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This paper is not published for profit. It is published by co-operative effort as an advocate of the co-operative commonwealth. Last week we sent the following number of copies

22,300

Calumet, Mich.

Verily the ways of plutocracy show the rottenness of the present system.

And the working class must rely upon itself for its own protection.

The copper miners have been on strike against outrageous conditions for many months.

The copper mines have paid over \$100,000,000 in dividends upon an original investment of a million dollars, besides putting \$75,000,000 back into the mines for development purposes. This shows how profitable industry is to the capitalist class.

Now it comes out that there exists no legal title to upwards of 68,000 acres of rich copper lands claimed and operated by the Calumet copper barons.

This statement is verified by official records and public documents and rests upon the authority of a Congressional committee and the report of former Commissioner of the General Land Office William A. J. Sparks, and former Secretary of the Interior Lucius Q. C. Lamar.

On page 35 of the annual report of Commissioner Sparks for the year 1896 appears this:

"Lands which had been designated by the United States as 'mineral' prior to March 3, 1895, were excluded from the grant of lands made by the Act of Congress of that date for the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Notwithstanding this express exception in the granting act, upward of 68,000 acres which had been designated by the United States as mineral before March 3, 1895, including some of the most valuable lands in the copper range of the upper peninsula of Michigan, were certified and approved by this department. This was recommended by this office June 9, 1896, to recover said mineral lands to the United States."

In a letter dated June 21, 1896, Secretary Lamar, writing to the Chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Senate, said: "I concur with the conclusion arrived at by him relative to the institution of suits."

Suits, however, were never started, and the copper barons, though the labor of American citizens applied to the land, belonging to America, gave the workers a bare living wage, and became rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

When Charles Moyer went to Calumet, and Hancock in the interests of the workers, he was set upon, shot in the back and killed by thugs in the employ of the copper barons. Outrages innumerable have been committed against the striking miners.

When the protest grew so great throughout the United States and Canada as to force Congress to the question of investigating the conditions, the Calumet henchmen of a masters declared they would investigate. A grand jury was summoned.

The result was that Moyer and his colleagues were indicted for conspiracy to restrain laborers from going to work, conspiracy to restrain imported scabs from going to work, conspiracy to deprive laborers of their property and rights.

Needless to say the mineowners and their officials were indicted not investigated, but the jury continued its investigation with the hope of bringing more serious charges against the striking miners.

This is a sample of what the working class get when they allow the government, the laws, and the operation of the laws to be in the hands of those who live by the difference between what the worker produces and what it costs the workers to live.

Botha to Get His

It is said that the late J. P. Morgan, some years before death, in speaking of the growing Socialist movement in Germany declared of Kaiser William, "Now is the time for him to show whether he is a man or a mouse."

Presumably J. P. Morgan's idea was that the Kaiser should be the power of his imperial fiat, exterminate the Socialist doctrines. Unfortunately for Morgan's views, it takes more than a fiat to deal with four million Socialist voters and twelve millions of Socialists. William has learned wisdom and goes slow.

However, another capitalist—Moses has arisen, this time in South Africa and will lead the diamond and gold kings in the pleasant places of industrial slavery. He wishes to have the ruling class ride secure upon the backs of submissive slaves.

The workers of South Africa revolted against their slavery, and Botha planned to show that he was a man, not a mouse.

He called his trusty Boer militia together. As the ruling class of Britain had beaten these Boers by bloodshed, so Botha would have the Boers still the strike of British slaves in bloodshed.

As no opportunity arose as the strikers remained peaceful in the face of provocation, Botha became more lionlike. He ordered all strikers to their homes, arrested the strike officials, placed the press under strict censorship, hired the total passenger accommodation of the steamship Ungeim, placed the ten arrested leaders on board the ship and deported them to England.

That was the lionship of Botha. Unfortunately for him the lion is small, and his weakness is causing great uneasiness in British political circles.

The British working class has been in a restive mood the past two years. Many and huge strikes have been broken out. The British ruling class has been endeavoring to maintain its hold by giving sweet words to the restive slaves. It has doled them out petty insurance acts and Lloyd George has capered through the country talking wildly against the rich in order to win the confidence of the slaves in the efficacy of his petty reforms.

Now Botha, crude Botha, ignorant Botha, steps in in true boor fashion. He deals harshly with the slaves. He shows the steel claws which the rulers of England were trying to hide within the velvet glove.

British labor is roused. It may be the incident that will start the revolution in earnest.

There is a leak in the steamer of Capitalism. All aboard for the rescue steamer, Socialism.

LLOYD GEORGE'S CAMPAIGN

Shortly after David Lloyd George was returned to the British House of Commons from the Welsh district of Carnarvon in 1890 he delivered himself of the following in one of his ecstatic speeches:

"Who are the privileged classes? They are all those who squander the resources of the community without helping to produce them. Landlords consume millions of the wealth of the land of this country without turning a sod to create it. There are monopolists who spend untold millions of the productions of our mines and manufactures without blasting a rock, handling a machine, or even wielding a pen to build up that wealth. If you mean to get better houses, better wages, better conditions of life, you can only do so by trenching upon the enormous rent rolls and revenues of landlords and monopolists of all descriptions."

We take this deliverance of Lloyd George as an example, for as yet in Canada we have no public man who goes so far in his denunciations. We have Borden, a rockribbed supporter of the predatory interests. Our provincial premiers are rockribbed supporters of capitalism. We have therefore to go to the old country to get a public man who denounces the big ones who live by the sweat of the faces of others.

Let us analyze this statement of the Chancellor and see whether it is a Socialist statement or not. Let us see how far it leads to abolishing the evils of present day society.

He opens by stating that the privileged classes are a class, he says, "landlords and monopolists." He does not attack the system which supports a host of parasites who do no useful labor and yet consume. He attacks only those who wastefully spend large revenues. He is not against the petty bourgeoisie nor the big capitalist. He is against only those who have become as it were parasites upon the capitalists of a part of the country. He is not against the robbery of the wage worker. He is willing to have the system of slavery continue. He is willing to have the revenues flow to the liptons and the armament firms and the shipbuilding capitalists. But he wants to put an end to the landlord who acts as a parasite, not upon the wage worker, but upon the capitalist who exploits the wage worker. He is anxious to attack the monopolists who are able to rob, not only the workers employed directly, but who by charging high prices through control of the market, deprive other capitalists of a part of their profits which they have stolen from the wage-working class. His attack also covers the apparent monopolists.

If Lloyd George was against the non-producers as a class, he would attack as loudly against the lawyer, the king, the middleman, the factory owners, the retail clerks and retail merchants and wholesale merchants who produce nothing but absorb part of the profit of the workers have created at the expense of the wage worker. He denounces none of these. He denounces only the parasites of those who are direct parasites upon the working class, and those who appear to be such parasites of parasites.

LANDLORDS

Lloyd George hits the landlords. Hitting the landlord is not Socialism. We distribute against the landlord, the king, the middleman, the factory owners, the retail clerks and retail merchants would be revolutionary. Then the single-taxers would be revolutionary. Then the rent of land is that portion of unearned revenues absorbed by the owner of land, after the average rate of profit upon industrial capital has been paid.

In a country where production is on a small scale, and capital investment is on a small return, the landlords cannot get high rents. Rents are low.

In a crowded city where many people pass, the landlord can get a big rental. For trade on such a corner is brisk, many people pass and will turn in to purchase, and so the profit upon goods sold may be no higher per article, nevertheless the turnover being greater, profits will be higher. Therefore the landlord can exact a higher rental from the profit upon the capital invested in the business will still be the average. Did the landlord charge too high rental, the corner would remain vacant.

The exploiter has to pay all taxes. The worker gets but a living wage. If the tax is thrust directly upon the worker, the worker has to have more pay, and so wages must rise and the capitalist pays in the end.

Consequently the denouement of the landlord comes to the front. On this side of the water, the agitation takes the form of the advocacy of the single tax. As the capitalist pays to pay all taxes, he is beginning to think it would be a splendid idea to utilize the revenues now flowing to the landlord for that purpose.

