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Cotton's Weekly

W. U. COTTON, B.A., S.C.L., Editor

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The 8-Hour Day for Ontario Miners

Socialism tends to uplift, capitalism to degrade.

A money-worshipper can never be a useful citizen to any community.

When the capitalists are forced to take out naturalization papers in the international brotherhood of workers, labor will come to its own.

Dr. Hodgetts, of Ottawa, declares that London, Ont., is already developing the slum. What else can be expected of a city where capitalist labor skimmers are in control?

Of what use is a warship sailing up and down the English channel to a farmer in Manitoba or Saskatchewan? Of what use would it be to anyone in Canada, for that matter?

Will it not be a glorious day when we can sing, "Sound the glad tidings o'er land and o'er sea, the Red Flag has triumphed, the workers are free!"

Knowing that President Wilson will not allow the United States to insure the collection of Chinese loans we must request all our readers to immediately withdraw all the funds they have advanced to the new republic. —Industrial Worker.

The Sawyer-Massey Co., which makes farm machinery, with headquarters in Hamilton, Ont., has declared its net earnings to be \$242,860 during 1912. This is equal to the annual wages of 561 Canadian slaves. There is much prosperity in Canada for those who do no useful labor.

Before the civil war in the United States many free negroes owned other negroes as slaves, some owning as high as one hundred men, women and children. Chattel slavery allowed whites and negroes to own negroes. Wage slavery allows whites and negroes to exploit through wage slavery whites and negroes.

The Japanese government has advanced \$30,000,000 to Japanese owners of the Chinese mines at Hangyang to allow them to secure preferential rights for iron ore. At the same time Japan is floating huge loans in European countries. The Japanese government is the executive of the capitalist class like the Borden cabinet.

Under capitalism crime is increasing in Canada by leaps and bounds, and efforts to check it all prove unavailing. Under Socialism the incentive to crime will be taken away, and the horde who now make their living by the activities of the criminal will be forced to perform some useful work for the benefit of the whole people—or starve.

The whipping post for white slavers and seducers of women, a tax upon bachelorhood, more careful training of children and abolition of joy rides and rag time dancing were advocated as remedies for the social evil at a hearing before the Illinois Vice Commission. Anything and everything but the abolition of wage slavery, which prevents people from marrying and forces women into prostitution.

In Oklahoma in 1900 the farms operated by tenants were 43.8 per cent. of the total. In 1910 the tenant farms had increased to 54.8 per cent. of the total. Poverty among the farmers has increased. Tenant farming is proving unproductive and a move is on foot among the big capitalists to buy up the farms, evict the tenants and turn the farms into estates run by wage workers and labor saving machines.

The last free breakfast for the winter was recently given out at the Yonge-st. mission, Toronto. Farmers provide horses, sheep, farrow cows with free feeds all the winter and summer long. They don't ask any money from the animals. But because some human beings give human work animals free feeds once in a while, it is called a mission, and we are told what wonderful things are done in the name of religion. We humans are queer ginks.

The Swifts, of Chicago, have branches of their beef business in Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Edmonton, and other Canadian cities. Those who have read The Jungle by Sinclair know the condition of slavery which results when the big capitalists get control. A few years more, unless the working class unite on the political field, will see the beef workers of Canada reduced to a still deeper slavery than their present one.

Spring is here. The farmer will plow, and sow, and reap and thresh, and when it is all done, the landlord, the machine agent, the loan shark, and a horde of smaller pirates will line up and sing: "Strike up the band, here comes a yeoman; Cash in his hand, he fears no foe man. Stand in a row, Don't let him go; The rub's a cinch, but every inch a yeoman."

The Carpenters' Union of St. John, N.B., wanted the mayor to call a public meeting to discuss whether the increase in rents would be detrimental to the city or not. The mayor replied, "I will not call a meeting at the request of the carpenters," the lawyers or any other union. I have heard of public meetings and am much less in favor of them than ever. The mayor realizes he is a tool of the labor skimmers. The workmen are to be robbed worse than ever for "prosperity" has struck St. John, and the mayor is not going to stand for workmen getting together to complain about their robbery.

The Ontario Tory government is the friend of the exploiting capitalist class. Sir James Whitney has rove for the low common creatures who mine the wealth of the country. Faugh! Such low creatures are worthy of little consideration.

The work animals of Ontario have placed Sir James in political power. By so doing, they have placed an enemy in control of the laws and the execution thereof.

The miners of Porcupine have been on strike. Sir James at Toronto and his political gang of labor-hating politicians have turned a deaf ear to the cries of distress of the men who produce the wealth, and they have fawned with a disgusting obsequence upon the men whose only mission in life is to rob and plunder the working class.

For the owners, for those who prey upon the useful producers, the provincial police are at their service. The jails yawn for the miners. The judges smile upon scabs and let them run riot, while they send to prison the members of the working class whose only crime is their desire to better the conditions of their fellow workers.

While these outrages are proceeding at Porcupine, the miners of the province have been endeavoring to have an eight hour day law passed. A proposed act was drawn up by the Porcupine Miners' Union and endorsed by the various locals of the Western Federation of Miners.

This bill Sir James will not introduce. He will have nothing to do with it. In its place he proposes a weak measure whereby a Mine Inspector is given arbitrary power to lengthen the work day, whereby iron mines are exempt, whereby the Saturday work day can be prolonged to any length, whereby the surface workers are exempt from the eight hour law, etc.

Even the Cobalt Board of Trade protested. These labor skimmers see that the proposed act will only embitter the miners and even they are disgusted with the lickspittle sycophancy of Sir James to the labor skimmers.

Below we give, first, the bill as drawn by the Porcupine Miners' Union, second, the bill proposed by Sir James (which he is likely to withdraw, thus gaining time for the parasite mine owners to bleed the working class longer through the long work day), and third, the objections of the Miners' Committee to the bill proposed by Sir James.

The Bill the Miners Wanted

An Act to regulate the hours of employment in mines, mills, smelters and co-rerelative industries: HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

I. This Act may be cited as "THE EIGHT-HOUR ACT" for all employees of the Mining Industry of Ontario.

II. In this Act, the words "Mining Industry" shall mean: Any opening or excavation in, or working of the ground for the purpose of winning, opening up or proving any mineral or mineral-bearing substance.

And any ore body, mineral deposit, stratum, soil, rock, bed of earth, clay, gravel or cement or place where mining is or may be carried on.

