

THE SOCIAL UNREST

The topic of most of your conversations with your neighbors is about the way things are running in this country. You cannot discuss any subject but what this is a part of it. If you discuss the price of products, you are trying to think how to get the most for what you have and where to get goods for the least, and how to avoid the tribute or miss the pitfalls that schemers are continually laying to skin you.

In other words, you are forced to play the game, whether you will or no. And so long as you are forced to play it the system that you see has many wrongs in it will continue. The things that can only be cured by legal action—politics—are the uppermost in your minds all the time, touch you closer and often than any other, and yet you fail to see that politics has anything to do with it.

Your idea of politics is that you are to vote for some friend or honest man to hold a position and draw a salary and do things, and you haven't the thought of what ought to be done to give you relief. Neither has the man whom you elect, unless he has made a study of the subject. An honest man who does not have the requisite knowledge cannot help himself.

Now here is where you lose out. A man who has studied the subject must necessarily discover how to make the change, but to do so he must advocate a program so totally different from the programs that have been used and produce what you complain of, that you either do not understand him or lose faith in his sense. Something totally different must be adopted to make the change, for if the same rules that have been used are continued, the same evil effects must be produced. And every such a man is quickly denounced by the papers and politicians controlled by those who are benefitting by the present conditions.

If you have hope of relief by anything the Liberal or Conservative parties will give you, you certainly are credulous. If many years of rule by these parties has not demonstrated that they cannot or will not make the changes that will produce justice, how much more proof do you wish? Even honest men elected, and the majority have been such, if they try to remedy things by applying the same principles as in the past, cannot give any relief. The illegal stealings have been inconsiderable to the legal thefts. One big trust legally robs the people of more each year than all the petty thefts and defalcations combined. And if the honest men you elect believe in the private ownership of the trust combine, how can it be prevented from taking its toll from the people and crushing all smaller concerns in the same business?

Your theory of governmental functioning is narrow. You do not want it to go into production and distribution, and yet it is the private ownership of these things that produce the evils of which you complain. You would likely oppose the collective ownership of the postal system, if it were privately owned now, as you now believe the government should not take over the express companies or establish other conveniences. You believe in the collective ownership of the postal plant, not as principle, but because you have grown up under it and never saw it any other way. If it were privately owned today you would denounce men who advocated the government taking it over, just as you are honest in your opposition to the government doing other things for you, so that each is equal before it.

The Socialists cannot do anything for you. If there is anything done for you you must help to do it. It takes a majority and you Liberals and Conservatives are the majority, so, after all, nothing can be done for you unless you help to do it. A minority cannot pass a law. We do not ask you that you trust us Socialists—but that you trust yourselves. If we can get you to understand the principles of society, you will then be most potent in bringing about the things you want. It is the thing that you want that you are trying to induce you to help get. But that is what you can't get into your mind. You have an idea that Socialists want a lot of things that you don't want. If this were true, Cotton's would quit the work of agitation. We want just what you want and are trying to help you get it, but you are not clear in the matter. If we could speak to you, face to face, as the advertisement says, we could convince you that what you want is the very things we are trying to get you as well as ourselves.

We want to put this stronger, if we can. You will not make a single change in your nature, your desires or wishes, if you should become a Socialist. Nobody does that. It is not a change of any conviction, it is

but a change of method to get what you now long for. When a farmer throws away an old machine, good in its day, and buys a new and better one, does that change his desires in life? Isn't it rather that he has bought the new machine to more easily secure the very things he was trying to get with the old machine? Now that is something like the Socialist movement. It is a process to give what you have been trying to get by using the old parties for many years and have not gotten. Socialism will give you what you want today. No change in you is desired or sought.

Get a book on Socialism and read it and see if this be not true.

Socialism will not injure any man who is willing to perform his share of the socially necessary labor.

Eight kings are to attend the funeral of King Edward. Kings are class conscious all right.

The European monarchs are receiving and treating Roosevelt as one of themselves. They recognize a reactionary when they see one.

Socialism will not rob the worker of his savings. It will prevent the capitalist from robbing the worker of the product of his toil.

There are millions in the capitalist system for the parasites. Can you expect them to sneer at the system which gives them such vast wealth?

The Finance Minister who has served the interests faithfully can expect to get back in gifts from the beneficiaries a little of the public moneys he has given away.

A thirty million dollar tannery combine is being formed in Canada. The quicker combines are formed the sooner will the machinery for industrial democracy be developed.