Rental value is something which it is hard for the capitalist class to absorb as a class. If a corner in a city produces a great revenue through brisk trade or closeness to a shipping point and a market, the capitalists on that spot, were the landlord abolished, would enjoy the added revenues. The individual capitalists would benefit. But if the differential revenues flowing to the various landlords could all be absorbed and used to pay the national, provincial and municipal taxes, then all the capitalists by being freed from paying taxes, would benefit. This is the explanation of the progress of the single tax agitation.

In England, on the other hand, owing to the closeness of population, and owing to the greater surplus values being created as a nation, the landlords have been able to appropriate a greater share of the surplus values produced by the working class. Capital is international. It is found that capital in Great Britain has been able to stay in Britain and get on an average as much profit after paying the landlord's rentals as it could by going abroad and being invested elsewhere. In Canada, as yet, all land does not pay rent. There is free land as yet, and much land stands idle. Consequently only the landlords in the more favored localities can charge rent and collect it.

So while here, the favored landlord appears only in certain areas, in Great Britain he is ubiquitous.

Owing to the increased gold supply and the cheaper cost of its production, money has become cheaper in value, and the result is shown in the advance in the cost of living.

The cost of living going up, wages have to advance or the workers will be insufficiently nourished, their physique will decline and they will not be able to do so much work and will become unprofitable workers. This situation has already arrived in Britain.

Where shall the funds come from which shall be used to increase the wages? The employing capitalist does not want to pay. So Lloyd George marches to the front and tells the workers if they want to get better wages, better houses to live in, better conditions of life, go get it from the landlords.

The working class will get only a living wage. Their wages in Britain have sunk below the living level. Hence, what Lloyd George really means is, that if the workers are to get their wages restored to the actual level before the cost of living went up, the employing class would take it very kindly if they would leave the added profits with the employing capitalist, and get their wages restored out of the sums the capitalists are now paying the landlords. The masters will have to pay better wages than now, and they are using the working class as a means to get the additional wage sum out of the fire of anti-landlord agitation.

MONOPOLISTS

Lloyd George mentions the monopolists who are to be attacked also. He attacks monopolists in general and does not distinguish the real monopolists and the apparent monopolists.

Thus, Lloyd George does not attack the non-producers. He does not attack the system which supports a host of parasites who do no useful labor and yet consume. He attacks only those who wastefully spend large revenues. He is not against the petty bourgeoisie nor the big capitalist. He is against only those who have become as it were parasites upon the capitalists of a part of the country. He is not against the robbery of the wage worker. He is willing to have the system of slavery continue. He is willing to have the revenues flow to the liptons and the armament firms and the shipbuilding capitalists. But he wants to put an end to the landlord who acts as a parasite, not upon the wage worker, but upon the capitalist who exploits the wage worker. He is anxious to attack the monopolists who are able to rob, not only the workers employed directly, but who by charging high prices through control of the market, deprive other capitalists of a part of their profits which they have stolen from the wage-working class. His attack also covers the apparent monopolists.

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Inciting Crime

The capitalist class, in order to protect its private property in the means of life, maintains a vast military organization to prevent any interference on the part of its victims. The members of this organization are trained solely in the art of human butchery, and it would be indeed strange if such a profession did not engender brutality in the community generally.

The spectacle of a policeman marching back and forth, swinging a club, and ready to beat any citizen who may be nursing the delusion that he has a right to talk back to a luminary of the law, is not calculated to inculcate gentleness or loving kindness. It is hardly a matter for great surprise if the youth of the slums, with this picture constantly before him, and untrained in the art of detecting fine distinctions, should sneak out of a dark alley and strike down some wayfarer with a piece of lead pipe—A. M. Lewis.

Still Capitalism Blunders on

According to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, the national debt of the world aggregate \$42,000,000,000, having increased 20 per cent in the last 10 years and doubled in the last 40 years. The interest and other annual charges on this debt amounted in 1912 to 1,732 million dollars.

The debt of the leading countries is as follows:

France	\$16,284,000,000
Russia	4,553,000,000
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	3,486,000,000
Italy	2,707,000,000
Spain	1,815,000,000
British India	1,475,000,000
Japan	1,242,000,000
United States	1,028,000,000
Germany	736,000,000
German States	1,178,000,000
Austria-Hungary	1,051,000,000
Austria	1,434,000,000
Hungary	1,268,000,000

Note that these are only national debts, and that a large number of smaller countries are not included. Note also that these figures do not include municipal debts and that in the case of the United States the immense debts of the states, counties, townships, cities, villages and boroughs are not included. The interest on these stupendous sums amounts to BILLIONS OF DOLLARS EACH YEAR. It is received for the most part, by THOSE WHO DO NO USEFUL WORK FOR SOCIETY. It is a millstone about the neck of every worker in the world. In the United States alone the INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT (excluding only that of the federal government) is a tax of FIFTY CENTS A DAY on every family in the country.

And how about the PRINCIPAL? Does any thinking person believe for a moment that it will ever be paid? From City Socialist, Pittsburg, Pa.

Unsex'd

(By Berton Braley)

It doesn't unsex her to toil in a factory
Mending the looms from the dawn till the night
To deal with a schoolful of children refractory
Doesn't unsex her in any one's sight
Work in a store—where her back aches in
ery
Doesn't unsex her at all, you will note,
But think how exceedingly rough and unsex-
manly
Woman would be if she happened to vote!
To sweat in a laundry that's torrid and for-
rid
Doesn't unsex her from her womanly charm
And scrubbing the flags in an echoing corridor
Doesn't unsex her—so where is the harm?
It doesn't unsex her to nurse us with bravery
Losing death's hand from its grip on the
throat
But ah! how the voices grow quivery, quav-
ery
Wailing "Alas, twill unsex her to vote."
She's feminine still when she juggles the
crochery
Bringing you blithely the order you give
Toil in a sweatshop where life is a mockery
Just for the pittance on which she can
live
That doesn't seem to unsex her a particle
"Labor is noble"—so somebody wrote—
But ballots are known as a dangerous article
Woman's unsexed if you give her the vote!

If War Waste Went

Great Britain is spending \$335,000,000 per annum upon her army and navy. John Burns points out that this in ten years time would amount to pay off the national debt of the British Isles.

Let us follow Burns' suggestion to its logical conclusion. Let us suppose that the army and navy were disbanded, and all sums for these services were diverted to paying the national debt.

The first result would be a severe industrial depression.

The soldiers who now are fed, clothed and sheltered for unproductive labor, would be turned adrift in Great Britain to hunt work.

The sailors, marines, engineers, etc., upon the fleet would also be thrown out of work, and have to hunt jobs.

The workmen in the shipyards, dockyards, naval stores, the makers of military accoutrements and those engaged in providing food for man and beast in the army would also be thrown out of work. They too, would have to hunt a job. And at present there are plenty of unemployed in Great Britain.

Apparently great amounts of capital would be destroyed. For the sums now invested in private arsenals and in gun factories would be useless. The owners could not draw dividends from them.

But another factor would soon become apparent. The national government would be paying back to the lenders the money it had borrowed and which now forms the national debt.

These lenders would have \$335,000,000 paid to them each year for ten years. They would have to reinvest this money in productive enterprises before they could draw revenues from it.

New enterprises would be started which would give employment to the soldiers and sailors dismissed from the army and navy.

The industrial army would increase greatly. The numbers added to the wage workers would get for themselves a wage that would barely cover the cost of living. The surplus values they produced would be appropriated by the owning and employing class.

The owning and employing class of Great Britain would therefore find its revenues increased in two directions.

The owning class pay all the taxes. They would therefore be relieved of paying annually \$335,000,000 for the support of the army and navy.

And they would have the surplus values arising from the labor of hundreds of thousands of workers now unproductively engaged in shouldering arms.

The tremendous unearned revenues of Britain's owning class would be incredibly increased. The working class would be no better off and the owners would have to be even more extravagant in order to waste their increased incomes.

As the American plutocracy waste their wealth in extravagant folly while the breadlines increase, so the British rich would have to waste their wealth in the eyes of the starving.

The disbanded army and navy service and the payment of the national debt would not help the working class of Britain as long as the system lasts which places labor power on the market to be sold at its cost of production and reproduction.

The remedy lies in the abolition of the system which makes the non-producers owners, and which makes the producers non-owners.