And all ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings and premises below or above ground belonging to or used in connection with mines.

And, also, any excavation or opening in the ground made for the purpose of searching for mineral.

And any roast yard, smelting furnace, mill, work or place used for or in connection with crushing, reducing, smelting, refining, or treating ore, mineral or mineral-bearing substance.

And shall include any mode or method of working whereby the soil or earth or any rock, stone or quartz may be disturbed, removed, washed, sifted, roasted, smelted, refined, crushed or dealt with for the purpose of obtaining any mineral therefrom, whether the same may have been previously disturbed or not.

III. It shall not be lawful to employ any person in or around the mines, mills, smelters and co-rerelative industries for more than eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours.

And the act of descending to and

ascending from the point or place of work underground shall be considered part of the employment therein, and the time occupied in so descending and ascending from such place of work shall be reckoned as a part of said eight (8) hours or work-day; PROVIDED, however, that the period may be prolonged in case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, but only during the continuance of such imminent danger.

IV. Every person, corporation, superintendent, manager, foreman, officer, employer or agent or representative of employer who shall employ, hire, contract with, command, persuade, cause or allow any person to work in contravention of any of the provisions of this act shall, on summary conviction thereof, incur and pay a fine of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, and not more than two hundred and fifty (\$250) dollars, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county or district within which the offence was committed, for a period of not more than three months, and every day's violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offence.

V. On the trial of any proceeding under this act, the person opposing or defending or who is charged with any offence against or under any of the provisions of this act shall be competent and compellable to giving evidence in or with respect to such proceeding.

VI. All fines or penalties in money imposed or recovered in or under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the convicting Justice or Police Magistrate, as the case may be, to the Treasurer of the Province, to and for the use of the Province.

VIII. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under this act:

1. The information shall be laid within two (2) months from the date of the alleged contravention of the act.

2. The description of an offence in the words of this act or in similar words shall be sufficient in law.

3. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act shall not be quashed for want of form.

VIII. All prosecutions under this Act may be brought and heard before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in or for the county or district where the penalty was incurred or the offence committed or wrong done, and in cities or towns where there is a Police Magistrate, before such Police Magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this Act, the procedure shall be governed by the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

1. In all cases of prosecution for any offence against the provisions of this Act, the conviction or order by the Justices or Police Magistrate, as the case may be, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be final and conclusive, and except as hereinafter mentioned, against such conviction or order there shall be no appeal.

2. An appeal shall lie to the Judge of the County Court in the county in which the conviction is made, sitting in chambers without a jury, provided notice of such appeal is given to the prosecutor or complainant within five (5) days after the date of the said conviction or order.

XI. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

The Bill Sir James Fools Over

BILL
An Act to amend The Mining Act of Ontario in respect to the Hours Of Underground Employment.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The Mining Act of Ontario is amended by inserting therein the following section:—

159.—(1) No workman shall remain or be allowed to remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, which eight hours, where the employer obtains from the Inspector a certificate that the means and methods in use at the mine of getting

The capitalist politicians are Slick Sams when it comes to talking much that means nothing. Winston Churchill, who is the British minister of the navy, proposed that Great Britain would take a holiday so far as new construction was concerned, provided other nations did the same. The other nations merely laughed at Churchill's proposal as being nothing but meaningless flubdub. The joker in this offer lies in the word NEW construction. The British Admiralty has her 1914 ships all begun. She is building feverishly. Her shipyards are full. She could not begin any more NEW construction without severe strain. Churchill's offer was simply a bluff. Britain will engage on no NEW construction anyway for a year. For a first rate hypocrite about peace and limitation of armaments just take a British jingo.

Blest be the ties that bind
One steel rail to another;
For they are wet with the blood
And sweat
Of our proletarian brother.

to and from the place of work in the mine are proper and satisfactory, shall be reckoned from the time of arriving at such place of work until the time of leaving such place, otherwise such eight hours shall be reckoned from the time of leaving the surface, or in such other way as the Inspector may direct; provided, however, that

(a) Time taken for lunch, not exceeding one half hour, need not be reckoned as part of such eight hours;

(b) A Saturday shift may work longer hours for the purpose of avoiding work on Sunday or changing shift at the end of the week or giving any of the men a part holiday.

(c) The said limit of time shall not apply to shift bosses, pump men, or persons engaged solely in surveying or measuring, nor shall it apply in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, or in any case of repair work, or to any mine where the number of men working in a shift does not exceed six.

(2) In this section "Workman" means any person employed underground in a mine who is not the owner or agent or an official of the mine. "Shift" means any body of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in the mine are the same or approximately the same.

(3) Where any question or dispute arises as to the meaning or application of paragraph (c) of subsection 1, or as to the meaning of "workman," "shift," or "underground," the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive.

(4) For greater certainty it is hereby declared that sections 174, 175, 179, 180 and 181 of this Act shall apply to contraventions of this section; provided, however, that a workman shall not be guilty of an offence for failure to return to the surface within the time limited by this section if he proves that with-out fault on his part he was prevented from returning, owing to means not being available for the purpose.

(5) In the event of great emergency or grave economic disturbance, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may suspend the operation of this section to such extent and for such period as he deems fit; or upon the Inspector certifying as regards any iron mine that the precautions, safeguards and arrangements for protecting the health, safety and comfort of the workmen employed therein are satisfactory and in compliance with this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, in like manner suspend the operation of this section in so far as such mine is concerned.

(6) This section shall come into effect on the first day of January, 1914.

Miners' Objections to Government Bill

We, your committee appointed to draft the objections of this organization to the proposed 8-hour law, beg leave to report as follows:—

1st. While the Act nominally provides for an 8-hour day, it specifically directs wherein the Act may be violated and for the issuance of a permit for such violation, a certificate from the Mining Inspector enabling the operators to keep the men underground for a longer period than eight hours.