Taft has made a mess of politics in the U. S. He is a reactionary and every reactionary politician is bound to make a mess of things. Insurgency has become so common that it is looked upon as the proper thing.

The Montreal Daily Witness publishes a long editorial on the brave police. According to U. S. statistics fifteen miners in the thousand perish from accidents while only one policeman per thousand gets killed. According to statistics the policeman's job is one where the fewest employees get hurt.

When cold weather strikes a city or hard times, or a panic, the number of crimes increase enormously. This shows that crime is based on economic causes. The struggle for food, clothing and shelter has proved too hard for some and they take methods the law declares to be illegal to get the necessities of life. Were the necessities of life produced socially and were they within the reach of all, then crimes would almost cease to be committed. The cause of crime is wrapped up in capitalism and when capitalism falls crimes will largely cease.

The capitalist apologist is constantly talking about capital and labor. Capital and labor, it is declared, must work harmoniously together. Admitted. But the capitalist apologist, by thus linking together capital and labor is not talking about what he really means. What he means to say is that the capitalist must be allowed to bleed the laborer. This is totally unnecessary. The Socialist stands for the complete harmonizing of capital and labor by making the capitalist the laborer and the laborer the capitalist. Let capital be socialized and the individual capitalist will disappear. Then let the social capital be used to the advantage of all the workers. Then will capital and labor be gloriously harmonized. Not until then.

Socialists do not lay stress upon food, clothing and shelter because they want to be gourmards or because they want to wear expensive clothing or because they want to live in palaces. Socialists lay stress upon food, clothing and shelter because these are the prime necessities of life and these necessities are handed over to the profit lords to keep from the people until the parasites get their toll. If you have not the price you cannot have food, clothing or shelter. You die. Is not that a very foolish system? Are not you very foolish people to keep food out of your mouths until you pay the idlers heavy toll, to keep clothes from your back and a shelter from over your heads until you pay heavily to men who have not raised the food, nor made the clothing nor built the home? Surely the upholders of capitalism must be very foolish people, or very much influenced by their revenues.

Toilers and Idlers

Our Serial Story

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SYNOPSIS.

A rich young man goes to work in a foundry which he discovers to be his own property. He learns social conditions and gets next to union people, anarchists, settlement workers, inmates of orphan homes and other types. He faces the problem of his relations to his employees, complicated with a strike and riot.

CHAPTER XVIII.

(Continued.)

The gavel pounded. John Day, a stern light in his eyes, demanded to know how this document had been obtained.

"I get it how I get it," replied Zienski with an evil smile. "Not from the foreman—"

"We must have this explained," said the other.

"What, you think I am a liar?"

"An important matter like this must be explained."

"Perhaps I steal it, perhaps some clerk sell it to me. What difference? It is the blacklist."

As the president was about to reply, Zienski's small sharp eyes, roving through the audience, met Rensen's. For a moment he glared as if astonished and alarmed; then he pointed a black finger.

"Men," he shouted, "it is more wonderful how the boss gets the blacklist. Look! Look at the spy!"

Until the last hour, when it seemed too late to withdraw, Rensen had fancied that his presence was known, at least to John Day. The threatening clamor that now rose against him was decidedly unpleasant. What could he say? What would be the effect of a clean breast, which seemed necessary, upon these angry excited men?

He stood up, with a physical rather than a mental promptitude.

Fists were brandished at him. The tyler, who guarded the inner and outer doors, cried that this man must have stolen the password. There were screaming inquiries, demands that he produce a card or dues book. Several shouted that he was nothing but a laborer; they knew him well and had always suspected him.

John Day rapped twice with his gavel. It was of no avail. He gathered his papers under arm, stepped from the platform and walked toward the door.

The tumult ceased. The president returned silently to his chair.

"I vouch for that man," he said.

"Then he is not a spy," said Zienski calmly. He glanced about with a satirical calculation. There was danger in this diversion, of missing the purpose of the meeting. "Besides, we fix the spies outside. I call the vote."

"Vote! Vote!" was the new cry, taken up with enthusiasm.

While the ballots were being prepared, John Day, in a few words, reminded the men of the constitutional method in case of an affirmative result. All would remain at work pending a sanction of grievances by the national executive board. No one should shrink of behave differently than usual. The business agent and the national representative would have full charge of the matter.

"How will we know when to go out?" asked a young member.

"Suppose they call us out before pay-day," said another.

"Brothers I want to say a word," stammered the raggy-bearded man. His voice trembled and became tearful.

