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W. U. COTTON, Editor

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H. A. WEBB, BUSINESS MANAGER

PARLIAMENT

Parliament has met again. The members and senators are gathered together principally to earn their salaries or to protect their private interests and in return to wag their tongues and give the people a lot of talk in return for the money they get.

Before taking up the questions agitating Parliament it is well to discover a little about Parliament, what the members stand for and in what manner they represent the will of the people.

Parliament is composed of two houses, the House of Commons and the Senate, which together, with the king, makes up the legislative power. These three compose parliament.

The king is a relic of barbarous England. The people do not choose him. He just happens. Whoever happens to be the first born child of the reigning king born to some daughter of a parasite king of some other country whom the reigning king takes to be his queen and goes through a lot of court mummeries before the Archbishop of Canterbury, this child is the future king. So you see how little the people have in the choice of the head of the state. However, over in England, the king is pretty well tamed. He is more of a costly ornament than anything else. He must do the will of his constitutional advisers. George has got it into his head that he wants to be really of some influence and power in his kingdom. George will wake up like King Manuel if he monkeys with the constitutional limitations. As George Bernard Shaw says, the English people are a revolutionary lot and have a habit of cutting off the heads of their kings when the kings become too intermeddling.

The King in Canada is represented by the Governor-General. At present this gentleman is Earl Grey. He is appointed by the king over in England. Our present governor general need not be considered. He has turned himself into the errand boy of the exploiting capitalists. He is loud for the navy. He wants a big army. He trots off to the West Indies to investigate the opportunities for more trade. And at Rideau Hall he holds a semi-royal court where the daughters of our more successful labor skinnners can see society and spend the money their papas have received from the unpaid labor of the workers.

The Senate of Canada is composed of some eighty odd senators. They are chosen by Laurier and the cabinet ministers. They represent certain districts and must possess real estate of at least four thousand dollars, clear above all encumbrances, in the district which they represent. They are appointed for life, and draw \$2,500 a year for interfering and making trouble generally. When the Liberals were in opposition they were loud for Senate reform. When they got to power they were still loud for reform. But a lot of decayed Conservative politicians who had been holding down Senate seats happened to die, Liberals were appointed to succeed them and the Senate became overwhelmingly Liberal. So Laurier does not want Senate reform. But Borden, who hopes to become Premier soon, is calling for Senate reform. He sees the almost solid Liberal Senate and he does not want his activities interfered with by a lot of garrulous old men who think that the world is like it was fifty years ago when they got their ideas of life.

But kindly death will leave Senate seats vacant and Borden too will drop his reform schemes for the Senate.

The next body and the most influential is the House of Commons.

The sessional trunk is to be abolished at Ottawa. Every Christmas each M. P. was furnished a fine trunk full of stationary, penknives, etc. This came out of the government revenues. This graft has been cut off. You see the M. P.'s have been faithful unto their masters, the exploiters of Canadian labor. And they get the usual kick that comes to the faithful wage slave, a cutting off of income.

Collier's Weekly has been awarded \$50,000 damages against C. W. Post of the Postum Cereal Food Company. Post published an advertisement in sixty papers declaring that the reason Collier's Weekly was attacked was because he refused to advertise in the sheet. Collier's will get the \$50,000 damages. It will be paid out of the swag Post gets out of his wage slaves.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons is composed of two hundred and twenty-one members elected from two hundred and twenty-one constituencies. If ever a body was created to conceal the will of the people, that body is the body of Parliament.

The fundamental basis of the idea of Parliament is that it is a representative body. You elect a man to go to Ottawa to represent your country. You can hold no control over him. He goes to Ottawa for four or five years and votes as he pleases. He has full power to vote any way he pleases, and his vote is supposed to be your vote. You surrender yourself absolutely into his power.

James H. Maurer, Socialist elect from Reading, Pa., to the Pennsylvania legislature, promised during his election campaign to vote in the assembly according as the Socialists of Reading wanted him to. The Republican politicians are taking an action to unseat him because he bound himself beforehand as to the manner he would vote. The theory is that he represents the county, and he must keep himself free to represent that county and not bind himself to vote according as any section of his voters want him to vote.

In England it has been held that no M. P. can look to a society to pay him a salary while in Parliament. He represents a county and, although the society that pays him is composed of the voters who elected him, such as a trade union society, nevertheless he represents the county and must be bound by no ties to any section of that county in such a manner as to influence his vote. This is what is meant by a free and independent parliament which the glib politicians are so fond of talking about. This is a parliament that is free and independent from the voters who voted it into power.

In Canada the House of Commons is elected in such a way as practically to defeat the will of the people. In every constituency each candidate must put up a deposit of two hundred dollars before he can run. If he does not get half as many votes as the successful candidate, the government takes the two hundred dollars. If he gets half as many votes, then the two hundred dollars is returned.

As there are two hundred and twenty-one constituencies the party that runs a candidate in every county must deposit \$44,200. Imagine the Socialist Party, or the Labor Party of Canada, raising that sum from the exploited slaves of the labor thieves! This deposit is the law because our representatives do not want the people to rule. The labor skinnners find no difficulty in raising this sum and much more. And they control parliament.

But with these handicaps, the votes of the people are counted in such a peculiar manner that the popular will is not even imperfectly impressed.

At the election in October, 1908, there were 1,173,000 votes cast altogether. There were elected from the various constituencies 131 Liberals, 86 Conservatives and 3 Independents. The popular majority of the Liberals was but 31,544. The popular majority of the Liberals was a little over two and a half per cent. The representative majority of the Liberals is over sixty-five per cent. Even admitting that the people voted as they wanted to we can come to no other conclusion than that the voters sized up the Laurier gang and resolved to trust them mightily little, and in the shuffle of constituencies they have turned the Liberals loose to riot in the jam cupboard.

Yet this is not all. The popular majority of the Liberals in the Province of Quebec in 1908 was 33,496. The rest of Canada was slightly against Laurierism. Recently in one of the strongest Liberal Quebec constituencies, Drummond-Arthabaska, the Liberal majority was smashed to pieces in the recent by-election. There is muttering all through the province. So the Liberal government, having lost Quebec, cannot be said to have the confidence of the people in any shape, way or form.

But what does that matter to the Laurier gang? They have power. They have the handling of large slices of the public wealth to the labor skinnners. They have two more years of power before them. So they serve the labor thieves with a will and heed not the cry for justice of the oppressed.

And as a matter of fact, neither do the Conservative members. Socialism is more than a beautiful dream. It is a political force that is soon to triumph.

HOW IT WORKS

Parliament works in a peculiar way. The men and women who toil are forgotten. The voters are neglected. In future years, when liberty shall come, and when justice shall be the lot of those who labor, the antiquarian will search through the reports of the debates of the House of Commons and will turn away in disgust at the piffle, idiocy, and selfishness that breathes through the reports.

Laurier gets up and declares something. Then Borden will get up and tear what Laurier said to pieces. A Conservative makes a statement, then a Liberal member will rise and rip holes through what the Conservative declared.

The members of parliament do not rely upon the people. They do not care what the people think save as the rising wrath of the robbed and plundered workers sounds in their ears. No. They are engaged in a Chinese game of wordy warfare. The Liberal thinks he has won a big victory if he can discredit a Conservative member, and the Conservative member thinks he is a great reasoner if he can say something which disproves a statement of a Liberal member. This is what is known as party government.

But the workers of Canada, let them be robbed. Not one member at Ottawa opens his mouth and rises as a defender of those who produce wealth. Occasionally some sentimental representative will wonder whether the burden of wage slavery is galling the shoulders, of the wages slaves in spots. If so be the harness needs readjusting. But that is all.

When will the toilers of Canada arouse in their might and put the fear of a revolted proletariat into the hearts of the time serving politicians at Ottawa? Shall labor forever be harnessed to the chariots of the labor thieves? Shall the workers forever toil and see the wealth they produce be enjoyed by those who labor not save for their own luxury?

Parliament is a machine that works grinding out laws to bind the workers to slavery. From the king on the throne to the last least member that squats his carcass on the Commons' benches, the whole body is so adjusted as to prevent labor coming to its own.

There are the undemocratic elections and the autocratic representative institutions of the House of Commons that gives wealth to those who earn it not through the robbery of the workers. There is the Senate which the workers cannot reach. The very qualification of Senator puts the position beyond the reach of those who toil. And the Senators are appointed for life. They can throw out any bill. Then there is the king whose consent must be obtained. He is a permanent parasite and is forever striving to make reactionary legislation easy and democratic legislation hard.

It is against this three fold banded agency of reaction that the workers of Canada must strive on their road up from slavery to freedom. Truly the way of escape from bondage is difficult unto the slave classes of Canada.

Australia has its trouble with the opium evil. The prohibition of the traffic has resulted in the formation of syndicates and the bribery of officials for the sale of the drug. Large quantities are run through the customs. In India the evil is growing and Canada is fighting to maintain a people uncursed by the poison. China is endeavoring to free herself from the curse. And Great Britain is responsible for the terrible inroads of the opium habit among the peoples. In the forties of the past century China endeavored to stop the traffic. But Great Britain fought two wars against China and forced the Indian opium upon the Chinese by force of arms. British traders were interested in the poppy culture. British ship owners were interested in the carrying trade between India and China. British merchants possessed property rights in opium supplies stored in China. And to protect these property rights Britain fought China. The evil of the opium habit can be directly traced to the profit mongery of the capitalists of England. Is there not a lesson in this for our imperialists who chant the might of the British Empire?

This is the machine age. The machines have become so productive that holding of commodities for sale for profit is becoming impossible.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Every year sees a number of bills introduced which do not become law. They are buried beneath the weight of the red tape of Parliament. Reporters refer to the bills killed as "the slaughter of the innocents." So the fact that a bill is introduced, is no sign that it will pass. Even if it passes the House of Commons it may be killed in the Senate. This is what happened to the Co-operative Bill last year. There were many people in Canada who wanted this bill to pass. The M. P. therefore let it pass the House of Commons. It was killed in the Senate. Thus the M. P. before their constituencies can declare that they voted for the co-operative bill but that the antiquated Senate would not allow it to pass. This is one of the reasons why the Senate is tolerated. It can do the dirty work, the members can lay the blame on the Senators, and the electors will thus be led to think that their M. P. are good fellows who want popular laws to pass.