Dom. Executive S. D. P. Bulletin

Berlin, Jan. 5th, 1914.

Regular meeting. Members present Smith, Quimbach, Blood, Pert, Morrish, Liss and the secretary. Comrade Smith in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Correspondence dealt with from Assiniboia, Niagara Falls, Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago; Gustavus Myers, New York; Finnish Local, No. 6, Port Arthur; Manitoba Executive; O. L. Hamilton, B. C. Exec. Geo. Figg, Finnish Exec., Ontario; Executive, B. Jacobson; Cairns, H. E. Bushey, Ryan Walker, Woodstock; Alberta Executive, Montreal Jewish Local, Ottawa, Islay, Alta.; Young Sask; Executive, Regina, U.S.A.; C. Spencer; E. Winch, Ben Wilson, Edmonton No. 13, Watrous; R. Winn, Cotton's Weekly; E. Hill, Guelph.

On motion Comrade H. Martin was re-elected as secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year. That the secretary be authorized to exchange Chas. H. Kerr's home literature as needed. That Comrade McKela be requested to give some estimate of the cost of organizing the Scandinavian Socialist Federation. That Comrade H. Martin represent the executive and such other shareholders as may forward proxies at Comrade's co-operative annual meeting on Feb. 2nd. That Comrade McKela be referred to the Ontario executive. That charter be granted to Eagle Hill, Alta., as Local No. 23, English. That Comrade Ryan Walker be routed through Ontario, commencing March 29th. That the P.E.C. for Alberta be requested to route some speaker through Saskatchewan, if possible. That a list of locals be provided. That books be audited Wednesday, Jan. 7. Receipts \$16.05. Expenses, \$37.87.

Berlin, Jan. 19th, 1914.

Regular meeting. Members present Quimbach, Smith, Morrish, and the secretary. Comrade Morrish in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Correspondence dealt with from P. C. Young, Cordova Mines, Washetok; Cotton's Weekly; H. K. Kell, Edmonton; Ryan Walker, Dundurn, Sask.; Manitoba Executive; G. B. McKela, Amherst, N.S.; R. H. Atterbury, Georgia Figg, Finnish Executive; B. C. Executive; Young, E. Simmonds; John Hynda, or another Ekanian, Hamilton; Manville, Alta.; Executive Albert Jeserick, Montreal; Chas. H. Kerr, A. O. Alexander and Sudbury.

On motion charters were granted to Dundurn, Sask., as local No. 13, English. To Finnish comrades of Kamistakwa, Ont., as local No. 63. To Finnish comrades of Cotton Hill, Sask., as local No. 14. To Moyerton, Alta., as local No. 24, English. That \$50 be forwarded through Comrade Geo. McKela, Port Arthur, to assist the Scandinavian Socialist Society in organizing a Federation. That \$200 be forwarded to Chas. H. Kerr & Co. in part payment on bonds in the publication of Comrade Gustavus Meyers' work, "The History of Canadian Wealth."

Receipts, \$11.55. Expenses, \$213.05.

H. Martin, Secretary D.E.C.

The Italian Election

By Lionida Bissolati.

(Bissolati is the leader of the reform Socialists in the Italian Chamber.)

The recent franchise reform in Italy increased the number of the electorate from three to nearly nine millions. The first elections on the new franchise gave the following results. Three hundred and ten (310) Liberals were returned (in place of 372); seventy-eight Socialists (in place of 43); seventy Radicals (in place of 51); thirty-three Catholics (in place of 21); seventeen Republicans (in place of 23). The Liberals, therefore, lost 62 seats, and the Republicans 12 of them seats were gained by the Catholics, 19 by the Radicals, 37 by the Socialists.

It must further be noted that whilst the Democratic Liberals are here numbered with the Constitutional Liberals, the former have, in fact, wrested seven seats from the latter. The Socialist forces comprise three groups: those who belong to the official party (53); Reformists (29); and Independents (5).

For effective comment on these results it is necessary to recall the political situation before the election. Early in 1913 Giolitti was called to power as Premier in a Coalition Ministry of Liberals and Radicals. The principal items in the Ministerial programme were the two following: On almost universal suffrage and a national insurance scheme. The suffrage has been granted to all males of Italian birth over 20 years of age who have discharged obligations of school attendance or have performed effective service in the army, and is granted to those over 30 years of age even if illiterate. On assuming the reins of power Giolitti invited some of the Socialists to join the cabinet. The invitation was refused, but the Socialist section, which had not then undergone secession, was thereby given in the public eye a governmental character. A considerable number of the Liberals placed themselves in opposition to the Government, and opened a fierce campaign against the Insurance Bill. This discussion was interrupted by the Parliamentary recess of the year 1913. During this summer the Government determined upon the Tripolitan campaign, and the expedition was actually begun, this involving a change in the political situation. The Opposition Liberals and Conservatives, who favored the war, now gave their support to the Government, withdrew their opposition to the Insurance Bill, and agreed to accept the franchise reform. The irrevocable official Socialists declared open war upon the Government, and were prepared, if necessary, to sacrifice even universal suffrage and the Insurance Bill in order to secure the fall of those who were responsible for the African campaign. The Socialists of the reformist wing declared themselves equally hostile to the war, and showed this on several occasions by their votes, but considered the opportunity for securing universal suffrage one that ought not to be missed.

In the summer of 1912 the Franchise Bill became law, accepted unhesitatingly by the Liberals and the Conservatives, but received by the official Socialists with very little enthusiasm. The last-named group even declared, through the mouth of their leader, Filippo Turati, that they could put little trust in a reform which, as they expressed it, was not obtained by the power of the proletariat. I am unable to understand how Turati could use such a phrase. The Socialists in this case the reformist wing, and the proletariat, and they were in a position by a prudent utilization of their parliamentary opportunities to hasten the advent of a reform which corresponded to proletarian needs and demands. Undoubtedly, this reform has come solely through the power of the proletariat; on the other hand, it is impossible to deny that this power, exercised at the appropriate moment, had much to do with the securing of the reform. Why, then, may be asked, was it not opposed by the Conservatives; why did they not appear in the least afraid of it? In the first place it is necessary to point out that the Conservative Party was already greatly disorganized, when this question marked its appearance on the political horizon. In such conditions of party disorganization it is a case of everyone for himself. Thus, when Giolitti introduced his measure, the feeling of every Conservative member was that if he could only secure his own candidature under the new electoral law he would (as a supporter of the Premier) be sure of re-election under universal suffrage in view of Giolitti's adroitness as an electoral campaigner. (It is true that they deceived themselves when they believed that the measure of the new electors would be subject to the same influences as those which had hitherto secured their own seats). Then came the war leading the Conservative Parties to give their definite adhesion to universal suffrage. During the opening months of the African campaign it appeared to be extraordinarily popular, and this led the Conservatives to believe that the masses, inspired by patriotic enthusiasm, would altogether lose class consciousness, and would no longer show themselves hostile to the Conservatives. This belief explains the governmental choice of the war as an electoral watershed. The irrevocable Socialists took the field in direct opposition to this. The Reformist Socialists did not fail to give expression once more to their dislike of the war, but they were unwilling to give their programme a purely negative character. At the present juncture, in their opinion, we have to consider what is to be the ultimate aim of the undertaking and what views should actuate us in the government of the colony, and further, whether it is possible in this way to find an equivalent for the injuries inflicted by the affair upon the economic life and the finances of our country. In addition to these questions bearing directly upon the war, there were others to which the Reformist Party thought it necessary, in their electoral programme, to direct the attention of the electorate, and more especially to questions of social legislation. Of course, it is possible that this positive element of the Reformist program may be regarded as a mere amplification of the negative program of the irrevocable Socialists. But there is in reality an essential difference between the two programs. Whereas the irrevocables absolutely refused, in respect of the question of the war, to admit the possibility of any sort of co-operation with any bourgeois party, the Reformists insisted upon the fact that for the realization of reforms it was essential for Socialists to form alliances with the Democratic Parties.