"Ho, the cat skinner wants to say a word." Several laughed.

"A man's family, brothers—I—"

He shook his head and sat down. The tellers, who had gathered the ballots in their hats, took a long time to count them.

A strike was voted.

CHAPTER XIX.

The wax candles and filtered air, the fountain and the Elizabethan furniture, gave Rensen some strange

disturbing thoughts as he stood alone in Mrs. Morris's drawing-room. Wanton characterless luxury would not have taken him now; but this suggested comfort, serene, if slightly provincial, the golden mean recommended by the sages. A life of peace and temperance, free from excessive

For he could not deny to himself the perplexity and burden of recent days. At times enthusiasm failed before a scene of vast difficulties; the reform idea, painfully obsessing the mind, then seemed not less true, but a hopeless vision of the future; possible to-day only in some limited way. How could porcelain be made out of common earth?

This was a double-edged doubt that cut the soul of the doubter.

The pier glass that he faced, handle behind back, showed the approach of a hesitating, slightly limping figure in oak-hued satin; the blonde head bent, as she bent over the veiling orchids at the fountain.

"Gracia," he said quietly.

She made no answer, twisting a small rosy finger in an orchid cup, sulphur and crimson.

"Do you feel hurt?"

She seemed to nod her head and took a pathetic step.

"I am sorry, Gracia."

"What for, Otis?" she murmured at length, plaintively.

"Why, for any rudeness of course."

"He felt it necessary to be definite. 'It isn't only rudeness,' she mourned."

"Then please explain my guilt."

"Oh, Otis, your aunt is so worried. She takes it so much to heart because you are mixed up in the East Side things."

"I see." He stiffened. "But think, my dear Gracia, that that ordeal will come later for me alone."

"Please don't make fun. I—I can't bear it."

"Surely you're not worried on your own account?"

"Everybody in our set feels worried. They feel you are making a mistake."

"But suppose I feel that same way about them?"

"That makes it worse," sighed Gracia.

"The majority rule, I suppose. . . . But I assure you I'm with the majority."

"I don't understand you, Otis."

(To be continued.)

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association issue a confidential bulletin of its proceedings entitled "Executive Council Proceedings." In its issue of April, 1910, it has this to say of Toronto: "The Executive has arranged for a luncheon at which the proposal to erect a model Boarding House for girls employed in factories in this city will be placed before the large employers of female labor in concrete form. It is thought that the carrying out of the proposals the committee has in mind, will assist in solving the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of girls for the factories of this city." The question of female help is troubling Toronto.

There is no adequate boarding place. One must be built. Hence there is great activity for the extension of the Y. W. C. A. A campaign is on to build a big building. Eighty-five thousand dollars already is pledged, and under cover of religion, the building to house the working girls which the manufacturers need so badly, will be built out of the funds raised by girls. A campaign has started and twelve bands of agitators for funds are out getting subscriptions. Women have been appointed and THEY WILL CARRY ALL WORKING GIRLS IN STORES AND FACTORIES FOR FUNDS TO BUILD A BUILDING. Is not that cute of the manufacturers? Get the working girls to contribute from religious motives to a fund to a building that will be a boarding place for the hired hands of the manufacturers? No wonder the manufacturers mark their report of their doings "Strictly confidential." Capitalism is a skin game all right.

The Socialist agitator goes through Canada with little pay. He can hardly rattle one quarter against another. He frequently has to hit the ties and walk it from one little town to another. The workers are robbed and have about all they can do to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and family. But the henchmen of the capitalists get many things. The political henchmen of the capitalists are political agitators just as well as are the Socialist organizers. They stomp the country. But when they travel they go by special train or special car. Laurier is going out west this summer. It is safe to bet that he won't hoof it one mile from one town to another. He will go in comfort. Fielding has been a political agitator for the capitalist parasites. He has been getting seven thousand dollars a year for his work. He has been faithful to the interests. He has not plundered them on the side. So the capitalists give him a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The man who favors the masters gets his hundred thousand dollars and more. The man who favors the workers gets blacklisted and has to hoof it from town to town either hunting a job or as Socialist organizer. Will the working class stand together and vote together? If they will then labor will come to its own and the parasites will go.