2nd. Not more than 30 per cent. of the men employed in mining and co-rerelative industries will be benefited by the provisions of the Act. Whole classes of men are exempt. The iron miners, a large and growing class, are left to win by organization what this legislation should have given them. The surface workers, particularly the millmen and hoistmen, are wronged by their exclusion. The former exposed to dampness and cyanide fumes, the latter holding many lives in their hands, suffering an unusual strain. At present the majority work twelve hours per day, with an eighteen hour shift on change days, and should certainly arouse the humanitarian instincts of any legislator. There is no class of workers who, from the exhausting nature and unhealthy character of their occupation, are better entitled to an 8-hour day than the smelter workers. This is especially true of those engaged in

The Krupp works at Essen, Germany, turn out millions of dollars worth of armaments each year. These armaments are nothing but a burden. Were the Socialists in power the waste of war preparation would cease. But the big Krupp works would not close. The skill of the workers there would be turned to productive channels. At the present time many of the engine wheels used on Canadian railways are made by Krupps. Instead of making cannon, Krupps could make railway supplies and structural steel for houses, and all the slums of civilization could be abolished.

Allan Studholme, M.L.A. for Hamilton East, introduced an eight hour day bill in the Toronto Legislature. Sir James, the Tory premier, moved that the bill be given the six months hoist. Studholme fights for labor. Whitney fights against the working class. Is it not foolish for the workers to support the politicians who support Whitney?

reducing the arsenic-bearing nickel and cobalt ores from the Sudbury and Cobalt districts. Another class of labor that should be protected by 8-hour legislation is the workers in the cement industries.

3rd. Progressive legislation is tending toward the six-day week with a half holiday on Saturday. The proposed measure sanctions a longer work day on Saturday. Mining practice in other districts shows that it is unnecessary to work longer hours on Saturday, either for the purpose of avoiding Sunday work or changing shifts. Where two shifts are employed, it is easy to put them in-between 7 a.m. and 12 p.m. In the case of three shifts, if the shifts end at midnight there is no loss of time to the operator. In no case is there any loss of time in changing shifts under the eight-hour system.

4th. The Lieutenant-Governor may suspend the operation of the law in cases of grave economic disturbance. Why should the operation of a law be suspended solely for the benefit of the employer?

5th. Grave abuses are likely to arise in the practical operation of the Act on account of the arbitrary authority reposed in the Mining Inspector.

6th. Any person should have the right to bring an action for the violation of the law.

7th. Experience has clearly proven that an 8-hour law benefits both parties in the mining industry. Why should the date of its enforcement be set so far in the future and to take effect at a time when the worker is less able than at any other time to resist a cut in wages? Was the law aimed at the worker instead of for him? Was it intended to discourage the worker from asking anything from the government that he is expected to offer his life for in case of need? Committee: C. H. Richardson, J. C. Nicol, W. N. Welsh.

What You Can Do
The workers of Ontario have at present to face the Tory and the Liberal members in the legislature. Both of these classes of politicians are the foes of the wealth producers. The Liberals falsely pretend to favor the working class, but they do so by the traitorous intention of climbing to political power by the votes of the deluded workers, and then leave the workers to their slavery.

Why should the wealth producers depend upon the henchmen of their capitalist enemies for political representation? Why do not the workers themselves send members of their own class to political office?

You go to Toronto to seek the passing of legislation. There you do not find working men. You find lawyers and real estate agents and rich men, and you find that their whole aim is to keep you in your slavery by using the machinery of the state against you.

Why not elect members of your own class, the working class, to represent you? It will be of little benefit to you if you elect workmen who crawl to your masters and eat out of their hands politically. Such workmen perform on the political field the same dirty work that the scab and the strikebreaker performs when you go on strike.

If you wish to help your fellow workers of Porcupine. If you wish to help yourself, your wife and children, begin now to capture the legislature of Ontario.

Join the Social Democratic Party. Become class conscious. Realize that you have nothing to hope from your masters or their politicians but slavery. Realize that your only hope is to capture the public powers in order to wrest the ownership of the machinery of production and distribution away from your masters so you can vest them in the collective ownership of the producing class.

Put a revolutionary candidate into every constituency. At the next election run a revolutionary comrade in the running for whom you can vote and for whom other awakened slaves can vote.

Such a procedure will shake the power of Sir James and his masters.

In the meantime you can write your representative at Toronto protesting against the turning down of the Miners' Eight Hour Bill as proposed by the miners themselves.

Nothing could be blacker than the crimes committed by capitalism.

One of the saddest sights in Canada is to see a bunch of propertyless slaves singing "Britons never shall be slaves."

The loafer under Socialism will have a hard time. The useful producers have made up their mind on that point.

A workmen cheering an election parade of the two old parties looks about as sensible as a lunatic counting the bricks in an asylum wall.

When a worker grabs a gun to defend property that has been stolen from him by the capitalists, Socialists call that worker a chump. Honest, now, what else is he?

When a capitalist legislature or parliament passes a law which it alleges to be in favor of the working class, the wise worker at once begins to look for the joker therein.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but the mills of the capitalists grind exceeding fast, and the lives of the toilers are rendered miserable thereby, and greatly shortened.

When the "Last Post" is sounded on the national flag and they flutter to the ground, the red flag of freedom will be run up in their stead, and will forever wave o'er a world of emancipated workers.

After a life of toil and struggle and misery from the cradle to the grave, the average worker's spirit is so broken that he doesn't care what comes after he makes his last gasp in this world. The hell of the preachers will seem like a holiday.

Workmen of Canada, why do you elect lawyers, doctors, and the political has-beens and riff-raff which go to compose your governing bodies? Do you suppose they will pass laws in your favor? They will not. A flock of wild geese follow their leader. When he alights so also do they; when he takes wing, they follow.

The workers from the slave pens of Ontario sat Sir J. P. Whitney on the legislative throne to rule them. They asked to be ruled, and they are sure getting what they asked for. What has this man and his automatic bench-warmers done for the slaves who elected him? Not much. Any legislation tending to improve the wage slaves' conditions has been adroitly side-stepped or pigeon-holed and the will of the master class has been rigidly adhered to during the whole Whitney regime.

If you think the Canadian soldier is a hero, and such a fine, manly man and a protector of your family and property, why don't you advise your daughter to marry one of these representatives of King George? Oh, no, that is a different matter. The Canadian soldier is shunned by all people who call themselves respectable. They will have none of him. He is forced to associate with the riff-raff and scum of humanity, and will be dragged down as low as those with whom he comes in contact.

A lot of workers voted Conservative at the last general elections, because they said one party was just as rotten as the other, and they did not want to "lose their vote." No matter which of the two capitalist-mass parties they voted for, they would have lost it just the same. The Socialist party is surging to the front, and will soon cop these "don't care" votes, and when the worker then marks his ballot for Socialism he will be voting directly for his own interests, and not for the interests of the plunderbund.

