed as often.

The fads and follies of fashion that only favor extravagance and bad taste will disappear. Doubtless our wearing apparel will be better suited to its purpose and more tasteful than today—for the fashions of the last century, especially those of the men, have been conspicuous by their bad taste—but new fashions will no longer be introduced every few months. The present follies of fashion are caused, on the one hand, by the competition of women among themselves, and on the other by conceit and ostentation, and the desire to play one's wealth. Moreover, a great many of them depend upon the follies of fashion to which it is to their interest to encourage and stimulate them.

With the follies of fashion in dress, the madness of fashion in the style of dwelling will disappear. Here eccentricity is rampant. Styles that have required centuries to become evolved among various nations, Chinese, etc.—are used up in a day and set aside. Persons engaged in arts hardly know what to do with signs and models. They have barely learned themselves to one new style, trusting their expenses, when a new style at necessitates further sacrifices of money and of physical and mental health, and from one style to another the change of our age is vividly reflected. It is this rush and haste, or that it is regarded as a healthful state of society

will give greater stability to the society. It will make rest and enjoyment and will liberate us from the anxiety and excitement. Nervousness, our age, will disappear. Life will be made as agreeable as possible. In this, the places where production will be furnished practically very means will be resorted to may be eliminated, and that evil, etc., and all unpleasant and harmful will be done away with.

A new society will produce with production taken over from the But these are insufficient. The are scattered and are not properly furnished, and tools and machinery not come up to the demands of number of persons employed and for safety and comfort. To create a large, light, airy, well-equipped becomes an imminent necessity. and crafts, genius and skill, are given a vast realm of activity. All of machine manufacture and the of tools, the building trades and of interior decoration find opportunity for occupation. Whatever the human is able to invent in the way of convenient and agreeable buildings, appropriate ventilation, lighting and heating, and technical mechanical improvements, will be instituted.

to save motor-power, light and heat, as well as time and labor, and to insure the comfort of the workers, it will become desirable to concentrate the workshops in definite places. The dwellings will be separated from the workshops and freed from the unpleasantness of industrial activity; and the unpleasantness will be diminished and finally abolished by all sorts of institutions and ap-

pliances. Even the present status of technical knowledge gives us sufficient means to deprive the dangerous occupations, like mining, the chemical trades, etc., of their dangers entirely. The future places of production, wherever they may be, below the earth or above, will differ most favorably from the present ones. In private industry improved appliances are mainly a question of money. If they PAY they will be established. If they do not PAY THE HEALTH AND LIFE OF THE WORKINGMAN ARE OF NO CONCERN.

In Socialistic society the question of profits will have ceased to exist. This society will recognize no other consideration but the welfare of its members. What is to their advantage must be established. What is likely to harm them must be refrained from. No one will be compelled to enter into dangerous undertakings. If tasks are undertaken that entail dangers, one may be assured that there will be many volunteers, all the more so because the undertakings will not serve destruction, but the advancement of civilization.

## Madame Defarge's Daughter

Writing of the great mass meeting in London demanding the release of the Dublin agitator, Larkin, the London Daily Herald quotes the following from the Daily Sketch, which shows that tempers are rising to the danger point in the world's metropolis.

You remember Mme. Defarge, whose husband kept a little wine shop in the back streets of Paris? She was very industrious, and she knitted all the time. She knitted into her socks a register of all the tyrants of France. And when the revolution broke out the tyrants were hanged by Mme. La Guillotine and their heads were stuck on the pikes with straw between their teeth. Mme. Defarge's knitting was their sentence of death.

I want to tell you that I have seen Mme. Defarge's daughter in London. She was at the Albert Hall on Saturday night, wearing the little red cap of the revolution. There were scores of her, possibly hundreds, and as the little red caps bobbed about among the seething crowd of rebels it seemed to me like the red lights on the tops of the buoys that mark out dangerous sea. That little red cap is the symbol of peril at your doors.

Mme. Defarge's daughter had a sweet face and a red sand. Sometimes she had a red bandage round her arm. That bandage on the white sleeve seems awful to me. It reminded me somehow of democracy in the trenches and society at bay. It made me think of Mme. La Guillotine.

Fiercely talk of murder and hanging made no impression on Mme. Defarge's daughter. The anger and ribaldry of the gallery were lost on her. Pethick Lawrence avowed his belief in God. "Who's He?" he demanded a rude voice above. The sweet face under the red cap betrayed no feeling of revulsion. She may not have sympathized with the rude voice, but at least she understood. She is steeling her conscience for the final overthrow of things as they are. She had no illusions about the dread meaning of her little red cap.

I have seen many a turbulent crowd in times of industrial strife, but never a crowd in such an ugly temper as that which seemed to surge about me when moving pictures of the Rand strike were being shown. Every charge of the mounted soldiers, every blow struck by a policeman's baton roused the very devil in the breasts of those thousands of rebels. Mme. Defarge's daughter was thrilled to the depths of her being.

