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POLITICAL ACTION

"Political Action," says William D. Haywood, "is not necessarily ballot box action." Never was truer saying ever said.

In the days of feudalism political action was by the sword. In the days of the kings of France under absolute monarchy, political action was by petition to the king. In the days of Athens glory political action lay in haranguing the citizens. In the days of the Jewish Saul, political action for the discontented and indebted lay in fleeing to David's Cave of Abdullam. In the days of Rome's downfall, political action lay in assassinating the Roman ruler and making presents to the members of the Pretorian Guard.

Ballot box action, as we know it in Canada, came in with representative institutions. The theory is that a ward of a city or a county of a Province elects a man to look after the interests of that ward or county among a body of men elected by other wards or counties. Three or four thousand electors put a mark opposite the name of a candidate on a piece of paper and put the piece of paper in a box. The candidate who has the most pieces of paper marked for him is elected to represent the county. After the candidate is elected, the ballot box is dispensed with for four or five years and the member is safe for a length of time until the ballot box comes around again.

Political action is holding indignation meetings. When the Chicago council wanted to vote away the street franchises of the city, the citizens gathered in the Council chamber and threatened to lynch the councillors. A rebellion is political action. Writing to your member is political action. The lobbying of capitalist boodlers among the members at Ottawa is political action. The organization of trades and labor councils is political action. Soap boxing on a street corner to get workers to rebel against being robbed by the capitalist class is political action.

Parliamentary institutions with territorial representation through ballot box action came in with the capitalist system. They are the modes by which capitalist control is maintained. It is exceedingly doubtful whether parliamentary institutions, such as we know them, will survive the social revolution.

Ballot box action on the part of socialists is necessary in the present state of capitalist development. But let Socialists remember that ballot box action is simply one means to an end. Let us jump the system whenever we can, wherever we can and however we can.

CANADA'S BOOM

Canada is booming. Vast factories are going up. Railroads are being flung across the continent. Immigrants are entering by tens of thousands. Homes or rented shacks, are being built to care for the newcomers. All these things appear wonderful to the bourgeoisie. The non-Socialist cannot understand why Canada booms. He thinks it is due to the Liberal government. He thinks it is due to the enterprise of the Canadian people. Let the non-Socialists study socialist literature and find the true reason for Canada's development.

The capitalist system, which is international in scope, sets labor to work in wage slavery. The workers are hired for a daily wage. The capitalist class takes the product of labor and throws it on the market to be sold. The prices at which the commodities are sold are four or five times the wages paid labor for producing the commodities.

The workers can only buy back about a quarter of what they themselves have produced. There are three-quarters which must be used up by others than the producers thereof. The capitalists and their hangers-on, their lawyers and servants and personal parasites, use up a half. The workers buy a quarter, the parasites buy a half from themselves and there still remains a quarter which nobody buys for consumption. When this quarter remains unsold, all the channels of commerce are blocked. We say there is over-production and mills shut down until the quarter is used up.

The only way to prevent this blocking of commerce is to dispose in some manner of the surplus. This surplus is being disposed of by the capitalists of England, France and America by setting workers to work building additional machinery of production for exploitation in Canada. The productive workers consume one-

quarter of what they produce. Another quarter is used to provide food, clothing and shelter for other workers who are building new slave pens in countries like Canada.

This accounts for the tremendous development of Canada. The capitalists of foreign countries are using the surplus robbed from labor to build new slave pens in Canada in the hope of getting a vast army of wage slaves to plunder.

But the capitalist system is doomed. The moment that the investment market fails, the capitalists will find it impossible to sell the commodities produced by wage slavery. The capitalist system will break down and the working classes will be obliged in self defense to confiscate the machinery of production and run it themselves. When that time comes, labor will be astonished at the vast amount of work it has done for which it was not remunerated. Labor will work four hours a day, possess an income five or ten times its present income, and the hard struggle for life, the terrific competition for jobs, the fear of want and the misery of unemployment will have vanished forever.

ADAM SHORTT KNOWS

Professor Adam Shortt, who has been lecturing against Socialism, is coming round. The Toronto Globe reports his utterances at the Anglican Bazaar Church Congress held at Halifax, as follows:

"The Church's attitude toward Socialism was discussed by Prof. Adam Shortt, who sympathized with the Church in endeavoring to deal with Socialism, but it should ignore names and labels and deal only with the real things in Socialism, which, however, could not be defined precisely, but it was impossible for the Church to deal with all the great economic problems. Many things are common to both the Church and Socialism. Both are struggling with great common problems. Radical Socialism undertakes to solve these things. Man demands far more than he can get, and his range in this life is so limited that he is doomed to disappointment. The radical Socialist regarded the Church and all other institutions of civilization as in league against him, but the most radical were often the most sincere. Economic Socialists maintain that all wealth should belong to those who do the work, and Prof. Shortt had known clergy of the Church in British Columbia to adopt the principle of this radical type of Socialism. 'Don't attempt,' he said in conclusion, 'to discuss questions with Socialists unless you know something about their principles, or the last state may be worse than the first.'"

Shortt has debated the question of Socialism publicly with Socialists and knows that his advice is good. You workmen have votes. You go and elect a capitalist politician with those votes. This politician believes that the workers should be robbed. He believes in the sacredness of rent, interest and profit. When a strike breaks out rent, interest and profit are damaged. If the strikers win, rent, interest and profit will be reduced. The politician you have elected wants to protect the profits of your bosses rather than to see you increase your wages or get better working conditions. You have to keep after him continually. If he helps you at all it is unwillingly. You must drag him into helping you simply because he fears to lose your votes. And he will do as little as possible for you. But if you elect a revolutionary Socialist to be your Member of Parliament, conditions are changed. The Socialist is fighting your battles. You have not to urge him to take up your fight. He leaps ahead of you. He is at close grip with your exploiters all the time. You come first, last and all the time in his thoughts. Had Springhill elected a Socialist instead of Rhodes there would be another tale to tell. The M. P. would not have to be made to fight for the men. Can you workmen not see the point? How long will it take you to wake up and elect men who will fight for you instead of for the parasites who are exploiting you?