As a result of the elections both wings of the Socialist Party came back in redoubled strength, the increase of the official Socialists occurring chiefly in Northern, that of the Reformists chiefly in Southern Italy. The explanation of these localized differences lies partly in the fact that the proletarians of the comparatively retrograde South have a keener recognition of the need for State assistance, and therefore regard it as of prime importance for the Socialists to co-operate

with other democratic tendencies in the nation that are more or less in harmony with or influenced by the Socialist outlook. Beyond question the most characteristic result of the elections has been witnessed in the South, where the effect of the enlarged franchise has been truly revolutionary. Until today, as regards this unhappy region, still almost feudal in its characteristics, it has been hardly possible to trace the influence of Socialist or even of democratic thought. But the new electoral rights promise the abolition of this old world of the South, where the working classes at length appear on the political stage. Thus becomes effectual the unity of proletarian Italy.

What effect will the increase of the Socialist forces exercise in the new Chamber? To enable us to answer this question we must examine the position of the other parties. The Liberals, with 316 seats, possess a powerful majority. It is understood that the Liberal Party is notably distinct from that of the Clericals, who hold only 33 seats. In reality this is not the case. A great many Liberals—about 200, it is supposed—have entered into an agreement with the Vatican to do nothing which can injure the Church, giving this undertaking as the price of clerical support at the elections. The plain meaning of this is that a preponderant section of the Liberals is fast bound to Clericalism. Counterpoised to the Liberals are 79 Radicals, not having left during the elections the influence of the proletarian masses, are for the most part inclined to support Socialist tendencies. Between these Radicals and the Reformist Socialists an understanding might readily be effected. Must we suppose that the official Socialist group will permanently remain in a position of isolated opposition? I believe that precisely in consequence of the increase in their number, a moment may arise in which they will participate actively and positively in Parliamentary life. Let us suppose, for example, that it should come to depend upon the action of the 53 official Socialist deputies whether Italy is to have a reactionary or a democratic government. We imagine that they would refuse to accept the responsibility of a decision, and that by an irreconcilable neutrality they would in effect throw their weight into the reactionary scale.

We are certainly entitled to congratulate ourselves upon the immediate results of the electoral reform, which has renovated the whole political atmosphere of Italy. The Conservatives, who, as I said above, regarded the change with equanimity, do not now attempt to conceal their repentance. Are they likely to try to bring about a retrogression? They would doubtless be glad enough to do so, but they will not dare. Nevertheless they will close their ranks; they will organize themselves for the first exercise of universal suffrage, to interfere with the free expression of the will of the electors—especially in the South, to which we had looked for the best fruits of the reform. And whilst the advanced elements will never forgive Giolitti for this, the old conservative elements bear him a keen grudge for having induced them to participate in the work of electoral reform. What questions will determine the parliamentary struggle and lead to the perhaps imminent Ministerial crisis? This cannot now be foreseen. It is, however, certain that the Parliamentary life of Italy will henceforth display profounder characteristics. And if today before the Italian proletariat the way lies clear, the old conservative elements bear him a keen grudge for having induced them to participate in the work of electoral reform. What questions will determine the parliamentary struggle and lead to the perhaps imminent Ministerial crisis? This cannot now be foreseen. It is, however, certain that the Parliamentary life of Italy will henceforth display profounder characteristics. And if today before the Italian proletariat the way lies clear, the old conservative elements bear him a keen grudge for having induced them to participate in the work of electoral reform.

Who May It Be

By Eugene V. Debs.

The greatest souls are usually the least known. The most faithful and conscientious workers are among the obscure. Comrades. When I think of those who work like slaves for paltry wages, live in bare hovels and are shut out of everything in society, except its hardships and miseries, and yet carry their pennies with eagerness to a Socialist meeting and distribute leaflets, sell tickets, solicit subscribers and exertive meetings when they ought to be resting from their laborious tasks, when I think of these and the cheerfulness with which they starve themselves to serve the cause, I blush to think of the applause that comes to the one that belongs to the masses. One of these fine, white souls I wish to allude to briefly here is a type of those I have heard from him, but I do not know his name. I do not even suspect his identity. My faithful, unknown comrade, I ask him to avoid credit.

All that I know is that he lives in Chicago and that he is a railroad wage-slave. For years he has been sending me a dollar bill each month. With his first dollar he wrote me a brief note saying that I was fighting his battles and that it was his duty to support me.

That dollar has come regularly with these simple words, "From an Old Rail." If a month eventually missed the following month brought two dollars. More than once that dollar came to me at just the time it was needed, and when it was not, I tried to make particularly good use of it, and if these lines come to the attention of my faithful, unknown comrade, I ask him to please discontinue it. I feel profoundly grateful to him for his loyalty and devotion, which are of priceless value to me, and for showing me the sake of serving, without desire for praise, and without expectation of reward.

This fine, obscure soul is a type of those who are making the Socialist movement and they are entitled to all the credit for it. From the very obscurity there issues the light and hope of the world.

What examples of humanity, service, probity, devotion, exalted sense of duty, refined sensibility and perfect consecration we have in these "Old Rails," who constitute the lower class and who practice in their daily lives the virtues which are ostentatiously paraded in public places by their self-righteous "superiors," who regard them with scorn and contempt!

Poverty is the whip which stings us to swallow our pride. Advertisements have more reputations than ability.

"An Arabian Legend"

By Louis Chaskin.

BARACH EN GEBI, a white-bearded patriarch, was the richest and most venerable resident in the ancient town of Akra. He was also a very wise man—indeed, his wisdom was known far and wide outside the limits of his native town. People went to him for advice and counsel, considering his decision as final to all arguments. When the time arrived that Barach En Gebi was summoned to depart from this world to Allah, in Heaven, he called to his bedside his six grown-up sons, and spoke thus:

"My sons! My time has come—the clay that was made up in form of my body held my spirit imprisoned for the space of ninety years, and I am happy to realize that at last my poor spirit will be set at liberty."

The sons, standing around the bed, began to protest to Allah against the coming dissolution of their venerable father. But there was a frown of displeasure on the brow of the old man as he silenced them with a gesture, and spoke again: "Do not protest against the wisdom of Allah, for it is written in the sacred Koran that the servant of Allah is only put in this world that he may fill himself with good deeds, even as a pomegranate is full of seeds; so that at the time he is called back to where he came from, he should be as pure as a lily."

The old man was silent for a few minutes, bowed down in prayer, and spoke again: "My sons! The wisdom that Allah was good enough to endow me with, enabled me to gather much of this world's goods, and as you, my sons, will be the natural inheritors to all I possess, I want to give you a bit of advice. They crowded around the bed more closely, in order not to lose any of his words, which were growing fainter with every minute. But the old man gasped once or twice, made a heroic effort to talk and failed; he gazed round the room wistfully for the last time, closed his eyes and was no more. Barach En Gebi was gathered to his fathers.

The six sons of Barach En Gebi, after turning their father's goods into cash, divided it among themselves according to the laws of their country; that is, to Ben Ali as the first-born was given half of the entire inheritance, and the remainder of the other five brothers in equal proportions. They all went their way and began to trade.

At first they did very well; people bought their goods readily, and the sold at a good profit; while expenses for food and raiment were reasonable inasmuch as competition kept prices down. As time went on the brothers almost forgot one another; as traders are apt to do whose thoughts are occupied with profit, especially when in their trading they were brought in competition with one another. The oldest brother, who started with five times the amount of money, desiring to associate with the rich, kept away from his poorer brothers from the very beginning. Now, as long as they could trade quietly and had enough for their needs without difficulty, they did not waste any thought upon their estrangement.

Several years of terrible struggle passed, and instead of getting better as they hoped, it grew gradually worse, until finally they had to give up the struggle, and were left without any means of support. Misery loves company, and the five brothers drifted instinctively to one another, found themselves after years of separation under one roof, having the same thoughts. They held counsel and decided to go to the rich brother and have a talk with him about what to do next.

The following day they went to Ben Ali and laid their case before him. He told them that it was largely their own fault that they were poor, but having a charitable heart he would help them occasionally out of his rich storehouse.

One of his brothers stepped up and said: "Look here, brother, you are unjust in blaming us for our poverty. You know that you had the advantage in having as much money as all of us together. In combining with others you had the power to understand us, and that means that now you not only have your own money, but indirectly ours also. The best thing would be to make another division and start all over again."