If Lord Gladstone had been in the Albert Hall on Saturday night his life would not have been worth a minute's purchase. I was glad the police were out of sight—a hundred of them, covering in the darkness of a stable yard away behind the back of the hall.

There were hisses for the King, by the way, at this rebel rally, and cheers for King Larkin. When next you tell your friends at the club how you would manhandle the suffragists if you were Mr. McKenna, just think of Miss Defarge, of Bow and Bromley. She's done a lot of knitting. Her little red cap is a danger lamp. Take heed!

Larkin, as every one knows, has been released, but the knitting goes on. There is need for it in the future.

## Peace Millions

Millions for dreadnoughts, nothing for poverty; Millions for slavery, nothing for slaves.

To princeling exploiter, surrender earth's property— Millions for nothing, to sink in the waves.

Halt not to reason why, yield up your treasures; Reason would break the spell binding you fast.

Jingoes call for blood, offer hell's pleasures, Give your life, give your all, give to the last.

Turn from the paths of peace, think of war's glory— Widows and orphans to weep for the slain;

Ignorant feuds shall need bayonets gory— Plutocrats urge it—your loss is their gain.

Millions for dreadnoughts, nothing for poverty; Millions for Moloch, for Christ but a cent.

Heed not a praying world, license its robbery; In the whirlwind of nations find time to repent.

—Ben Corman.

In the days of the wild and woolly west there was always enough to eat. Civilization came along and capitalized everything, and the tame and starving west would be a fitter appellation these days. The Regina Leader had the following ad recently in its columns: For sale or hire, a man, university degrees, languages, office experience; on brink of starvation; will accept any work, any living wage, town or country. Box—. There are many thousands in the west who have not the price to pay for an ad., and are out of employment and destitute. They voted for Laurier and Borden, who care not how many workers starve so long as they are enabled to take trips all over the world and enjoy life to its fullest.

The sweated conditions of Britain's female workers was brought to light recently in London. It was discovered that thousands of sweated women averaged from two to four cents an hour, and are unable with the inhuman hours to take out more than \$2 a week, and often less. One woman gave evidence who had worked fifty-two years in a chain factory; another who had worked twenty years in a candy factory had never earned more than \$2 a week. "Britons never, never will be slaves."

A good sign of the times is that many workers are throwing the trash of their bookshelves and filling the space with Socialist literature. Such workers intend to keep abreast of the times, and be ready for the co-operative commonwealth.

## Opportunities for Young people

By J. A. Rogers, Jr.

What future have you young men and women of the working class who are just entering upon the real work of life? What preparation have you had for the big work which lays before you?

Though father, and perhaps mother also, labored all their life piling up wealth so that the children of others might live in mansions, you boys and girls of the working class were forced to live in the poorest of homes. Sometimes the places in which you lived could hardly be called homes.

While father was grinding out dollars for some idle capitalist to clothe his children in furs and silks, his own little ones had barely enough to cover their bodies.

When father toiled from early morn till late at night providing the children of the wealthy with the best of foods the stomachs of his own children were empty.

Because the children of the few were thus being supported by father, you had to suffer. Because you lacked the proper home surrounding you had no place and no incentive to study. What you learned you had to grasp while in school. Because you were not properly clothed you had to stay away from school much of the time. Because your stomachs are empty your brain did not have the strength necessary to stand the strain of study. You were taken from school at the earliest possible moment and sent into the mines, the mills, and the factories to help in securing enough to keep the family barely alive.

But the children of those whom had given the best part of his life had private nurses, governesses and tutors. They were sent to private boarding schools and taught by the best of teachers. After they had finished their preparatory training they entered the colleges and universities. They never worried about where the next meal would come from and never felt the snow coming through the bottom of their shoes. They were given every opportunity to develop all their faculties. They had the best kind of training.

Do you think you were given a fair start in entering life's race with such a competitor? Do you think it right to enter a hundred yard dash and give your opponent fifty yards lead? Why shouldn't you have all the training necessary to fit you for life's work, just as the children of the capitalist now has? Why should you labor so that another may have all the ease and luxuries of life, while you are forced to do without necessities, just as your father has done? Don't you think it time that a system of society ought to be abolished which makes such a condition possible?

Rebel against such conditions. Rebel in the way in which it will do the most good. Join the Socialist movement and fight with your working class brothers and sisters to forever end such conditions. Get into the struggle for a new society where every youth will have the same opportunities, where poverty, vice and ignorance will be things of the past and life will blossom forth in all its beauty.

In the Young People's Socialist League you will be given an opportunity to secure the education which has been denied you. In these leagues you will associate with those who are inspired by the loftiest ideals. In these leagues you will be able to enjoy yourself in a social way with other young folk of the working class. The future lays with you. You can make of it what you will. Get into the Socialist movement.

