

Discounting the Day's Pay

By Richard Cavelly.

When the individual history of any capitalist is closely examined to discover the wealth he has contributed to enterprise it is found he has been almost wholly occupied in taking capital away from the worker instead of providing any. The simple truth is that successful undertakings furnish their own capital when they are given enough time to carry out the saving and economies they introduce. The truth should further be made known that the time needed and the first advance to industry are secured by holding back the wages of labor after they have been earned and have been paid into the market. Although each workman when considered separately offers no basis for an accumulation of capital, yet when the market is considered, where tens of millions of them continually deposit their wages, the view changes.

When the payment for labor is not made daily after the work has been done, but lags behind from 10 to 30 days in the commodity market alone, then a vast reservoir of money accumulates representing hundreds of millions of dollars which is constantly available to institute new undertakings that become quickly self-sustaining. The creation and persistence of capital depend upon this lag in the payment of wages to labor, and capital does not arise, as is falsely represented, from the superior ability of particular groups of men, nor does it arise by accumulations from past generations.

The lag in the return of wages to labor has two periods in time of its circulation. There is a short lag period during which cash carries in the commodity market and there is a long period for the return of capital advanced from labor. Commodities being constantly reproduced, and this process requires the constant return of cash used in this market, because the wages of labor may not be held back for a longer time than food and shelter may be loaned. The loss to labor during this short lag is confined to the cash spending money of the privileged classes in servants, travels, jewels, works of art, and other expenses for living and luxury, and is therefore quite limited when compared with the entire volume of goods consumed.

During the long lag in the return of capital, however, the failure in such return causes a loss to labor of the earth itself and all the wealth stored within the earth now controlled by the privileged classes.

The natural return of deferred wages arises when merchants and manufacturers accumulate bank deposits from profits in the commodity market and spend them to increase the output of goods or to employ labor in new development; such profits break up into individual wages and returns to labor. But if such profits are invested in some form of property having a legal existence only, such as land values, which sells because it confers a privilege upon the owner, then the sum spent for such privilege cannot break into individual wages but remains a joint account represented by the selling price of the legal property as against labor property.

In this manner, by spending money for something labor does not and cannot produce, the raising of prices of

such takes up the rising accumulation of capital by preventing the distribution of deferred wages. When the price of privilege has absorbed all the wages that may at the time be held back the demand for labor to create new improvements fails, because no money returns to circulation with which to employ them. Such time comes when the price of watered stocks or bonds and land values equals half the total price of all income property.

Progress then ends in a panic, and prices fall, including land values and rent.

Early Scientific Efficiency

Big business, and small business for that matter, in this chauvinistic 20th century, prides itself upon scientific management, simplified forms of card-bookkeeping, filing cabinets, motion studies, and other ultra-modern improvements in the specialization of industries. The American of today, with his self-assured, patronizing air of superiority, looks back upon the merchants of a hundred, two hundred, thousand, and especially four thousand years ago as an embryo in the commercial world.

Now, if he actually wishes to be just he must reverse this contempt for the traders of bygone ages, for new uniform tablets to the number of 3000, just unearthed near the former glorious Nineveh, in Babylonia, discovered by a group of archaeologists, prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that long before the time of the great Emperor Ammurabi or Hammurabi, as he is now called, indeed for many years before this dynasty, 4253 years before the present day, a complete system of bookkeeping, industrial management and commercial control was in vogue.

Dr. Leroy Waterman, one of the younger group of Assyriologists, has just reported the results of his translation of these cuneiform inscriptions, all written on bricks. The Assyrian language, he recalled, was always written on clay tablets and bricks, which were dried in the sun and thus preserved forever. The alphabet resembles nothing so much as a system of lines, arrows, lancets and darts.

No attempt was made by Professor Waterman to translate all of the multitude of Babylonian writings. He was compelled to copy the tablets recently in the British Museum, where they are deposited for the use of the whole scientific world. Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, keeper of the Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum, was of considerable help to Professor Waterman, in suggesting and assisting him to carry out these difficult translations of a language dead nearly 5000 years.