A few more struggles and gasps, and the fight between little business and big business will be over forever. Every day the financial pages record the fall of dozens of the little retailers before the onslaught of the big concerns with unlimited capital. The little fellows will have to join the overcrowded ranks of cheap labor, and they will not like it. But they have always been as blind as a bat to everything but the god of profit, and to get out with their own pruning knife will tend to open their eyes to the fact that the power of labor they so despised is the only force on this earth worth while.

When the King of Greece was assassinated, the press reports throughout the country published the following item about the assassin: "Schinas is not a madman, but apparently is weak-minded. He lived by begging, and three weeks ago came to Salonica by way of Athens. He stopped for a few days at Volos, where he delivered addresses, in which he stated that within a short time he would succeed in establishing equality; that there would be no longer either rich or poor, and that work which was now accomplished in one hour would be spread over two."

The intention of this despatch was to make people have an idea that Schinas was somehow connected with Socialism. The press had learned better than to say he was a Socialist outright, having learned the lesson when they tried to fasten a similar lie on the Socialists about Schrank, who attacked Roosevelt. The press tries to carry the same impression now by innuendo. Whatever Schinas was he was not a Socialist. Socialists know better than to think the killing of one man or the killing of many men will do anything towards changing the present system of robbery. Exploitation can only be put an end to by the majority of the people adopting such political measures as may be necessary to accomplish the desired aim.

THE THREE MANAGERS

Once upon a time there was a business house composed of many members. This business house got tired of its old manager and dismissed him from his position of trust at the head. Nevertheless, although a new manager was installed, the old manager was retained in a subordinate position, to act as a sort of brake upon the new manager.

Now, the old manager was of a mean disposition, seeking not to do the will of the house by which he was hired, but seeking merely to regain the management so he could puff himself up with pride. The new manager likewise had not the good of the house he pretended to serve at heart, but sought vain decorations and the sweets of office.

Now there arose a question between the two rivals over a question called "defence." The new manager wanted to spend \$35,000,000 in one way for this thing called defence. The dismissed manager wanted to spend the same amount for a thing called "defence" in another way. Whether the thing called "defence" was necessary or not was an open question. Whether the spending of \$35,000,000 was necessary, and whether the business house by which the two rivals were employed wanted to spend such an enormous amount on such a thing was not known.

The two rivals, however, sought not to find out the will of the people by whom they were hired. They were unfaithful servants, given over to bickering and backbiting and the saying of vile words about one another.

Both claimed to speak in the name of the people by whom they were hired, the manager claiming he had a mandate and the defeated manager claiming the mandate did not extend to the spending of \$35,000,000 in the manner proposed. But neither sought to find out what their employers really wanted done. They could easily have done this by a method known as the "referendum."

In many other ways these two servants showed gross mismanagement, and moreover they were exceedingly partial. To some by the rules they made, they gave great wealth, and also reduced others to great poverty.

In this place of business was another party which was not given power. This party desired the management, but only upon the condition that he could be perfectly honest. This party declared that if he were chosen manager he would consult the will of the people by whom he was employed in all things. Moreover, he would show no partiality. He would see to it that the people got what was coming to them and no more, that he would not give great wealth to some and great poverty to others. As to defence, he would consult the people and seek international fraternity in place of enmity.

Now, the favorites who were drawing great revenues liked not such proposals. So they lied about this honest party, telling the poor, robbed persons that this party, if given the management, would rob the poor. They hired many dishonest writers to lie about the party which sought the management only on such terms as he could be honest under.

That place of business is Canada: The parties are Conservative, the Liberal and the Socialist.

FULL ORGANIZATION.

We believe in the people, one and independent, so organized as to harmonize the individual faculties with the social idea. Letting the fruits of its own labor, united in seeking after the greatest possible amount of general well-being, and in respect to the rights of individuals. No achievement of the past is rejected. Before us is the evolution of a future in the fruits of its own elements of every organization, the individual and humanity, liberty and association, will be harmonized.—Mazzini.

THE ONLY HOPE IS SOCIALISM. There are things being said nowadays which are very similar to things said just before the French revolution. I tell you that the spark may make a flame, and that soon. Unless capitalists, corporations, power in men themselves, take a leading part in trying to improve the conditions of humanity, great changes will come and the world will be quick, and the mob will bring them. Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Trust.—1912.

Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God.—Inscription on a cannon.

This Wife and Mother

Wishes to tell you FREE How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking

By All Means Write to Her and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years James Anderson of 431 Elm Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y., U. S. A., was a very hard drinker. His case seemed a hopeless one, but ten years ago his wife in their own little home, gave him a simple remedy which much to her delight stopped his drinking entirely.

To make sure that the remedy was responsible for this happy result she also tried it on her brother and several of her neighbors. It was successful in every case. None of them has touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since.

She now wishes everyone who has drunkenness in their homes to try this simple remedy for she feels sure that it will do as much for others as it has for her. It can be given secretly if desired, and without cost she will gladly and willingly tell you what it is. All you have to do is write her a letter asking her how she cured her husband of drinking and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope. As she has nothing to sell do not send her money. Simply send a letter with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above, taking care to write your name and full address plainly. (We earnestly advise every one of our readers who wishes to cure a dear one of drunkenness to write to this lady today. Her offer is a scarce one.)



NEWS FROM PORCUPINE

Wm. K. Radix.

The strike is still on, and the struggle is still on. The judicial authorities in their zealous devotion to the mine owners in order to crush the strike, have reached the summit. On March 13th, nine strikers were arrested and charged with assaulting five strike breakers from the Hollinger Mine. These nine men were kept in custody at Timmins until March 25th, when the trial was to be held.

Now let us see what occurred when the time for trial came, and the interested parties appeared at the "capitalist" bar of justice, and see how that justice is administered in Porcupine. The trial commenced at one o'clock on March 28th, and what do we hear? Magistrate Torrence says that the men are to be tried, not for assault, which was the charge placed against them, but for taking part in an unlawful assembly.

Counsel for defence and all who were present were astonished, the accusation was for assault, and immediately when court opened the charge was changed. Counsel for the defence arose and protested that he had prepared to defend his clients on the charge that had been placed against them. Protests, however, did not avail; that was the way the powers that be wanted it, and that is the way it had to be.