## India's Slaves in South

When the European miners on the Rand were shot down by the British troops because they dared to protest against the murderous conditions under which they worked, we printed a message from Olive Schreiner in which she asked, "if they shoot us down in this way the moment white laborers strike, what will it be when the natives move?" The Indian workers in South Africa, classed with natives by reason of their color, have moved. And the answer to Olive Schreiner's question is given in the following cablegram which has been received from the Natal Indian Association:

J.W. Cross (Dundee) and D.G. Giles (Newcastle), magistrates, warned Indians refusing work that they will be starved, and thereafter mercilessly flogged, under gaol regulations, into submission, and forcibly driven underground with the lash. Hundreds of Indians at the Ballengeich and Navigation and Cambrian mines systematically flogged and shot at. Two wounded. Magistrates refuse protection. Indians leaving the mines to complain to magistrates will be shot as escaping prisoners. Passive resisters in the Coast district are being assaulted by military armed with sticks. Are we no more British subjects?

The Indians who are being treated in this brutal and savage manner are not employees of the mines in which they are being starved and flogged. The mines have been converted by the authorities into temporary gaols, and all Indians who are taking part in the passive resistance movement against the annual tax of £3 which is levied on unindentured Indians—men, women, and children alike—are being imprisoned within the mine compounds. Our Liberal Government endorsed the murder of the Rand miners. Does it endorse this barbarism? If so, it may expect a vigorous protest not only from the Labor movement at home, but from its "subjects" in the Indian Empire too.—British Labor Leader.

Eggs are high in price. The cold storage people declare that this is due to the scarcity and that there is an egg-famine. What eggs are now in cold storage were put in at a low price. If we had production and distribution for use instead of for profit, the eggs would not be held at high prices, no matter how scarce they might be. They would be sold simply at their value—at the summer prices plus a reasonable charge to cover the cost of cold storage, and when they were gone, no one would be able to get eggs. No doubt the egg supply would be husbanded till hens began to lay again, but the eggs distributed would be at a reasonable price.

It is reported that Sir Richard McBride intends giving Mackenzie and Mann a little Christmas present of \$25,000,000. The natural resources of British Columbia have about all passed into the hands of the master class through the foolishness of McBride; now he sees Borden and goes him a few millions better, handing out the real yellow backs in the bushel. In the game of capitalist politics McBride is a real artist.

A budding young legal light says that it is forgery for anyone to date a document signed by another, as in the case of pre-election resignation signed by Socialist candidates. How about the thousands of bank cheques signed by business men every day, and dated and filled in by their subordinates when needed?

## Mother Goose Rhymes

(Corrected to Date)

C. P. Cullford, Beachville, Ont.

Little Miss Muffet, purchased a buffet,  
On the instalment plan;  
When the bills came due,  
The dealer did sue,  
And Miss Muffet to Halifax ran.

A worker who toiled in a mine,  
On brown bread and herrin's did dine;  
But his boss lived on steak, lamb chop and cake,  
Which he washed down with strong sherry wine.

Little sheets of Cotton's, little drops of ink,  
Reaches many wage-slugs, and causes them to think  
Of blighted hopes, and shattered lives,  
To support a ruling class.  
When will the workers know as much  
As the common four-legged ass?

Ding dong bell, worker's life is hell;  
Why is it so? Capitalists know;  
When will his joys increase?  
When profits all shall cease.

See saw, Marjory Daw,  
Soon she will not have a master;  
She will be free, and so will her pa,  
And not have to work any faster.

Your early to bed, and your early to rise,  
Keeps your boss healthy, wealthy and wise.

Jack and Jill went down the hill,  
A mile a minute or faster;  
A punctured tire, some smoke and fire;  
Two slaves without a master.

## Bargains in Printing

|                                                                                             | For 500 | For 1,000 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Letterheads, on first class bond paper, any weight, while stock lasts, for the low price of | \$2.75  | \$3.75    |
| Envelopes, Our Big Value, fine white laid                                                   | \$1.75  | \$2.85    |
| Bill Heads, white wove, any size, to clear out stock                                        | \$2.00  | \$3.25    |
| Statements, Heavy White Wove, 5x8, good buying for you, at                                  | \$1.75  | \$2.85    |
| Note Heads, very best stock, while they last, at                                            | \$1.75  | \$2.85    |

Business Cards. We have a large assortment which we wish to clear out. Here is a chance to save money and get good cards and the best of printing. Any size while they last

The above quotations are based on such printing as is used by the average business house.

All the above stock is good, but we aim to clear it out and standardize our lines, therefore are willing to make a sacrifice on the stock in order to clear.

Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co.  
Cowansville, P.Q.

## SOCIALIST DIRECTORY

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.—276.