In all, Dr. Waterman discovered 52 of these ancient tablets which were actually business documents, equal in every respect to those to be found in the wonderfully managed United States Steel Corporation. Their translation has consumed the greater part of a year, and when they are finally published—this is expected by next year, 1914—the industrial world will be astounded to learn that much of the vaunted improvement in commercial transactions of credit and exchange, of shop management and elastic currency, of finance and business economics, were anticipated far back, to wit, before 4253 years ago.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIALISM

Conducted by the Socialists for the Purpose of Studying Governmental Problems in Oregon

SOCIALISM, PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

That Socialism is receiving more attention, is creating greater sentiment and finds increased expression in the public press is well authenticated. The press, the pulpit, current literature, all show increasing interest in Socialism. Ten and fifteen years ago it was a rare experience to find mention of Socialism in any other than in a despised, misrepresented and very objectionable expression of hatred. Election returns giving out the Socialist vote were withheld until the official count was made. It was not so much an expression of silent contempt as it was a matter of ignorance by the populace of the principles of Socialism or the existence of a Socialist party that made no demand for such information.

At the present time in addition to the numerous Socialist papers coming into existence, serving their purpose and passing into larger fields, we have the public press teeming full of Socialist writing and correspondence as well as in theatrical plays and the current literature of the day. No paper meets the demands of its readers unless it mentions in one way or another the subject of Socialism. Perhaps the most noted and far-reaching advertisement given to this subject, is the current articles of debate now running in Everybody's magazine, beginning in the October number. This debate between Morris Hillquit, one of the foremost writers and workers for Socialism, and John A. Ryan, D. D., of the Catholic priesthood, will continue over a period of about nine months, promises to be the greatest exposition of Socialism yet presented.

"Everybody's" reaches a cosmopolitan group of readers largely non-Socialists; whereas the Socialist papers reach only those of Socialist faith or tendencies. In connection with these extensive public thought disseminators we find such books as "The Lion and the Mouse," dramatized, and many periodicals heralding broadcast the Socialist contention if not the entire philosophy.

As a result of such widespread sentiment we find judges rescinding their decisions against Socialist privileges, Governors and Presidents exercising their pardoning power and the military authorities hastening to relieve the embarrassing situation of being found prosecutors of those who oppose the present system and endorse the Socialist philosophy.

The movement in favor of Socialism is not stopping with the study of economics, but is reaching over in the church as presented in a Portland church not long since and as reported that a Christian Socialist Religion is now launched by a new organization in Pittsburgh, Pa., with Rev. W. A. Foster as its founder.

Thus does society move irresistibly forward.

EXPENDITURES IN MILWAUKEE.

"Nonpartisans," 1912 \$7,549,589
Social-Democrats, 1910 6,251,891

"Nonpartisans," Excess.. \$1,297,698
"Nonpartisans," 1913 \$7,991,846
Social-Democrats, 1911 6,969,575

"Nonpartisans," Excess.. \$1,022,271
The above statement appears in the Milwaukee Leader with fair comments comparing the Socialist administration in that city with the present non-partisan administration that defeated the Socialists at the last election. This, the most practical test yet made of Socialist management, proves that the men are equal to the emergency in conducting the affairs of State and Nation.

THEN AND NOW.

When William Lloyd Garrison denounced chattel slavery he was mobbed and nearly lynched.

Today all he stood for is enacted into law and taken as a matter of course.

When Copernicus told the people that the earth was a round globe he was denounced, maligned, damned and made to recant.

Today the whole world of people accept his discoveries as a matter of course, and as if they had never been questioned.

When the French communists wanted a popular government a century ago, the world stood aghast at their pretensions, and they were shot like coyotes. Today, what they demanded is enjoyed in France, as though no other condition had ever existed.

When Stephenson claimed that he could make a wagon run itself without horses he was considered a dreaming fool, and was the laughing stock of the world.

Today, hundreds of millions ride on railroads and never think that anybody ever questioned the practicability of railroads.

When the working class demanded free schools in this country less than a century ago, the demand was considered treason, and an effort to confiscate the property owners of their possessions.

Today, untold millions send their children to free schools, and are ignorant of the fact that these schools were once denounced as being treasonable and a crime against the wealth of the nation.

A few years ago electric lights were the wonder of the earth, but were con-

sidered too expensive for any practical use.

Today, they are universally used, and nothing is thought about it. They're taken as a matter of course.

Go back into history and you will find that pretty much everything we have today was at one time derided and considered a crime, and its suppression sought.