The usual grist of bills have been introduced into the House of Commons. The first ten are as follows:

1. Bill introduced by Laurier re Oath of Office. This is a mere formal bill introduced each session to show that the House of Commons is supreme. It is one of the little hypocrisies that the capitalist parliament indulges in.

2. Bill introduced by E. A. Lancaster, lawyer and Tory M. P. for Lincoln, Ont. This bill provides that whenever a person is killed by a railway, a coroner's jury must be held at once. Lancaster says nothing of allowing the labor skinnners to draw fifty millions net profits out of the private operation of transportation.

3. This is Alphonse Verville's celebrated bill providing that eight hours be the maximum day for laborers in any government work, or work for the Dominion government contracted out. Wages not to be cut for the shorter day. Bill not to apply to purchases made in the open market, to work on military or naval matters in time of war, to contracts for the transmission of intelligence, to contracts for transportation by land or water, to agricultural work. Thus this bill has been shorn by the plute politicians, Verville consenting, of much of its effectiveness. Verville knows not revolutionary philosophy. Therefore the plute henchmen gathered at Ottawa can play tag with his little measures.

4. Bill introduced by Meggie Martin, Grit M. P. for St. Mary's division of Montreal. This bill provides that on all railways pay of workers cannot be withheld in whole or in part for any reason whatsoever and that the pay to railway workers must be paid at least fortnightly. This is a good bill so far as it goes. It renders the fodder of the railway workers more certain. Even horses when worked get their rations. But railway workers frequently are prevented from getting their pay which means shortage of fodder for the wage mules. Martin, a cigar manufacturer of Montreal, wants the wage slaves to get their slaves pay. He, too, says not a word against the slavery practised upon the railway workers and other workers of Canada.

5. Bill introduced by Joseph Demers, Grit M. P. for St. John's, P. Q. This bill is to amend the Bank Act by allowing government inspectors to inspect the banks. At present the banks of Canada go pop quite frequently, much to the misery of would be labor skinnners, both big and little. The inspection of banks is good. But it would not stop the robbery of the workers one little bit. Nor would it stop the juicy graft of the banks. All this little measure would do would be to see that the bank owning labor skinnners were not skunked by smart Aleck bank managers and insiders.

6. Bill introduced by Henry Horton Miller, Grit M. P. for South Grey, Ont. This bill provides that an overdue mortgage can be paid if the debtor can raise the money. This bill will pass the House. The little farmers are being squeezed out. Their yelp is rising to heaven. If the squeezing process can be dragged out a little, why, capitalism will last that much longer. So the plute henchmen are passing this bill. Aylesworth, our friend the Minister of Justice, who let Candy swing, who wanted to see Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone swing, and who is deciding whether he can with safety allow Fedorenko to be torn by the claws of Russia, is against the bill as it might interfere with vested rights based on contracts. Aylesworth is nothing but an

animated parchment deed walking round.

7. Bill introduced by Samuel Sharpe, Tory M. P. from North Ontario. Bill to amend the companies act. Provides for the publishing of the names of all shareholders of a company, of the capital stock, of what the stock was given for, of how much water there is in the concerns and other like information. Sharpe has the publicity thought tickling his brain. He is trying on Canada what Roosevelt and Taft hailed as a great advance. Make the corporations disclose their stock juggling affairs to the public. But Sharpe says nothing against wage slavery. To him, law as he is, the wage slaves are nothing but wage slaves. The workers are made to be worked. But the possessing class needs more information about investment matters. That is, the labor skinnners should have a chance to find out how much each company is skinning their wage slaves of.

8. Bill introduced by Sharpe again. Provides that express companies who have money that they have not delivered shall return the same to the government who will deliver the money to those entitled to it if found.

9. Bill introduced by F. B. Carvell, Grit M. P. for Carleton, N. B. Provides that potatoes when sold by the barrel shall be sold in barrels which contain one hundred and sixty pounds. Now potato dealers buy potatoes from the farmers on a basis of 160 pounds to the barrel and sell them on a basis of 140 lbs. to the barrel. Here would be a little profit or graft cut off from the dealers. Economic interest having been hit we may expect to see if the bill passes, some small potato dealers squealing like sixty and investigating Socialism.

10. Bill introduced by W. L. King, Minister of Labor, from Waterloo North. Prohibits the manufacture and importation of matches made with white phosphorus. This legislation is long overdue. In Europe such manufacturers have long been prohibited. White phosphorus gives the workers phosphy jaw. The teeth rot. The gums rot, the jaws rot. And the worker dies of slow rot. I remember seeing these matches with "E. B. Eddy, Hull," stamped on the boxes. Just recently the president of the E. B. Eddy Match Co. was elected to be president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He was highly praised in all the plute papers. His energy and enthusiasm was greatly applauded. I could not rejoice. For behind the success of the company I saw the rotting bodies of the workers. King has introduced his bill to do away with white phosphorus. For this much, thanks, King. But why, if you represent labor, do you not rise and declare for the freeing of the wage slaves of Canada? Shall we be overmuch pleased with you, King, if out of common humanity, you stop the rotting of working women in one trade while the chains of slavery gall the limbs of tens of thousands?

These are the first ten bills introduced. Many of them will not pass. Bills 3, 4, and 10 are of interest to labor. They are measly little measures compared with the wrongs the workers endure. Yet they would help labor somewhat. So watch your M. P. record on these bills and let him know that you are watching his vote.

Now comes the news that typhoid fever, scarlet fever and small pox are raging in the lumber camps north of Hull and up the Gatineau river. The lumber camps of Canada are run for profit. Men are separated from their wives. Many of them are prevented from marrying. They are worked hard and their camps are run as the lumber merchants, the multimillionaires of Ottawa and elsewhere desire. Thus disease stalks through them, and wild men, brutal from a winter's loneliness, are turned loose into the cities to become intoxicated with the glitter of the underworld and the fire in their veins that leaps at the contact of the shame of our cities. Capitalism has no remedy. Socialism will be the only thing that will give lumber workers as well as city workers a chance to lead sane, healthy, normal cleanly lives.

The interprovincial transportation of opium will be prohibited in China in 1911 and the planting of the seed and smoking will be prohibited in 1912. This would have been done fifty, or sixty years ago were it not for the opium wars waged by Great Britain against China. British capitalism has much to answer for.

NATIONALISM

Nationalism is a reactionary movement that looks like an advance. Nationalism opposes the navy, not because Nationalism is in favor of democracy and Socialism but because it is in favor of reaction and feudalism. Nationalism is the name applied to the party in Quebec headed by Bourassa. It is the party that in the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska returned Gilbert to the House of Commons.

Nationalism is a combined movement of the French nationality with the Catholic hierarchy. The Catholic church has been encouraging the national movement in order to play up on the race feeling for the aggrandizement of the church.

The navy is essentially a capitalist concern. It is run for graft, murder, imperialism, profits and the suppression of democracy. It is an instrument of capitalist domination.

In the province of Quebec the Catholic Church is still powerful. It still gets its tithes. It still is the centre of the life of the parish communities as it was two hundred years ago. It bases its power upon land taxation and dogmatic thunder.

Capitalism is anti-feudal. Therefore in Quebec it is anti-Catholic. In Montreal of a total valuation of \$435,562,138 real estate, \$107,527,842 is exempt from taxation. The great part of this is property belonging to the Catholic authorities and the Catholic church.

Capitalism casts its greedy eye upon this exempt ecclesiastical property and longs to tax it to help support the capitalist state.

Catholicism is retreating before capitalism. It is making its stand in Quebec. Nationalities are breaking down before the international movement of the peoples owing to the solvent effects of fluid capital upon race entities through emigration. Nationalism is making a stand in Quebec.

Thus Catholicism unites with nationality in Quebec to make a stand for reaction. And that stand is against the navy. Socialists also stand against the navy. Nationalism takes its stand from reasons of reaction while Socialism takes its stand for progress.

Thus the past and the future unite to fight dominant capitalism. And here comes in a curious byplay. All through Canada the capitalist sheets are attacking nationalism. They are not saying a word against Socialism. Nationalism is widely advertised. Socialism is little discussed with regard to the navy question. The reason is simple. Dominant capitalism can easily and without fear attack its beaten enemy, feudalism. It dare not advertise its coming triumphant opponent Socialism, nor throw down the gauntlet of battle to it in the open.

The search for profits results in consolidation of plants to reduce expenses. Reduction of expenses means the sacking of commercial travellers, clerks, skilled mechanics, and workers in general. Sacking of the workers cuts off the wages of many people. Cutting off wages means a lessening of the purchasing power of the public. Lessening of the purchase power of the public means that the trusts cannot sell as many goods. Thus the capitalist in their search for profits cut off their noses to spite their faces. Yet the capitalists tell us that they are wise beings and we need them to run the business of Canada. What foolishness.

Now comes the capitalist report that the British workers are waking up, that they are tired of the domination of the Socialists and that they are going to shake themselves loose. This is a mighty good report, coming from a capitalist source. Whenever Socialism becomes active then the plute organs kill it off in their columns. When the plute papers spread such a report we can be sure that the Socialists are winning.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company has disposed of its property at Springhill, N. S. to the Dominion Steel interests. Thus does capitalist concentration proceed apace. The Steel interests paid \$1,460,000 for the property. So the steel trust of Nova Scotia considers it has a good labor skinning proposition and hopes to break the strike of the Springhill boys so that the skinning process can begin.

The capitalist class is frequently told to do this or do that to save itself. It matters not what the capitalist class does. It is face to face with its own funeral.

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ANALYTICAL SOCIALISM SURPLUS VALUE

When an enemy is to be attacked, spies go forth and return with a report of the enemy's country and with information as to its strength and weakness. When a disease is to be conquered the scientist patiently investigates the nature of the disease and the remedy that will remove the illness. In the same way, when the Socialist desires to relieve the lot of the workers he studies the nature of the social ills they suffer, locates the point of pressure and propounds the remedy.

The workers suffer from being robbed of all they produce beyond the average bare cost of living. The capitalist class is the robber class. The remedy is the abolition of rent, interest and profit through the abolition of wage slavery.

