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THE BANKS are Institutions for Dealing in the Double Distilled Abstraction of = Incorporated Labor Power Congealed for Use

DEFINITIONS

With regard to the question of banking in Canada, you no doubt desire to have the question gone into thoroughly. You no doubt desire to know the functions of the banks, the powers and privileges of Canadian banks, and to discover just where the banks stand in relation to labor.

First of all, as is usual, we must get our definitions. According to the Standard Dictionary a bank is "an institution for the lending, borrowing, issuing, or caring for money." Banks may be either private or incorporated, and are of three kinds, banks of deposit, of discount, and of issue or circulation. In Canada private banks are forbidden by law, and the incorporated banks combine the three functions of deposit, discount and circulation.

Money, according to the Standard Dictionary, is "any material that by agreement serves as a common medium of exchange and measure of value in trade." Specifically money is a "standard of value and medium of payment established by law; legal tender." This is of two kinds. First, coined metal or standard currency. Second, "paper issued by a government or by a bank or banks on the authority of the government and made redeemable in standard coin."

FUNCTIONS OF MONEY

Money performs three functions. It is a standard of value, a medium of exchange and a means of payment.

Let us take money in its standardized form, gold, and analyze its three functions.

STANDARD OF VALUE—All wealth comes from labor. The value of a thing is the amount of socially necessary labor time that it has required to produce that thing. The socially necessary labor time varies for the production of various commodities. It takes more time to produce a suit of clothes than it does to produce a pair of boots. Therefore the value of a suit of clothes is more than the value of a pair of boots. The question arises, how can we measure the different labor values wrapped up in the various commodities? Society has answered that question by selecting a metal, gold, which has cost labor power to produce, which does not wear away with time, which is easily melted up and divided into different sizes. We measure all values in terms of the standardized coins of this metal. We say a suit of clothes is worth twenty dollars. We mean by this that the amount of socially necessary labor time wrapped up in the production of two ten dollar gold pieces is equal to the socially necessary labor time wrapped up in the production of a suit of clothes. When we say that a pair of shoes is worth five dollars we mean that the necessary labor time in the shoes is the same as that in a five dollar gold piece. Money, therefore, in its function of standard of values is the current mode of expressing the amount of socially necessary labor time wrapped up in the commodities produced by labor.

MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE—In this function money facilitates the exchange of the various labor values wrapped up in the various commodities. The shoe dealer disposes of four shoes and gets the representative labor value in the shape of ten dollar gold pieces. He goes to the tailor and transfers the labor value embodied in the two coins to the tailor and gets the equivalent labor value thereof in the shape of a suit of clothes. The shoe dealer disposed of the labor value embodied in shoes and got in exchange labor value embodied in a suit of clothes. The labor value embodied in the gold coins simply operated to facilitate the shoe merchant disposing of the use values in shoes which he did not want, for the use value in clothes which he did want. Money, as the medium of exchange, facilitates and renders possible the vast interchange of labor values wrapped up in commodities which takes place in the industrial and commercial life of Canada.

MEANS OF PAYMENT—Frequently when a person disposes of the labor values wrapped up in a commodity to another person in return for

a similar amount of labor power wrapped up in some other commodity, the disposer does not get his equivalent at once. The seller sells on credit. He is to get the equivalent at some future time. Money performs the function of payment; it allows the deferred giving of labor values in the shape of labor wrapped up in coin.

A DILUTED CURRENCY

The banks of Canada have a grip on the business of Canada. Through a cunningly arranged scheme of diluting the currency gold has been driven out of circulation and the power over the business affairs of Canada have been given to the banks.

Money performs the function of medium of exchange, or circulating medium. Section 61 of the Bank Act declares that the banks "may issue and re-issue notes payable to bearer on demand and intended FOR CIRCULATION." The bank notes must be five dollar notes or some multiple of five dollars. The banks may issue such notes to the extent of the unimpaired paid up capital of the banks. As this capital amounts to \$99,199,870, the banks can issue that amount of fiat money to serve as circulating medium. The average amount of notes in circulation during last August was \$81,321,439.

These promissory notes of the banks are nothing but the I. O. U. of the banks. They are not gold. They do not represent incorporated labor values. They but represent the promise of the banks to pay incorporated labor values on demand.

The banks are given the privilege of issuing fiat money, of putting one hundred million dollars into the banking business and issuing one hundred million dollars against that paid up capital. They thus are able to make one hundred million dollars swell to two hundred million dollars for business purposes.

The bank notes act as a medium of exchange. All economic students know that a circulating medium interprets the price of commodities. If there is one hundred million dollars worth of gold in circulation then the price of commodities will be interpreted in the value of the gold standard. If there is added to the circulating medium one hundred million dollars of fiat money, then the circulating medium will be doubled, prices will rise because prices will have to be interpreted, not in terms of one hundred millions of circulating medium, but in terms of two hundred millions of circulating medium.

Under such circumstances, the gold, which represents incorporated labor power, will be driven from the function of acting as a medium of exchange and its place will be taken by the fiat money.

That is just what happened in Canada. The notes of the banks, their promises to pay, have driven gold from circulation in Canada.

You never see gold. It is all paper money. Paper money costs little to produce. It is cheaper. Consequently it drives gold out.

Thus the privileges of the banks to put out paper money has driven gold from the market and the banks of Canada have the practical monopoly of furnishing the money to the people of Canada. This is the power that our representatives at Ottawa have handed over to our twenty-nine banks. How would you like to be given the monopoly of the money of Canada? Would you not have a fine chance of working get-rich-quick schemes? No wonder the stock of the Bank of Montreal is worth over thirty million dollars. No wonder the other banks make money hand over fist.

MONOPOLY OF MONEY

If the banks make such a good thing at issuing their promissory notes to the people to serve as the medium of exchange, why do not other people do the same thing? There would be good money in it. The banks lend out their notes to the people of Canada without interest, and get promissory notes from the people of Canada with interest at seven or eight per cent. Is not that a nice graft? Why do not other people try it?

The law forbids. Section 136 of the Bank Act declares:

"Every person EXCEPT A BANK TO WHICH THIS ACT APPLIES,

or endorses any bill, bond, note, cheque, or other instrument, INTENDED TO CIRCULATE AS MONEY, or to be used as a SUBSTITUTE for money, for any amount whatsoever, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars."

You see how it works. The banks can issue paper SUBSTITUTES for money. But the ordinary man can't. If he tries it he is liable to pay four hundred dollars for every promissory note he floats which acts as money.

The bank bill is nothing but a promissory note. It does not bear interest. If a bank fails then the bank notes bear interest. Section 65 of the bank act provides that in the case of a bank failure "the notes of the bank, issued or re-issued, intended for circulation, and then in circulation, shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum."

The banks have a cinch. Not only must you not make paper money, but your intention is presumed to make paper money if you do any of these things, Article 136, goes on,

"If any such instrument (bill, bond, or cheque) is made for the payment of a less sum than twenty dollars, and payable either in form or in fact thereof, or at sight, or on demand, or at less than thirty days thereafter, or is overdue, or is in any way calculated or designed for circulation, or as a substitute for money, the intention to pass the same as money SHALL BE PRESUMED, unless such instrument is:

(a) a cheque on a some chartered bank paid by the maker directly to his immediate creditor; or

(b) a promissory note, bill of exchange, bond or other undertaking for the payment of money made or delivered by the maker thereof to his immediate creditor; and

(c) not designed to circulate as money or as a substitute for money."

You see what a strangle hold the banks have on the money of Canada. They are allowed to dilute the medium of exchange with their paper money until gold is driven out of circulation. Then any person not one of the twenty-nine recognized banks of Canada who issued his promise to pay for less than \$20 to bearer is presumed to have intended to interfere with the monopoly of the money power granted to the banks and is liable to pay four hundred dollars for each one of his promises to pay.

The banks drive gold from the market and dilute the currency so that the value of money falls and the prices of commodities go up. In this way the money falls and the prices of commodities go up. In this way the money standard of values is not a gold standard but a paper standard. The medium of exchange is not a gold medium but a paper medium, and the current means of payment is not a gold means, but a paper means.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT

The banks of Canada, having got hold of a monopoly of the money of Canada through laws passed at Ottawa, become naturally the banks of deposit and discount, or loan.

No man can keep gold and issue his promises to pay against that gold. That would be money. So to get circulating medium with which to deal, he must go to the banks. He must deposit with the banks his funds if he desires to use them. The banks, holding a monopoly of money, force the people to use the banks as banks of deposit.

Thus the banks not only issue paper money, but they receive vast sums from the people of Canada as deposits. These deposits amounted, on August 31st 1910, to \$801,970,624.

How would you like to handle that amount of money? Would it feel good to you? How would you like to see how it was lent out and to whom? You little business man to whom the banks won't lend money, how would you like to have the disposal of nearly a billion dollars?

The banks get the sums from the people and lend it back to whom they like. The banks had loaned back to the people \$718,241,766.

The banks get the deposits of the people without interest or with interest at three per cent. It lends the money back to the people at from seven to nine per cent. Our Canadian

legislators have been very good to our financiers. They have given power over the industries of Canada, to a group of banks, and no man can do business without being bled by the banks. That is nice for the banks, very nice. No wonder the bankers declare that the Bank Act should be left as it is and that no changes are wanted.

A COMBINE

The banks of Canada are a combine. There are twenty-nine of them and there is a Bankers' Association through which the banks can make rules and regulations governing them all if they want. One of the rules the banks have made is that a person cannot borrow from more than one bank. He can deposit his money with as many as he likes. But he can borrow only from one bank.

The twenty-nine banks act as a unit. The Sovereign Bank tried to fight the combination and was squeezed out of existence.

These twenty-nine banks act together when their interests dictate. But when it comes to protecting the interests of the public, the public may go hang.

Since 1865 depositors have lost \$40,000,000 through bank failures. Fiat money has not always allowed the banks to go the pace and the depositors have suffered.

Not only are the banks in a legalized combine, but that combine is SECRET.

No government agent is allowed to examine the books of the banks. No public agent is allowed to say how the money shall be lent out to the people.

The people are forced to deposit their money with the banks. The people deposit \$800,000,000 with the banks.

The banks have the complete say as to how those deposits shall be used, how they shall be turned back into productive enterprises.

They can lend fifty dollars to a small merchant, or they can refuse to lend him a cent and force him out of business, for the banks have the monopoly of the medium of exchange and the means of payment.