The trial began, and the evidence showed that no crime had been committed by accused men brought before the court. The evidence showed that innocent men were kept weeks in custody. The magistrate was forced to acquit the following: Pettone, John Cassidy, Alex Gauthier and Joe Roberts. A. Hollowell was let go by paying the court costs. John Skinner, Chris Kipp and Frank Bowers were held to appear before a judge and jury in Sudbury on April 26th. They would not take any chance on Magistrate Torrence's ideas of justice.

The mine owners demand that some of the strikers must go to prison, and that the Miners' Union must be put to expense defending its members in the courts. We feel satisfied that the trials of these men will show that attempts are being made to railroad innocent men to prison. It is a crime to go on strike without giving the masters sufficient notice so that they can import scabs and thus not lose any profits. The courts are dependent on "deliver the goods" for the mine owners.

The three men to be tried are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in a public place, namely, in the Bank Saloon, Timmins. Five strike breakers acting under instructions to start a row with the strikers, came into the Bank Saloon. The proprietor of the saloon said that they appeared to be intoxicated, and even the strike-breakers admitted that they had been drinking, and were feeling pretty good. The evidence went to show that what occurred was nothing more than an ordinary saloon brawl, and that some of the men here for trial took no part in it; but then, they are strikers, and that is apparently sufficient grounds to condemn them.

The appeal in the "Lemieux Act" cases was held before Judge Kehoe on March 26th, at Golden City. These are the cases against Cleary, Holowatsky and Croft for inciting to go on strike, and for going on strike whom the government was forced to release from prison by the protest of the working class. Magistrate Torrence had sentenced them to prison for ninety and sixty days respectively. Judge Kehoe has taken the cases under advisement and will give his decision on April 5th.

We earnestly urge all men to stay away from the Ontario mining districts, and especially not to come to the Porcupine district. The strike takes in all of the employees in the mining industry in all the crafts, trades and occupations. If you come into this district at the present time looking for work you will be aiding the mine owners to break the strike.

We ask you to give us your earnestest assistance to secure liberty for the four men who were unjustly sent to the Central Prison, Toronto. If there was any doubt in your mind as to their guilt, the action of the government officials in these recent cases should remove it.

The strikers are determined to win the battle, and are confident of victory. We ask you to do your duty to preserve what little liberty we have left.

LIFE INSURANCE.

(For the year ending December 31, 1910) Twenty-five Canadian, seven British, and eleven American life insurance companies, forty-three in all, did business in the life insurance in Canada.

The income of the insurance companies for Canada, amounted to \$26,943,000. Such an income, if properly managed, would be sufficient to give the heirs of every male citizen in Canada who dies between the ages of 25 and 65 years, the sum of \$3,500, and still leave \$2,134,433 to pay the cost of administration.

The income of the companies comes from the following sources:—From premiums, \$26,358,328.50; from sale of annuities, \$1,589,267.21; from interest investments, \$1,145,288.47; sundries, \$1,948,929.95.

For every \$100 the Canadian companies receive in premiums, \$2.33 go back to the insured. For every \$100 the Canadian companies receive in premiums, \$2.33 go back to the insured. For every \$100 the Canadian companies receive in premiums, \$2.33 go back to the insured. For every \$100 the Canadian companies receive in premiums, \$2.33 go back to the insured.

Total number of policies, 455,666; total insurance, \$773,929,318; average amount of policy, 1,555; average cost per policy per year, \$4.84. This latter sum is about one-seventh the annual wage of the average railway worker, and one-fifth the annual wage of the industrial worker. The working class, whose wage is but the BARE COST OF LIVING, cannot afford insurance. Private insurance is beyond the reach of those who produce the wealth of the world.

Italy, more humane than Canada, is nationalizing the business of insurance.

\$1.00 takes 10 good books from Cotton's Book Department.

Questions and Answers

Constant and Variable Capital

Dear Comrade.—I like your explanation of the process of surplus value, in Cotton's of March 28. But, that I may have a correct understanding of what is meant by constant and variable capital, I would like to ask whether the real capital is the money spent on buildings, raw material, machinery, and labor power, or whether it is the buildings, raw material, machinery, and labor power, that constitutes the real capital. In short, what is the real constant capital, and what is the real variable capital? Please reply through Cotton's.—Horace Spooner, Cumberland, B.C.

Rent, interest and profit come from the exploitation of labor. Land is not exploited. Raw material is not exploited. Labor is the only thing that is exploited. Labor power is the only thing that produces surplus values. Consequently it is the only thing which the employer purchases which gives any profit.

So Marx called CONSTANT capital that part of capital which was in the form of raw material, machinery, plant, buildings, etc. or used to purchase these things. That part of capital did not increase itself. He called VARIABLE capital the part of capital which was used to purchase labor power. CONSTANT capital is either the buildings, raw material, etc., or the money which is set aside to purchase these things. VARIABLE capital is either labor power itself after it is purchased, or the money set aside to purchase it.

CAPITAL itself is the means used to exploit labor. For example, a farmer discovers coal on his farm, and digs himself up to use to warm his house in the winter. That coal mine is not capital, because it is not used to rob labor. But suppose the farmer hires workers, pays them wages, and takes the coal they mine and sells it at a profit. The coal mine has now become capital, because it is used to exploit the working class. A thing may thus be capital at one time and not capital at another. CAPITAL is a CONDITION, not a thing. If the condition of exploiting the working class attaches to a coal mine, it is capital. Remove the condition of exploitation and capital ceases.

Gold and Labor

Dear Editor.—Please settle this dispute. Is Socialism going to have gold as the standard of value? If not, what is going to be the acknowledgment of labor?—Montreal.

If money is not going to be the value of exchange, how is a man going to get his fruits of labor?—Kittum Kelum, B.C.

Labor applied to the things given by nature creates all wealth.

Labor produces gold coins. It mines the gold and makes it accessible.

It produces wheat and harnesses, and Boston baked beans.

Gold does not give value to labor. Labor gives value to gold.

Even now, gold is not the real standard of value. Labor time is the standard of value.

If a five dollar gold piece and a pair of shoes and a hammock are all equal in value, this means that the amount of socially necessary labor power incorporated in each is the same. It is the socially necessary labor, extending through time, which gives value to commodities.