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.—265.

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.

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.

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.

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, Rec. 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.

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, 361 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.—265.

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.

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.

PORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P., meets in Labor 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 Miner's Union Hall, South Porcupine. Tom Meyers, Sec., Box 521.—252.

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, (cor. Barton & Kinrade). This is an invitation to attend. J. Alexander, Sec., 41 Fraser Ave.—274.

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



## Panic

Breadlines in New York are longer than usual. In Montreal suffering among the working class who have been thrown out of work has begun a month earlier than usual although the cold weather has hung off a month longer. Hard times are with us.

In New York City one \$25,000,000 concern has gone to the wall. Another of \$5,000,000 has also gone into liquidation, while a \$12,000,000 New England corporation has given up the ghost.

The master class are sacking their hands by the thousands. In every city in Canada the unemployed can be reckoned by the tens of hundreds.

There is suffering, intense suffering. If the common people only knew their own interest, only would realize how to manage the distribution of the wealth they create, panics would be no more.

But they do not realize as yet, and so we have suffering. However, each succeeding panic brings nearer the day of the overthrow of capitalism.

In hard times many little business men go to the wall. Hanging on to the ragged edge of ownership, they are dumped out of their possession. The workers cannot buy. The little business men cannot meet their bills, and so their independent course is ended.

Big business survives and grows bigger, swelled by the volume of trade going to the little fellows. The big expropriators confiscate the property of the little expropriators.

This is good. It makes the labor-skinners fewer and the skinned more numerous. It will need at most a couple more panics to have all Canada gobbled by the very few. And the continuance of the capitalist ownership will appear so ridiculous that even a hidebound Grit or Tory voter would not have the brazen foolishness to vote against the interests of the vast majority of the people.

## Wilson at Brockville

Ben Wilson has come and gone, but his eloquence and wit has left us a feeling that will require long periods of time to efface. He has christened our little burg, "The home of the contented slave," and I believe the name to be well merited. The lecture of the 26th was sparsely attended, but what it lacked in numbers, it made up for in eagerness and appreciation. The lecture of the 27th saw our hall packed to the doors with a very respectable class of people, including a soul aviator. Comrade Wilson held his audience from start to finish, and as he handed out the glorious gospel of discontent you could have heard a pin drop. His scathing denunciations of the parasite class were vociferously applauded, and as his voice died away with a whisper of emotion many of the audience were seen to furtively place their handkerchiefs to their faces to hide their feelings. He is without doubt a great orator, and we are hoping that one of these days he will again favor us with his presence. We had a generous collection, and sold plenty of literature.—Yours in revolt Harold M. Vene.

## British Columbia Executive

Herewith report of Provincial Executive Meeting held on 16th November inst.

Reports, Recommendations and Resolutions. That Provincial Executive Committee be requested to urge upon all Provincial Organizations and their affiliated locals and all locals in unorganized provinces to move a strong resolution of Protest against the brutal, inhuman and unjust treatment accorded against the miners on Vancouver Island, and demanding their immediate release. The protest to be sent to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.

The D.E.C. to be asked for a further supply of 1500 Special Stamps.

All Locals requiring the services of an organizer to write direct to Sam Atkinson, 304 Labor Temple, Vancouver.

Note, all further meeting of the Provincial Executive will be held in office 304, Labor Temple, Vancouver, on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month at 2 P.M.

Members were appointed on a Special Committee to meet Representatives of the Trades and Labor Unions to discuss Political Action. Organizer was authorized to make a special appeal for organization funds, contributions to be sent to Provincial Treasurer.

A new local has been formed at Dawson City and affiliated with the B.C. Provincial Organization. Yours fraternally, The Executive.

## Hamilton's Rare Treat

The comrades in Hamilton are still keeping their end up in the fight. They are now able to put a rare treat in the Hamilton people's way. We have secured Ben F. Wilson, one of the finest speakers in the whole Socialist movement, to lecture here on the "Afternoon of Empire" Dec. 14th. We have engaged the Empire theatre, corner of Leeming and Barton streets, for the occasion, and the time is 2.30. His subject will be "The Moral and Spiritual Significance of the Socialist Movement." Of all the addresses delivered in this city on that Sunday, this one of Comrade Ben Wilson's will easily be the most interesting and enjoyable, and what is more important, the most productive of real good.

The local has just received a large and varied supply of the best Socialist literature from Cotton's, and other publishers. This will be on sale for the first time at the lecture. Cotton's Weekly is selling well on the corner of King and James streets every Saturday night. We have other schemes under consideration for increasing the circulation of our paper in Hamilton.

Like the rest of places, this city is suffering from the breakdown of the capitalist machine. If they will only but rouse the workers from their apathy and jar them loose from their bosses' political party the prevailing misery and starvation will have served a useful purpose. Only a little thought is necessary to make the workers realize that comfort and happiness may be theirs for all time.