They can refuse to lend a small trader a hundred dollars and they can pour millions into the construction of railroads.

The banks of Canada own \$56,000,000 of railroad bonds, debentures and stock.

The directors can lend money to themselves for their own private business.

And there is no oversight to which the dealings of the banks are subject.

Section 56 of the Bank Act declares, "The books, correspondence and funds of the bank shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of the directors."

2. No person, who is not a director, shall be allowed to inspect the account of any person dealing with the bank."

Thus under pretence of protecting the interests of the clients of the banks, the depositors and the public are forbidden to know in what manner the banks are using the \$800,000,000 of the people's money.

Do you not see great big juicy melons? Do you not see the bank directors and those on the inside having a nice time with the people's possessions? And when the banks break, the people loose their deposits. Is it any wonder the bankers want no change in the Bank Act.

We think we are governed by wise legislators. We are governed by either fools or knaves. Our law makers either do not know their business, or else they are rogues who want the people to be held up by the banks.

The banks are fine for the big labor thieves. They have the machinery with which to use the funds of all the people in their own interests. But the banks are hard on the little labor thieves, who are being crushed out of business.

EXTINCTION OF BANK CHARTERS

A peculiar thing about the bank charters is that they all expire on July 1st, 1911. This is declared in section 4 of the Bank Act. So if new charters are not granted the banks would all have to go out of business. One would naturally suppose that the representatives of the people would hasten to avail themselves of this opportunity and give back to the people the power over the Canadian medium of exchange.

But nothing like that will take place. The banks have too soft a snap. The banks are drawing such nice revenues for the labor thieves that the representatives of the people will hasten to give back to the banks their graft.

There are numerous senators and members of parliament on the directorates of the banks. The Bank of Commerce with ten millions of capital and deposits of \$100,000,000 of the people's money, has three senators on its directorate, Cox, Jones and Edwards. Senator Geo. A. Cox is or was until recently, President of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Western Assurance Co., British American Assurance Co., Western Loan and Savings Co., and the Toronto Savings and Loan Co., as well as being a director of The National Trust Co., Can. Gen. Electric Co., The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., the Toronto Railway Co., and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Senator L. Melvin Jones is, or was until recently, Pres. and Gen. Man. of the Massey-Harris Co., Pres. Bain Wagon Co., director Verity Plow Co., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

The Bank of Hamilton has Senator Wm. Gibson on its directorate. Gibson is, or was until recently Pres. of the Hamilton Gas Light Co., the Keewatin Power Co., director of the Canada Screw Co., the Canadian Life Assurance Co., and of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

The Imperial Bank of Canada has Senator Robert Jaffray as Vice-Pres. This senator is director of numerous railways, insurance companies, land corporations and other enterprises. He is Pres. of the Globe Publishing Co., which publishes the Toronto Globe.

It would make too long a story to go into all the affiliations of senators and members and provincial politicians with the banks, and to describe the other activities of these politicians in the industrial affairs of Canada. The Banque d'Hochelaga has as Vice-Pres. Robert Bickerdike, M. P. The Montreal Bank had as its president until his death, Sir Geo. E. Drummond. It also had as director Senator Robert Mackay. The Bank of Nova Scotia has R. L. Borden as a director. The Northern Bank has Premier Roblin of Manitoba as director.

Do you think these senators and M. P.'s will allow the banks to be shut out into the cold? If you think such a thing then you do not know modern business.

We can safely bet on the banks being given back their privileges.

TO YOU WORKING MEN

You wage slaves of Canada. Have you read through the editorials that have preceded? Have you got provoked against the banks? Have you felt yourself getting indignant? Come out of it. Cool down. Don't get mad. As long as you are wage slaves you will be robbed. It does not matter to you whether the banks get the surplus values stolen from you or whether the manufacturers get them.

As long as you are wage slaves you will produce and the masters will own. You will work for a bare living and the masters will take what you produce. Your problem is not the robbery by the banks. Your problem is the robbery of the workers. The banks plunder your plunderers. Your employers rob you and get robbed by the banks. It does not interest you whether your plunderers stop the graft of the banks on them. What interests you is to stop the graft practised on you.

Suppose we had a gold currency instead of a paper currency? Would you wage slaves own the gold that would go into currency? Not at all. You would mine it and your masters would own it. If the interest charges of the banks were cut down and there were less interest to pay, would you be any better off? Not at all. Your masters would have fewer burdens to bear and their immediate profits would be just that much greater.

The little merchant, the small business man, these are the ones who are hit by the banks. But such creatures are doomed to extinction. The exactions of the banks but hasten a process which was inevitable in itself. The dying petty traders moan against the banks. The big labor thieves rejoice in their hold upon the banks.

Do you know what you workers should do to free yourselves from your wage slavery? Organize for the capture of the political and economic

power. Organize to capture the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution. Capture the mills where shoes are made. Capture the mines where coal is produced. Unite for the expropriation of your expropriators. When you capture the power then you will own the mills, mines, etc. When you own these you will own the things produced therein. You will own the products which represent incorporated labor power. Then the banks will go out of business. FOR THE BANKS ARE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEALING IN THE DOUBLE DISTILLED ABSTRACTION OF INCORPORATED LABOR POWER CONGEALED FOR USE. The banks deal in paper promises to pay a medium of exchange useful to facilitate the interchange of incorporated labor values. In other words, gold represents the labor values of commodities. The paper represents the gold. And the banks deal in paper. When, therefore, the working class get control of the commodities they have produced, the paper promises of the banks to pay gold will be worthless because gold will no longer control commodities. The banks will just disappear like soap bubbles.

Get wise to your own interests, and organize yourselves to capture the political power and run industry.

THE ONLY REMEDY

The recent strike of the Illinois miners cost the United Mine Workers the sum of \$1,800,000. It cost the mine owners \$13,000,000. The bosses were hit harder than were the men.

At Springhill, N. S., the strike is hurting the Cumberland Company. The Springhill Company is a small company and may be put out of business by the strike.

When the Conciliation Board met in 1909 the company submitted statements which tended to show that they could not get sales for their coal. The market was failing them.

Now the Amherst News declares that the 90,000 tons of coal which the Springhill mines used to mine yearly for the C. P. R. is now being mined by the Dominion Coal Co., and that the Dominion Coal Co., has the contract for three years.

The owners of the Springhill mines of course think that the difficulty they are in to find a market for their coal should make the men willing to work on small pay in order to "get work."

The miners do not see it in that light. They want enough wages to feed cloth and shelter themselves and families on.

Moreover the 90,000 tons of coal are being mined by miners and is "giving work" to miners.

The real trouble is that the possibility of production is so vast that capitalism will not allow all the workers to work. Capitalism produces an army of unemployed.

The only remedy to end labor wars, to prevent unemployment, and to allow each man to get all he is worth is the coming of Socialism under which the workers will organize industry for their own benefit.

The Canadian governments are going in for technical education of wage slaves. This renders the wage slaves more intelligent and more capable of fighting their own battles. But the capitalist class of any nation that relies on less productive labor than the capitalists of other nations, loses out in the world scramble for markets. Consequently the capitalist class of each nation must hustle on the work of technical education of the wage slaves which will eventually put the plutes out of business. The present necessity of the capitalist class forces them to dig their own graves.

In Schenectady, N. Y., the Edison General Electric Company has installed a machine for making screws that does the work of sixty skilled mechanics. The privately owned machine turns the wage worker into a jobless tramp. The Socialization of the machine will place the worker in a position of affluence.

Quite a number of British Lords are selling their estates in Great Britain and buying large tracts of land in Canada. The British land parasites find their hold on British land being pried loose and they flock to Canada to dig their blood suckers into Canadians.

World Wide Socialism

At the end of January last, 24.5 per cent of the organized laborers of New York state were out of work.

Socialism is getting them. The bakers of San Francisco have come out for Socialism.

The Socialist movement now has a strong foothold in Cork, Limerick, Dublin, Belfast and other Irish cities.

The Finnish Diet has been dissolved by imperial receipt and new elections are ordered for next January.

20,000 girl workers in the neck tie factories in New York city are on strike for more sanitary conditions.

The Lancashire cotton mills have resumed work. Howe, the discharged worker, was given work in another factory.

Plain Talk is the name of a new Socialist paper published in Salt Lake City, Utah. The editor is Rev. Wm. Thurston Brown.

During the past six months more than 6,000 new members joined the Spanish organization of railroad workers.

Los Angeles County Local, California, within three months has taken in 950 new members.

The U. S. Executive Committee has given a charter to the Virginia comrades for a state organization. This makes 43 states properly organized.

The printers of the Hearst newspaper plants in Chicago have resolved to support the Socialist political organization by a vote of 93 to 28.

Philadelphia, and Battle Creek, Mich., two notorious non-union towns, have failed to show any increase in population in the last U. S. government census.

On October 11th at Remscheid, Rhenish Prussia, the police charged a procession of miners who were protesting against the new black list issued by the employment agencies. There were several casualties.

The amount received in dues at the National Office of the U. S. Socialist Party during the month of September was \$3,257. This is \$310 more than was received during any previous month in the history of the party.

At the convention of the Western Federation of Miners a delegate put forward an amendment to the preamble of the constitution substituting "the workers" for the expression "wage slaves." It was voted down by a large majority.

The Industrial Workers are starting a free speech fight in Fresno, Cal. Street speaking is denied and volunteers have been gathering at Fresno and when the fight begins the Fresno jails will not be able to hold the number of those who are taking up the fight. One of the first victims has spent twenty-five days in jail, fifteen days in solitary confinement on bread and water and ten days in the black hole. The I. W. W.'s when they get jailed, refuse to work, hence the treatment.

One of the three revolutionaries who condemned Azeff to death for his treachery to the Russian Revolutionists, was Herman Alexandrovich Lopatin, an old revolutionist, a friend of Karl Marx and a translator of the greater portion of the first volume of Capital. He was arrested twenty-six times and has served twenty-five years in the Schlusselburg Fortress. He was released in the manifesto of October, 1905. Lopatin now resides in Paris.

Fornaro, who served a year in jail for publishing his book, "Diaz, the Czar of Mexico," is now at liberty. As soon as he was released from the prison on "Blackwell's Island," near New York, he was given a banquet by New York literary men. P. J. Wheeler, editor of Current Literature, said that he wanted to hear what Blackwell's Island is like, "as we can never tell when another of us may have to go there." Fornaro is going to republish the book, and is also going to write two books on Blackwell's Island.