Edison declares that we may shortly make artificial gold. If we make it as cheaply as we can mine coal, then a ton of gold will be worth about what \$7 in gold is worth now, and if the coal miner is paid in gold then, he will have to lug home with him as his pay every two weeks between two and three tons of the stuff.

What is money? Have you looked at the money you get? It is paper with writing on it. The writing on our Canadian money says, "The such and such bank will pay bearer on demand five dollars." Such kind of money may exist under Socialism—if the working class prove themselves to be very, very foolish.

Under Socialism we may call our medium of exchange "money," but it will be a kind that will make the present master class very furious.

It will be some form of exchange which will recognize labor as the basis of value.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In 1901 in Canada there died 21,328 children under one year of age, out of a total of 1,670,000, or 25 per cent.

In 1907, there were in Ontario 9,900 deaths of children under five years of age. In Toronto, in the same year, there were 1,313 deaths under one year of age.

In 1909, there were in Montreal 14,678 deaths of children under five years of age. Manufacturing towns have a greater death rate than places where women do not work in factories. New York has 171 infants' deaths per 1,000 births. Fall River has 208 per 1,000.

Such an income, if properly managed, would be sufficient to give the heirs of every male citizen in Canada who dies between the ages of 25 and 65 years, the sum of \$3,500, and still leave \$2,134,433 to pay the cost of administration.

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Italy, more humane than Canada, is nationalizing the business of insurance.

\$1.00 takes 10 good books from Cotton's Book Department.

A Postal Note for 50 cents will take them all by return mail. Books sold singly at prices opposite the title.

We will not prophesy, but we can give an example of what MAY be the form of money.

You go into the factory and work five hours. When you quit at the end of a week and get your pay, you will have worked thirty hours. You may receive then, a medium of exchange in the shape of a piece of paper which says, "Pay bearer, thirty hours worth of labor—produced wealth."

You go with your piece of paper to the social stores and there you will look over the goods. You want a pair of shoes. You look at the tag on them, and the tag does not say, "price \$2.50," but it says, "two and a half hours." You buy your boots and pay your thirty-hour bill and get change of twenty-seven and a half hours.

In this way, or some similar way, the real standard of value could be brought to the front in our future social society.

Kier Hardie's Activity

Comrade C. W. Jordan, Winnipeg, Alta., wants to know if Kier Hardie was one of the capitalist papers say he was in the Boer war in India.

It just depends upon what the capitalist papers said about Hardie. He certainly opposed the slaughtering of thousands of human beings so the diamond syndicates could grab the diamond mines and work them by Chinamen in compounds or Kafir indentured labor which is practical slavery.

He certainly espoused the cause of the oppressed Indians while in India and said some bitter, but perfectly just things about the brutality, selfishness and tyranny of the British in India.

The blacker the capitalist papers have painted Hardie's actions, the more do those actions shine bright in the eyes of the enslaved peoples under British rule.

Navy and Taxes

Does it make any difference to the working class, they being a slave class, whether Canada has a navy or not? Does the working class pay taxes?—J. Hartley, Winnipeg.

The Socialists of the world oppose armaments.

It must therefore be the experience of the working class in the various countries that armies and navies are detrimental to the slaves.

The navies and armies of the world are used by the master class to keep the slaves divided and suspicious of other slaves in other countries.

The navy is used to arouse false patriotism. It is used to help waste the tremendous surplus wealth the slaves create. In this manner the capitalist system is kept alive.

The navy is a refuge behind which the capitalist politicians hide themselves and make excuses against relief for the slaves. "Oh," they say, "we cannot give you shorter hours, nor care for your aged in a fitting manner, or do what you wish. The money is needed for the navy."

Consequently, the Socialists of the various countries oppose navies.

Do the working class pay taxes? No.

The master class is constantly fighting the working class and endeavoring to reduce its standard of living and break its power. It tries to snatch back benefits the workers have won. The class struggle is raging in society and the masters endeavor to use the army, the navy, taxation, protection and the like as false issues to deceive the working class.

If the working class is weak, the capitalist class may reduce their standard of living by some means of taxation. But the taxation does not reduce the standard of living. It is the weakness of the working class in revolutionary outlook and unity.

If taxation can reduce the standard of living of the working class, the master class could have reduced the standard by some other means such as a cut in wages. Hence while taxation sometimes looks like affecting the slaves, (as when the village of Cowansville slapped a tenant tax of 24 per cent of the rent paid upon the backs of the slaves in Cowansville) it does not do so in reality. Slaves pay no taxes.

THE MODERN PRAYER.

O Almighty Dollar, our acknowledged governor, preserver and benefactor, we desire to approach thee with that reverence which is thy due. Almighty Dollar, without thee in the world, we can do nothing. But with thee, we can do all things.

When the last struggle of humanity is over, and we are borne to the grave—thou Almighty Dollar, can secure for us a brass band, a military escort, to accompany us thither; and last, but not least, erect a magnificent monument over our graves, with a living epitaph to perpetuate our names for evermore. Almighty Dollar, at all times, for thou art the only one altogether lovely and chief among ten thousand, when thou art with us, how gleefully the breakfast sizzles on the gridiron, how exuberantly the anthracite glows upon the hearthstone; but when thou art not with us, how cold and cheerless the fireside, how desolate the hearthstone. Lead us, I pray thee, not into the valley of want, but shower upon us unlimited numbers of thy minting angels made in thy own image, even thy silver angels and dimes, and abide with us until we reach the golden shore, and with crowns on our heads and harps in our hands, sing thy praises for evermore. Almighty Dollar, thy shining face bespeaks thy wondrous power. In my pockets make thy resting place—I need thee every hour. Amen.—Sent by a Port Arthur Comrade.

CHILD LABOR IN THE U. S. In 1908 there were 5,319,912 women employed in gainful occupations in the U. S. Average wage of working woman, \$2.18 per annum. (Carroll D. Wright, Practical Sociology).

In 1908 out of 9,627,468 children in the U. S., 1,755,219 were wage earners.—(Wright's Practical Sociology).

Average yearly wage of child worker is \$12.18.—(Wright's Practical Sociology).

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVERTHROW IT." Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—Abraham Lincoln.

MILITIA FOR PORCUPINE?

R. H. Atterbury, Charlton, Ont.

I am advised by private letters from Porcupine, that numbers of strikebreakers are carrying firearms, and that these strikebreakers have invaded the miners' halls at Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine, and threatened the striking miners there.