The knowledge of the ills the workers suffer and the way of escape comes through the discovery of the law of surplus value.

The working class is the class that produces wealth. Put a capitalist alone on an island with a million dollars in gold and unless he labored to produce for himself the necessities of life, he would starve. Eliminate the workers from the mills and the working farmers from the farms and the capitalists would have to go to work themselves or they would perish. The capitalists are parasites.

To say a class is a parasite class without showing just how the parasite sucks up its living goes but a small way to point to a line of action that will prevent parasitism. The parasite capitalist is a human being. He cannot be killed off like you would kill a mosquito. He must be made to cease his parasite suction of the wealth produced by labor.

The worker can produce, by applying his labor power, more food, clothing and other things than he needs to consume to keep the breath of life in him and give him strength to keep on working.

Supposing the cloth maker can produce in five hours enough cloth to clothe himself and, when sold to others, to purchase in addition enough food, clothing and shelter for himself and family. Then the cloth maker by going to work five hours a day can produce enough social wealth to feed, clothe and shelter himself and family.

But the cloth maker can work ten hours a day instead of five hours. And in ten hours he can produce almost double the wealth he can in five hours labor. Here is just where the robbery of the workers comes in.

The capitalist class own the capital or the means of wealth production. Gold is only one form of capital. Mills, mines, workshops, railways, these are also means of wealth production or distribution and also capital.

The workers cannot make wealth unless they have access to the means of wealth production, the mines, the mills, etc. These things, although created by labor, belong through the past operation of capitalist robbery, to the capitalist class.

The capitalist class will not allow the workers to enter into the places where labor can produce wealth except on very hard terms. These terms are that the workers work long hours and get in return a wage token which will allow them to purchase, out of the wealth they have produced, just enough wealth to allow them to get a living and for a certain number of them to raise children after them to take their places in the mills of mammon after the workers are worn out. Thus the curse of wage slavery descends from generation to generation upon the sons and daughters of the working class.

Suppose by five hours labor a day the workers can produce enough wealth to feed, clothe and shelter the members of the working class who work. If the capitalist class can keep the wage workers working ten hours a day, then the workers are robbed of one half of the wealth they produce. In practice the workers are robbed of far more than this.

Under capitalism all the surplus values produced by the workers beyond the bare cost of their living go to the capitalist class.

Here is the analysis of the working class malady. The remedy is the abolition of wage slavery, the doing away with rent, interest and profit, the working class ownership of the machinery of production and distribution.

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Father McEachen On Socialism

According to the Sydney Post, N.S., Father McEachen in the church of the Holy Redeemer, declared that it was utterly impossible for a Socialist to be a Christian. Either this priest does not know Christianity or he does not know Socialism. There is a third alternative. He may know neither.

Father McEachen spoke of an occasion when he visited a foreigner who was dying. The man was in a terrible state, and although but a few hours to live he cursed both church and state. That is nothing. Father McEachen should read his bible and find out how Christ cursed the church and men of power of his day.

Father McEachen gave instances of men who preached equality when they were poor and that the rich should share with the poor, but that when they became possessed of property they refused to practice what they had preached. This has nothing to do with Socialism. Socialism does not preach that the rich should share with the poor.

That is Roman Catholicism which preaches the virtue of almsgiving. Socialism aims at the overthrow of the system which compels the workers to divide up with the parasites. This is certainly something different from the examples father McEachen cited.

Father McEachen cited Eugene V. Debs. He declared that this man, when a laborer, had been a regular fire eating Socialist, but that, when he became a labor leader, had built for himself a castle more grand and magnificent than the White House, travelled in his own private car, and altogether maintained a style far greater than that of the President of the United States.

Father McEachen does not know whereof he speaks. He relies upon the blind faith in the Catholic Church of his hearers to humbly believe all the tall stories the Reverend Father is pleased to utter.

Eugene V. Debs is not a labor leader. He is a Socialist. When he was a laborer he was not a Socialist. When he became a labor leader he was still not a Socialist. It was only after the Chicago railway strike that Debs became a Socialist. He was jailed for six months. While in jail Victor Berger, the Socialist of Milwaukee who has just been elected to Congress, got in touch with him and gave him Socialist books to read. When Debs came out he was a Socialist. He has since been preaching Socialism wherever he can.

Eugene V. Debs does not possess a palace. He does not possess a private railway car. He does not believe in owning property. Whatever he gets he gives away. He is generous to a fault. Sorrow appeals to him. His purse is open to every appeal. That is why it is always empty. Nothing stays in it.

Once he was forced to buy an overcoat. He bought it for a trip. He came home without it. When pressed to find out where it had gone it was discovered that about twelve hundred miles away he had met an old union man who was down and out. Debs' pockets are always empty. So he took his overcoat from off his back to shield that of his old union companion.

The Sydney Post declares that Father McEachen is recognized as one of the best authorities on Socialism in the country. Father McEachen may pass a great reputation for learning among the ignorant. But men who study smile at his claims.

WHAT SOCIALISM WILL DO.

Socialism will abolish wage slavery.

Socialism will abolish the robbery of the workers.

Socialism will prevent men living in luxury by the sweat of other men's brows.

Socialism will abolish seven holidays per week for the exploiters and seven work days a week for the exploited.

Socialism will establish economic justice.

Socialism will give to men that which they earn.

Socialism will make more applicable to actual life the saying that if a man does not work neither shall he eat.

Socialism is not in the interest of the lazy and shiftless. Socialism is in the interest of the energetic workers.

Socialism will replace the government of persons with the administration of things.

Socialism will tempt men to do right while capitalism tempts men to do wrong.

Socialism will replace the law of hate and strife and competition with the law of love and co-operation and brotherhood.

Socialism will give heaven here and now.

The working class is on the eve of capturing Europe.

BUNCOME & SCRAPP'S

By R. W. NORTHEY

CHAPTER II.

GEORGE WORKMAN BEGINS TO THINK.

(Continued.)

"Not exactly. They go on the line of cheapness. If a certain line of labor is plentiful it is cheap. There's Malone, who does more real work than any other man in the works and who has a longer day and a larger family than any of us, and yet, because it does not take much skill to shovel coal in the furnace and keep the engine house clean, he is paid the lowest wages of any man there except poor old Harris. Look at the two extremes—Old man Buncome getting millions from the business for doing nothing and Old man Harris getting six dollars a week for trotting around all day long at everybody's beck and call. Gosh, it's fierce!"

"Say, George, I guess you've been listening to some Socialist soapboxer. These here Socialists say the whole system is wrong. They say everybody is entitled to all he earns."

"No, I haven't paid any attention to any Socialist, although I have listened for a few minutes now and then. I've been thinking! Thinking on my own hook! I heard McSurly tell Malone that he could get any number of men to fill his place for 25 cents a day less than Dinny was getting. Dinny had asked McSurly for a raise of 25 cents a day. Well, for days I could not get it out of my mind. I kept thinking that if McSurly could get a man to do my work for less money he would not pay me \$30 a week, and by and by it struck me that McSurly, with his \$150 a week, had no more interest in me or any other man in the shop than what he could get out of us."

"Sure, that's right. I was listening to a soapboxer last night and he pointed out that very thing. Said everything was governed by economic determinism; all the conditions we read of in history, the acts of Governments, Churches and peoples had all been determined by this here economic factor. Said the first thing asked in any new venture was—Will it pay? Is there any profit in it? So I guess that if your boss could cheapen production he would do it, and to knock off five or ten dollars a week from each man's wages would certainly reduce the pay roll quite a bit. But you can't blame McSurly. That's what he's there for. He's got to cheapen production to hold his job."

"No, you're right there, Frank. I don't blame McSurly. I don't blame Buncome & Scrapp. I blame the system. It's a damnable system. It's against all justice; for it allows one man to reap what another has sown. It's a shameless robbery of the worker. There are 120 men working at Buncome & Scrapp's, and we 120 are making enough to pay for all the lavish expenditure of the Buncome and the Scrapp families, with their annual trips to Europe and their extravagant display of wealth all the year round. I hear Scrapp writes to his friends of the high jinks he is having down south. Well, we workers are paying for it all."

"You're a Socialist all right, George."

"Well, Frank, if that's Socialism I'm it. The workers are robbed. They are only paid a very small portion of what they earn. The bosses take the bulk. However did such a robber system happen?"

"You've got me there, George. I suppose, like Topsy, it grew up."

"Well then, it's time it was turned down. Come to look at it, how much better off is the average worker now than were the black slaves down south before the war? True, they were chattel slaves and were bought and sold like cattle; but they always had a master, and nearly always a good master; that is, he looked after their health and saw to it that they were well fed. You see, they cost money. There was the economic determinism again. By keeping their slaves in good health they were protecting their pocketbooks. But who cares whether the workers live or die now? It is no concern of the bosses. To live now a man has to get a job, and to get a job he has to hunt up a master, and if he can't find a master willing to employ him he can starve."

"That's true, George, but I don't see how it affects you."

"It affects every worker. I'm pretty well fixed today, but who knows what may happen in a few years, or even in a few months? Look at Old man Harris. Less than five years ago he was head booker for Buncome, getting a hundred dollars a month. Tell you, Frank, under this system no one can be assured of a comfortable old age; not even the millionaire. Riches have a habit of taking wings and flying away."

"Sure. Don't I know that? Didn't I lose every cent I had when the first National Bank bust up last year? Don't you remember how me and Nell had to give up our house and go to live in that poky little flat on Dexter St? I know all about money taking wings, my son. Dollar bills can beat a wild turkey in the flying stunt, and, like Jim Jeffries, they don't come back."

"Yes, I remember that affair. It was by a close shave that I missed being one of the victims myself. But my turn may come some day, perhaps when I am too old to get on my feet again, like Old man Harris. I can see clearly enough that if ever this system is to be changed for a better one, where all may have equal opportunities and where no man shall be compelled to find a master before he can obtain food or clothing, it will have to be done by the workers themselves. They must get control of the Government. The master class will certainly not help them in that, but will oppose it tooth and nail."

"You bet they will, with tooth, fang and claw. We've had illustrations enough to show where the capitalists stand on that question. As long as they can control the Government and the army, navy and police they can hold what they are now in possession of."

"And literally they are in possession of everything worth having in this world. If every working man would only begin to think for himself."