The International Co-operative congress which met at Hamburg on September 7th, passed a resolution declaring that the congress "while outside of all political activity, greets with satisfaction the resolution of the International Socialist congress at Copenhagen, in which the unity and autonomy of the co-operative movement was recognized, together with the great value and importance of organizing the consuming power of the working class, and in which the workers are invited to become and to continue active members of the co-operatives."

The Times building of Los Angeles, Cal., was recently destroyed by an explosion. Twenty-one wage slaves were killed. The Los Angeles Times has been a bitter anti-union paper, and the plumes blame the destruction on the labor unions. Eugene V. Debs and the Socialists blame the destruction on General Harrison Gray Otis, the proprietor. The labor war in California has been acute for some time. The master class is in danger of being overthrown. On such occasions the plumes proceed to violence. The Haymarket riot in Chicago and the labor war in Colorado show this. Otis had provided himself with a duplicate plant before the explosion occurred so that not one issue of the Times was missed. Of all the bombs discovered around the houses of the proprietors of the Times not one exploded. It was only the explosion that killed wage workers that was pulled off.

The Kaiser recently told the German women to be like Queen Louise—good house wives and mothers and nothing else. A number of women's labor unions and other women's societies have collected statistics and forwarded them to the Empress Augusta. These statistics show that there are 4,000,000 German women who are wage earners, besides being mothers and wives. "We would gladly confine ourselves to our duties at home, if permitted," wrote the heads of the labor unions, "but our husbands earn so little that to keep the

family going and to pay taxes we are compelled to 'disobey the Kaiser's order. If Your Majesty can change the economic conditions in the Fatherland we would be very much obliged." The letter pointed out to the Empress that the mother she becomes a mother the more she is compelled to work out of her house to support her little ones.

By a majority of 919,000 out of a total vote of 1,431,000 the British trades unionists passed the following resolution, "That in the opinion of this congress the present system of sectional trade unionism is unable to successfully combat the encroachments of capitalism, and while recognizing the usefulness of sectional trade unionism in the past and present, the congress realizes that much greater achievements are possible and the redemption of the working class would be hastened if all the existing unions were amalgamated by industries, with one central executive, elected by the combined unions and with power to act unitedly when there is a strike or lockout in any industry, thus making the grievance of one the concern of all." Thus does the benefit of industrial unionism come to be recognized by the class that will have most to gain by united action.

THE BUNDLE BOOSTERS

The Bundle Boosters is an organization composed of agitators, who take a bundle of Cotton's every week. Bundles range from five to one hundred and over per week.

There are many ways of disposing of a bundle to advantage every week. It's propaganda that tells too. Note the new Boosters:

E. F. Brignall, Woodstock, Ont., 10
H. Asson, Port Moody, B. C., 5
John E. Peterson, Unity, Sask., 10

BUNDLE PRICES.

10 copies per week, for 3 months	\$1.00
25 copies per week, for 3 months	\$2.50
5 copies per week, for 6 months	\$1.00
5 copies per week, for 6 months	\$2.00
5 copies per week, for one year	\$2.00
10 copies per week, for one year	\$4.00

The moving picture theatre is the amusement of the masses. It is interesting to study the statistics of this latest development of amusing and educating the people. The following are the American statistics of the past year. The chief combination of manufacturers produces 20,000 feet a week of new films, of which eighty copies apiece must be made. Mr. Edison's royalty, begun only recently, amounts from this source to an income of \$8,000 a week. The middlemen, or "exchange," pay manufacturers \$9,000,000 for films, which the former rent at about \$18,000,000 a year to the actual exhibitors or showmen. They, in turn, collected nickels—and dimes in 1909, at their 10,000 ticket windows, amounting to \$57,500,000. And these audiences numbered more than two and a quarter million souls per day—three times the audiences of all regular theatres in America put together. The plumes are scared of this and a new censorship is being carried on. The pulpit, the theatre and the press are controlled. The moving pictures must be subjugated to capitalist censorship. Such is the idea of the master class. But the economic forces that are working for the overthrow of the masters are also working for the democratizing of moving picture scenes.

The railways of America have finally been forced to undertake the equipment of trains with safety appliances at a cost of \$50,000,000. This only comes when the railway barons begin to fear the revolutionary Socialist movement.

Letters of satisfaction are the rule these days. They come from those who have ordered their printing from Cotton's Job Department.

Rent, interest and profit must be abolished before the workers can receive the full social value of their labor.

Just what you've been aching for, "Cotton's Compendium of Facts." The little book that can't be bought by the richest plume in America. \$3.00 in sububs gratis free to the humblest wage slave.

Socialism is in the air.

EUREKA LEAFLETS

JUST what Canadian Socialists have been waiting for. A splendid series of Propaganda Leaflets by Canadian writers. Red hot from Cotton's press. Well printed on good paper. Price Right. Here are the Titles just off the press, more coming:

1. SERMON TO THE WORKING CLASS By a Humble Preacher, Clace Bay, N. S.
2. WHO GETS THE BIG HAUL (for Farmers). E. N. Crandell, Clearfield, Sask.
3. WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT. By a Socialist.
4. WHY DO CHILDREN DIE? W. T. Cotton, Editor of "Cotton's Weekly."
5. SELLING AT COST PRICES (for Farmers). F. N. Crandell, Clearfield, Sask.
6. FLEEING THE FARMERS. E. N. Crandell, Clearfield, Sask.
7. A MAN TO MAN TALK ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS. A. N. Enthusiast.
8. WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR YOU. R. U. Happle.
9. THE GREATEST THING ON EARTH. R. W. Northey, B. C.
10. THE CLASS WAR. W. R. Shier
11. THE REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. Lorne Cunningham.

NOTE THE PRICES—10c per 100; 50c per 1,000; 70c per 1,000 in 5,000 lots, ordered or otherwise.

Interesting Items

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

"The prevailing idea that it is the fittest possible that survive in the struggle for existence is wholly false. The effect of competition is to prevent any form from attaining its maximum development, and to maintain a certain comparatively low level for all forms that succeed in surviving. This is made clear by the fact that wherever competition is wholly removed, as through the agency of man, in the interest of any one form, that form immediately begins to make great strides and soon outstrips all those that depend upon competition. Such has been the case with all the cereals and fruit trees; it is the case with domestic cattle and sheep, with horses, dogs, and all the forms of life that man has excepted from the biologic law and subjected to the law of mind, and both the agricultural and the pastoral stages of society rest upon the successful resistance which rational man has offered to the law of nature in these departments. So that we now add to the waste of competition its influence in preventing the really fittest from surviving." Quotation in Lester F. Ward's "Outlines of Sociology," page 258, from address of Vice-Pres. for Section of Economic Science & Statistics, at Rochester, 1892.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"Such acts as the compulsory quartering of soldiers in the houses of the Colonists, the searching of people's houses without cause, and similar things, made the friction between England and the colonists more general. But these events did not take place until the American gentlemen had stirred up considerable trouble about the restriction of American manufacture and commerce by the English authorities. And the restriction was the fundamental cause of the American Revolution. The American business men wanted to expand and be free to exploit American colonists. And because the English business men thought they could pluck the American colonists just as well themselves, that is the reason American business men wanted the American colonists to fight and drive the English business men out of the country."

—Page 121, Untermann's "World Revolutions."

SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

"First, there is an industrial revolution, due to the perfection of tools, which changes the methods of production. This creates changes in the economic and social relations of men and women. These changed economic and social relations produce a revolution of ideas. When this intellectual revolution has reached its maturity, a social revolution follows, ending in the downfall of the previously ruling group, or economic class, and the rise of another."

—Page 33, Ernest Untermann, "The World's Revolutions."

ARE YOU AFRAID?

Are you afraid to support unpopular truths against established wrongs?
Are you afraid to side with the disinherited many against the privileged few?
Are you afraid to advocate new ideas because your neighbors may not approve?
Are you afraid to stand by a principle because it is not likely to triumph immediately?
Are you afraid to identify yourself with a movement because it is ridiculed by the ignorant?
Are you afraid to champion what is new and to discard what is old?
Are you afraid to vote for a candidate in whose principles you believe because he is not likely to be elected?
Are you afraid to expose Socialism, to join the Socialist Party, to work for the Socialist Cause?

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

"If Socialists would repudiate the doctrine that Socialism is a class movement, and make their appeal to the intelligence and conscience of all, instead of to the interests of a class, they would probably double their numerical strength at once. We realize perfectly well that if we would ignore this law (that class struggle is the mainspring of social progress,) and make our appeal to a universal sense of abstract justice and truth, many who now hold aloof from us would join our movement. But we should not gain strength as a result of their accession to our ranks. We should be obliged to emasculate Socialism, to dilute it, in order to win a support of questionable value. And history teems with examples of the disaster which eventually attends such a course."

—John Spargo, "Socialism," page 125.

SOCIALISM AND ART.

"Art is the expression of man's joy in labor."—Wm. Morris.
"The man is an artist who finds out what sort of work he is fitted for, and who by dint of will, good luck and a combination of various causes, manages to be employed upon the work he is fitted for and when he is so employed upon it, does it conscientiously and with pleasure because he can do it well."—Wm. Morris.
"Life without industry is guilt, and industry without art is brutality."—John Ruskin.

SOLIDARITY.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the Socialists of Japan addressed this message to the Socialists of Russia:
"Dear Comrades—Your gov. and ours have recently plunged into war to carry out their imperialistic tendencies, but for us Socialists there are no boundaries, race, country or nationality. We are comrades, brothers and sisters, and have no reason to fight. Your enemies are not the Japanese people, but our militarism and so-called patriotism. Patriotism and militarism are our mutual enemies."

encies, but for us Socialists there are no boundaries, race, country or nationality. We are comrades, brothers and sisters, and have no reason to fight. Your enemies are not the Japanese people, but our militarism and so-called patriotism. Patriotism and militarism are our mutual enemies."

STRAY SHOTS.

Every Socialist ought to be a thorough going student of history, economics, natural science and current events—especially economics and current events. No matter how busy you are, no how hard you work during the day, you ought to find time to read the masterpieces of Socialist literature, and not only to read them but to digest them.