Despite the bad conditions, our local continues to grow. We have been able to purchase a bargain lot of Socialist classics for our library, which will be open for business at our next meeting. We intend taking the hall for two week nights a month, on which to hold a study class and a business meeting. This will be convenient for several of our members who are unable to attend the Sunday night meetings. See the directory in this issue for our card.—J. A.

The daily papers don't like to divulge the fact that there is poverty and actual starvation in Canada. But it is here, and a factor that must be reckoned with.

A thrifty working class will tolerate no parasites.

## American Notes

Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank of Indianapolis, has resigned. The organized business men of the city got after him because of his refusal to compel the police to be used in breaking the strike of teamsters. The new mayor is of the right calibre for the masters. He promises to use the police department and supply specials to protect the scabs. He is looking for trouble. The police of Indianapolis a few weeks ago refused to act as scab herders in the street car strike, and the men won out.

Colorado miners are planning for a statewide strike.

The silk mill strike in Hyde Park, Mass., is drawing scabs from all over the country. They are protected by the Burns and Ray carmen detectives, and are being paid handsome salaries and given auto rides and fine meals for their boot-licking propensities.

Buffalo Socialists are solidly organized. The Socialist vote for the last four years is as follows, for the mayoralty: 1909, 671; 1910, 2,510; 1911, 4,209; 1912, 4,376; 1913, 4,802. The Buffalo Socialist, a four-page paper, is about to be enlarged to eight pages. Out of the 4,376 who voted the Socialist ticket in 1912, 2,900 are affiliated with the party.

The 14,000 employees of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y., walked out because two of their Leaders were discharged. 1,500 shopmen were also recently discharged because of their union principles. The strike throws 19,500 men out of work.

The total vote for James M. Reilly, Socialist candidate for Governor of the state of New Jersey, was 13,977. The Socialists are the second strongest party in the state.

Macy's department store of New York is being besieged by union women in automobiles who speak to the clerks at the close of working hours, urging them to organize.

The following ad appeared in a Denver paper: "Does any slave driver want a slave? This is a good chance. I must eat, and will work faithfully. If I were a horse some man would own me and feed me. I want to be a human horse, willing to work hard for a place to sleep and a bite to eat, and do not expect to be petted and fed lumps of sugar, but would like a kind word now and then."

Paterson silk workers threaten to strike again. Mass meeting are being held. Masters claimed that the strike of last summer settled the trouble in Paterson for many years. Little do the masters realize the temper of the workers. A strike of today is never settled.

Over twelve thousand men and women attended a mass meeting in St. Louis protesting against the brutality of the police in the recent strikes. The police system was scored from the lowest patrolman to the highest officer.

Belcher, a gunman of the mine operators at Trinidad, Col., shot an organizer of the U.M.W. of A., and now he has a hole punctured through him. The authorities, of course, are trying to connect every miner in the district with the demise of the Baldwin thug.

Two of Pittsburgh's police enticed two girls to a house of ill repute, and started them on the downward path. The girls ended their lives by suicide.

Wall street grafters are closing their offices for want of business. Over a thousand clerks and stenographers have been fired, while those remaining in the employ of others have had their wages chopped in two.

## Dominion Executive S.D.P.

Regular meeting Berlin, Ont., Nov. 3rd 1913. Members present, Smith, Quirmbach, Morrish, Allister and the secretary. Comrade Quirmbach in the chair. Minutes adopted as read. Correspondence dealt with: Cotton's Weekly; Ben F. Wilson; Montreal, Jewish; Finn. Exec.; Edmonton, North; Stratford; Seattle Wash.; South Porcupine; Ont. Exec.; Paradise Valley; Hamilton; Ottawa; Lindsay; Welland; Thos. Hanwell, A. Hanwell and Ukrainian Executive.

On motion the secretary was instructed to get 5000 "out of work" stamps in blue. That charter be granted to Ukrainians of West Toronto as local No. 89. That charter be granted to Dawson City, Y.T. as Local No. 35 and that this local be attached to the P.E.C. of B.C.

That a further supply of platforms and due cards etc. be secured. That minutes of Oct. 26 be amended to read: that Man. Exec. be given \$50.00 in stamps and supplies. That Welland and Hamilton be added to Wilson dates. That all locals do their utmost to raise funds to assist the families of the striking miners in B.C. That \$25.00 be forwarded to G. A. Moore, Box 830, Nanaimo, B. C., to be applied to the needs of the strikers.

Receipts \$359.55. Expenses \$26.60. Adjourned to meet Nov. 17th.