But another brother stepped up and said: "Be as industrious, begin the use of going through the same old way again. Now I have a better plan. Let us unite together, and be as one family. Let our motto be, an injury to one is an injury to all. All products should be produced in common, and divided equally among us. This will eliminate both monopoly and competition, and profit will have no place in our scheme of things. What say you?"

At first they did not quite understand the new plan, but gradually the idea came upon them, and last they accepted it. The rich brother did not at first relish the idea of giving up his power, but realizing that real happiness is only possible in being at peace with all mankind, he consented to their plan and at once began to put it into practice. It was not long before they became very prosperous and happy, as they were also contented. Their neighbors around them began to follow their example and created little communities among themselves. After a while they all held counsel and decided to unite the various groups into one big group and became one great happy family.

The Socialist Vote

Socialism is a matter of growth, of evolution, which can be advanced by wise methods, but never by obtaining for it a fictitious vote. We should seek only to register the actual vote of socialism, more and more, in our propaganda we should state our principles clearly, speak the truth fearlessly, seeking neither to flatter nor to offend, but only to convince those who should be with us and win them to our cause through an intelligent understanding of its mission.—Eugene V. Debs.

Kitscoty Region Booming

Comrade Editor:—We keep hammering away, and our local No. 17 holds a dance every month. We get a fair crowd and spend very enjoyable evenings. We consider it a good feature towards keeping the slaves organized.

We are endeavoring to get our provincial district of Alexandria organized, and are forming S.D.P. locals. I assisted at the formation of a local at Moyerton lately. Moyerton is on being about thirty miles south of here. I met a live bunch of boys down there, and I expect they will keep things roiling.—V. P. Morgan, Box 164, Kitscoty, Alta.

The Traitor

I suppose there is no person in the world today that is despised as much as the traitor. Of so little value is the life of the soldier who has proved to be a traitor that he is invariably shot to death. So degraded, so worthless and inhuman is he looked upon, that he is considered not fit to live, and is held up as an example to others who dare follow in his footsteps.

The great majority of the British soldiers choose the ranks, not for the love of the thing, but for a bed and breakfast.

Unemployment helps to fill the ranks of the British army more than any other cause. The out-of-work, who is hungry, cold and shoeless, and poorly clad. They see a soldier in his smart uniform. Their economic condition forces them into the ranks. This class of recruit is to be pitied. He has to live; the pangs of hunger, the cold blasts of winter and the sleepless night under the canopy of heaven are too much for him. When he joins the ranks his heart is far from murder. Give him work and a reasonable return for his labor and the ranks would never see him. In time of war it is a stranger and an enemy of his country's rulers he is fighting. Although a soldier he forgets not the family circle; his father is still the dear old dad he always was; mother the good old soul that never forgets him; and the picture of a vicer king, and curses the system that broke it up. Again I say, this class of recruit is the one to be pitied.

But what about the other class of recruit, that we call our workmates, the class of recruit that works by our side, that talks over our rotten conditions, of the poor pay, speeding up, kill-quick system of capitalism? The recruit who is in our labor unions and carries a fully paid-up card; who realizes the great struggle between capital and labor; the gent who is trying to hold with the hare and run with the hounds. He who shoulders the rifle against his comrades in the same union who are on strike for better conditions. The gent who carries a card and bays at the same time. Who is disowned by his family, whose father and brothers perhaps are fighting for a better chance to make the home comfortable for themselves and their soldier brother. Show me the picture of a vicer king of traitor than this—who can volunteer to stick his brother and friend, who is wrecking the home of his poor old father and mother, who for years have struggled to feed and clothe their boys, and now find one of them on the side of the strong, ready to crush them who are weak.

Truly the well-fed and voluntary recruit is the worst kind of traitor. In his ignorance he smiles and throws out his chest, civilization smiles in their trading they were brought in competition with one another. The oldest brother, who started with five times the amount of money, desiring to associate with the rich, kept away from his poorer brothers from the very beginning. Now, as long as they could trade quietly and had enough for their needs without difficulty, they did not waste any thought upon their estrangement.

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"Cent Belt" Prices For First Class Printing

Because we are located in the cent belt and can do your printing cheaper than can be done anywhere west of us, and probably east of us, works out decidedly to your advantage. When we install modern facilities in our job department to enable us to turn your work out quicker and better than heretofore, we do not raise our prices. We lower them. You are again the ones to benefit.

The quotations below are worked out pretty close. Read them and compare them with the prices charged by other houses. And the quality of work is as good as a long experience in up-to-date printing houses can make it.

For	For
500	1,000
Letterheads, on 16lb Bond, a fine light sheet	\$2.60 \$3.00
Envelopes, a fine commercial envelope, Nos. 7 or 8	\$1.60 \$2.75
Bill Heads, standard size, good stock	\$1.80 \$2.90
Statements, fine stock	\$1.80 \$2.90
Note Heads, very best stock	\$1.50 \$2.40
Business Cards, a specialty. We have them in all sizes and colors. We can give you the average size, 2 1/4, for	\$1.40 \$2.10

Larger sizes will cost a few cents more, smaller sizes a few cents less.

Letterheads quoted above are on 16 lb. Bond, used by a large number of business houses today. We have the best bond papers in Canada. If you want a job on the heavier papers, it will cost you only the difference of a few cents in the price of the paper. We will be pleased to quote prices on any weight of paper you may require, or any special make.

We have special facilities for printing Booklets, By-laws, Folders, or any such jobs used by the average business house.

The above prices are quoted to give you an idea of the charges generally made for other lines. They are low. The work is good. The stock is the best. And all work is PREPAID by mail or express.

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

SOCIALIST DIRECTORY

DOMINION: Executive Committee, Social Democratic Party of Canada meets every first and third Monday at 55 King St. East. H. Martin, sec., 61 Weber St. East, Berlin, Ont.—283.

ONTARIO: Provincial Executive Committee, S.D.P., meets the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, 8.15 p.m., Labor Temple, 167 Church St., Toronto. Secretary, P.C. Young, 22 Wroster Avenue—270.

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

BERLIN LOCAL No. 4, S.D.P. of C. meets every Sunday; business every first, Sunday night at 7 p.m., at 55 King St. East. Secretary, 140 Weber St. East, Berlin, Ont.—263.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Executive S.D.P. of C. meets in office 304, Labor Temple, Vancouver, on the 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month, at 2 p.m. General business meeting on third Sunday, E. Winch, Prov. Sec., Jubilee Station P.O., Vancouver, B.C.—270.

ALBERTA: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE S.D.P. of C. meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Moose Hall, Fraser Ave., Edmonton. Comrades desiring assistance in organizing locals please write Sec. C. Spencer, 55 Clara Street, Edmonton, Alta.—268.

HAMILTON LOCAL No. 61, S.D.P. of C. meets every 2nd and 4th Friday evening of the month in Swales Hall (cor. Barton and Kinrade) at 7.45 o'clock. This is a suggestion to attend. J. Alexander, Sec., 41 Fraser Ave.—274.

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

LONDON local No. 44, S.D.P. of C. Meets every Sunday at 303 Dundas St. (rear of Ford Motor Co.) at 3 p.m. The Clarion call goes out to every Rebel in London to come along and hasten the advent of the Social Revolution. Godfrey E. Heathcote, Sec., 87 Smith St.—284.

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

NANAIMO LOCAL No. 11, S.D.P. of C. Business meeting, Tuesdays, at 7.30 p.m. Propaganda meeting, Thursdays at 7.30 p.m., at Ward Street Hall, William Watson, Sec., Box 120, Nanaimo, B.C.—256.

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

PORT ARTHUR Local S.D.P., meets in Labor Temple, Bay St., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m., for business, and 1st and 3rd Wednesdays to discuss matters of interest to every worker. Workers unite and run Port Arthur for the benefit of the workers. Herbert Barker, 28 Rutland St.—252.

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

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

Abolition of the system of serving alcoholic drinks in the House of Commons may soon occur. Formerly the House had a bar. This was abolished and only Members of the House could get drinks. They had to buy liquor tickets and use them themselves. Members object to being recorded as heavy purchasers of liquor tickets. The capitalist class are out to abolish booze. A few capitalists make profits out of the trade, but they are a great minority. Railroad men must not drink, bank clerks must not drink. Drunkards are not wanted in the workshops, for they are unprofitable slaves, and now the capitalist class are making it so that their employees occupying seats in the House of Commons at Ottawa shall not muddle their brains with alcohol.