"Well, here's my street! So long, George."

CHAPTER III.

Miss Wimple Agrees that "Business is Hell."

Miss Bertha Wimple, stenographer, had been in the employ of Buncome & Scrapp for nearly a year and from the first had given great satisfaction, especially to Mr. Scrapp, who was a keen worshipper at the shrine of ability. Miss Wimple was a proficient typist—proficient, quick and discreet. So she had been selected by Mr. Scrapp for all the private and innermost dictation of the firm which formerly he had allowed no one to glimpse or touch but himself—a sort of holiest of holies, like. She was well paid, too; it would have caused the other stenographers and clerks to turn green with envy if they had been permitted to peep inside Miss Wimple's pay envelope Friday nights. I'll say that for Scrapp, he recognized ability and was always willing to pay for it, but he had no use for mediocrity.

Miss Bertha Wimple was a fine woman, as well as a fine stenographer. She was a Westerner and had travelled over quite a large portion of the earth's surface. She had lived in Alaska and the Yukon, had made a few thousands in Dawson during the gold excitement in her business of public stenographer and private letter writer, and spent a year in Europe on the proceeds. She now looked to be about 25; she might be a little older, but that doesn't matter. She was one of those grand women built on the "Widow Wise" plan. She had refused millions of money laid at her feet by various mining and other Coast magnates from Nome to San Francisco. Of course, she would have had to take the magnate that was attached to the mazzima. But none of the crowd came up to Miss Wimple's standard gauge; I don't mind admitting however, that there was one of her former admirers in Dawson who had come pretty near it. Robert H. Harris, better known as Bob Harris, was the man, and he owned a pretty rich placer claim out on Hunker Creek. Well, Bob—but we shall see later.

Miss Wimple's machine was clicking out lines of type with its usual rapidity one morning about ten o'clock on a sultry day in August when there came a faint knock on the opaque glass door which separated the private office of Scrapp from the outer office, so faint, indeed, that she did not hear it in the clatter of the keys. After a short interval the knock was repeated, a little louder this time, but still what you might call a timid knock. In answer to her clear "Come in," the door opened in a timorous manner and there appeared a white head surmounting a wistful-looking, wrinkled old face, a shabby-coated body and nervous, trembling limbs.

To be continued.

A FEW DEFINITIONS NOT FOUND IN WEBSTER'S

Political Economy—Is the science of the laws controlling the production and exchange of the material necessities of life in a human society.

Economics—Pertaining to the conditions under which men get their living.

Capital—Is a condition, not a thing.

Money Capital—Money used in the production of commodities.

Constant Capital—That part of money capital which cannot alter its value when its form is changed.

Variable Capital—Wages, that part of money capital which increases its value when embodied in a commodity.

Commodity—The unit of capitalist wealth, a labor product produced to satisfy human wants.

Value—The socially necessary labor embodied in a commodity.

Use Value—The utility of a thing makes it a use value, it is realized only by use or consumption.

Exchange Value—A use value exchanged for the equivalent of socially necessary labor time for its production.

Surplus Value—Value for which no equivalent has been paid; the difference between the cost of production and the value it creates; the measure of exploitation.

Labor—The common property of all commodities.

Labor Power—The energy stored up in the body of the worker, which he sells to the capitalist for wages.

Abstract Labor—Unskilled, quantitative labor.

Concrete Labor—Skilled labor, quality.

Money—The standard of price, measure of value and medium of exchange. The monetary expression of the exchange value of a commodity.

Wages—The price of labor power.

Real Wage—That part of the money wage which is equal on the average, for the reproduction of his labor power.

Relative Wage—What the worker secures in comparison with what he produces.

Socially Necessary Labor—The amount of labor necessary under average conditions in any given state of society for the production of any commodity.

Cost of Production—Cost of the actual labor necessary for the production of any commodity.

Price of Production—The market price which corresponds to the money value of a commodity.

Price—The money-form of commodities.

Sale—The first transformation of commodities.

Purchase—The second transformation of commodities.

Profit, Interest, Rent—The trinitarian of surplus value, the three graces of capitalism.

What capitalist property can be rated in terms of exchange value?

The working class.

Wageslave.

THE SUB LIST

The sub list goes back one this week.

It has been stationary for the past three months.

And in the meantime the labor skinners are right on the job of robbing the workers of the surplus value of their labor power.

Is it not time that there were a great forward sweep of the Socialist movement in Canada?

You would like to see the sub list climb towards that twenty thousand mark on its way to the hundred thousand.

Get all your friends and neighbors to get on the List for Three Months at any rate.

Your neighbors would like to know what the members of Parliament are doing. Cotton's will tell them.

The great mass of people are Socialists only they don't know it. If the great mass of men and women were not Socialists in spirit and only were not Socialists in fact, it would be useless to advocate Socialism.

It is only because the capitalist system has developed and grown outworn and can no longer provide for the people that the people want Socialism.

The wider circle of readers you can give Cotton's the sooner will Socialism triumph.

It depends on the army of subscribers just how soon Cotton's Sub List climbs to be the Biggest Sub List in Canada.

Circulation Statement

Following is the statement of circulation for the issue of December 8th.

	OFF	ON	TOTAL
Ontario	79	44	4234
British Columbia	17	57	1478
Alberta	27	31	1220
Nova Scotia	17	11	1141
Prov. of Quebec	18	43	860
Saskatchewan	27	14	588
Manitoba	7	9	475
New Brunswick	6	0	165
Elsewhere	18	6	136
Yukon Territory	0	0	51
Newfoundland	0	0	21
Prince Ed. Island	0	0	13
Total	216	215	10,389

Loss for week 1

Total issue last week was 11,000

One more sub would have prevented a loss for week statement.

Ontario has slipped back 239 subs in two weeks.

Quebec is pulling up towards the thousand mark.

Ontario has a lot of offs next week.

B. C. wants to go to the two thousand mark.

BOOKS THAT REALLY TEACH you the things you want to know, and in a simple, practical way that you can understand.

Our illustrated catalogue, which will be sent you free upon request, tells all about the Practical Mechanical Books for Home Study that we publish.

There are popular priced books on the operation of trains and station work, practical mechanical drawing and machine designing, pattern making, electrical wiring, power stations, automobiles, gas engines, electrical wiring, armature and magnet winding, dynamo tending, elementary electricity, wireless telegraphy and telephony, carpentry, and architecture, concrete construction, plumbing and heating, sign and home painting, amusements, etc., etc.

No matter what your ambition or desire for knowledge may be, we publish books written by authorities and in a way that will give you just the training and information that you want and need.

Write today for this up-to-date and complete illustrated catalogue and popular price list. It is free.

FREDERICK J. DRAKE & CO.,

Publishers of Self-Educational Books, 1235 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Men Use "Cotton's Weekly" when writing to Advertisers.

THE CREAM OF SOCIALIST LITERATURE

in Attractive Paper Covers

TITLES LISTED HERE ARE THE ONLY PAPER BOUND BOOKS NOW CARRIED IN STOCK BY COTTON'S WEEKLY

All Previous Lists Cancelled

The Banner Collection

HAVE you read on the study of Socialism yet? Good propaganda is made only by study. Study in order to better convince the other fellow. The Banner Collection of books are the very best obtainable for the beginner in the study of Socialism. Socialism is explained in a simple and interesting manner. The books are really bound in paper and can be carried in the pocket without any inconvenience. Here is the list:

1. EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM—Leffing-well 5c
2. PARABLE OF THE WATER TANK—Belamy 5c
3. USEFUL WORK VS. USEFUL TOIL 5c
4. MERRIE ENGLAND—Blatchford 10c
5. QUESTION BOX—Eastwood 10c
6. THE SOCIALIST, Who They Are, and What They Stand For—Spargo 10c
7. THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT—Vail 10c

A Postal Note for 50 Cents will take the whole Bunch. There is no better investment for the New Socialist. Seven Books for 50 Cents from Cotton's Book Department. Ask for the Banner Collection.

Books in this Collection sold singly at prices opposite the title. Single copies of *Merrie England* are now 15 cents, owing to increased cost of printing and heavy postage.

Industrial Combination

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

1. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, by Truettmann.
2. REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM, by Debs.
3. YOU RAILROAD MEN, by Debs.
4. CLASS UNIONISM, by Debs.
5. CRAFT UNIONISM, by Debs.
6. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, by Debs.
7. MYTHS OF ACQUIESING NATIONAL FOMENTATION OF OUR INDUSTRIALISM, by Richardson.
8. REVOLUTION, by London.
9. YOU AND YOUR JOB, by Sandburg.
10. THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE, by Simons.

These books are worth five cents per copy, but you can have the ten at special bargain price of 25 Cents while they last. Send 25 cents to Cotton's Book Department and get this educational combination.

25 Cent Books

THE COMMON SENSE OF SOCIALISM

By SPARGO

One of the best books ever published.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

By RICHARDSON

A splendid book.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

By VAIL

A clear and concise exposition.

GOOD STOCK OF ALL THESE BOOKS ON HAND

ORDERS FILLED BY RETURN MAIL

THE FIRING LINE

THE TOP NOTCHERS

Alain Burke, Montreal, 52
Jno. Lamont, Nelson, B. C., 39
Mrs. E. Bellemare, Toronto, 35
Aug. Gies, Berlin, Ont., 16
J. W. McNeish, Hochelaga, P. Q., 15
Wm. Forsyth, Halifax, N. S., 15
Steve Grainger, Fort William, 15
Sam Daw, Giroux Lake, Ont., 15
Geo. Penfold, Guelph, Ont., 12
J. A. Leedholm, Loughheed, Alta., 11
H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S., 10
Ben Lavalley, Nelson, B. C., 9
Wm. J. Simsell, Cherry Grove, 9

A yearly and a halfer from Comrade Clayton Weber, Berlin, Ont.

Two halfers from Comrade M. Stiechishin, Garland, Man.

Comrade J. B. Turnbull, Winnipeg, swipes a yearly from capitalism.

Four bones from the Ontario Provincial Executive for bundles.

Two halfers from Com. Wm. Robinson, Hamilton, Ont.

Comrade Steve Grainger forwards the price of fifteen halfers and gets a Compendium of Facts.