These outrages come on top of what the strikers have already experienced, viz., shooting of some of their union members, by Thiele gunmen (illegally imported), the wholesale arrests under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the harsh sentences on several men, the importation of scabs in locked cars on government railway, herded by provincial police, etc.

Is this continual intimidation directed by the mine owners, with the assistance of the provincial authorities?

Are these mine owners trying to drive the strikers to desperation, in the hope of a pretext to call in the militia, at public expense, to drive the men back to work?

The mine owners apparently can do just what they like. Have the strikers any civil rights?

I have seen no account of any of the Thiele detective agents being sentenced for shooting British subjects.

The mine owners and authorities apparently do not realize the growth of a working class opinion, during the past four or five years; nor the spread of Socialism. The immigrants pouring in from all countries are imbued with ideas of freedom. The so-called foreign elements are more or less revolutionary, intelligent, leaving their respective countries to escape tyranny—to meet conditions here, hardly any better.

Are the workers to be driven to work—at the point of the bayonet and policeman's club? Are they to be ground down to the absolute minimum of wages, which will cover the bare necessities of life, without the wherewithal to obtain a little relaxation and luxury, even though these be small? The owning class do not allow us more than the minimum if they can help it, but try to keep the labor market (human-cattle market) overstocked, so the laborers compete to get the means to eat, to go to work from day to day. What a life!

I am a farmer, not a miner, and all I know of miners practically, is through having seen them, met and known them, crippled with rheumatism, dying from consumption, with asthma, also without teeth, all caused directly through their employment. I have heard them describe their experiences while at work underground, wet through all the day or night, suffering from bad air, heat, powder fumes and dynamite headache.

I read constantly in the papers of accidents and death in the mines.

Surely these men deserve some recompense for their labor, when so much they produce is paid in dividends to those who never did a day's useful work, who, but for the slave market, would die of starvation unless they went to work themselves.

Oh, Lord, how long will labor be content to surrender most of what it produces and be classed with cattle?

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENT VALUES.

The assessment valuation of Montreal in 1911 was \$50,267,625. In 1912 this assessed valuation increased to \$63,081,015, a gain in one year of \$12,813,390.

To whom did this enormous gain in value go? It went to the real estate owners and speculators—to the capitalist class.

The census for the year 1910 showed the average annual wage of the Canadian worker was \$458. This is exclusive of the salaries of employed workers. This is exclusive of the salaries of employed workers whose incomes average \$993 per year. The increase in the valuation of Montreal property in one year amounted to the total yearly income of 37,394 average Canadian wage workers.

The latest statistics to hand for Ontario assessment values are those of 1908. These assessment values totaled in 1910 \$1,198,191, an increase of \$7,217,462 over 1909. This increase equals the total annual wages of 154,730 average wage workers.

In 1912 the following nine western cities, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Moose Hat, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Winnipeg, had a rateable assessment of \$40,192,144, an increase in assessment valuation of \$20,551,947 over 1911. The total salary and wage bill of all the manufacturing establishments in Canada in 1910 was \$246,424,296. The increase in value in one year of these nine western cities was over \$20,000,000 more than the total wage and salary bill of Canada's industrial establishments in 1910. It was equal to the annual wages of 455,722 Canadian wage workers.

The increase in valuation of Montreal, Ontario, and nine western cities in one year would have paid the wages of 1,175,750 Canadian wage workers in 1910. There were in that year only 471,126 wage workers in all the Canadian manufacturing establishments. If we add the salaries of employed employees the total was only \$1,844.

The increase of the assessed value of one province and ten cities of Canada in one year was more than twice the total salary and wage bill of Canada's industries.

The capitalists tell the wage workers to save their wages and buy their share of Canada. How can they do so when the value of a small fraction of Canada grows in one year more than twice their total yearly earnings?

Under the present system this tremendous increase in one kind of wealth alone goes to those who produce nothing. Under the cooperative commonwealth, this wealth, along with all other wealth, would be enjoyed by the common people who produce the values.

Do you wonder why you have so many expenses and such a small income? There's a reason—capitalism.

Always carry an extra copy of Cotton's in your pocket.

TORONTO TEN WORTH \$54,000,000. The ten richest men in Toronto, with their estimated wealth, are named as follows by the Toronto Star.

Name	Estimated wealth
Sir William Mackenzie	\$15,000,000
J. C. Eaton	12,000,000
Senator Cox	5,000,000
Sir Edmund Osler	4,000,000
Cawthra Mulock	4,000,000
E. R. Wood	3,500,000
W. G. Gooderham	3,000,000
Sir Henry Pollard	3,000,000
Sir Donald Mann	3,000,000
J. W. Flavell	2,000,000

Join the 1917 Club. That is about the best thing offering at the present time that we know of. All you have to do is to remit \$1.00, and you will receive Cotton's for Four Years, or till 1917. Give expiration number of your present subscription if possible. Do it today.

Cotton's mails a receipt card under envelope for every remittance of \$1.00 and over. If receipt is not received in usual time, enquire at once.

SINCE BEFORE CHRISTMAS

The revolutionary forces of Canada are not weakening. They are becoming consolidated and firmer.

Yet there is a part of the work that is neglected, the getting of new recruits. Cotton's Weekly has gained only five hundred in circulation since before Christmas.

Three months ago the Ontario subscription list was a thousand more than it is today.

We should be extending the influence of Cotton's. We should be working towards the fifty thousand mark instead of sliding back.

Never was Socialism so much to the fore as it is in Canada now. The tide is with us. The hustlers should take full advantage of their opportunities.

I would like to hear from you twice as many as coming in to this office every week. This would mean that we would reach the fifty thousand mark in about a year.

If you are not doing it now, will you do your share to spread Cotton's? Make it the most powerful political paper in Canada?

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Week of April 16th, 1913.

A MENACING INVESTIGATION

To the great mass of the public most of the so-called investigations of trusts, monopolies, and graft of various kinds yield little in the way of sociological information of value, and the conclusions drawn therefrom are usually so distorted, complicated and contradictory that the working class portion of the public naturally evinces little interest in them.