Regular meeting, Berlin, Nov. 17 1913, with all members present. Comrade Smith in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting adopted as read. Correspondence dealt with: W. U. Cotton; Ukrainian Organizer; Welland; Hamilton; Gustavus Meyers; Assiniboia; Ukrainian Exec.; W. J. Curry, Vancouver, B.C.; report of organization funds; Manitoba Exec. International Bureau; M. Ernest Graham.

On motion charter was granted to Finnish comrades of North Star Mine, Ont., as local No. 90. To Ukrainians of Sault Ste. Marie, as local No. 91. To Italians as local No. 92 Toronto, Ont., and London as No. 44 reorganized.

Receipts \$30.25. Expenses \$55.65. Adjourned to meet Dec. 1st. H. Martin, Sec'y.

## Wilson at Lindsay

Comrade Wilson has been here, and has made a good impression. I give a few quotations from his speech:

"You may offer food to a hungry man but you cannot make him eat it, neither can you make a fool know the truth about the things that are true."

"We Socialists have the backbone of the capitalist system broken. Let us keep on the job till we break every other bone, as a cat does when she eats a mouse."

"If a horse knew as much as a driver, would he be driven?"

"If the working class had as good an education as the master class, who would be the masters? The working class, of course."

"When I was a young child they used to teach me that the earth was the Lord's and the fullness thereof, but now I find they belong to the landlord and the money lord and the factory lord."

Cheer up, boys, we have our bosses on the retreat; let us keep them on the run by turning Cotton's Weekly on them.—James Stapley.

Organize is the watchword for Socialists. The capitalists are finely organized and are enabled to drive the working class as never before. The workers must organize on the same principles, and stand together the world over. Solidarity of the working class is the only thing which will set the working class what is coming to it.

## World Wide Notes

Paul Kunschak, a member of the Clerical party of Austria, was sentenced to death for the murder of Franz Schumacher, a Socialist member of the Austrian parliament. The widow of the Socialist wrote a long letter to the Parliament protesting against the execution of the murderer, on Socialist principles. She and her family had no desire for revenge, and felt that an execution would dishonor the dead father. The Emperor, Franz Joseph, commuted the sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. The Austrian Socialists practice what they preach.

A genuine revolution is promised in Mexico. The farmers, supported by wage workers, will make an attempt to break up the landed estates.

A very poor Christmas is promised the workers of Berlin, Germany. The large stores have not taken on extra help for the holiday trade. Idle workers throng the streets, and business is depressed over the whole city.

Three natives were killed and twenty-two wounded by the police during a riot at the Pretoria, S.A., mines.

500 distinguished Europeans, writers, artists and professors, have protested against the treatment meted out to the Russian political prisoners, who are suffering and dying by the thousands in the prison cells of the bloody czar. Since 1905 over 40,000 persons have been sentenced for political reasons.

The threat of a general strike among the miners of France scared the government into promising an eight-hour day.

65,000 Russian factory hands in St. Petersburg and northern Russia threw down their tools and walked out recently. The strike is a protest by the workmen against the trial of some employees of the Buchow works on a charge of illegally quitting their employment. The strike is expected to spread throughout the empire if the workers are convicted.

Pin-headed students, urged on by the masters, attempted to break up a Larkin meeting in London. They were thrown out on their heads.

There is peace in the south of Serbia. There is no one there to rebel. The Balkan war ended in wholesale massacre of many villages in Albania and the inhabitants were gathered together and shot in batches, like rabbits.

100,000 employees of the British postal service demanded increased pay. It was refused, and a strike is threatened.

The Italian parliament will grant old age pensions to government employees.

## Vancouver I. W. W. Protests

The following protest has been sent to the Ministers of Labor and Justice Ottawa, and to the Lieutenant-Governor of B.C.

Dear Sir:—We, the press committee of Local Union 322 I.W.W. Vancouver, B.C., are hereby instructed to bring to your notice, some of the conditions under which we workers of Canada, are forced to exist.

First—The fiendish tyranny of the B.C. government used in its suppression of the miners of Vancouver Island, and the punishment that is being meted out to them in their sentences, is in our opinion without a parallel in the history of Canada. We are not going to stand for it.

Secondly—The case of two of our members M. Brennan and J. Monroe, in the Revelstoke gaol. They had just arrived in town, paid for their room and board a week in advance had money in their pockets and were perfectly sober but they were members of the I.W.W., that was enough for the powers that are ruling B.C., these two men were dragged off to jail, and upon an inquiry we were informed that they were held on suspicion and that they would be tried at ten the following morning. We were there at a quarter of ten and were coolly informed that they were convicted of vagrancy at nine o'clock. What evidence was submitted in that secret court, we do not know but we are going to know.

Thirdly—We call your attention to the case of two of our members named H. Lloyd and Chas. Kleas, who are now awaiting their sentences in the New Westminster Gaol, for a so called use of obscene language and assaulting the police. Could you get a stenographic report of the trial it would prove to be an interesting document for your perusal.