If you want to know the future of Socialism, just look back and see the triumphs of the other new thoughts, and you'll have it. Today Socialism is derided. Tomorrow it will be accepted as a matter of course, and millions will not even stop to think that it was not always as they find it.

And this is the way the world learns—this is evolution.—Selected.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

If one dollar had been placed at 5 per cent interest at the time of Christ the interest being compounded annually, the amount now would be so stupendously large that expressed in dollars the mind of man would be utterly unable to grasp the immensity of numbers. If it had been at its work of accumulation only for the comparatively short period of the four hundred years that have passed since the discovery of America, it would amount to \$1,234,802,096. These facts illustrate the power of interest to concentrate wealth.

Many individuals in the United States possess fortunes varying from one to—it is hardly safe to say how many—millions of dollars. Yet labor alone produces wealth and it is utterly impossible that so much as a single dollar of wealth should be added to the world's stock by any other process; yet interest and manifold forms of speculation have an almost unlimited power of concentrating wealth.

Let us note a few instances to illustrate the power of labor to produce wealth. Commencing at the age of 21 years and using 313 working days of each year to the age of 61, a period of 40 years, working at \$2 per day, a man earns \$25,040, or a little more than one fortieth of a million dollars. Commencing at the discovery of America and working every day since, Sundays excepted, at \$2 per day he would have earned \$252,904; a little more than one-fifth of a million. Commencing at the birth of Christ, and working at \$2 per day the 313 days of each year to the close of the present year, he would have earned \$1,186,896. At last, after almost 1913 years, he would have become a millionaire.

In view of the fact that the earth, the only source of wealth, is the heritage of all men, that labor and labor only makes that wealth available, how can it be contended that any man can rightfully possess millions?

Do you ask, reader, why I set facts like these before the people and invite their attention thereto? It is because I want to awaken men to a realization of the truth that our industrial, economic and even our social system is wrong, wrong, wrong. It is productive of evil and only evil, and that continually. It is a system of fraud, of oppression, of injustice, of downright robbery, and it must be changed if we who desire of all honest and patriotic men a just and beneficent government, instituted in righteousness and administered in the interest of all the people.—Written 12 years ago by F. L. West.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

A man is a slave when another man is able to determine the character of his labor and take from him the product of his toil.

In one form or another slavery has existed for many ages. It could not arise until a man produced more than was required to keep him alive. No man wants to own a person who does not produce more than it costs to feed and clothe and house him, any more than a farmer will keep a cow or horse that "eats its head off."

Very soon after man began to use tools and domesticate plants and animals, the worker could produce a little more than his subsistence.

Slavery was then possible because profitable. The master had only to watch his slaves. By taking from each one what he produced over his own living without working, at that time it was much trouble to guard the slaves.

Later on, when all land was made private property, watching was no longer necessary. The slave was given a certain piece of ground upon which to live and work, on condition that he gives a portion of his time to the landlord.

Chattel slavery gave place to serfdom and the race had moved up one stage. The serf was bought and sold with the land, but he could not be driven off it. During his "free" time he produced his own "keep." During the rest of the time he worked for his master.

By and by the tools with which the work was done became great, complex machines, requiring hundreds of laborers to operate them.

No one could live unless he could get to these machines. Therefore it was no longer necessary to stand over the laborer with a club as in chattel slavery, or legally to fasten him to the land as in serfdom.

The master needed only to own the

tools. This would enslave the workers as completely as the more primitive club or the later landlordism.

Now and then more shrewd, lucky or unscrupulous laborer would escape out of the slave class into the master class. The hope of doing this made the other slaves work harder than ever. Moreover, it enabled the defenders of the system to point to this fact as proof that there were no classes and that slavery had been forever abolished.

The best thing about this last system from the point of view of the masters was that these latest tools were so productive that only an hour or two per day of the laborer's time was required to produce his "keep." During all the rest of the time he was working for the owner of the tools.

Consequently the fortunes gathered by chattel slave and wage slave owners faded into insignificance beside the colossal accumulations of the modern capitalist.

The wage slave has this striking advantage over the chattel slave and the serf in that he carries the key to unlock his own fetters.

The ownership which enslaves him is established by law. The making of law is in the hands of the majority. The wage workers make up a majority. When they really have intelligence enough to use their ballots to alter the system by which the things necessary to the life of all are owned, so that these things will be owned by those who use them, there will be no more slavery.