Galt, Ont., sub list creeps up by five halfers forwarded by Comrade B. F. Matthews.

Comrade J. A. MacLennan, Fingal, Ont., boosts the sub list with a yearly and a halfer.

Thirty Trial Subs for \$3.00 and a "Compendium of Facts" by return mail.

Five trials and a yearly received per Comrade R. E. King, DeCewville, Ont.

Seven halfers swing into line per Comrade F. R. Bowman, Temiskaming Mills, Ont.

A Super-structure Sub Blank was in No. 116. Use it to boost along the 20,000.

Comrade R. B. Vogen, Dundurn, Sask., makes his usual weekly call and leaves behind him three yearlies.

Comrade Wm. A. Goodwin, Lindsay, Ont., leads a yearly and a halfer to the camp of the revolutionists.

A yearly and two halfers from Comrade N. J. Albers, Ferry Point, Alta.

Five halfers are made discontented with capitalism per Comrade J. M. Thomas, Victoria, B. C.

"Quality Printing at Economy Prices" the motto of Cotton's Job Dept., and we live up to our motto.

"I herewith enclose a yearly to help build Cotton's Army against Capitalism." Comrade Thos. Tomashavsky, Frank, Alta.

Look over the Bundle Prices, and get to work. Bundle Boosters were never so urgently needed as now. \$3.00 on a Bundle gets "Facts" free.

A Socialist has just woke up. Six more subs for "Cotton's Weekly" will soon be there. Comrade Thomas J. Lewis, Cumberland, B. C.

Comrade Wm. J. Simsell, Cherry Station, Ont., makes five yearlies and four halfers swell the sub list, and gets a copy of Facts.

Comrade Matt Koski, Salmon Arm, B. C., takes five sub cards and takes the warpath against the plut system.

Comrade Andrew Morgan, New Westminster, B. C., prepares the way of the revolution by capturing five yearlies.

Five yearlies and five halfers will join the army of the revolution per Comrade H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S.

"It is hard to get subs here, but one is always welcome to me," writes Comrade John Arbuckle, Estevan, Sask., forwarding a yearly.

"Enclosed find three dollars for yearly sub cards. Am doing all I can to help you." Comrade W. W. Jones, Alameda, Sask.

"Enclosed find one dollar for my renewal sub. Also send the dope to the enclosed yearly." Comrade H. R. Chitty, Lafleche, Sask.

Six yearlies and two halfers is the way Comrade William McCallum, Westville, N. S., registers his protest against capitalism.

"With best wishes to yourself and Cotton's Weekly," writes Comrade H. Gregory, Sydney, C. B., renewing his sub and introducing two halfers.

Say, Comrade, have you any Sub Cards laying idle around the house? Take a look. We need them badly at Cotton's.

"Enclosed find one dollar for which send your ginger to the two enclosed halfers educated in the ways of political economic and intellectual revolt.

From the electoral constituency of Yale-Cariboo come ten trials from a wage slave who writes, "Don't mention my name. Will have to go slow till I get more help here."

Cotton's Compendium of Facts is going fast. It comes free for \$3.00 orders for Subs, Sub Cards or Bundles, or the same amount applied to the Agitation Battery.

"Enclosed please find a yearly. It is hard work to get subs, but perhaps the seed sown now will blossom later." Comrade F. Hyatt, Organizer, St. John, N. B.

"I enclose eight halfers. Would have tended to these before but have been in the hospital. Am now out and getting better." Comrade W. S. Birkett, Grantham, B. C.

Comrade James E. Duxbury, Amherst, N. S., forwards the price of five halfers and writes, "I have a bunch here who want to renew when the year is up."

"Find three dollar money order for fifteen half yearly sub cards, and 25 cents in stamps. Don't forget to send the Compendium." Com. Aug. Gies, Berlin, Ont.

Thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth subscription Bobbins come from Comrade Alain Burke, Montreal, each good for three dollars and each boosting the sub list of Montreal towards the thousand mark.

The Agitation Battery is hung up till the "Union Official's Fund" is finished. Why not send a couple of dollars for subs and one for the Battery? A copy of "Facts" will come by return mail.

Comrade S. E. Haight forwards three halfers, their names written on the menu card of the Imperial Hotel. Evidently Comrade Haight has been talking Socialism as an aid to the digestion of his fellow travellers, and as a result landed the three halfers.

"Enclosed please find three dollars for which send fifteen half yearly sub cards and the Compendium of Facts. This is a combined order of Comrade Lindquist and myself. We have made up our minds to study Facts these long winter evenings." Comrade Alfred Isaacson, Evans, Alta.

Seven yearlies drop in from a G. T. wage slave who writes, "There are a few names to help reach the 20,000 mark. I hope to see the sub list grow and feel confident that right will prevail in the end. Being a railroad man I do hope the time will come soon when we will be able to bring such men as C. M. Hays to stop and consider before he will tell the men and the government that he would put the Grand Trunk into the St. Lawrence river before he would concede the demands of the men."

"After reading your paper for the last six months have just found out that I am a Socialist and have been one all my life but did not know it. I desire to congratulate you on your stand in general. It certainly is very gratifying to find some one who dare champion the poor man's cause. We in the west are heartily sick of Laurierism and all that it means. I would seem that this whole fair Dominion of Canada will soon be handed over to the plunderers. I have enclosed one dollar for sub cards which I intend to scatter round whether I can sell them or not." Comrade Frank Oliver, Sourisford, Man.

"I have been carrying on a little campaign of my own here. Am working in a silver mine and if you heard some of the arguments I have been having with some of the fellows you would laugh. I've got some of them over, though, and now they are starting to lay down the law. I think if every Socialist would keep on arguing with his fellow workers until he got them over that we would soon have the power of our destiny in our own hands. I think I can dispose of three dollars worth of subs for which find enclosed three dollars. And please send me Cotton's Facts. I think it will help me quite a bit. To answer some of the funny questions I get asked sometimes in our arguments." Comrade Sam Dow, Giroux Lake, Ont.

RECEIPTS

Receipts for the week ending Friday, Dec. 9th, were as follows, for ten trials, 78 halfers and 49 yearlies, \$42.25 sub cards sold, \$23.00; job printing, \$40.00; bundles, \$4.00; agitation, \$5.00; books, \$3.85; advertising, \$1.00; leaflets and stickers, \$4.50; total—\$119.19. The receipts per day were, Saturday, Dec. 3rd, \$4.57; Monday, \$42.10; Tuesday, \$14.57; Wednesday, \$15.15; Thursday, \$30.50; Friday, Dec. 9th, \$12.00.

Last week the job printing brought the total up. But the subscription receipts fell off, for the week before the sub. sub cards and agitation receipts totalled \$80.25. Last week they totalled \$67.75.

Last week the subscriptions put on, based on a yearly basis, would give a sub list of but 6,657. So the sub hustlers need waking up.

Cotton's is published to spread Socialism. The sub hustlers are the ones who spread Cotton's. If these do not put the paper into the hands of subscribers, then Cotton's cannot do the work.

Montreal is working a scheme. It is giving a social. Every ticket sold carries with it a coupon giving the purchaser three months subscription to Cotton's.

The expenditure last week was seventy-five dollars over the income. Cotton's is now paying about forty dollars a year in interest to our financial institutions. This can be saved for Socialism when the sub hustlers give Cotton's the volume of business it should have.

The subscription list is the basis of the power of Cotton's for Socialism. Let the sub hustlers realize this fact fully. When they do realize this fact, capitalism will begin to sizzle in the heat of the working-class revolution.

FARMERS' BAIT OFFER.

Here you agitator, who have been wanting to get after the farmer, land on this offer with both feet: 250 each of these Five Splendid Leaflets, Who Gets the Big Haul, Selling at Cost Prices, Fleeing the Farmers, A Man to Man Talk on Social Problems, The Greatest Thing on Earth, all for \$1.00. Ask for "Farmers' Bait Leaflets."

Never in the history of the world has the king business been more unsatisfactory than it is now. Every little while some European or Asiatic sovereign is notified by his subjects that his services are no longer required, and as in the case of King Manuel of Portugal, they lose no time in packing the first train or boat for some foreign country. Pickering, Ont., News.

BUNDLE PRICES.

10 copies per week, for 3 months \$1.00
25 copies per week, for 3 months \$2.50
5 copies per week, for 6 months \$1.00
10 copies per week, for 6 months \$2.00
5 copies per week, for one year \$2.00
7 copies per week, for one year \$3.00

World Wide Struggle

The police of Indianapolis have refused to allow Emma Goldman to speak in any hall in that city.

Chicago is becoming filled with unemployed skilled mechanics owing to the shutting down of automobile works.

Almost coincident with the announcement of the old age pension scheme of the steel trust comes the announcement that wages will have to be cut. The trust will make the workers stand the cost of their old age pensions with a good fat rakoff for the steel trust owners.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly have sued the city of Tampa, Fla., for \$20,000 damages for forcibly closing the labor temple for three weeks during the tobacco workers' strike to prevent gatherings, and for damages done to furniture and for the loss of valuable papers.

The International Seamen's union have been carrying on a strike on the great lakes against the Lake Carrier's Association for the past three seasons. Livingstone, president of the association, declares that the past year has been very unprofitable. The seamen have voted to continue the strike. It looks like a win for the men.

The children of the striking miners in Wales are starving. Owing to the strike some horses were in danger of drowning in the mines. King George telegraphed a message to save the horses. He said nothing about saving the children. Although the strikers were perfectly peaceable troops were ordered into Wales and brutally assaulted the workers. The labor M. P.s are endeavoring to have the brutality investigated.

The first municipal dance has proved a great success in Milwaukee. Instead of the four hundred that was thought would attend, the municipal halls were crowded with four thousand. The admission was twenty cents. There were no dress suits. The Milwaukee Socialists consider that the amusements of the young should not be entrusted to cheap dancing dens run for profit but should be under municipal auspices. It is the intention to reduce the admission fee to ten cents and eventually to five.

The children of the striking garment workers in Chicago are starving to death. The strikers were not getting a living wage, so the fault does not lie with the strikers. The children and babies would starve were the strikers back at work at the terms of the bosses. James A. Patten, the man who sent the price of wheat soaring that he might make millions, gave \$25 to the aid of the strikers. The high cost of living causes strikes. The men who helped boost the cost of living gives a debt to the strikers.