When a poor man serves the labor skinner and not the people he gets his reward. Fielding has just got his by a gift of \$120,000. The following is a press despatch from Ottawa which appeared in a plute paper: "The names of the subscribers to the Fielding testimonial are gradually leaking out. Your correspondent is authoritatively informed tonight that Sir Edward Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, gave \$5,000. A number of Toronto men subscribed, among whom are D. D. Mann, of the Canadian Northern railway \$5,000, Senator Jaffray \$5,000 and Senator Cox \$2,500. The two latter are connected with the Bank of Commerce. Senator Cox is also president of the Canada Life Insurance Co., who had so warm a fight in parliament last session. Mr. Plummer, hero of the Dominion Coal Co., also contributed. Lloyd Harris, of the International Harvester, gave \$5,000, and Wm. MacKenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway \$5,000 also."

Even the shoeblacking stands in New York city are being trusted.

THE THROB OF THE MOVEMENT

A gain of a hundred and twenty-seven. If all goes well next report will show that the eight thousand mark has been met and passed.

Cotton's Weekly is climbing. Next May Day I expect to see the paper with a circulation of twenty-five thousand. The sub hustlers are going to put it there.

In the meantime we must reach the ten thousand mark. You want to see Cotton's housed in its own building where it can grow and find elbow room for its expanding business.

Did you ever stop to realize the work Cotton's Weekly is doing for you? Cotton's Weekly can do nothing without its sub hustlers. Cotton's Weekly does not exist except in so far as it finds the spirit of Socialism working in the hearts of the people. Cotton's Weekly is revealing to you the throb of the movement, the power of yourselves.

An eight thousand circulation speaks to you of eight thousand readers. You were feeling lonely as though the fight was going against you just as the prophet on Mount Horeb felt that all the children of Israel had gone over to Baal. Then came the message that there were seven thousand left in Israel who had not bowed the knee to the strange god.

So you feel the same when you read Cotton's Weekly. Those eight thousand will speak to you of men all over Canada who are fighting for Socialism, men who in little groups are spreading their ideas and working for the coming of the revolution.

The idea gives you confidence. And when the circulation reaches ten thousand you will have more confidence. And when the circulation strikes twenty-five thousand mark you will be able to speak your ideas at the gates of Parliament and none shall make you afraid.

Cotton's Weekly is powerful only in so far as it gathers up the desire for better things and concentrates that desire of the people and makes it effective for Socialism. The Socialist paper is the means of catching the diffused throbbings of the Socialist longings in the individuals and making those longings beat together to one purpose.

It is fine to be at the centre and to feel the pulse of the new movement. A letter from a lone fighter on the western prairies. A communication from a compact group of revolutionaries in a crowded industrial center of the east. A sturdy protest from the Pacific province. These all come to the office and show the unity of the movement.

And Cotton's gathers these up and the workers are made aware that their comrades are fighting the good fight for economic liberty throughout Canada.

And every upward whirl of the circulation shows that the throbbing of the movement is becoming more powerful.

Circulation Statement

Following is the statement of circulation for the issue of May 12th.

	OFF	ON	TOTAL
Ontario.....	55	57	2673
British Columbia.....	20	19	1279
Manitoba.....	6	78	904
Alberta.....	13	70	849
Prov. of Quebec.....	29	18	705
Nova Scotia.....	28	33	554
Saskatchewan.....	6	47	518
New Brunswick.....	17	5	295
Elsewhere.....	—	6	62
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	34
Prince Ed. Island.....	—	—	14
Newfoundland.....	—	—	6
Total.....	176	303	7893

Gain for week 127

Total issue last week was 8,800

The Canadian Manufacturers have formed an Association for the protection of their mutual interests. No one can blame them for uniting. Their interests cause them to unite. They oppose the formation of large unions of the workers they employ. The Canadian manufacturers do not desire to see the workers of Canada organized into a solid body for the protection of the interests of the workers. No one can blame them for this. It is to their interest to keep the workers divided. On the other hand the workers should unite and are uniting. It is to their interests to unite. The workers must unite on the political field as well as on the industrial field. The workers are not to be blamed for upholding Socialism and working class solidarity. Nor are the workers to be blamed for organizing to abolish wage slavery. It is a question of economic determinism on the part of both masters and slaves, and the masters should not be vexed when the numbers of the slaves cause the freedom of the slaves to be accomplished. Yet the masters will be vexed. The economic condition of the masters causes them to fight the freedom of the slaves.

The United States Steel Corporation is building a city at Gary. It is doing what the United States government would not think of doing. The industrial organization is becoming more powerful than the political. The present political institutions will therefore have to go and the industrial institutions will have to be demoralized.

Agitate, educate, organize.