Report of Annual Meeting of Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Company, Incorporated

The fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Company, Incorporated, was held at Cowansville, P.Q., the 2nd day of February, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the head office of the Company.

There were present at the meeting H. Martin, Secretary Dominion Executive Committee, S.D.P., holding one share personally and representing by proxy 24 shareholders owning 237 shares, total 238 shares; William U. Cotton, owning 202 shares personally and representing by proxy 22 shareholders owning 30 shares, total 232 shares; Roy Winn, owning one share personally, and representing by proxy 2 shareholders owning 21 shares, total 22 shares; and Norman Soule, owning one share personally.

The President, W. U. Cotton, occupied the chair. The proxies were duly examined and declared valid. The notice calling the meeting was read and a copy ordered filed on the minutes. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and ratified.

The General Manager then submitted the annual statement, which was as follows:

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Comrade Shareholders: On behalf of your directors, as general manager, I hereby submit the statement of receipts and expenditures with the financial and general business standing of your corporation for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1913. I have placed beside these figures for 1913 the corresponding figures of 1912, so you will see at a glance where business has increased and where it has fallen off.

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary	1912	1913
Subscriptions	\$5,006.72	\$4,418.04
Bundle sales	537.64	519.06
Agitation	470.50	881.57
Sub Cards	1,285.23	1,233.70
	\$7,300.09	\$7,052.37
Book Sales	490.68	364.08
Advertising	707.23	1,078.44
Job Printing	1,814.48	1,474.60
Extras	83.27	216.60
Total ordinary	10,404.72	10,176.61

Capital stock paid and partly paid	1,137.50	787.20
Loans		550.00
	11,542.21	11,513.81

Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1913

336.09

11,849.90

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary	1912	1913
Wages	\$5,022.69	\$5,303.81
Ordinary postage	648.48	618.80
Mail on Weekly	181.09	246.97
News print and supplies	1,963.03	2,383.99
Job paper and supplies	915.45	722.03
Books and Sellers	244.87	205.36
Office supplies	759.69	828.67
Overhead charges	274.58	265.65
Repairs and depreciation	74.19	69.58
Miscellaneous		
Total ordinary	\$10,112.83	10,706.54
Capital expenditure	1,353.39	899.67
Total expenditure	11,466.22	11,606.21

Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1914

243.69

\$11,849.90

It will be seen that the cash receipts have fallen off slightly as compared with 1912. Receipts from the sale of Cotton's Weekly have fallen off by nearly \$250. This, in conjunction with the fact that we were forced to increase the price of Cotton's Weekly to 25 cents for forty weeks, instead of 25 cents per year, has seriously affected our circulation, which has declined until at the end of the year 9,000 copies less per week were published than at the beginning of the year.

The decline in many lines of the activity of Cotton's is due partly to the hard times, and partly to a radical change of policy.

The former manager of Cotton's Weekly left on May 10th, 1913. For a time your new manager followed the old lines, but came to the conclusion that a change in policy was desired.

It was the custom to put on many names of persons upon the list of Cotton's Weekly in the past without remuneration. This burdened the paper with heavy expenditure. Under the new management every name on Cotton's subscription list has been paid for. A considerable part of the reduced circulation is due to this cause.

Another cause has been the advance in price. To January 25th, 1913, the subscription price was 25 cents a year. At that date the price was raised to 25 cents for 40 weeks. So during the past three months subscriptions which had been put on during six months went off, together with the names for which we had received no pay. The result has been that whereas on January 1st, 1913, our circulation list showed 28,054 names, the circulation of Jan. 29, 1914, showed 20,340 names.

This difference in circulation has been a relief. The expense of publishing Cotton's Weekly has gone down, and our receipts from ordinary revenue are showing a tendency to meet our expenses.

Another change has been the discontinuance of the personal appeals. It was our former custom to send a letter of appeal about every five weeks to our supporters, urging them to greater efforts in getting subscriptions. These appeals cost about \$50 each in postage. For and stock. Since September we have used no appeals. No doubt this has had a slight effect in lowering our receipts. The comrades, however, prefer the new arrangement, and the decline has been far less than we expected.

Job printing has fallen off. We are doing less jobwork, but at a better price. Therefore, in this line of business has been satisfactory. It is better to do less work at a fair profit.

The total number of remittances during 1913 were 5,336 as against 5,197 for 1912. The comrades remitted often but the remittances were smaller. This evidently proves that the decline in subscription revenues were due to the hard times. The prospective subscribers approached by our supporters did not have the price so readily as in the previous year.

On January 1st, 1913, we owed the following amounts:

Consolidated note in bank

\$750.00

Balance on press

\$25.00

Other commercial debts

\$93.59

Rent

1988.59

Notes in bank

866.32

Commercial debts

2834.91

On February 1st, 1914, we owed the following amounts:

Notes in bank

865.00

Commercial debts

198.33

Dominion Executive

1063.33

W. U. Cotton

350.00

1146.76

2210.09

Our commercial debts have been reduced from \$1,968.59 to \$1,063.33. We have owed us: Advertising, \$204.38; job printing, \$55.95; and bundles, \$105, a total of \$366.33, leaving our net commercial indebtedness and bank loans at less than \$700.

During the past year a referendum was passed by the Social Democratic party to assess themselves fifty cents per member to pay off Cotton's indebtedness. When this money comes in, and if the revenues do not fall off, Cotton's debt at last be placed on a sound basis.

The amount owed W. U. Cotton is for rent and back salary. There are two years' taxes owing on the property, and certain repairs need to be made to the building. These repairs have had to wait while more pressing debts have been paid.

A policy of retrenchment has been put into force at Cotton's. Hard times have caused many concerns to retrench the past year.

With the leaving of our former manager, with the reduction in the output of the paper with the cutting out of personal appeals, we have been able to materially lower expenses, particularly the last few months. Our big press is now all paid for, the last payment being made on January 31st, 1914. We hope to be able, the present year, to lower our expenditure by \$3,000.

Times are brightening, shown by the reduction of the Bank of England rate from 5 to 3 per cent. With the comrades pushing the circulation of the paper, the days of stress for Cotton's should be over. With the financial worry removed, we hope to give a clear, revolutionary tone to the paper, relying not on sensation, but on education, thus assisting the comrades to create a revolutionary atmosphere in Canada that will be the despair of the oldline politicians.

The last annual statement showed that the value of the property owned by the corporation was \$5,321.52, and the value of property on rental was \$4,500. As we have during the past year paid over \$1,000 on capital account and on repairs and depreciation, the value of the property owned by your corporation will be equal to the amount mentioned in the last annual statement.

On motion, the annual statement was accepted.

On motion by-law 10 of the by-laws of the company was amended by substituting the words managing editor for the words general manager. The functions of the office remain the same, the name of the officer alone being changed.

The election of directors was then proceeded with, the following being elected for the ensuing year: W. U. Cotton, H. Martin, J. W. Ahlquist, Roy Winn, Norman Soule.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. U. COTTON, Sec. Treas.

ROD W. WINN, President.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

At the meeting of directors, held immediately following, W. U. Cotton was elected President and Managing Editor, H. Martin, Vice-President, and Roy Winn, Sec. Treas.

The issuance of all shares of stock in the company to date was ratified.

Comrade Simmonds, of Woodstock, although not present, sent a suggestion that more of Marx's economies be published in the paper. On motion it was resolved that this be acted upon and that the phases of social evolution and the inner workings of capitalism be brought more to the attention of the readers of the paper.

The Bundle Brigade

Comrade Edward G. Hill, who gets a bundle of 100 copies of Cotton's a week, writes: "The bundle I get every week is working very satisfactorily. It breaks new ground and gives an excellent chance to get new subscribers."

You can do effective work with a bundle. You can take a small or a large bundle according to your locality and the means you have of distributing the copies. Why not become a bundle booster? Prices below.