The struggle of the Socialist movement lies, firstly, in the intelligence of its members; and secondly, in its revolutionary character. Without the spirit of revolt no working class movement can amount to more than a debating club, and without clear thinking no revolutionary party can hope to win more than a martyrdom for its zealots.

No, it is not a "business man's government," we need. We have been having a business man's government right along; that is—a government in which business men are office-holders, which is dominated by business interests, which is carried on by political parties financed by business men.

W. R. Shier.

Cotton's To The Front

Cotton's is being widely quoted these days. The Socialists of Canada have shown the editors that Socialist ideas are wanted, and the editors therefore give their readers what they want.

The Saskatoon prints Cotton's article of "Ottawa Millionaires." The High River, Alta., Times reprints Comrade Crandell's article "Who gets the big haul." The Windsor Record, Berwick, N. S., Register, and Chatham, Ont., News, publish extracts from articles. The Truro Sun and the Truro, N. S., Citizen, both defend E. N. Rhodes against Cotton's on the question of the striking miners of Springfield. The Toronto World publishes a letter from S. J. MacKnight in which Cotton's is upheld on the prison labor question.

Socialism is to the front these days. Cotton's can reach but a part of the people. The Comrades can do much work by getting Socialism discussed in local papers. Show the editors of the papers of Canada that there is a demand for Socialist articles and you will get them.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE

The story of Liberty's struggle is the history of the world—and, in many ways, it is a monotonous history. Mankind makes progress, and always in the same way: there is some one who dares to think and dares to speak a little beyond his fellows, and for those leaders in thought there have always been the cross, the gibet and the guillotine, and that which they said that day, and for which they were hanged, awhile after becomes the unanimous and triumphant thought of all the world.

And so it goes on, Socrates, and Danton and Robert Emmett, and Parnell, and Wendell Phillips, and Garrison, and all the rest. Old John Brown goes south to free the slaves, and they put a rope around his old throat and hang him, and they do it all by law; and two years later the bravest and best boys of the north are marching south and they are singing a song, and what they are singing is, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Camille Desmoulins seizes a sprig of green from a tree, leaps upon a table in Paris, and the French revolution begins, and they take poor Camille, on the day that they took Danton, his great friend, and after he has repressed the fears of a sensitive poet and a lover, they hew off his head with a knife, and behold, today the revolutionary things which Camille wrote and printed in his little newspaper in Paris have become enshrined in laws and enshrined in the decisions of our courts and are the basis of institutions.—Brand Whitlock.

The rates of pay in the Canadian Navy is being fixed. A captain will get thirteen dollars and a half a day. The gunners will get two dollars and a half. The able seamen seventy cents. The ordinary seamen fifty cents. This pay is wasted. The men employed are employed on works of destruction. The money is being flung into the sea.

Under Socialism there will be a possibility of brotherhood. Under capitalism it is akin or be akin.

EVERY WEEK

You run across a paragraph or an article in Cotton's, which you ought to mark and hand to a neighbor. For this purpose you should have a bundle of five or ten copies coming to you each and every week. For \$1.00 you can get Five copies for 6 months or Ten copies for 3 months. Send in your order now and get the full benefit of the Special Issues.

Cotton's Weekly has a well equipped Job Printing Department. I want work to keep it going, and make up the deficit on the paper. Use your influence to turn work our way. Write for samples and prices.

The Onward March of Evolution

R. W. Northey, B. C.

We are living in stirring times. Something is brewing, sure. The spirit of unrest is disturbing the whole of humanity, civilized (so-called) and uncivilized; while old Mother Earth is adding to the general uneasiness by upheavals in various widely divergent portions of both hemispheres. The workers of all nations are at last beginning to throw off the cruel burdens they have been compelled to carry for centuries, while the high and mighty ones of the earth, who by reason of their wealth and power have lorded it over the common people, seem to be smitten with an undefined fear of approaching disaster. The handwriting on the wall is becoming luminous! "Coming events cast their shadows before," and viewing the happenings of today and the recent past, the intelligent student can easily foretell that a great upheaval is not far distant. The wealthy and powerful in every nation do not desire any change in the existing state of things; many of them have even proclaimed that God in His infinite wisdom gave them this wealth and power to use as they see fit. They seem to believe that the acme of human civilization has been reached, that the present system cannot be improved on. From their point of view everything is perfectly satisfactory, and their cry of "Let well alone" is heard all over the land.

But Nemesis, the fabled goddess of Retribution, is about to awaken from her long sleep, and the foreshadowing of a new dispensation—the brotherhood of man—is causing great tremors to convulse the face of Nature as well as the hearts of those egos who have monopolized the whole of Nature's bountiful supplies intended for all her children. In every country today we see the selfsame force at work—Evolution. A new system is to be inaugurated. Capitalism is to be retrieved. It has had its day, acted its part, finished its work, and is now of no further use to the race. Know, then, that the system called Capitalism is (or was) only a step—a necessary step—in the progressive pilgrimage (evolution) of each individual ego of the race from an atom to a god! The next step in the upward march will be the Co-operative Commonwealth, the forerunner of which is Socialism.

In Savagery, or Barbarism, the physically strong and the cunning were the masters; under Feudalism, also, the strong and powerful made the common people do the work. But under Capitalism certain laws were enacted which gave the common people rights they had never before possessed, and before the wealth of the nations became concentrated in the hands of an industrial oligarchy these rights were to a limited extent respected.

But gradually this industrial oligarchy has been strengthening its position by the creation of corporations and monopolies of stupendous power—such power as have made it easy to control legislatures and the judiciary—and lo! the common people have no rights that corporation judges, corporation legislators or corporation officials of any kind need respect. Once more in history the rights of the common people have been filched away!

The best example of the peoples' rights being stolen from them by predatory wealth at the present time is to be found in the United States, where every powerful legal weapon, from the injunction and blacklist to the National Guard and Gatling guns, is used in support of the oligarchy against the common people. In some countries, such as Russia and Japan, the common people never had any rights. Will the common people of the United States throw off the stranglehold of the corporations by the peaceful method of the ballot or the bloody method of the bullet?

And then, after the fall of the oligarchy, what? It is plainly evident to the intelligent student of history that Capitalism carries in itself the seeds of its own dissolution, just the same as did Barbarism and Feudalism; and just as Barbarism was succeeded by Feudalism and Feudalism by Capitalism, so will Capitalism be succeeded by Co-operation—its child, or progressive outcome. This is Evolution! The next step up! Nothing can stop it! It is the economic outcome of all the past systems since the beginning of the race. But the system of Co-operation will not be finality; there is endless evolution yet ahead of us! Emperors, kings, armies, popes, cardinals, bishops, priests, captains of industry and high potentates of every degree have been trying to stay its progress for, lo, these many years! But all such attempts have been futile; all such attempts will be futile! Evolution goes steadily marching on! Socialism is stronger today than it ever was before!

Those who have studied and understand the economic determinism of history know that there is only one real remedy for the present chaotic condition of things in civilized society; these are the Socialists. Others, who believe their economic interests to be bound up in the continuation of the present anarchical system, will fight that remedy to the death; while a huge majority of the people of all nations, through dense ignorance—a blind prejudice, fear the innovation—a new system that will make them really free. Why? Simply because of their ignorance; nothing else stands in the way of the proletariat throwing off the shackles that have bound them to the wheel since the dawn of civilization. Most ignorant people are afraid of what they do not understand.

Like a dog returning to its vomit, the people—the common people—have again and again voted into power the fiendish vampire system that exists only by sucking their very life blood, the great Moloch that devours little children and destroys the virtue of young girls for profit! Truly, ignorance is the root of all evil! "How long, O Lord, how long?"

QUAVERING

The sub list does not know its own mind. Some weeks it makes up its mind to go higher and starts dashing off for the twenty thousand mark. Next week it will change its mind and dash back to the ten thousand mark. Some week it looks longingly back at the nine thousand mark and takes a few steps in that direction.

This week it goes back to 10,050. And goodness knows where it will be next week.

Winter is coming on, however, and the sub hustlers seem to be developing hysteresis once again. Should the fever ever get into the bones of the wage slave hustlers the sub list would run so fast towards the twenty thousand mark that it would not be able ever to find the road back again.

Hysteritis is a good disease to catch for the freedom of the wage slaves. I expect to see many wage slaves smitten with this activity that is so abhorred by the plumes.

Circulation Statement

Following is the statement of circulation for the issue of October 13th.

	OFF	ON	TOTAL
Ontario	106	106	4268
Alberta	26	58	1251
British Columbia	65	17	1184
Nova Scotia	54	18	1168
Prov. of Quebec	45	129	637
Saskatchewan	39	21	636
Manitoba	34	10	524
New Brunswick	150	33	193
Elsewhere	4	0	122
Yukon Territory	0	0	40
Prince Ed. Island	2	1	14
Newfoundland	0	0	13
Total	525	393	10,050

Loss for week 132

Total issue last week was 11,000

The Socialist philosophy is a philosophy for the emancipation of the working classes. The Socialist agitation is an agitation for putting the workers into control of the mines, forest, mills in which they work. So when you hear a working man who talks against Socialism you can pity him with the same pity that you would have for a slave who hugged his chains.

SUB CARDS

Five yearly sub cards sent anywhere in Canada or England for \$2.00. Cash in advance or after cards are sold. Sub cards are printed government postals. Fill out and drop in mail.

Socialism does not aim at changing human nature. It aims at making conditions of labor such, as to give the best in human nature a chance to develop.

That "Banner Collection" is a dandy for the man who is just starting to read up. Seven of the best books for only 50 cents.

COTTON'S PRINTERY does good JOB PRINTING. Stationery, Handbills, Leaflets, etc. Let us sign you on your Job Printing. Send for a list of stationery and prices. JON DEPAUL, Cotton's Weekly, Covansville, P. Que.

Information is constantly being made for on Industrial Unionism. This Unionist Combination of Books will supply it at small cost. Every awakened wage-earner should be conversant with the different phases of Unionism, and be equipped for argument with the force and power given by knowledge. All these books are pertinent to the man under the machine.

1. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, by Trantmann.
2. REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM, by Debs.
3. YOU RAILROAD MEN, by Debs.
4. CLASS UNIONISM, by Debs.
5. CRAFT UNIONISM, by Debs.
6. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, by Debs.
7. METHODS OF ACQUIRING NATIONAL POSSESSION OF OUR INDUSTRIES, by Richardson.
8. REVOLUTION, by London.
9. YOU AND YOUR JOB, by Sandburg.
10. THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE, by Simon.