A SPECIAL EFFORT

I ask all comrades holding half-yearly Sub Cards in connection with the Post-Office Fight to make a Special Effort to put them to work at the earliest possible moment. Make use of the Brown Wrapper.

I have Serious Reasons for asking this. Don't Fail me.

Interested in Industrial Unionism? Better get the "Unionist Combination." Explains it thoroughly. Ten books for 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertising Rates for Cotton's Weekly are \$1.00 per inch, per insertion (11 lines) 1000 words or more. Guaranteed circulation 17,500 copies per week. Average issue per week is 8,500 copies.

All advertising copy is subject to Editorial approval and no contracts made. No Cash Goods advertised. No Fake ads. taken at any price.

EUGENE V. DESS' Latest Photograph sent absolutely free to any one sending name and address, enclosing a 2¢ postal stamp. JAS. SOLIER, Artist, Wheeling, West Virginia, U. S. A.

PHOTO POSTCARDS. Send a Photo and 2¢ well wrapped, and receive 12 Cards made from it. Photo and Cards returned postpaid. Studio Rembrandt, Dept. 1, Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A.

ATTENTION

Now is your chance to do something for yourself and the movement by subscribing to the International Socialist Review through the Manitoba Prov. Executive Com. "Do it now." Review for one year and 50¢ book (Kerr's) for \$1.50; with \$1.00 book for \$1.50; with \$1.50 book for \$1.75; with \$2.00 book for \$2.00. Orders sent to the publisher and will be promptly attended to. Catalogues sent on request. W. H. Stebbings, 316 Good St., Winnipeg, Man.

TO CANADIAN SOCIALISTS

On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to make the subscription price of the International Socialist Review in Canada \$1.20 a year instead of \$1.00. We can, however, make the following special offers: For \$3.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year. For \$5.00 we will mail five copies of any one issue. For \$7.00 we will mail The Review one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for one year. CHAS. H. KERR & COMPANY, 120 West Kinzie St., CHICAGO

The Western Clarion

Published by THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA Box 886, Vancouver, B. C.

The Advance Collection

ADVANCE is the watchword of all workers for the coming Co-operative Commonwealth. Knowledge is Power. Every seeker after knowledge should get this set of books and make himself a power in the work of education. This Advance Collection follows up the Banner Collection, and afterwards, perhaps the student of Socialism is in a position to take up the heavier works. The books in this list are too well known to need much comment. Every Scientific Socialist knows they are all right. There are no better publications. Clear and logical in every particular.

1. Introduction to Socialism—Richardson..... 50
2. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific..... 100
3. Science and Socialism—LaMonte..... 50
4. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes..... 50
5. Communist Manifesto—Marx and Engels..... 100
6. Wage Labor and Capital, Marx..... 50
7. Value, Price and Profit, Marx..... 100

Fifty Cents is the price for this excellent bunch of seven books. Two shin plasters or a Fifty Cent Postal Note will take them from Cotton's Book Department. Be sure and ask for the Advance Collection.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies Act, 1907, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, bearing date the fourteenth day of April, 1910, incorporating Messrs. Charles M. Cotton, advocate, of the city of Montreal, Herbert A. Webb, printer, of the village of Cowansville, Charles S. Cotton, sheriff, George E. Ford, farmer, and Dame Alice A. Cotton, wife separate as to property by an ante-nuptial contract of the said George E. Ford, duly authorized for the purpose of these presents by her said husband, of the township of Dunham, for the following purposes:

To carry on the business of printing, publishing, and editing newspapers, magazines and other publications in all their branches;

To acquire and to take over from any person or persons, firm or corporation and newspaper, magazine or periodical now in existence or which may hereafter come into existence, and to pay for the same in cash or stock or partly in cash and partly in stock of the said company;

To print, publish, issue, edit and sell books, leaflets, circulars, cards or other publications;

To carry on the business of job printing and commercial advertising in all their branches;

To acquire any and all real estate, plant, machinery and mechanism necessary, useful or incidental to its business;

To acquire any trade names, copyrights of patents, which may be useful requisite or advantageous for the business of the company;

To enter into any agreement for jointer of interest of reciprocal concession with any person or persons, firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in a business similar to the business which the company is authorized to carry on, under the name of "Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Company, incorporated," with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) divided into two thousand (2,000) shares of ten dollars (\$10.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation will be at Cowansville.

Dated from the office of the provincial secretary, this 14th day of April, 1910.

JEREMIE L. DECARIE,

1900 Provincial Secretary.