Fourthly—We call your attention to the decision handed down by one Judge McInnis of Vancouver, who has decided in an inspection case that a man killed or injured in a logging camp cannot claim damages under the "Workmen's Compensation Act." The question arises naturally, is a logger a workman or is he what the learned judge thinks he is, merely an animal.

And last but not least. We should call your attention, to the horrible conditions in the construction camps of B.C., which are a disgrace to the human race, and which we are determined to alter with or without your co-operation. Below you will find what we are determined to have, peacefully if it is possible, but otherwise if necessary.

Here below is what we want and what we are determined to have.

First—The release of the miners and others mentioned herein.

Second—An eight hour day with a minimum wage of four dollars per day, in all construction camps in B. C.

Third—The abolition of all employment agencies where office fees are charged.

Fourth—An immediate reversal of Judge McInnis' interpretation of the "Workmen's Compensation Act."

Fifth—Bath house in every camp in B. C.

Sixth—An increase of hospitals along the railroad lines in process of construction, and a full medical staff of medical and "First Aid Men" within easy reach of each camp.

Seven—Better sleeping and sanitary conditions in all the camps.

Eighth—The abolition of the dollar fee for medical attention, the same to be supplied by the government free of charge.

Ninth—All men to be paid off in the current coin of the country or negotiable paper not subject to discount.

Tenth—Walking delegates of the I.W.W. to have free access to all the camps at all times to enable them to confer together for their mutual welfare.

We would like to have an answer to this at your earliest convenience, as upon your answer depends our future action.

With best wishes, we are yours for better conditions.—Press Committee Local Union No. 322, Industrial Workers of the World, Address 34 Cordova St. W., Vancouver. R. Gosden, R. Sullivan, L. Rondeau.

"Go west, young man, and grow up with the country. There are only 17,300 idle men in Winnipeg, a city of about 150,000 population, according to reports, and further on west cities are under the necessity of feeding the idle. Grand chance for a young man 'with a little money' to make a name for himself in the prairie provinces."

## Industrial Conditions in Calt Ont

Galt is one of the belt of towns served by the Hydro-Electric from Niagara, and has a population of nearly 12,000, with numerous factories. It is termed the "Manchester of Canada." It is held in high esteem by local enthusiasts, but, nevertheless, is suffering from the same financial monotony trouble that prevails throughout the Dominion.

Broadly speaking, most of the factories are running well under the normal. Two cases of factories on overtime can be quoted, the others are either on short time, laying off employees, or just going to.

Turnbills, woolen manufacturers, are working overtime, which may be caused by rush orders due to the abolition of the wool tariff into the States on Dec. 1st.

Goldie & McCulloch's safe making and fitting shops, and Sheldons Ltd., fan makers, disposed of fifteen men on the 20th inst.

The Canada Machinery Corporation for the third time deferred payment to their employees on the 22nd of November for some unknown reason. This is where the union moulders have been continuously on strike since spring.

The local churches seem indifferent to the desires and conditions of the working class.

Since the local Y.M.C.A. have entered their new building, they have been very active, soliciting the membership of all young men.

There is no labor bureau here, but should the suggestion be put into effect that the headquarters of the Y.M.C.A. be made into a labor exchange be established, the wage earners would do well to remember the labor bureau use as a strike breaking agency, and the sale of labor on the dutch auction principle. A little outdoor work continues. Female labor is well up to the demand.

The public are catered for by one local evening newspaper, which is occasionally flavored with officialism. There is a dearth of news from the quarters of industrial unrest. Occasionally a well digested paragraph appears about Larkin's doings, or the Minneapolis strikers. The distorted reports of strikes, etc., are always available by reading other provincial papers, and one's own deductions made.

The International Association of Machinists of Washington, D.C., have been distributing propaganda cards outside different workshops. A meeting of machinists was convened at the Trades and Labor Hall, on Dickson street, on the 24th ult., and all workers in the machinist trade were urged to attend. Unfortunately the date clashed with another social event at the town hall that appeals more to the immediate frailties of our class.

In conclusion, remember the Socialists meet every first and third Tuesday in the month at the Trades and Labor Hall, Dickson street.—La Marsellaise.

## Conditions in Vancouver

Here is how Vancouver looks anyway. It is hard to give figures regarding the unemployed, but there are thousands of them, the city has appropriated \$10,000 for relief work for "needy married men" at \$2 per day. Men are offering ten to fifty dollars for jobs "at any kind of work." Prosperity has hit the bottom with a bang.

Regarding the miners' cases, the trials of the remainder opened the 24th of November, and unless the workers act quickly they will be railroaded like their fellows were a few weeks ago. Public sentiment is with the boys but needs galvanizing into action. Precious time is being wasted; any means should be taken to get them out, and I hope the Liberation League will act accordingly.