These books were formerly sold at Five cents per copy, but you can have them now for 25 Cents. Send a postal note for \$1.00 to Cotton's Book Department and get this valuable combination.

THE FIRING LINE

TOP NOTCHERS.

(We're the boys who are galloping the plumes.)

Ontario Provincial Ex., Berlin . . . 50
Aug. Gies, Berlin, Ont. . . . 25
F. R. Branscomb, Everts, Alta. . . 15
L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont. . . 15
P. J. Ashby, Cobalt, Ont. . . . 12
A. W. Lindquist, Red Deer, Alta. . 10
Toronto Local No. 1. 10

A yearly from Comrade Chas. Brooks, Lethbridge, Alta.

Wm. Archer, Blairmore, Alta., nabs two yearlies for the fight.

A yearly and a trial from Comrade Chas. Brierley, Montreal.

A halfer from Comrade Millar Grant, Stellarton, N. S.

Comrade E. LePage, Grimsley, Ont., becomes a subscriber.

Five halfers from Comrade P. McDermott, Bowden, Alta.

A yearly and a halfer from Comrade W. Franks, Galt, Ont.

Two halfers from Comrade W. A. Rideout, Seven Persons, Alta.

Four yearlies take to the dope per Comrade Peter Henry, Rumford, Falls, Maine.

A yearly and a halfer from Comrade John W. Jacobson, Forest Farm, Sask.

Five halfers each from Comrades S. Hanson, and J. Olsen, both of Meeting Creek, Alta.

That "Industrial Combination" is a hummer. Ten dandy little books for 25 cents.

Comrade Nemo, of Hespeler, Ont., urges on the revolution with three halfers and a yearly.

Comrade J. Booth, Toronto, Ont., sees it that five more halfers become brain weary of capitalism.

A yearly and a bundle of ten go forward at the command of Comrade F. P. Brignall, Fort William, Ont.

Five more subs go to Cumberland County, N. S., per the hustling of Comrade Rupert Nelson, Leamington.

Comrade W. H. Arthur, Port Arthur, Ont., makes glad the heart of the sub editor with three yearlies.

Comrade C. E. Robinson, Montreal, wants two halfers made discontented with the Montreal labor thieves.

Comrade Thomas J. Lewis, Cumberland, B. C., connects two yearlies with the antidote for capitalist dope.

Comrade Frank Collins, Minto, N. B., is the first to register for a bunch of stickers.

Two bones for the bulldog from Comrades W. H. Wilkinson and Henry Watson, Calgary, Alta.

Comrade R. Bowman, Cobalt, Ont., supplies the revolutionary fodder to three wage mules.

Comrade R. Murray helps paint the city of Hamilton, Ont., red for Socialism. Two yearlies.

Are you fond of Music? Try a copy of "Socialist Songs, with music." Nothing trashy or sentimental in it. Good revolutionary music.

Comrade H. Asson, Port Moody, B. C., spreads the glad tidings by taking a bundle of five for six months.

Comrade P. C. Pederson, Bergland, Ont., provides for a two years supply of dope sheet to be delivered to his address.

Comrade A. R. McGregor, Sherbrooke, P. Q., is responsible for five more halfers becoming undesirable citizens.

A bundle of ten for three months is the way Comrade John E. Paterson is plunking Socialism into Unity, Sask.

"Enclosed please find another alarm clock subscription to ring for six months." Comrade S. Shayer, Ottawa, Ont.

Any Sub Cards laying around the house? Why not put them at work. Instead of moping away in a corner. Nail down the 10,000.

Comrade C. P. Culliford, Beachville, Ont., supplies the necessary for five halfers who will come straggling in time.

"Enclosed you will find five dollars for which kindly send me half yearly sub cards. Hope this will help some." Comrade August Gies, Berlin, Ont.

Comrade Geo. E. Karley, Hanover, Ont., helps keep Ontario at the head of the sub list by shooting in a yearly.

Had it not been for Comrade Alex. R. Dean, Lunenburg, N. S., the Nova Scotia list would have been two subs smaller.

Comrade S. E. Haight, a revolting wage slave, encourages a fellow wage slave to revolt by feeding "an Cotton's for six months."

"Enclosed find a yearly. Will try and pick up a few more before Xmas for you." Comrade Wm. B. Conroy, Discovery, B. C.

"I have gathered one. I may get another. Hope I will. Lots of them in the woods here." Comrade F. Sample, Chilliwaik, B. C.

Ten trials from Comrade A. W. Lindquist, Red Deer, Alta., who wants to see the eyes of the workers opened to a great outlook.

Comrade E. Rubinstein, Montreal, says deposits a yearly in the wig wam where the plumes cannot get at his think tank to make a muss.

Comrade E. Jonasson, Gilmi, Man., marches five halfers up to the dope counter for the dope that will pizen their system against capitalism.

Comrade G. W. Gleason, Mound, Alta., is one of the boys who helped shove the Alberta sub list to second place. He boosted with five halfers.

Fifteen dollars from Comrade B. Liss, Secretary Ontario Provincial Executive, for bundles and Agitation and fifty sub cards.

Comrade G. Heal, Victoria, B. C., hits the plume robbers with a bundle of ten for three months, two yearlies and a halfer.

Comrade Sam. B. Betzner, V. T., wants five halfers to go to the frozen North to warm the blood of the revolvers during the winter months.

Comrade Thomas Burns, Cedar Grove, Ont., becomes a pioneer agitator by putting four more copies of Cotton's in a post office where but one went before.

Comrade Jas. T. Johnson, Gowanda, Ont., rushes five halfers to the front and says, "Every issue a hummer. We'll make Lemieux stare still more at our sub list."

Comrade Geo. R. Williams, Montreal, is tired of seeing the Quebec sub list dropping out of sight. So he forwards a yearly and two halfers as stoppers.

Comrade R. J. Williams, Preston, Ont., does not like the capitalist system and sends along five halfers and a yearly who show signs of also not liking the capitalist beast.

Comrade A. W. Linnell, La Fleche, Sask., shoots in five halfers from the Province where wage slaves who rent their homes are not allowed to vote in municipal matters.

"I've got one more to take your paper. I am in a coal camp and your paper is opening the boys' eyes." Comrade David W. Cullen, Dawson, Y. T.

Who says little old Quebec is not coming on. Here is Comrade Wm. Wark, Dudsell Jet, Que., trotting in five halfers from his neck of the woods.

"You can't hit the capitalist too hard. Keep right on the trail. You are getting the people awakened." Comrade Mrs. M. A. Cochrane, Stettler, Alta.

Comrade L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont., is the first to register for the Compendium of Facts, with a demand for fifteen half yearly sub cards.

Comrade A. Saint Martin, Montreal, flourishes four yearlies under the eyes of the plumes and says to hustle them along an account of T. Candy, the convicted wage slave.

"I found the heading of your paper yesterday with enough to convince me that it is a Socialist paper. Please find enclosed fifty cents for one year's subscription."

"Enclosed please find three dollars for five half-yearly and five yearly sub cards. And send me your 'Compendium of Facts' as soon as it is issued." Comrade F. R. Branscomb, Everts, Alta.

"I think it is lack of spare money, not lack of enthusiasm that causes the slump that is knocking Cotton's writes Comrade B. Hodges, Montreal, as he feeds two lovely bones to the bulldog."

"Enclosed you will find four dollars for ten halfers and five yearly post cards. Comrade McColl is doing most of the sub work and to him should be given the credit." Comrade Mrs. E. Bellemare, Secretary English Branch, Local No. 1, Toronto.

"I have been out scouting for your rag of true freedom. I enclose one dollar and a half for which send Cotton's to the following six halfers." Comrade R. B. Vogen, Dundurn, Sask. Comrade Vogen later sends a yearly.

"Don't talk of quitting. You wait and see all the Army hustle some and you will quit talking of quitting," writes Comrade A. Karminsky, Montreal, as he rushes five halfers to the front to conspuez the capitalist system.

"Enclosed find four yearlies. I am glad to see Cotton's at the ten thousand mark. The trouble is to keep it there. But if each subscriber would get one new sub between now and the New Year, the list would go up and Cotton's would have a good tack bone to stand the fight." Comrade Wm. Coulter, Central Park, B. C.

"Enclosed find five half yearly sub cards filled out. Also money for same. Hurry up the paper to the subscribers as they are all new ones. After the plumes are beginning to shake. Keep giving it to 'em hot and heavy." Comrade J. E. Erickson, Edberg, Alta.

"Your issue of Cotton's on the sixth about Candy was fine. It is bold, fearless and to the point. I am sorry to see your paper drop below the ten thousand mark. But courage, Comrade. We have to take the downs with the ups. But should they pull you for what you said last week, I for one will stand by you. Yours for the red hot stuff." Comrade J. McKiernan, Cobalt, Ont.

"Enclosed find a yearly. Why don't you take up advertising again, instead of keeping yourself down to a few trade union knockers? The Union men that won't smoke blue label cigars and tobacco, nor wear union made clothing, will not patronize Cotton's. I for one think you are very unwise to put yourselves out financially just to please them. They are not worth it." Comrade Alf. Gordon, Lachine, P. Q.

"Please find enclosed one dollar for five halfers. This makes sixteen halfers in one week, and like Oliver Twist, I want more. Say, fellow workers, we are going to let Cotton's quit. What sort of men are we to stand by and see Cotton's go down after putting up a fight like it has? I would not consider myself a Socialist if I did not help the good cause to some extent. And there is one thing sure, boys. Cotton's will not quit. I read every week of the splendid efforts of our most sincere hustlers to keep the paper alive. But just think, boys, if every reader did a little for the cause, outside of merely reading the paper himself, where would Cotton's be. Why above that 20,000 mark." A Cockney Comrade.

"Find enclosed six dollars for twelve yearlies. Now Comrades, it is as easy to sell twelve months subs as six months. So let us show the plumes what we can do. Join in the chorus, boys; it goes to the tune of the Red Flag."

"Shall we be slaves and work for wages? It is outrageous and has been for ages. This work by right belongs to toil-ers. And not to spoilers of liberty."

Socialism in Canada

HESPELER, ONT.