With the ostensible purpose of creating a "Greater Berlin," but in reality with the plain intention of limiting the Socialist influence and keeping the Social Democratic vote down, the Prussian government has drawn up a bill to combine Berlin and the suburban municipalities so as to form a Greater Berlin. The population of the metropolitan area is nearly 3,500,000. The council would have 100 members, about one-third of whom only would be elected from the city of Berlin proper, which furnishes three-fifths of the total population.

It is reported that King George refuses any longer to receive Winston Churchill. George makes it a practice to read all the papers he signs. This delays government work immensely. Churchill presented papers and asked the king to sign them. The king insisted upon taking time to read them all. Whereupon Churchill tartly told this gentleman that it did not matter whether he read the papers or not, as he was bound to sign anything his constitutional advisers told him. George is said to have bounded furiously from his chair and to have ordered Churchill forever from his sight. If this report is correct there are some hard bumps ahead for the delicate sensibilities of the royal parasite.

Another decision has been rendered over the question of using union funds for political purposes in England. The Osborne decision declared that it was illegal to use such funds for political purposes. A union man refused to contribute to the illegal political fund and the union expelled him. The union man took out an injunction to restrain the union from expelling him. Justice Warrington refused the injunction declaring that the levying of union funds made the unions illegal bodies and no injunction could lie to prevent an illegal body from refusing to admit members. This decision practically makes the vast majority of unions illegal and puts them outside the pale of the law altogether.

Official instructions for police spies and agents provocateurs encouraging them in the "framing up" of crimes

COTTON'S SPECIAL OFFER

Application for Six Month Subscription Post Cards

5 10 15 20 25 30

Cotton's Weekly, Cowansville, P. Q.
I am interested in increasing the circulation of Cotton's Weekly, and desire you to send me a supply of Half-Yearly Subscription Cards. I agree to use my utmost endeavor to sell the cards, and will remit for them at the rate of \$1.00 for each Five Cards, when sold.

NAME _____
Box or Street No. _____

Town _____ Prov. _____
Indicate the number of Cards wanted by marking X under one of the numbers printed on top of this blank.

If you believe this paper is doing a work that merits encouragement, fill out the above coupon and mail it to COTTON'S WEEKLY, Cowansville, P. Q.

are the latest novelty of the present Russian regime. In a "Manual for Police Officers," compiled and published by Councillor Mollerius, of the St. Petersburg interior department, such agents are instructed, "that they may lawfully participate in the preparation of crimes," and "that their legal responsibility as regards even a direct incitement to crime, appears to be exceedingly doubtful." All of which means that an open alliance between the Russian government and the criminal element of Russia in their warfare against revolutionists, has taken the place of the erstwhile shamefaced and secret one.

THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Comrade O'Brien Gets the Case of Fedorenko Before the Alberta Members

(Correspondence Wm. McQuoid.)
Comrade C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member for the Rocky Mountain division, introduced a resolution into the Alberta Legislature with regard to the freedom of Fedorenko. By this resolution Comrade O'Brien sought to have it "resolved that we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta in session assembled this 17th day of November, 1910, ask the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, not to surrender Savva Fedorenko."

The Speaker refused this resolution to be put. It was unconstitutional, he claimed. The Minister of Justice ran the Extradition Law and the Members of Alberta had no business asking him not to surrender Fedorenko.
Thereupon Comrade O'Brien introduced a milder resolution resolving "that we, the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, in Session assembled, do hereby suggest to the Honorable, the Minister of Justice of Canada, the desirability of making a thorough investigation of the nature of the offence of which the said Savva Fedorenko is accused, and if the same is found to be of a political nature, to refuse to make an order for the surrender of the said Savva Fedorenko as provided in the Extradition Act."

This last resolution passed the Legislature unanimously. The second resolution was a mild thing but it was the best O'Brien could do. And he had a chance to use the Legislature as a soap box for the expanding of Socialist views with-out being run in by the police. Comrade O'Brien said in part:
"As a rule we English speaking folk can only speak one language. Hence it is difficult for us to get exact information where another language is used. Newspapers, it is generally admitted, are a very unreliable source of information. One eminent newspaper man, while in convention with others in New York some time since, is reported to have said, 'Conceal the fact as we may, the fact still remains that we do not write what we think, but write to suit the powers that be.'"

In order to get from our point of view unbiased information, I procured a copy of the speech made by Judge Mathers who after hearing the pros and cons and declaring that the case arose out of the political condition of Russia, still issued an order for extradition. Most of my first resolution was taken from that speech.

At one time even great thinkers believed that philosophers and agitators caused revolutions. The great French revolution taught the thinking world a lesson. Since then all thinking folk, except those whose material interests blind them to the facts, know that the reverse is the case. Revolutions produce philosophers and agitators. Where the social diseases are great, there will be agitators.

The wealth producers of Russia are suffering, not only from growing capitalism, but also from decaying feudalism. True we are not wholly free from the latter as is evidenced by the fact that I could not get my first resolution before this Assembly.

Owing to the ill development of capitalism and the fairly strong hold that feudalism maintains on the people of Russia, the Socialists there have to adopt different methods of spreading their propaganda than we do here.

But there as well as in every other part of the world we Socialists do not consider the army and navy or the police as our class enemies. The members of these forces, like us, do not own the coats on their backs nor the buttons on their coats. They are propertyless wage-slaves. They work for the same reason that we work in the mines and on railroad construction and do many other undesirable kinds of work. Not because we like to but because we have to in order to live. There are very few millionaires in the army and navy and police force.

When the revolutionists of Russia have to do injury to any of the Czar's forces it is always in self defence. The Russian authorities would rather have a thousand sailors, soldiers or policemen blown up than one Grand Duke.

THERE IS NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RUSSIA FOR THE TAKING OF HUMAN LIFE. It is only used for political offences. If the Canadian authorities allow Savva Fedorenko to be taken back to Russia, or had Fedorenko returned with the policeman to be shot, he would not only have to suffer death by being shot or hung, he would have been submitted to slow torture. He would be tortured and compelled to reveal the names of his comrades in revolution and they in turn would suffer in like manner.

I am not trying to appeal to your sentiment or feeling of brotherly love. The Socialists are materialists and try to stay with the cold hard facts. All we can do is to propose that Fedorenko shall not be taken back to Russia. It is for you to so dispose as you think will best suit your material interests.

Socialism in Canada

Toronto local number 1, reports great interest in Socialism in Toronto.

The bank clerks of Canada are organizing a union with permanent headquarters in Toronto. The bank clerks are becoming craft conscious. Will they become class conscious?

Comrade R. B. Vogen, Dundurn, Sask., writes, "The farmers round here take to Socialism fine. I never let an opportunity go of getting subs. We need a speaker here. Do you know of anybody that would come and give us a good talk on Socialism? We could get a big crowd as they are all anxious to hear a speaker." Will the Saskatchewan executive get in touch with Comrade Vogen for the furnishing of a speaker?

At the Empire Club, Toronto, on December 1st, Arthur Hawke, an essayist, severely attacked Bishop Sweeney of Niagara over his utterances with regard to the suffragists and Socialists. Sweeney was sitting next Hawke. Sweeney had declared that the suffragists were a class upon whom rats should be set and that the Socialist laborites were the roughest and most ruthless gang that could possibly be collected. Hawke declared that there was not a man in the room apart from Bishop Sweeney who would dream of turning a rat upon a woman even if she were convicted of murder. He also declared that Bishop Sweeney's attack upon the Socialists ill became one who follows in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene.

Comrade Lorne Cunningham, Ontario Organizer, spent a week in Palmerston among the slaves of the Grand Trunk. The recent strike has had the effect of opening their eyes and they are now susceptible to the doctrines. Comrade Cunningham held a hall meeting on Sunday and drew a good crowd and sold five halfers. He reports that there will be doings in Palmerston in the near future. Comrade Lorne Cunningham the week previous was in Silver Centre where he held good meetings.

The parasite population of Galt, Ont., have registered a protest against the blowing of the Galt factory whistles at seven o'clock as it disturbs their slumbers. About four fifths of Galt's population is a laboring one. It matters not that these have to get up and be at the factories at seven. But it matters exceedingly that the parasites are disturbed at seven from sleep by the blowing of the whistles of the factories which call the workers to their slave tasks that provide the revenues whereon the parasites may live and sleep peacefully without working.

The following resolution was passed by the Gow Ganda Miners' Union No. 145:

To the Honorable A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

Sir:—Whereas the Russian Government in its relentless persecution of all those who may oppose its despotic policy has had the temerity to invade even Canadian soil in pursuit of its victims;

And whereas in granting the petition of the Russian Officials for the extradition of Savva Fedorenko, Chief Justice Mathers of Winnipeg, Manitoba, not only encourages the activity of Russian "Pinkertons" in this country, but also denies the victims of tyranny and oppression the right of asylum in Canada;

And whereas the said Savva Fedorenko is, without one shadow of a doubt, a Political Refugee in every sense of that term, and hence cannot, according to Canadian Laws be surrendered;

And whereas under existing conditions in Russia, conditions unparalleled in the history of even that unfortunate country, a fair trial for any Prominent Revolutionist is out of the question;

And whereas the said Savva Fedorenko is thus in effect sentenced to death by this decision of Justice Mathers—a decision in which a flimsy legal technicality prevails over justice and equity;

Therefore, be it resolved that we emphatically protest against the unjust decision of Justice Mathers.

And be it further resolved that we request of you as Minister of Justice the immediate release of Fedorenko in order that Justice may be done, and that we may preserve in Canada at least an outward semblance of our boasted liberty thus serving notice upon the emissaries of the despotic Czar that we are not yet ready to enter into league with them for the suppression of revolutionary ideas.

Committee: Hugh H. Smith, John Steele, Fred T. Carroll.

WHAT A STRAY COTTON'S DID.

I have received the following letter from a U. S. commercial traveller, who because he is holding down a slave job does not wish his name mentioned.

Editor Cotton's Weekly, Cowansville, P. Q.:
Dear Sir—I am a travelling salesman, a Canadian by birth and descent, and now employed by a large mercantile house in the States.