4 copies per week for one year \$2.00
8 copies per week for one year \$4.00
12 copies per week for one year \$6.00
20 copies per week for one year \$10.00
Short Time Bundles—15 copies, 3 months, \$1.25; 25 copies, 3 months, \$2.00; 30 copies, 3 months, \$2.50; 40 copies, 3 months, \$3.00. Double the price for six months bundles.

Stay Away from Cobalt

On January 28th the employees of the Coniagias Mine, Cobalt, Ont., laid down their tools as a protest against the company compelling them to work more than eight hours underground in violation of section 159 of part IX of the Ontario Mining Act.

The manager states that he will proceed against the men under the Lémieux Act, but the men claim they are not violating the Act as they are protesting against the infringement of Provincial Law.

While the strike is on the mine management will not doubt endeavor to import scabs. Miners are therefore warned to stay away from Cobalt. Not only is a strike on, but there is considerable unemployment as well.

A Thirteen Year Old Hustler

I will be an agent for your paper in Webster's Corners. My brother is one agent, but I will be another. So please send me sub blanks and envelopes. My brother Theodore is seventeen years old. I am thirteen years old. And I hope to get subs right away when you send me the sub blanks. —Arnold Skyle, Webster's Corners, B.C.

Socialism Grows in Toronto

A Toronto hustler writes: "Comrade J. Simpson is doing good already on the board of control. I wish we could have two or three in the council and on the school board. We are having good meetings at our different locals, and Comrade Armstrong and others are working hard, so that Socialism is growing some here in Toronto."

A Disgraceful Scene

Union Bay, B.C., Jan. 19th, 1914.

Cotton's Weekly:—There was a lovely sight at Union Bay last Friday night. The special chief of police from Cumberland came down to tell the Union Bay chief to keep sober, but the brave U. B. chief landed on the smell of the Cumberland C. of P., and claret flowed. Then the Cumberland billy came in contact with the U. B. croft, and a nice hole above the eye was soon seen. The U. B. chief aimed another whack, but missed, otherwise the Cumberland chief would have been ready for a wooden overcoat. Then the Cumberland chief's billy came in contact with the other eye of the Union Bay chief, and more blood flowed. Then the Cumberland chief jumped on the Union Bay chief, hit him, choked him, jumped up in the air and came down with both knees in his ribs, while the worthy U. B. chief lay on his back in the mud, bleeding and one hand on his head, but he fought hard to keep the other from going on the right wrist, as he wanted to use the right hand.

Some one made the remark that the Cumberland chief should not be allowed to beat the brains out of the prostrate man, and a bystander replied: "Hell, he has no brain. If he had he would not be doing what he is."

Quite correct. The scab herders get after one another pretty nice, but this is only a start, more to follow. A striker would be sent up for life here if he had done what the chief of police did. I do not think he will get one day in the cooler for it. Queer law in B. C. under the British flag. It seems to be only a shelter for the greater criminals.—Fred Larson.

Facts

The following letter shows what Comrades think of the Compendium of Facts.

Bengough, Sask.
Dear Comrade:—Two copies of Facts and sub cards received today for which we send thanks. We have been anxiously waiting for these, as there are many here who want figures on some questions and with this little book, I think we can topple their Giltshire. I think it is the greatest little book a real live Socialist could have, as it is always ready to answer a question, where without it a fellow could not always reply. I think every reader of Cotton's should have a copy to get a copy as it gives every red a weapon in the struggle. Comrades attention that indicates a powerful blow to the methods of the moneyed class. I hope with the aid of it to secure many for our cause whom I have sometimes thought too hard cases for me to handle. I feel as strong again and will be able to strike effected blows. Yours body and soul for the cause.

The brothers Hickey, per Fred J. Hickey. Facts is not for sale. It is given away free to all persons sending in \$3 worth of sub cards or orders; bundle orders or funds for the Battery. All remittances of \$1 or more will be receipted for the amount towards Facts.

There is no time like the present to get this book.

One Hundred Locals

One hundred new locals of the Social Democratic party of Canada can be formed this year. It needs patient, continuous effort.

The Alberta comrades have two organizers in the field. There is an organizer in British Columbia. Quebec is about to organize a Provincial Executive Committee. The Secretary of the Dominion Executive reports that although much work has been taken off his shoulders by the formation of the Ontario Provincial Executive, and by the formation of other Provincial Executives, the increase of business of the party keeps him as busy as ever.

The boom for Socialism is on. Many workers want to organize. For this purpose Cotton's has prepared the "How to Organize" Envelope. Contains five pamphlets, with constitution of the party, five membership applications, a charter application form and a letter of instruction. Price ten cents. The latest plan, requesting this envelope is Halkirk, Alta.

With this pamphlet, and with five comrades ready to sign the membership pledge, a local can be formed. Write today for this envelope.

How Slaves are Treated

A Montreal worker writes Cotton's as follows: "I, the writer, James Gill, was employed by the Dominion Express Company from 19th March, 1913, till 20th January, 1914, on which date they gave me my time, and said I was not wanted. They gave me no explanation why I was fired. During the seven months I was employed I paid into the Dom. Ex. Benefit Society \$1 a month. When I was fired I did not receive back a cent of this money."

The worker is a slave. He is hired as the masters want him. He gets a wage that will barely keep him, and even part of this is filched back from him. While he is at work he produces profits for the owners. When he is sacked he starves. And he and his companion workers produce ALL the wealth of the world.

The Socialists want the workers to unite, and BECOME THE OWNERS as well as the workers. Then being owners and workers combined, they can enjoy all the wealth they create. A simple remedy, is it not? And it is one that cannot fail to give justice to all humanity.

Socialist Dialogues Wa ted

I have often thought that the Social Democratic party had many instruments of propaganda without availing themselves of them. One of the main reasons of the success of the temperance movement in the old country was that that organization was so arranged that everyone could participate in some way or other in every meeting, even if it was in ever so trifling a manner. The means by which this was accomplished was the dialogue.

There are many comrades who would take part in a dialogue who would never venture to speak by themselves. There are many who drop out of active interest in the party because nothing is provided for them to do. Why do not some of your scribbling scribes shape out a few dialogues on Socialist topics for several to take part in?—C. Spencer, Edmonton, Alta.

A recent English paper gives a statement by Professor Arnold as to the cost of naval guns. Super-Dreadnought guns take seven months to make, cost \$150,000, and have an average of eight seconds in action. The gun is capable of only 200 rounds, and after that it is inaccurate. Each shell is in the gun only .04 of a second, so 200 rounds occupy just eight seconds. This is paying at the rate of \$18,750 per second. \$1,250,000 per minute, and \$750 per shot.

WHY THINGS HAPPEN TO HAPPEN

(Notes of an address delivered by H. Martin, Secretary Dominion Executive, to the Young Men's Brotherhood of Trinity Methodist Church, Berlin, Ont.)

The greatest glory of man is undoubtedly his ability to think. In the production of commodities for the sustenance of life man has become a tool producing animal. It is this combination that has placed man pre-eminently at the head of the animal kingdom, man as a tool producing animal, and his ability to think. Of all the wonderful things that have been drawn from the cosmic process, the crowning wonder is the power of thought. To discover the nature of the thought process, its relation to the thinker to the universe he thinks about, has always been the supreme problem of philosophy. It is what the philosophers call "The problem of thinking and being."

Three viewpoints are being seriously presented today for the consideration of thinking people. The idealist informs us that all ideas originate in the human brain. That a man conceives an idea and constructs a table, or a chair. That man conceives an idea and erects a church, or constructs a railroad, or invents some new contrivance; that mind is a metaphysical entity, something distinct, something separate; that all progress is mental and psychic.

The materialist holds that ideas are perceived through the medium of the senses in relation with matter and energy.

The determinist contends that all our ideas spring from material conditions as perceived through the medium of the senses, and that material conditions are constantly changing, hence new ideas.

Now if the mind is a metaphysical entity, why does it not come into the world naturally perfect? A child born into the world comes naturally perfect and grows up to where environment says stop. The child is an organism. Mind is not an organism, but a relationship, a reflex of material conditions, an evolution as is evidenced through the law of repetition.

For example: An Anglo-Saxon child left with savages would grow up with the intellect of a savage, because its inherited mental structure, capable of a higher developed mind, not meeting with the material conditions and the varied education of civilized life, would remain undeveloped. Its marriage relations would be those of the consanguine family where marriage groups are arranged by generations. If under the Punaluan Family, it would be subject to the social order as evidenced by the gens of ancient Greece and Rome.