On Friday, October 7th, Comrade Gus Prager of Berlin and Comrade Spurgeon of Galt paid a visit to Hespeler and assisted the Comrades here in forming a local. Everything went well and a goodly number of members were enrolled. We expect to get along very nicely and do wonders in the next week or two. Comrades Prager and Spurgeon both made stirring speeches, and the cause in Hespeler is a good deal indebted to their efforts.

NEMO.

CUNNINGHAM AT GODERICH.

"I have spent the week in the small villages and towns. I left Stratford on Monday, spent two days in Seaforth, but could get only one meeting. Spent one night in Clinton, and four in Goderich. Here I have had two dandy turnouts and would have had another this afternoon, but the weather turned bitterly cold during the night."

The wage plagues here are having a touch of capitalist prosperity, that is they are much in demand at present. Two large concrete elevators are being built and up to the present two gangs have been working, one in the day time and one at night. Yesterday the night gang decided to get more wages. The master politely told them that a night gang could be dispensed with. So they got their bumps.

LORNE CUNNINGHAM.

TORONTO NEWS.

Socialist Local No. 1 has become a dynamo of activity. It is setting out to make Toronto a Socialist city within the present decade. It has begun operations by the distribution of 10,000 leaflets in ward 2 entitled "Wages in Mexican Money." This is to be followed up by the distribution of 10,000 other leaflets once every fortnight. A series of carefully arranged public meetings addressed by well known Socialist lecturers will be held during the winter. Comrade Gustave Prager of Berlin is expected to speak in the Labor Temple the last Sunday afternoon in October. The following evening (Thanksgiving night) is to witness a great socialist rally in the large assembly room of the Labor Temple. A grand concert and dance will be held to raise war funds for the campaign.

W. R. S.

CLASS WAR AT SPRINGHILL. (Montreal Witness.)

Halifax, Oct. 10.—The troubled mining centre of Springhill had looked for excitement during the past week. Following the injunction granted by Judge Drysdale, which virtually stopped picketing, a period of lethargy set in. Men came from Springhill and found employment with the company without interference with the strikers. Last week the scene changed. James D. McLennan, provincial organizer of the U. M. W. from Glace Bay arrived in Springhill early in the week. A mass meeting of strikers was held behind closed doors and the morning following picket duty was resumed in greater force than ever before. Those of the imported workmen who did not live behind the palisade had to run the gauntlet of from three to six hundred men. The company acted quickly, and had warrants issued for eight of the principal U. M. W. leaders. The men arrested were J. D. McLennan, provincial organizer; J. B. Moss, of the Nova Scotia U. M. W. executive; A. C. Bonnyman, president of the local lodge; Emile Michelson, Lionel Dobar, Richard Richardson, W. A. Mattix, and David Colwell. The last mentioned is an elder of the Presbyterian Church and one of the most highly respected citizens in Springhill.

The trial was called for Saturday afternoon, before Stipendiary Ross, but before any evidence was taken an adjournment was made until next Saturday morning. Mr. Moss expressed the view that the men would win out, that the mines could not be successfully operated by the class of labor employed, that the longer the company operated under existing conditions the more money it would lose.

SOCIALIST CHALLENGES A PARSON.

(From the Standard, St. John N. B.)

An Open Letter to the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Sir:—My attention has been called to you very much of late, by your action in certain matters. The attitude you take in the matter of the fight pictures is not the attitude of the majority, not five per cent. in my opinion, but I admit that you may think so.

In this letter I do not, however, wish to deal with this phase, but with certain other matters contained in your discourse of Sunday last, as printed in Monday's Standard.

In the first column of the report after going into a state of ecstasy about this country, you say that we have just reason to boast that "our lines have fallen in pleasant places."

I, who worked eleven hours yesterday, and will work eleven hours today, and the same tomorrow. In return I get just enough wages to clothe, feed and shelter my wife and children. If I am asked a few weeks, starvation or charity. If I lose my job and can't get another at once, starvation or charity. When I am worn out and can't work any more, starvation, the poor farm or charity. Ye Gods! My lines have fallen in pleasant places. I, who have all the bourgeois virtues of honesty, sobriety, industry. I ask you, sir, have my lines fallen in pleasant places.

Are you aware, sir, that 75 per cent. of the adult males in St. John earn on the average, less than eight dollars per week? Out of all this great and glorious wealth which you rhapsodize about, that is all three out of every four in St. John get for working 54 to 70 hours.

Are you aware that a family can-

not live in decency on these wages?"

Are you aware that there are dozens of so-called "homes" in St. John below the level of the street "homes" that get neither fresh air nor God's sunshine? Are you aware that there are hundreds of girls and young women in St. John who earn less than three dollars per week?

Are you aware that these miserable wages are a direct source of prostitution?

Are you aware that there are hundreds of married women employed in St. John as scrubwomen, etc., who have to go out to eke out their husbands' scant wages?

Are you aware that these women have to neglect their homes and little children to do this?

Are you aware that there are hundreds of children who are forced to work through economic necessity and that a large percentage are injured thereby, mentally, physically and morally?

Are you aware that there are hundreds of men in St. John who from a fear of losing their jobs dare not speak their minds and that they thus stultify their independence and manhood?

And yet, sir, you state from the pulpit, that the people should boast that their lives have fallen in pleasant places.

I defy you, sir, to prove such a statement and I challenge you to a public debate either through the press or on the platform on this issue.

I remain, yours sincerely,

J. W. EASTWOOD.

THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Resolution of Socialist Local No. 1, Toronto.

(Passed unanimously.)

Whereas the Board of Education has inaugurated an inadequate system of medical inspection of school children and

Whereas the bodily health of children is of no less importance than their mental instruction, and

Whereas, owing either to the poverty or neglect of parents, thousands of children are liable to suffer insufficiency of medical treatment, therefore be it

Resolved, the Toronto Socialist Party Local No. 1 urges that the medical inspection should be made as thorough, as comprehensive and as frequent as necessary, and

(2) that free dental parlors should be established in connection with both high and public schools, and

(3) that a staff of physicians and nurses be employed by the municipality to give treatment, absolutely free of charge to all children in need of same, this service to be rendered to all alike without the taint of charity, and be it further—

Resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the Board of Education, to the Toronto daily papers, to Cotton's Weekly and other Socialist journals.

CANDIDATE CHOSEN FOR TEMISKAMING, ONT.

The Political Convention called by the labor organizations and locals of the S. P. of C. in Temiskaming riding, Ontario, for conducting the campaign and to see about selecting a candidate for the next Provincial Election, met in Cobalt Miners Hall on Sunday, Oct. 9th, 8 p. m.

Before the Convention convened a propaganda meeting was held. Comrade McGuire of Porcupine gave an able address on "The Basis of Socialism; Why Workers should be Socialists." There was a large number of persons present who appeared greatly interested in the discussion that ensued.

The Convention convened at 8.45 with the following delegates: James Cluny of Gowanda Miners' Union, James McGuire of Porcupine Miners' Union, Chas. H. Lothian of Elk Lake Miners' Union, A. N. Gauthier of Silver Centre Miners' Union, A. Oby of Finnish Local No. 9, S. P. of C., and Gorman of English Local No. 9, and P. W. Bradley, P. J. Ashby, W. E. Joyce, F. R. Radcliffe, Wm. Du Feu and Albert Sullivan, all of Cobalt Miners' Union.

Delegate Cluny was chosen chairman.

It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed, the same to be resident in Cobalt, to be the General Executive Committee of the election campaign, and one member be appointed in each locality having delegates at the convention, to act in conjunction with the committee in Cobalt to organize the campaign and collect funds. The funds are to be deposited in the Ottawa Bank. All individuals or organizations collecting funds are to report at least once a month and forward their collections to the Gen. Ex. Com. All disbursements are to be made from Cobalt.

The following are the members of the election committee selected at the Convention: for Cobalt, delegates Gauthier, Gorman and Oby; for Porcupine, Delegate McGuire; for Silver Centre, Delegate Lothian; for Gowanda, Delegate Cluny; for Elk Lake, Patrick Dwyer.

Delegate Gorman was elected as Secretary and Gauthier as Treasurer of the Executive Committee.

The Convention resolved that entertainments be given at which a charge will be made in order to raise campaign funds.

Delegate James McGuire was unanimously chosen as Candidate for Temiskaming for the next Provincial Election.

In order that the choice may be as democratic as possible it was resolved that the Convention's choice be subject to the approval of all the organizations represented at Convention, and in the event of any local objection to candidate, a referendum be submitted to the organization by the General Executive Committee.

The Convention adjourned at 1 a. m.

SOCIALIST MEETING.

(From the Province, Vancouver, B. C.)

A large meeting of Socialists mustered in the Empress Theatre last evening to hear Mr. C. M. O'Brien,

M. L. A. of Alberta. The speaker introduced by Mr. R. I. Matthews, who was in the chair. Mr. O'Brien said that the Socialists believed that it was through the teaching of their school that the working classes would be freed. That teaching was based on three fundamentals, discovered by Karl Marx, namely, the material conception of history, the theory of the surplus value of labor, and the class struggle.

Under the present conditions, he said, the laborer was not free. The capitalist had bought his labor, and he had been enabled to do this by his ownership of the land, and of society. All that labor received was the old slave's portion, the cost of subsistence and just enough more to enable him to reproduce himself and bring up little workers to take his place when he was worn out. This system of slavery had grown up through the three stages of old-time slavery, feudalism and capitalism. Today the worker was free to go from capitalist to capitalist in search of a job, but he would never get away from the capitalist class altogether.

In the schools today the capitalists were afraid to teach the theory of value, for if the working classes once could measure the value of their labor they would never stand for the robbery which they suffered now. Natural resources had no value apart from labor. Labor created all values. But it should be clearly understood that the point at which the worker is robbed is not when he buys commodities but when he sells his labor. The remedy for this condition of affairs is to be found in the taking away of the ownership of the land, and of the resources of nature from the capitalist class, and this can be best done by political action. Parliament is the key of the capitalist position.

A collection was made to meet the expenses of the meeting, and it was announced that next Sunday Mr. R. P. Pettipiece would deliver an address on "The Social Revolution."

SOCIALISTS ARE ACTIVE.

(Toronto World, Oct. 8th.)

Official announcement is made by the Toronto Socialist party that a vigorous campaign of education is to be launched to-night.