PRESS COMMITTEE,
BRANCH No. 2.

People Own Street Railway.

Monroe, Louisiana, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, has had a municipally-owned and operated street railway for eight years. The line is nine miles in length.

Some women are up to date with everything but birthdays.

M. & M. School of Telegraphy

533 and 535 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon

A school for the teaching of Telegraphy under the personal supervision of the proprietors—Alfred E. Myers and Philip K. Maule, expert Telegraphers.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS

Terms—Courses in easy monthly installments enabling you to take up a well-paid profession at little cost. This is the only Telegraph School in the Western Country that devotes full time to the practical teaching of Telegraphy. Teaching commercial, railroad and broker Telegraphy. We help to get positions for all competent students. Write for full particulars

Progressive Business Houses of Lents

C. F. RUSCH
Tailor to Men and Women
Foster Road next door to Postoffice

BRIGHT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO.
Theolia Bright, President; E. G. Skulason, Secretary; E. Markson, Vice-President; E. Mostad, Treasurer

MT. SCOTT BAKERY
Fresh Hot Bread, Cakes and Rolls
Every Evening

Trade at the
MODERN SHOE FACTORY AND STORE
108 Main Street

THE PEOPLE'S BIG CASH STORE
E. L. Rayburn & Son
Save Money by Paying Cash
104 Main Street

CONFECTIONERY AND LIGHT GROCERIES
F. H. Bohma
105 Main Street

COPELAND LUMBER COMPANY
We furnish material for your home at lowest cost. Good grades. Prompt delivery. Personal service.

For the Best and Prompt
SHOE REPAIRING AND SHINING
Call on L. PETROVIC 114 Main

HEAR! HEAR! HEAR!

Tom Mann

The celebrated labor orator, famous for his activities in the great strikes of Transport Workers and Coal Miners in Great Britain, will lecture at

SOCIALIST HALL, 128½ FOURTH ST.

Above Circle Theatre

Wednesday, October 22

at 8:00 o'clock

Subject

INDUSTRIAL SOLIDARITY

Thursday, October 23

at 8:00 o'clock

Subject

THE ENGLISH LABOR MOVEMENT

ADMISSION, 15 CENTS FOR EACH LECTURE.

Tickets on sale at Socialist Hall, 128½ Fourth Street, and 309 Davis Street.

Unionists, do not miss this opportunity to hear one of the greatest exponents of revolutionary unionism.

Liquidation Sale for Benefit of Creditors

HAMBURGER'S DEPARTMENT STORE TO BE WIPED OUT

A REAL CLOSING OUT SALE—BIG REDUCTIONS ON THE GOODS YOU NEED NOW
SECOND STREET BETWEEN ALDER AND MORRISON

Ladies' new fall Coats, values \$15 to \$25, choice
\$9.95, \$12.95 and \$16.95

LADIES' FALL AND WINTER SUITS

One lot good, serviceable Suits, values to \$15.00 \$3.95

Extra good values \$20 to \$35 at
\$4.95, \$6.95, \$9.95 and \$12.95

Big lot of ladies' House Dresses and Kimonas, values to \$2.50 at 89c

MEN'S CLOTHING

Was Never so Cheap as During This Sale

Splendid Heavy Fall Suits, dark and light patterns, values to \$15 \$7.85

Very good heavy new fall Suits, values to \$20, at only \$9.95

Elegant fine serge and worsted Suits, blue, gray, brown, etc., values to \$25, at \$12.95

Overcoats and Cravenettes in This Sale

Heavy rainproof Storm Coats \$9.95
Double texture Rain Coats \$8.85

EXTRA SPECIALS

Lawns for comforts, yard 3c
Ladies' white Hose, pair 5c
Crepe Paper, 2 rolls 5c
Boys' Wash Suits 49c
Men's Silk Socks 23c
Men's Derby Hats 25c
Waiters' Aprons, 25c value 15c
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats 25c
Children's Wool Sweaters 98c
Lace Curtains, pair 49c
Wool Dress Goods, yard 15c
Ladies' Knit Drawers 19c
Men's Fleece Underwear 42c
Boys' Shoes, sizes to 5½ \$1.79
Men's Shoes, \$3.00 values \$2.19