I have always been a radical but have known next to nothing about Socialism. Recently, being in Montreal on business, I picked up a copy of your paper in the railway station and it set me thinking some. Many of the ideas of yours and others like "W. R. S." I have long held in private, not realizing that they were Socialistic.

Well, sir, I read them both and they fully satisfied me. I got the revised edition of the first one, "Socialism," and say, don't make mince meat of Mr. Mallock!

Since then I have bought the two books and lent them to two friends, fellow salesmen, and they are now fully convinced Socialists. Spargo's style is beautiful and he makes things so clear that a child can understand. I was reading the book on the train going from Philadelphia to Baltimore the other day. In the smoker I met a college professor from the University of Pennsylvania, and he referred to my book. I asked him what he thought of it, and he said, "I don't believe in Socialism. It is, mostly a dream. But Spargo is a wonderful advocate, and we have no man able to answer him. He is so damned plausible."

Then he said, "If the Socialists only knew their business they would flood the country with that book and some of Spargo's other writings and keep Spargo himself on the road constantly lecturing on the subject."

Being a slave I must ask you not to print my name and address as it might get me the send off. Call me just—

A Respectable Wage Slave.

Socialism is in the air. Cotton's is only the alarm clock that wakes the workers. Here is a wage slave that was awakened. There are thousands more. Put Cotton's Weekly where it can sound the call to freedom and life in the hearts of the heavy burdened wage slaves.

The Funny Side of Economic Determinism.

First Boy: "We had the minister for dinner."

Second Boy: "We had Turkey."

"Have you many friends?"

"How can I tell; my money isn't all gone yet."—Boston Transcript.

"I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me, and I went to find it?"

"Did you find it?"

"Oh, yes, I'm in a hole."

Teacher: "What is grace, Johnny?"

Johnny: "Dunno."

Teacher: "Why, what does your father say when you first sit down to the table?"

Johnny: "He says, 'Go slow with the butter, kids. It's forty cents a pound.'"

"I wish I knew some way to get even with the railroad company."

"Walk."

"Too hard work."

"Stay home."

"Too monotonous."

"Then pay your fare and make faces at the conductor."

"Wasn't it sad about old Jobley's failure?"

"What! Has he failed?"

"Yes, gone clean smash."

"That's too bad. He promised me something yesterday, but now, in his trouble, I'll not hold him to it."

"That's generous of you. What was it?"

"His daughter's hand in marriage."—Royal Magazine.

The African savage who never saw a white man's city cannot dream of the splendor of the white man's domain. He has never come in contact with it. In the same way there are realms of intellectual concepts which are closed to many wage slaves. They have had their noses kept so closely to the grindstone of the profit lords that they have never had the leisure to enter this realm. There are visions of a civilization to be. But many toil hardened wage slaves laugh when told of the future that is possible for them. They will not waken to Socialism; it lies beyond the range of their slave vision.

There are Christian Socialists who say that this new movement of justice and brotherhood is of God. And they are the less Socialists because they fight under the red flag for justice with the faith to strengthen their arms that the God of Ages is with them?

There are many who would rob the people to do them good through charity. The very robbery practiced makes the charity necessary. With-out the robbery charity would be unnecessary. Thus the capitalist philanthropist creates more misery than his generosity relieves.

The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is forbidden the workers under capitalism. The right will be the common right of all under Socialism.

Socialism is the hope of the world.

Dr. W. J. CURRY DENTIST

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The Land Question

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is in process of being industrialized. This process is bound to continue and increase in momentum with the increased accumulation of capital.

Says a Canadian farm paper, "Beyond any question, fruitgrowing is the most lucrative branch of Canadian agriculture—but the day of the inexperienced grower is past."

Agricultural colleges are increasing and teaching young men that the farm can be made more productive with less labor through the study of plant foods, soil preparation, and improved machinery.

Seventy years ago in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec the farmers simply planted their crops and let them come up the way they would. That method has passed.

Farming is becoming a technical and chemical and biological process. In dairying specially bred and selected milch cows, tuberculin tested and kept in specially constructed and cared for stables, are being advocated and the farmers with capital are going in for such stock and care.

In market gardening, intensive cultivation, glass hothouses and even electric wiring for the stimulation of plant life are coming to the fore.

In the cotton regions the old hand pickers are to be displaced. A machine has been invented which will do the work. This takes cotton picking out of the primitive occupations and industrializes it.

Read the reports of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa and they will show how primitive farming is going. Capital is needed to carry on agriculture.

The little artisan owning his own tools has gone. The little farmer owning his own farm and tools is going.

The process of capitalist accumulation is taking place. The Toronto Weekly Sun, a farmers' paper, in urging reciprocity with the states said, "In a wider market the farmer would be stimulated by the hope of gain to the most varied production, and he would be thereby enabled to draw labor again to the land to be followed by capital when there was a surplus over the maintenance of the farmer and his help with which to reward capital." The Sun sees that the methods of agriculture are changing. It recognizes that the wage slave system is to become the one on the farm and that the working farmer is to get nothing but his keep. If, under the coming system, he gets anything more he will get the added revenues, not as a working farmer, but as a capitalist, as the private owner of the means of wealth production.

The Toronto Sun also complains about abandoned farms. Little farms are going out of cultivation in Ontario. Those that are cultivated give poor returns. It shows how ragged the children on these farms become, how ignorant and backward. With capitalist accumulation and concentrated production the little farmers are bound to go under. With the coming of big business the little employers in industry had their business confiscated. The same process is going on in farming.

The industrialization of the farm will proceed with great rapidity. The capitalization of industries, the surplus values taken from the workers and the need for finding fresh fields for investment will make the industrial capitalists turn their attention to the land. This is nearer than we think. All capitalism is bound together. Let us look at the railroad problem and see how it will affect the land problem.

In the United States the railroads are capitalized, according to the Century Magazine, at \$16,667,544,827. The value of the farm lands of the United States is placed at \$16,614,647,491. Land and railroads are almost identical in value.

There is a movement on foot to nationalize the railways of the States. The capitalists have loaded down the roads so heavily with bonds and stock that to make dividend rates must be raised. The railroad capitalization melon has been about all cut up. As a last resort the capitalists want to unload on the government. They will probably do it.

The energy now used up by the capitalists in fighting each other for a bigger share of the railroad graft will have to be directed to other lines. The government will eliminate competition and duplication of expensive officials. It is estimated that the railroads of the U. S. waste \$300,000,000 a year in useless activities.

With the railroads taken over by the government, with sixteen billions of capital to invest in speculative enterprises, where can the profit hunters turn but to the land? When once the movement starts in the states it will sweep fast and furious.

The industrialization of the land is coming quickly. Then there will be no farmers' question as a distinct question. There will be the land capitalist who will be identical with the industrial capitalist. There will also be the agricultural wage slave whose problems and interest will be identical with those of the factory wage slave. Capitalism will yet solve the "farm problem" by accentuating the "wage slave problem."

ON RELIGION

The Socialist position on religion is that it is a personal affair. There are in some places of Canada, Socialists who claim they have the right to inquire into a man's religious conditions and if the man is found to be what is known as a believer to read him out from among the Socialists. The churches are giving up the occupation of heresy hunting. It is a peculiar thing that certain materialist Socialists are reviving this medieval pastime of the inquisitorial search for heresy.

If a man is a believer in Christ or God and is willing to work and strive for the coming of the co-operative commonwealth and the triumph of the working class, then he is a Socialist and a Comrade.

We are working for the overthrow of economic bondage. We are a political organization for the freeing of the wage slaves. If we are a political body, why should we turn ourselves into a dogmatic convention for the framing of a religious test and the formation of a Westminster confession of non faith? Let every Comrade, rather, have the freest right of religious and "philosophical speculation and belief."

Personally I incline to the view of existence after death with remembrance and the persistence of personality. But these views I hold, not as a Socialist but as an individual.

Cotton's is receiving many articles on religion. These will not be printed. Throughout the ages there has been metaphysical jangling between epicurean and stoic, atheist and theist, empiricist and transcendentalist, materialist and spiritualist. Let us limit ourselves to economic materialism, leaving metaphysical materialism to the metaphysicists.

The election of Victor Berger is having great effect. At the American Confederation of Labor convention it was discovered that there were eighteen men elected to Congress who carried union cards. These have been elected on old party tickets but they will form a labor group to fight for legislative concessions for labor. One of the things they will try to do will be the investigation of the labor smashing trusts.

His Excellency, the Governor General has signed an order in council commuting to life imprisonment the death sentence passed upon Robert Parker, 73 years of age, convicted at Belleville, Ont., of the murder of his aged neighbor. Parker escapes the hangman. But Candy was hung. You see Candy was a wage slave and hanging is just about right for such vile vermin. Is not that so, My Lord Grey? Is not that so, Allan Bristol Aylesworth?

It is hardly a year ago that the Dalecarlian Regiment of Sweden calmly and deliberately refused to fire on striking workmen, but quietly returned to their barracks, leaving the officers straggling behind, utterly losing their dignity in impotent scolding.

Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, Mo., declared that Socialism is the philosophy of the beer mug. Victor Berger replies that he might declare that Roman Catholicism is the philosophy of the whiskey bottle. But he would be saying what was not true. So is the archbishop.

The working class, in its unions and in its political parties, is preparing itself to oust the exploiters from the control of the machinery of production which has been built by labor, is operated by labor and should be controlled and enjoyed by labor.

\$8,000 have been already subscribed for the defence of Fedorenko and Aylesworth has been deluged with letters of protest against Fedorenko being surrendered. Have you registered your protest with Aylesworth at Ottawa yet?

Socialism will not come until the times are ripe for it. Socialism is coming because the times are rotten ripe for change.

Let the machinery of production be democratized. Why should the C. P. R. be run by idle owners who do not do the work?

NOTE THESE PRICES

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A MOMENT WITH THE POETS

THE TIMES

God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy.

Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And down his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking.

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Mingle in selfish strife,—lo! Freedom weeps.

Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps.

I have seen this little poem tacked up in a lawyer's office. I have seen it widely quoted in religious journals, and also in reactionary organs.

Here is the spirit of autocracy. The rabble must be ruled by God given Saviours. The demagogue must be put down. The people's will must not be followed. The many are a rabble. The few are needed to live above the warm mass of humanity. If the many go against the few, why the few must fight the many.