The investigation, however, that is now proceeding in Chicago, in which it is sought to discover a connection between low wages and prostitution, is an entirely different proposition, and is of infinitely greater importance than a hundred different exposures of police graft on houses of prostitution. To find out how these places are supplied with the original means of production, is going much nearer the bottom of the question. Police graft on prostitutes is but a secondary symptom, but the graft that sends girls into that shameful death in life is the original graft of all grafts—the wage system. For the first time an investigation has, though not deliberately, but rather unconsciously, brought us face to face with first principles, for this is the primeval-graft from which all others spring.

It is not wonderful, therefore, that we hear the employers unanimously declaring that the investigation has already "gone too far" and should be dropped, and the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association denouncing it editorially with a collection of choice business invective. The investigation has already brought out certain fundamental truths, apparently as side issues, but which none the less, when understood, expose the nature of the wage system in a manner that has never before been performed. It is not surprising that its beneficiaries display a feeling of uneasiness over the entire outlook. That delusive wage system which for generations has appeared on the whole fair and just to the working class is now being stripped of its swindling disguise and a considerable portion at least of its nakedness exposed.

The employers examined, one and all refused to state the annual amount of their profits, fearing, no doubt, to establish a contrast with the wages paid. In the mind of every one of them lies the idea that this is no business of the public's, and, no doubt, they entertain the same idea regarding the wages they pay—that that, too, is an individual matter between employer and employee. Unfortunately, however, wages cannot so readily be concealed as profits, and the public has now got the idea that wages is a social rather than an individual transaction. The employers dare not take the position that the public is unwarrantably butting into their private business so far as wages is concerned, but they insist as yet on concealing their profits. And wherever concealment of this kind is deemed necessary, there always arises the suspicion of graft. Their profit is the graft that comes from the working of the wage system, and they naturally hate to disclose it in direct connection with wages.

It is to be noted, too, that most of them unanimously declared that the raising of wages would change nothing; that it would simply add to the cost of living; that the "consumer" would pay the increased cost. All of which is fundamentally true, and exposes the delusive character of the wage system in general, exactly as the Socialist exposes it. The employers don't fear a general raise, but it must be made general. To confine it to Illinois would "ruin" that State. That is to say, it would give their competitors in other States the advantage. If they were to do anything with wages, it should be through a Federal, and not a State, law. If this were done, they would have nothing to fear. They would get all the increase back in the increased cost of living. They would not fear a universal minimum wage of that kind, as they know it would negate itself, and there are, besides, a hundred different ways of frustrating its intent.

But what they really hate and fear in this investigation is the uncovering of the real nature of the wage system, and that exposure is of the very first importance to the workers, and the one thing above all others they want to know about and comprehend for the wage system is the foundation stone of capitalist robbery and the primary source from which graft of all kinds has its being.—New York Call.

664 MILLIONAIRES DIED IN ONE YEAR

During 1910, 664 millionaires died in France. The figures are official, coming as they do from the French government. The distribution of the wealth in France is illustrated in the figures given below.

Possessors of from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 who died during 1910 numbered 18; from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, 29; from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, 142; from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, 383; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 781; from \$250,000 to \$500,000, 4,641; from \$100,000 to \$250,000, 7,681; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, 10,125; from \$25,000 to \$50,000, 15,175; from \$10,000 to \$25,000, 25,175; from \$5,000 to \$10,000, 35,175; from \$2,500 to \$5,000, 45,175; from \$1,000 to \$2,500, 55,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 65,175; from \$250 to \$500, 75,175; from \$100 to \$250, 85,175; from \$50 to \$100, 95,175; from \$25 to \$50, 105,175; from \$10 to \$25, 115,175; from \$5 to \$10, 125,175; from \$2 to \$5, 135,175; from \$1 to \$2, 145,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 155,175; from \$250 to \$500, 165,175; from \$100 to \$250, 175,175; from \$50 to \$100, 185,175; from \$25 to \$50, 195,175; from \$10 to \$25, 205,175; from \$5 to \$10, 215,175; from \$2 to \$5, 225,175; from \$1 to \$2, 235,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 245,175; from \$250 to \$500, 255,175; from \$100 to \$250, 265,175; from \$50 to \$100, 275,175; from \$25 to \$50, 285,175; from \$10 to \$25, 295,175; from \$5 to \$10, 305,175; from \$2 to \$5, 315,175; from \$1 to \$2, 325,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 335,175; from \$250 to \$500, 345,175; from \$100 to \$250, 355,175; from \$50 to \$100, 365,175; from \$25 to \$50, 375,175; from \$10 to \$25, 385,175; from \$5 to \$10, 395,175; from \$2 to \$5, 405,175; from \$1 to \$2, 415,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 425,175; from \$250 to \$500, 435,175; from \$100 to \$250, 445,175; from \$50 to \$100, 455,175; from \$25 to \$50, 465,175; from \$10 to \$25, 475,175; from \$5 to \$10, 485,175; from \$2 to \$5, 495,175; from \$1 to \$2, 505,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 515,175; from \$250 to \$500, 525,175; from \$100 to \$250, 535,175; from \$50 to \$100, 545,175; from \$25 to \$50, 555,175; from \$10 to \$25, 565,175; from \$5 to \$10, 575,175; from \$2 to \$5, 585,175; from \$1 to \$2, 595,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 605,175; from \$250 to \$500, 615,175; from \$100 to \$250, 625,175; from \$50 to \$100, 635,175; from \$25 to \$50, 645,175; from \$10 to \$25, 655,175; from \$5 to \$10, 665,175; from \$2 to \$5, 675,175; from \$1 to \$2, 685,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 695,175; from \$250 to \$500, 705,175; from \$100 to \$250, 715,175; from \$50 to \$100, 725,175; from \$25 to \$50, 735,175; from \$10 to \$25, 745,175; from \$5 to \$10, 755,175; from \$2 to \$5, 765,175; from \$1 to \$2, 775,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 785,175; from \$250 to \$500, 795,175; from \$100 to \$250, 805,175; from \$50 to \$100, 815,175; from \$25 to \$50, 825,175; from \$10 to \$25, 835,175; from \$5 to \$10, 845,175; from \$2 to \$5, 855,175; from \$1 to \$2, 865,175; from \$500 to \$1,000, 875,175; from \$250 to \$500, 885,175; from \$100 to \$250, 895,175; from \$50 to \$100, 905,175; from \$25 to \$50, 915,175; from \$10 to \$25, 925,175; from \$5 to \$10, 935,175; from \$2 to \$5, 945,175; from \$1 to \$2, 955,175; 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