The human mind passes successfully through three different stages, mental infancy, youth and manhood. The human mind, by its nature, employs in its progress three methods of philosophizing, the character of which is essentially different, and even radically opposed. Hence arises three philosophies, or general systems of conceptions, each of which excludes the other. The first is the metaphysical philosophy of the idealist, the second, the third is its fixed and definite state. The second is merely a stage of transition. We are all living in one or another of these stages. The minds of most men are an incongruous mixture of two or even all three.

Example: Herbert Spencer, one of the greatest of Englishmen in biology, reached the third stage. In sociology he never emerged from the second, while in his "Coming of Age" he retained his mental infancy. August Comte, whose psychology reached the position of third stage, while in sociology retained a mixture of the second and third stage. Prince Kropotkin reached the third in biology but never emerged beyond the second in his political and social theories. Proudhon and the Hon. Mr. Gladstone never passed the second in anything. Mr. Gladstone held the reputation of being able to speak longer and say less than any other member of the British House. Prof. O. D. Skelton of Queen's University, in political economy has not yet emerged from the second stage. It pays taxes directly or easier for the masses than paying them indirectly why do we find that in England where 60 per cent of the taxes are paid indirectly (according to the statement of Prof. Skelton in his address before the Canadian Club), why do we find, I ask, that out of every thousand persons who die, nine hundred and thirty-six do not even make a will? Prof. Skelton has yet to learn that commodities circulate and exchange on the market on an average at their value. Supply and demand regulates the temporary fluctuation of the market price, with price fluctuating above or below the true value. Since labor power today is a commodity and on the average sells at its value, which consists of food, clothing and shelter, and in this climate a necessity for the sustenance of life, just what high tariff, loan tariff or no tariff has to do with the regulating of the food, clothing and shelter, Prof. Skelton failed to point out. The average worker today with a little family around him is occasionally permitted to purchase a new suit once a year, to smoke a Havana cigar on election day, and as for champagne, well, he is fortunate if he is permitted to look at it.

Nothing happens by chance. Nothing exists without a cause. Everything is predetermined. If I throw my watch through this school room, the force of my arm, the weight of the watch and the law of gravitation would place the watch at some spot in the rear of the room. Now if I could throw my watch a second time, with the same force, and under the same conditions, in the same direction, the force of my arm, the weight of the watch and the law of gravitation would land the watch in the same identical spot. Nothing happens by chance. Thousands of prisoners are today behind the prison wall who ought not to be there. These men are treated as criminals, and are serving long sentences for crimes which are the outgrowth of the prevailing social conditions. You and I have been perpetuating this system and have been creating surroundings unhealthy for at least these unfortunate men. Men do not willfully become criminals. They must find themselves either permanently or temporarily in such personal, physical, moral and social conditions, and live in such an environment, which makes for them a chain of cause and effect, externally and internally that disposes them towards crime.

Prof. John R. Cummings, after years of careful study and observation, reached the following conclusions: That 1.75 per cent of the population of the United States are congenital defectives; that 3.25 per cent are inherited defectives; that 2 per cent are possessed of genius and will make their way under the hardest conditions; that 1 per cent are below the Aryan brain level; and that the remaining 91 per cent are normal persons who are neither good nor bad, brilliant nor stupid, criminal nor virtuous, and whose future is entirely decided by the environment which surrounds them during the

first fifteen years of their life.

Now, this does not mean that none of the 91 per cent will rise out of their environment. Many are the individuals who have raised themselves out of one environment into another, but this is still the product of the material conditions surrounding them and their mental development the reflex of changed social conditions.

We are reminded today by well-meaning but often ill-informed persons, that it is a mistake in being too cocksure about things. It is true that we are often too cocksure, since nothing is certain but change and interchange. There are a few things, however, we have a right to be sure about, and I desire to point out by what method we can distinguish things true and real and the unreal.

Example: In your observations on boyhood to manhood you have detected that hard green apples are sour. You have experienced this fact from year to year. In your travels you discovered that other people have made the same classification and after repeated experience you have demonstrated and founded upon this demonstration a general law, that all hard and green apples are sour. You will have noticed that in the future any children who have made a high percentage in the monthly examinations, but who fail in the final promotion examination, are on the recommendation of the teacher to be promoted. For some years back many teachers have observed that certain scholars who have made a high percentage have failed in the final. By a study of the psychology of the final, teachers have observed that these scholars are affected with a nervousness which has caused their failure. Repeated observation has led to a report of these happenings, and finally through the law of repetition a deduction has been made and the law changed accordingly. This is what is called the inductive method of reasoning.

I now desire to call your attention to another method of scientific study and explanation is treated as a product of earlier processes. This method is known as the genetic method. The genetic method of studying governments consists in the study of their historical origin and progressive modifications up to the present.

Example: Herbert Spencer fell down in his structural sociology because he tried to construct a science of society which he treated as static. The static method views things at rest. Several weeks ago thousands of blocks, picture blocks, purchased in the holiday season made many a heart glad. These blocks when put together formed pictures of animals and birds. The static mind sees things when set together and looks upon things as having always been that way. The genetic method is dynamic and views things in motion, consequently, observing the effects trace all things including social phenomena to its genesis.

In the year 1839 Oberlin College, Ohio, opened its doors to women and negroes. Women were generally regarded as being inferior and their place was in the home. In 1850 the first women's convention was held in Worcester, Mass., and was characterized as a hen convention. Lucy Stone addressed a meeting which was advertised by the local papers: "Tonight at the town hall a hen will attempt to crow." As usual the clergyman denounced this gathering as being unbecoming to women, for had not Paul taught that women should learn in silence? It appears to me that Paul ought to return and cut out the 2nd chapter of I. Timothy; this chapter has been thoroughly discredited. Today we find women in every branch of industry. They are in houses of parliament, at the heads of municipalities, and taking a hand generally in voicing what shall be her future relation in organized society. I am sure there is no one here this morning who believes that women are going to remain silent. They will become more and more interested in their welfare and the welfare of the human race, and therefore I say this passage has become obsolete. The world does move. Let us study these questions in the light of modern thought, and if we cannot create a new heaven we can at least create a new earth fit for human beings to live in.

Good News from Kincardine

A comrade of Kincardine, Ont., in sending in eight subs, writes: We have one factory in town which employs about fifty hands, and they are all taking Cotton's but three. It was this factory which elected Col. Hugh Clark to the House of Commons, last election, and very nearly elected every man in town not going to support him again in an election nor any other candidate save a Socialist one. This shows how the paper is educating those who read it.

Do you know that all our retail merchants held a meeting in town to find out what they can do to keep the people from buying from the big department stores. So they have agreed to have an odd day for bargains. I told one storekeeper that the day is coming when they would not be able to do any business at all, and he thought so too. Do you know that everyone is talking Socialism now?

New Local in Montreal

Comrade H. Martin, Berlin, Ont., was in Montreal on February 1st. While there he organized an English Local S. D. P., with about thirty charter members. A Jewish local was already in existence and two Ukrainian locals. There is the English local at Cowansville, which makes five locals, enough to organize a Provincial Executive. It is expected that the German Socialist body of Montreal will shortly join the S.D.P.

Simpson to Speak in Guelph

Guelph, Ont.—Local S.D.P., has secured Comrade James Simpson to lecture on Sunday, February 5th. The subject is Purpose and Power of the Social Movement. Comrade Simpson is a Controller of Toronto, and an member of the Toronto Board of Education. All those who hear him will have a treat.

Local Guelph papers will announce the place of meeting, watch for the announcement, workers of Guelph, and be sure to attend.

The Poutloff gun works of Russia have been entrusted with the secrets of the French gun mechanisms. The Russian financiers required \$400,000 for the Poutloff gun works, and could not get it from the French. So they circulated the rumor that they were selling the plant to the Krupps. The French capitalists at once came through with the money. Krupps say they do not need to buy the Poutloff works to learn the French secrets. They know them already through spies. Sounds like a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera, does it not? And these international comic actors are the ones to whom the only useful class in society are supposed to look up to as statesmen!