In this poem there are two sentiments intermingled so dexterously that they are made to appear as one. These two sentiments are, first, good must be done, and second, the rabble or common people are not fit to do good. Therefore the few must take it upon themselves to do good against the will of the mob.

This spirit has been the reactionary spirit of all times. The individual with the fool notion that he is a tall, sun crowned creature starts to do good. He desires to impress his idea of the good, the true and the beautiful upon the mob. This is what he terms doing his public duty. He cultivates the idea of his mission. This is what he terms private thinking. Combining the two he endeavors to bring mankind to his conception of things by reason if possible, by autocratic methods if necessary. Now Freedom is letting people do as they want as much as possible. So when the tall sun crowned men get working overtime on their mission—Freedom weeps, wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

This poem lays upon the common people the injuries resulting to humanity from the few who get a bee in their bonnet that they are tall, sun crowned men who live above the fog.

That wee bit heap o' leaves and stibble,
Has cost thee mony a weary nibble!
Now thou's turned out, for a' thy trouble,

But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety dribble,
An' cranreuch cauld.

Thus sings Burns, the Scottish poet, to the mouse whose house of straw and stibble had been uprooted and scattered by his plough in the fall ploughing. The little mouse ran scurrying away without home or shelter. Burns contemplated the destruction and wrote his poem, "To a mouse."

Thou saw the field laid bare an' waste,
An' weary winter comin' fast,
An' cozie here, beneath the blast.

Thou thought to dwell,
Till, crash! the cruel coulter past
Out thro' thy cell.

Burns, the poet of the people, could sympathize with the sufferings of a wee mouse. The poet of reaction cannot sympathize even with the sufferings, the trials and the heartaches of the weary and heavily burdened multitudes.

Which poet do you prefer?

Why should one man, through the private ownership of the means of life, receive millions of unearned revenues, while others who have worked all their lives are denied the chance to earn a living? Why should the workers have to endure the disgrace of seeking charity from alms-givers of the labor thieves? This is what happens under capitalism. This will not happen under Socialism.

War will not prevent the coming of Socialism. The capitalists are free to face with their own finish. War may come but it will be like the demon tearing the body before it leaves it forever.

Socialism attracts reasoning men. The men who cannot reason and many men who can reason but who are selfish willing to be carried on the backs of others, do not support Socialism.

SCIENCE

GEOLOGY

"The hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the earth."

Byrant.

"There rolls the deep where grew the tree.

O earth what changes hast thou seen!
There where the long street roars,
hath been
The stillness of the central sea.

The hills are shadows and they flow
From form to form and nothing stands;
They melt like mists, the solid lands,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go."

Tennyson.

The old Greeks had a saying, "Panta rhei,"—all things flow. This has been said in modern complex phraseology as "the instability of the homogeneous."

To those who look upon the earth for a few short years, do not study, and receive information only from their own experience and the experience of their immediate ancestors, the earth appears to be stable and fixed. The streams run in the same channels. The mountains forever lift their heads to the storm or stand calm in the serene blue.

To ancient man, with the art of writing in its infancy, with no complex scientific instruments, with no knowledge that the earth was round, (although the ancient Chaldeans seemed to have had an inkling of this fact) with no world wide scientific societies and hundreds of skilled men all investigating natural phenomena, is it any wonder that they considered the earth stable and fixed?

To these ancient men the problem of the world presented itself. How did it originate? How did the various creatures come upon the earth? The scientists of that day did not know of evolution. That appeared to be against nature. So the only hypothesis possible was a Creator who by special acts of creation made the earth and all that in it is.

This hypothesis became inscribed in religious beliefs and has come down to our day.

But men have brains and with the spread of knowledge and observation strange things were seen. Thus there were seen imbedded in the rocks what looked like stone animals. These animals had to be explained away, and the authorities of the church in the beginning of the science of geology, the science of the earth, declared that they were made in the rock by a curious formation of smoke. They were called smoke wreaths.

But more of these remains were found. Fossilized remains appeared to be too like animals to be explained as the mere fortuitous action of earth vapors. So the religious authorities fell back upon the Devil. The Devil has been a handy creature for church dignitaries of the middle ages to have around handy. Anything they could not explain could be laid upon the Devil's shoulders and he did not put in an appearance to affirm or deny the accusations, save in the cell of some monk or nun when no impartial observers were around to verify the reported visit. The church dignitaries declared that these strange fossils were put in the earth by the Devil in order to deceive even the very elect, and lead them into strange errors.

Now geology has become a settled science. By it we explain earthquakes and the formation of continents. We read the life history of the earth, very imperfectly it is true as the life history extends over millions of years and many of the pages of the history, written in rock and flood and earthquake heave and deluge of ice, have been obliterated by the action of the ages.

The main outlines of this history as at present understood, (future investigations may cause scientists to change their views) is that the universe began as a thin star mist. This, through whirling action and interaction, slowly consolidated, developing heat. Vaporous masses formed and then incandescent orbs of which the earth was one. Through mighty ages the earth gradually cooled and solidified. Then solid land appeared. In the American continent the Laurentian Mountains first arose out of the deep. Then the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Alleghany Mountains on the east. The central continent was all under water. This gradually rose and is still rising. The numerous lakes of our northwest are the remnants of what was once all sea. The Gulf of Mexico and the Hudson Bay are also remnants of the old American Ocean.

Animals arose and perished, species replacing species. The glacial age

swept down from the north and retreated. Man was originated. Then the glacial age swept down again and retreated and we have the American continent as it is today which is slowly changing.

William Callen Bryant (1794—1878) in his Thanatopsis wrote the line at the head of this article. He wrote from ignorance. Tennyson (1809—1892) who was born in the same year as Darwin, wrote in the light of mid-Victorian science. Hence the absolute divergence of the views expressed.

All the hills are in flux. The earth is changing. The cosmic urge of life is at work creating more complex matter, wider varieties of life, and civilizations that spiral upward to higher heights. Can it be said that the capitalist system, born a scant two hundred years ago, will last forever?

Paid in Advance

Every copy of Cotton's Weekly is paid for before it leaves this office. If you get Cotton's through the mail with a red printed and numbered address label on the wrapper, your subscription has been paid by some friend who wishes you to look into the truths of Socialism. You need not hesitate to take Cotton's from the post office as no bill will be rendered, and the paper will be promptly discontinued when the subscription expires.

When we have a panic the capitalist say that there has been over production and nothing more can be produced until the surplus is used up. During panics mills shut down and the people go hungry and ragged while the commodities are heaped up in stores and warehouses waiting for people to buy. People go hungry because they have raised too much food stuffs. People go ragged and ill clothed because they have produced too much clothing. People go with old shoes because they have produced too many shoes. That is what the capitalists tell us. Is not this a topsy turvy system under which men suffer because they have produced too much?

The Toronto News bewails the fact that the Intercolonial Railway has not been taken out of politics. It appears that workers to get a job must apply to local politicians along the line. The News does not object to wage slavery. It wants wage slavery pure and simple without any politics in it. The News would hail it as a great "reform" were the I. R. C. put on a business basis. But it matters little to the worker whether he has to go to a business man or a politician for his job. In both cases he is a wage slave. The fundamental problem for the worker is the abolition of wage slavery.

An Austrian army captain has invented a machine into which you feed powder, powder cases and bullets and which turns out a hundred and fifty thousand cartridges in ten hours. The working class of Europe do not want war. It is their carcasses that get shoved in front of the bullets. But the capitalists want to sell powder and bullets and machines to the governments. Thus the workers stand for humanity, while the capitalists stand for profits and murder.

Many anti-Socialists unctiously declare that it is impossible for a Socialist to be a Christian. Many Christian Socialists declare that the two should go together. Shall we believe the Christians or the anti-Socialists.

Capitalism cannot regulate the demand to the supply. It is left to the co-operative profitless system of Socialism to organize industry in such a manner as to give to the producers the things they need.

This is THE BOOK That is Causing a Stir!



What Will Happen Under Socialism

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

Socialism will provide homes for the people. Homes will be for all the families of the country.

Social care will replace individual waste. Town planning will be the rule. The best engineers, the best architects, the best landscape gardeners will be employed, not by a parasite to raise a palace in a dream garden, while slums breed fevers, but to build a sanitary city with sunlit homes and open spaces for the dwelling places of the people.

This, you say is going on at present. Parks are built. In Montreal a boulevard is planned across the island. Tenement houses are built by the municipality. These things, indeed are being done. But homes are not built for the people. The boulevards are for the residences of those who take toll of the labor of others. The homes of the laborers of the city are held for rent. Occasionally, when the burden of exploitation grows too heavy, the city government will clean up a slum and build cheap lodging houses for the very poor.

But this is altogether different than what will be under Socialism. The homes of the people are governed by the capacity to pay rent and by the exactions the landlords can make the people stand. The municipality built houses are only to clean up the more rotten messes made by capitalism.

Under Socialism the providing of homes will be the recognized duty of society. No private landlord will be allowed to hold the home of another for a profit fee. The dwelling places of the people will be taken out of the operation of profit mongery and will be reserved for their true purpose, dwelling places for the families of the land.

ABOLITION OF RETAIL STORES

Under Socialism the duplication of retail establishments will be abolished. Go through the cities, towns and villages of Canada and see the tremendous waste of energy that goes on owing to duplicated stores.

Even under capitalism these retail stores are going. The department stores are eliminating them.

But under Socialism the motive will be different. The department stores are crushing out the smaller competitors owing to the profit motive. Under Socialism the distribution of the necessities of the people will be relieved from the burden of profits. The scientific and economical management of the distribution agencies with the elimination of rent, interest and profit will make the incomes of the workers in comparison with the expenditure equal to a revenue of thousands of dollars a year now.

A cigarmaker gets \$7 a thousand for making them; the government receives \$8 a thousand. It is said that alcohol can be made at 25 cents a gallon. The Government gets a big take-off. We are taxed for everything AS THE COMMON PEOPLE. We see rich men, we read of rich men, we are not rich. Where does the money go to? Is it possible that WE THE COMMON PEOPLE ARE A BUNCH OF SUCKERS?—Peterborough Review.

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