A score of "comrades" will, it is stated, begin the distribution of 10,000 leaflets expounding the doctrine. The second ward has been chosen as the field of operation and the leaflets are to fly like snowflakes in a Yukon blizzard, as there are 30,000 more of them to be distributed, 10,000 each fortnight. "For the present the party is to operate in ward two only, 'concentration' being its watchword. This work is to be followed up by a personal canvass of electors," said a member last night. "A series of public meetings are to be held. The party hopes to secure the services of some of the best-known Socialists in America. Two or three speakers have already been engaged, including May Wood Simmons, a prominent woman lecturer and writer."

"The Toronto Socialist party must not be confused with Socialist Local No. 24. They are entirely separate organizations; considerable difference existing between them over tactics. It is the former organization, with a membership of more than 200, that is inaugurating the campaign described. It is the latter organization, with a membership of thirty or so, from which James Simpson resigned and under whose auspices street meetings have been held during the past summer."

"It is doubtful whether the Socialist party will place mayoralty candidates in the field this year. It is likely, however, that they will seek to elect representatives to the council and board of education from ward two."

"The Socialist party in Toronto is planning big things. It is planning to make this a Socialist city within a reasonable number of years. The immediate cause of this outburst of activity is the notable victory of the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee—a victory that has given a wonderful impetus to the Socialist movement all over Canada and the United States."

"There is considerable enthusiasm among the members of Local No. 1 over their plans for converting 'Tory' Toronto into a stronghold of radicalism. At a meeting in the Finnish Hall a day or two ago one of the 'comrades' spoke considerable applause by saying 'This is a never-late-til-we-win campaign. We have made up our minds to give this city a working class administration, and we will do it. It may take us ten years. It may take us fifteen years. But no matter how long it takes us, we will do it. We will teach the common people how to play the game of politics for themselves. We will show them what big stakes are to be won. We will rouse them to action as they have never been roused before. And we will make Socialism such a live issue that even the most apathetic citizen will be compelled to take notice. The time has come to make things hum, and the sooner we get busy, the sooner will our ideals be realized.'"

It has a bright scarlet cover, and teems with the revolutionary spirit, does "Cotton's Facts." In fact it is the Reddest little book ever printed in Canada. Facts cannot be bought for money, neither can class-conscious Socialists. The only way you can get it is by digging out a list of subs to the extent of \$3.00. Get busy.

Are you a sticker? Why not get some of Cotton's Stickers. Fine to stick up in all sorts of places. Nicely printed in red or blue. They carry the message.

Locals, take notice that \$10.00 will send 100 copies of Cotton's for three months to 100 separate addresses anywhere in Canada.

Better land your order for "Eureka Leaflets." Ten different titles. Look up advertisement in another column. 12 c. per 100, 80 c. per 1,000.

AGITATION BATTERY

The Agitation Battery is still working on the Union Official Fund. Here are the latest contributors to this important branch of propaganda: Geo. McMillan, La Cabette . . . \$1.00
B. Allen, Brockville, Ont. . . . 1.00
B. Hodges, Montreal, P. Q. . . . 1.00
D. W. Cullen, Dawson 50
J. Schezbal, Montreal, P. Q. . . 1.00
W. R. Scott, Winnipeg, Man. . . 1.00
A. Reeves, Hespeler, Ont. . . . 1.00
V. A. Hinty, Berlin, Ont. . . . 1.00
Geo. C. Karley, Hanover, Ont. . 1.00
B. Liss, Berlin, Ont. 1.00
C. J. Grant, Cayuga, Ont. . . . 1.00
Jas. H. Mackey, Tyvan, Sask. . . 1.00
J. McKiernan, Cobalt, Ont. . . 1.00
N. Mackenzie, Gowanda, Ont. . 1.00
H. Watson, Calgary, Alta. . . . 1.00

Since last report . . . \$14.50
Previously acknowledged \$4.31

Total received . . . \$98.61

\$38.81 is the amount still required to complete this fund.

COTTON'S COMPENDIUM

This valuable little book is well under way. It will surely make a big stir. Going to make over 48 pages, which is going some for a starter. The figures and statistics in Cotton's facts talk big. As to the binding and typography, you can rely on anything that done in Cotton's printing being up to the top notch. Cover is bright scarlet, untearable, with cloth reinforcement. Altogether, a natty book that every agitator will feel good to have in his pocket. Good to look at, and mighty helpful to read.

Com. L. S. Grue, of Brockville, has the honor of ordering the first copy, and Comrade F. R. Branscombe, of Everts, Alta., the second copy of Cotton's Compendium of Facts. Hats off.

By the looks of things there is going

A Chat With Edison on Municipal Progress

Weekly Letters On a World Round
Lecture Tour By Walter Thomas Mills.

(Walter Thomas Mills has been sent round the world as a commissioner to investigate municipal conditions, he is being paid by the city of Milwaukee. From time to time articles from his pen will appear in Cotton's Weekly. Let the Comrades remember that Mills is presenting his articles from the viewpoint of a Socialist administration of a city striving to apply Socialism to Municipal affairs while capitalism is still dominant in the nation.)

For some years I have contended that Thomas A. Edison and Luther Burbank are the two greatest men of this generation.

Discovery and invention have been the principal means of human progress. Some time the world's history is to be told with this fact in view. Then the historical accidents will disappear and the creators of new eras will come to the fore. When this shall happen, it will be seen how spasmodic and irregular have been the movements in all lines of human progress.

At last discovery and invention are a continuous part of the world's serious business. Among those in the study of living forces, Burbank has no equal. Among those in the study of mechanical powers, Edison's is easily the master mind of all.

These two have equipped for the work with great care—great expense—and are giving their best and ripest years to the common good.

When Burbank had so improved the cactus that its food value was no longer in question, a syndicate tried to buy and to monopolize the plant.

Burbank replied that there was not money enough to make the purchase. He was not trying to make money but to make an end of hunger.

When Edison had worked out his plan for cement structures to be cheaply made, again a syndicate tried to purchase, and monopolize the process.

Mr. Edison replied that he was not making this invention in order to make money but with the hope of placing clean, modern, sanitary and beautiful homes within the reach of all.

I have not cared to put myself in the way of "the great" or "the near great." I was never present at an inauguration of a new president in America. The chief figures in such ceremonies do not interest me. Many times I have passed a block away from the president's train without taking the trouble to walk the block to see the man helping to do the things which ought not to be done. Once I even turned my face away when the president was going by. I was more comfortable looking the other way.

Recently I met George Westinghouse on a public street. A mutual friend had suggested a meeting but I had no errands and made no call. But I stood for some time after he had passed, watching his faltering steps. He had been a great organizer of other men's ideas. He had absorbed the fruits of the activities of many brains. He had ruthlessly dealt with inventors of my acquaintance. He had built up enormous business enterprises. He was just then home from New York where the mastery of the business his mind had built had been taken away from him by the speculators who had shared the fruits of his labor but were at last convinced there would be more in the business for the shareholders if there were less in the business for Westinghouse.

He too was an inventor. To the end he had been a money maker. He was used by the money-makers while they could use him and had been dumped just as he had dumped so many workers when keeping them longer would not pay.

Not so with Edison. He had been the master among inventors, but his greatest interest in what he believes will be his greatest invention is its service to the common good.

I have often wished I might see the face, hear the voice, and feel the pressure of the personality of both Luther Burbank and Thomas A. Edison.

Recently I was made a special commissioner for the city of Milwaukee. Our city had purchased 4,000 acres of land—expects to purchase more. It is planning a workingman's home on a larger scale and under more rational and practicable plans than have ever before been undertaken. The land will be laid out with wide boulevards—with grass and trees and flowers and fountains of water everywhere. The houses will be real houses and they are to be provided for the workers at the cost of production, and that, when the production shall be large scale production as well.

It seemed to me that Milwaukee and Edison would work together. Anyway I went to West Orange, New Jersey—found my way to the great manufacturing plant he called his laboratory, and sent in my card.

Very soon I was told that Mr. Edison would see me and I was directed which way to go.

In a large room with a twenty foot ceiling, a balcony all the way around and half way up, and cases for models, shelves for books and keepsakes and suggestions everywhere—at convenient points were working tables, but in the centre of it all sat the man I was looking for. His swinging chair reached both ways to well equipped working desks and he was absorbed in his work.

As I approached him he suddenly looked up and said: "My ears are failing me. You will need to speak very distinctly." And then, "This is Mr. Mills. Yes, you are a Scotchman."

I touched the proper stops on my vocal organs and he seemed pleased with the result.

"I can hear you perfectly," he said, renewing his assertion that I was a Scotchman—after I had said I was a Yankee. "But I have been born nine times over in the United States," I said. "Doesn't matter, the tenth time backward was in Scotland."

"No, my ancestors were from England." "That's probably true. All the Mill family and the Mills family are the same family and they all came from Scotland before they came from anywhere else."

Admitting that I could not disprove his statement I stated the nature of my errand. He listened with the greatest attention and without interruption while I had told my story of our city's plans. Then I said: "I am here especially to learn about the progress of your plans for cement houses and if it be found that our city could make use of your plans whether we could deal with you direct as a municipality."

He was on his feet instantly. "Let me show you what I am doing," he said, and at once turned to a nearby table with a model of the cement house completed in full. Every room with double lights and cross ventilation, all high, light, beautiful—the porch a model of comfort. The roof of red tile, the cement work including foundations, walls, floors, stairways and roofs all completely reinforced, the joints in the house pipes of every kind, effected by electric welding, all modern comfort and conveniences in a workingman's home.

He showed me samples of the stone as it will show in the completed wall—called attention to the extensive art work in design for both exterior and interior decoration. He showed me the men working in clay whose designs are afterwards made into plaster and finally cast into solid iron. Door-ways, ceiling, windows, the cornices, all portions of the house where ornamentation would be in order—none are being neglected.

When it is remembered that the men still engaged on this work had been two years busily producing these designs, it can be understood how varied are their models. He showed where the casting into iron was taking place and finally on a great machine, of his own invention, the cast iron forms are so carefully milled that the parts are made to fit together with such accuracy that not a cross line will be visible in the finished work.

He showed me the half-finished structure rising as rapidly as the forms are ready.

He explained how the cement would be machine mixed, machine carried to the moulds, how completely the cement was protected from bubbles and finally how in process of use the forms would not be completely unbolted in going from one building to another, but whole sections of the forms could be unbolted and carried on steel cranes directly from one structure to another and so both taken down and lifted up with the least possible expenditure of time or toil.