As regards the political situation, the time was never so opportune for propaganda, and it is a thousand pities if internecine strife spoils the next election. Political unity is as essential as industrial unity, and whether by freight or express, we are on the same road.

But, by heavens, McBride and Bowser should follow their prosperity, at the next election, or the workers are more foolish than I imagine. Bowser tried to address meeting of the faithful here last week, but was broken up by the reds; that is right give the doctor his own medicine, say I.

Both the Social Democratic Party and Socialist Party hold fine meetings every day, and the former are entering the pal campaign. It is well to be behr club of the police thug, as well as the soldier.

Returning to the miners, how courtroom is being crowded every hundreds wait in our miserable B.C.

Next week, all being well, I shall devote more time and space to ject, which is the most important far before us now.

The workers of Canada of red b should send unceasing demands for the miners' release. In revo F. S. F.

## Boy Scouts the Hope of

A comrade of Vancouver, B.C. "Even the militiamen are beginn A commissioned officer of the 72 ers told a friend last week that fifty men out of his company si on the island commenced, and hope for the militia in the fu High School Cadets and the I The work of the S.D.P. has definite shape since Comrade arrived, and we are hoping i ticket, at the forthcoming i tions."

## Port Arthur Sells Li

Here is the record of books sold by the Literature Commi lish Port Arthur, Ont., S months ending Nov. 30th, 1913. 2) cents each; 32 books at 5 ce books at ten cents each; 26 book each; 6 books at 25 cents each a at 50 cents each.

We also got 200 copies of the ion of the Appeal to Reason, and take a weekly bundle of the Wester and an Italian and Polish weekly.

Our brigade handles 50 copies of and takes \$2 worth of sub cards ever. Anyone wishing to buy good books, get a copy of a Socialist paper free a them any Wednesday night between eir ten o'clock in the Labor Temple, Bay t Port Arthur.

## TORONTO READERS PLEASE NOTE

The S. D. P. has 10 locals and 1600 dues-paying members Toronto. It is a fighting organization only. We are all leaving Have and literature and plenty of it. Dues 25 cents month. Com to local No. 1 (Ontario) Room 5, Labor Temple, 1st or 2nd Floor of the South. In addition, we write Secretary, Social Democratic Party Labor Temple, Toronto. If you are tired of the recent system, join. Only organization affiliated with International Movement. All Vancouver welcome. Telephone Caledonia 2677. 771

## The Cost of Living

The cost of living has been soaring. Wages have remained low. The workers grumble and the politicians think they can make something out of the discontent.

So Laurier, that foolish old fellow whose brain became petrified twenty years ago, is haranguing the voters about the beauties of "Free Food."

No, Laurier does not mean that you should have your food provided freely of right. He does not mean that hunger shall be abolished from Canada. That would horrify the old fellow. It would make him stand aghast. For if free food for all should become a fact, hunger would not drive slaves to sell themselves to the capitalist taskmasters.

Laurier wants to keep you in slavery. All Laurier means is that there should be no customs duty on food coming into Canada from other countries. Food would still have to be paid for, and if you haven't the price and cannot get a master, then you should starve, that is what Laurier means.

It is a fact that cannot be gainsaid that the cost of living governs your wages. If the cost of living is high, wages will be high. If the cost of living is low, wages will be low. And whether living is high or low, every so often panics will come under capitalism, and you will be flung out of work, and the masters can hire you very, very cheaply.

Laurier is no friend of the people of Canada. He is the friend of the big thieves, the plundering plutocracy.

He has been kicked out of power and hopes to be able to crawl back to the political hogtrot at Ottawa by some cat's paw to deceive the ignorant. So he mouths and rants about "free food."

Borden fears Laurier may make a his rubbish talk, and Borden does to be shoved aside from the hogtrot. he is planning to appoint a commissio investigate the reason for the high co living. He wants to show the tariff the cause.

But to you slaves, it matters little er cost goes up or down. You may your masters watch your wages. They how much you have to eat to be a work animals. You will get in wages enough to keep you fit to slave your away profitably to those who own the m of wealth production.

The only remedy that will benefit ye be to take unto yourselves collective capitalist property of those who

## An Open Letter to Ca

Work we have done, and work to do. Slaves we are and slaves providing we will let you and you our backs.

We have built your ships and coal, weaved your cloth and mags built your houses, and bottle built your railroads from coal our sweat and blood, while you in riages and automobiles travel and r and dance and raise hell six days a go to church on the seventh and pray for more of it.

I stand as firm as a rock, M be you a lawyer, doctor, mini judge or chief, if you and y dividends from the sweat c you draw that rent, intere the tears of broken hearte daughters have been force guiding hand into a life t ther, into a flame of hell never did any useful we gold piece for a watch anything but pass lav break them.

Mr. Capitalist, de there would be an had to be a brak eer? Capite wor ar