He gave me estimates showing that thirty-seven men with a joint equipment costing about \$5000.00 per man could build 225 houses in a year at an expense of \$800.00 a house, including their wages and that these houses could not be produced with the same comforts under present methods for less than \$5000.00 each. "And then," said he, "they would be no such houses as mine will be."

"These cement houses will be beautiful, sanitary, will have great variety in architecture, cannot possibly burn up and will last forever. They will be sound proof, dust proof, damp proof and vermin proof, easily heated, and cool and comfortable in the warmest weather."

His final words to me were, "My message to Milwaukee is that here is a great opportunity. She can entirely rebuild the homes of her city and it will never cost the city nor the people in the city anything to do it."

"In the first place I do not want a dollar out of my invention."

Then he went on arguing to show that the city could issue its bonds, build the houses, sell them to the people, with the installment payments of the buyers, pay off the bonds, that the buyers would not be paying more than one-fourth of what they are now paying in rents and that the whole transaction need not exceed ten years while in process.

The conclusion was clear. Neither the city nor the people in the city would have expended a dollar of other funds. The city's credit only would have been used—no city funds of any sort. The purchasers would have been saving three-fourths their rent while making the purchases. Surely here is an opportunity.

Many thinkers hold that the world is soon to be re-built. There are reasons for thinking that it may come sooner than the thinkers think. Hyde, England, October 2, 1910.

Too long have the workers of the world waited for some Moses to lead them out of bondage. He has not come; he never will come; for if you could be led out, you could be led back again. I would have you make up your minds that there is nothing that you cannot do for yourselves. You do not need the capitalist. He could not exist an instant without you. You would just begin to live without him. You do everything, and he has everything; and some of you imagine that if it were not for him you would have no work. As a matter of fact, he does not employ you at all; you employ him to take from you what you produce, and he faithfully sticks to his task. If you can stand it, he can; and if you don't change this relation, I am sure he won't.—Eugene V. Debs.

The coal mines of the Atlantic Grindstone company, Joggins Mines, N. S., have been sold by the bondholders for forcible sale. The bondholders are Providence, R. I., capitalists. The plutocrats talk a lot about patriotism and how we should train ourselves to fight for our native land. But the capitalists hand over our land and mines to foreigners and when our wage slaves do not make enough profit for these foreigners, we let these foreigners dispose of the mines as they see fit. The patriotism of the capitalists is a sham.

Forty thousand writs were issued in the courts of Montreal last year. Writs of summons numbered 25,753; writs of habeas corpus, 7,142; and writs of execution, 8,588. These writs are mostly for small sums against poor devils who have been squeezed by the capitalist system. But then, you know, this is a good system; for does it not make wealthy people and protect private property in the means of life against those who would like to eat but have not the wherewithal?

The expropriated workers of Canada are organizing to expropriate the expropriators. Many workers do not know this. They learn through the logic of events the true aims of their own organizations.

The Christian Guardian has a long article on the home in relation to social progress. Capitalism takes away homes and gives rented shacks. Socialism will provide homes for all the people.

The C. P. R. still owns 13,268,825 acres of agricultural lands which were given to it by the representatives of the people at Ottawa. The land is valued at \$180,000,000. You see how easy it is to become plutes when you get on the right side of the people's representatives!

"Let no desire for votes, temporary success and popular approval swerve you from the revolutionary principles and purpose of the Socialist party—the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism. Of our ultimate success there can be no doubt."—Eugene V. Debs.

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Competition is a game of beggar my neighbor.

Socialism will prevent the private ownership and enjoyment of public property.

It is good to watch the growing spirit of revolt among the wage slaves of the Dominion.

Why be robbed when you can vote yourselves into control of your own jobs?

A man who is willing to work and cannot get work has a right to steal bread.—Cardinal Manning.

The socialization of production will result in the socialization of distribution.

Eighty-nine per cent of the American wage-workers are tenants. But the American workers voted for that sort of thing when they voted the plute tickets.

Capitalism must solve the unemployed problem or die. It is attempting to solve it by wasting the products of labor in preparations for war. That is Laurier's little trick.

The Naval College of Canada will open at Halifax next January. As yet there is no word rush of cadets to fill the college. Bayonet sticking is not a popular business in Canada.

The New York commissioner of labor shows an average percentage of unemployment during the prosperous years of 1902 to 1907 of 16.1 per cent. This percentage of unemployment was in organized trades, and the reports were all received from trades unions and it did not include the unemployed in the ranks of unorganized labor.

A ten million dollar powder merger has just been accomplished. Socialization is coming fast. But it is socialization in the interests of the masters. Socialization will be Socialism when the combinations are for the benefit of all the people through the abolition of wage slavery.

Necessitous persons are going to be carried free in the London County Council tramcars. If these can be carried free, why cannot all be carried free? The only thing that prevents is the fear that such an innovation would undermine profits and give an argument for Socialism.

The United States spends \$100,000,000 on salaries of ministers and \$200,000,000 on churches. The U. S. spends \$1,200,000,000 on alcoholic beverages. Why is this? Because capitalism rules the land and there is more profit in the sale of whisky than there is in the distribution of religion.

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Does Farming Pay?

C. Culliford.

"Does farming pay?" The bank manager to whom I propounded this query, leaned forward in his easy chair, removed the monocle from his eye, and gazed at me with a look of incredulous surprise.

"Why do you ask me such a question?" he enquired. "I am in the banking business." "True," I replied, "and as you transact considerable business with the farmers, I thought you might be in a position to know."

"Well," said the banker, after readjusting his monocle, and settling back to a more comfortable position, "as far as the banking business is concerned, farming certainly pays handsomely. We allow the farmer three per cent on deposits, and tax him seven per cent on loans. His security is always dependable. Nothing better than a double signed note with a mortgage on the side. The well-to-do farmers deposit considerable money with us, and the poorer ones borrow a lot, so between the two we have pretty good picking."

"Yes," he continued, after a slight pause, "if the farmers were to cease doing business with us, our shareholders would have to be satisfied with half the rate of dividend they now receive, which would be disastrous to our banking institutions. More power to the elbows of the farmers."

"Does farming pay?" the stock broker who was the next person interviewed on the subject, echoed the question with a ring of exultation in his voice.

"Well, I should certainly say it does." "The farmer is a very good investor, and some of them are so glibly you know," he added with a slight smile, "they are so anxious to get rich, that any wild-cat mining scheme we hatch up, is to them very alluring bait."

"Oh, yes, they work hard for their money," in answer to some casual observation I had made, "but still I would rather them do the hard work than me." At which he arose to greet a prospective customer, and I discreetly made my departure.

I was afraid to interview a lawyer on the subject for fear he would send in his bill for ten dollars, so I tackled a medical practitioner, thinking that he could enlighten me with regard to his own profession and also that of the law. "Of course you know," he began, "we doctors depend on all classes of society for our support, so we extract no more from the farmer than we do from the artisan or millionaire. We are useful members of society, and our services are indispensable when called. I would charge a farmer perhaps \$2.00 an hour for my services, but if I wanted him to plant potatoes in my garden, I would protest at paying him \$2.00 a day. But this is only right, as my intellect is superior to that of the farmer's, and it cost me a lot of money to become proficient."

"So, of course—"

"Hold on, doctor," I interrupted, "it takes a pretty intelligent man to farm today, and I might ask what wealth you were producing in the world all the time you were going to college; you must concede you were living off the labor of the farmer while you were receiving your education."

"But," he expostulated, "it was my own money which educated me, money which my father received from the sale of his farm."

"That's just it," I replied, "not only did the farmer's money pay for your education, but the farmer had to work hard to keep you in food, and the artisan to clothe and shelter you. You are deeply indebted to society on the whole." At which he went off in a huff.

"Does farming pay?" "No question in the world, but what it does," replied the manufacturer.

"It costs us just \$19.00 in wages to make a binder, and \$7.60 for a two-horse wagon. The binder costs the farmer \$120.00 and the latter \$50.00. Of course our agent's come in for the pickings, but it is chiefly in the matter of repairs that we soak the farmer. A mowing machine which sells for \$75.00 would if purchased in repairs, piece by piece cost the farmer \$412.00."

"Does farming pay?" The railroad president looked up with a scowl. "Young man," he said, "my time is worth \$10.00 a minute, but as this interview is not for publication, I will grant you three minutes of my time."

I thanked him for his magnanimous condescension, and he proceeded, "Farming pays the railway company, of which I am president, the best of anything under the sun. The value of farm products transported over our road last year exceeded—"

(there he named a sum which fairly

took my breath away) and allowing so much for running expenses leaves us a net profit of \$3,425,000 extracted from the pockets of the farmers. We had a costly strike on our road, and I wanted to raise the rates on agricultural products, but the railway commission interfered, so the next thing left for me to do is to reduce the wages of the wage slaves employed on the section. The public does not know exactly how much I am paid for my services—some say \$120,000 a year, some more, some less, but I know, "here he glanced hastily at his watch, "time's good-bye."

I met an old farmer, too old for hard work, who had been mixed up in several law-suits and I asked him if farming paid the lawyers anything. "They skinned me out of \$5,000," he answered. "There's nothin' them lawyer chaps likes better than to get two farmers fighting again each other over a bit of land like two dogs quarrelling over a bone, and when the fight is over they find their land belongs to somebody else. There's nothin' in it for the farmers, but everything is in it for the lawyer," he concluded.

I thought perhaps the financial losses had made the old farmer sarcastic, but a little reflection showed me he was right. Lawyers might properly be termed the vampires of society, since they make their living off other people's disagreements. If society could be reconstructed so that its members could co-operate, instead of compete with each other, the business of the lawyer would vanish as the mist before the rising sun.

The last person I interrogated was the farmer himself. I had previously found out that he has his farm paid for, that his wife had worked like a slave, milking ten cows night and morning for five years. His children were kept home from school to work, and could barely read and write, and were stunted in growth. As the farmer came to meet me, I saw a hump on his back like that of a dromedary. His hand, he extended it for greeting, looked all gnarled and twisted from over-work. "Does farming pay?" I queried, "Who are you and what is your business?" he asked. "I want to know if you are satisfied with farming as conducted today, I am interested in propagating the doctrines of Socialism," I answered. "Here Mary," he called excitedly to his wife, "is one of them blooming Socialist agitators, what wants the land we worked so hard to pay for. Where's the dog? Here Rover, yuh! Sic 'em."

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