Would you consider it immoral not to have to pay rent to a landlord? Would you consider it immoral to run coal mines on a collective basis? Would you consider it immoral to have an income four or five times your present income and with less work? If you do not consider these things immoral, you cannot consider Socialism immoral.

ROBERT LARMOUR, HIS BOOK

He Likes What the Bosses Like, Dislikes What the Bosses Dislike and Grieves That Workers Like to Strike for Higher Pay.

Robert Larmour, of Stratford, Ont., an ex-Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has written a pamphlet upon the recent G. T. strike. The pamphlet is not for sale. It is being given away. The pamphlet takes the side of the railway against the strikers.

Naturally the publication is in favor with those who favor the exploitation of the railway men. D. Deacon, a reverend minister, puts his name on the first page and declares that the paper gives him much pleasure. Evidently this Reverend likes to see the workers skinned.

James Macdonald, a retired manufacturer, also endorses the pamphlet. He is in thorough accord with it. He also is numbered with the labor skinned.

Larmour calls his paper "A Critical Review of the Recent Trainmen's strike of the G. T. R." Let us investigate and explore the ideas that this gentleman puts before the public.

Mr. Larmour does not like international unions. Mr. Larmour likes those nice little national unions such as Tommy Griffith runs in Montreal for the benefit of the capitalists. Or better, he prefers those little hole-in-the-corner unions like the Provincial Workmen's Associations which J. R. Cowans of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company loves. Larmour likes those unions the bosses like and dislikes those unions the bosses dislike. Is not that nice of Larmour?

No wonder he can afford to print pamphlets and give them away free. Larmour declares that the action of international union men employed on railways and other leading industries, in which the public is directly interested, going out on strike to enforce their perhaps arbitrary demands, FOR INCREASED WAGES, was found so injurious, not only to the progress of the country, but in many instances to the men themselves, that laws were enacted by Parliament with a view of avoiding such injurious strikes. He mentions the Lemieux Act as one of these laws.

Is Larmour speaking out of the fulness of his ignorance, or has he really struck the nail on the head? The men must not strike for increased wages. That is bad for the country. For the country to Larmour means the capitalist exploiters. Strikes for increased wages are injurious to the bosses. Of course they are. Is that why the Lemieux Act was passed? I have always considered that shiftless Lemieux was no friend of the working classes. The way he jumps the postage rates on Cotton's Weekly shows that he does not want to let the workers hear of the Socialist philosophy and the rewarding of labor with the full value of its social production. Was the Lemieux Act passed to hit labor?

Larmour goes on to bewail the fact that Belcourt's bill to outlaw international unions and to make all efforts along those lines a penitentiary offense, was not passed into law. You can get the measure of Larmour by this one moan.

Had this law been passed it is doubtful whether the strike would have been called, says the pamphlet. International unions would be abolished and an organization with its headquarters in a foreign country would not have had any influence over docile Canadian wage slaves. "The teachings of the leaders of international unionism is, in effect, to abolish all national boundaries as far as unionism is concerned. National sentiment and national sympathy is to be eliminated, according to their programme, and the ultimate aims and object of international unionism to be alone considered." This saith Larmour.

What an ignorant man this Larmour is. How else could a G. T. strike be managed save by an international union? In Canada the G. T. runs through the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the United States the G. T. runs through the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine. The Grand Trunk is an international railway. The Grand Trunk owners pay one price to their employees whether they work in the U. S. or in Canada. When men strike would Larmour have the U. S. fellows whose runs take them into Can-

ada strike in the U. S. and scab in Canada? Larmour bewails the fact of international unions. But he does not bewail the fact of international capitalism. He has no sour words for the Grand Trunk owners who are running an international road. But he has plenty of sour words for the workers for organizing an international union to oppose the international oppression of an international road run by international capitalists.

Larmour is an individualist. He holds the theory that the unions are not the result of the men's wishes but they are the result of a few paid agitators. He has to admit that the men voted for the strike by an overwhelming majority. But this he brushes aside as a mere episode and says that it is the duty of the paid experts directed by the leaders of the international unions to stir up the necessary degree of discontent and disloyalty among local union men to meet the requirements of the leaders' ultimate aims, which is international Socialism.

What do you think of that, union men of Canada? You have "leaders." How these leaders come to be is not disclosed. Evidently Larmour thinks they dropped from heaven and are appointed by divine right, or rather by devil right, to rule over you. You could not have elected them because Larmour thinks you would be all right if these leaders did not exist. It is the function of these leaders, self appointed or devil appointed or dropped from the skies, as the case may be, to go round among you and stir up discontent. You poor little union lambs led astray by these leader wolves to demand higher pay from your bosses. If your leaders did not exist you would never think of going to your bosses and asking for higher pay, when your bosses want to give larger revenues to themselves. You would know that all you should have is what capital is willing to give you and that it is the divine right of capital to take all it wants, giving you the leavings. Now union men, you would please Mr. Larmour, of Stratford, Ont., ex-Superintendent of the G. T., very much if you would just leave your leaders, (by which term he means your international union officials elected by yourselves) severely alone and not listen to any of their siren calls to ask for higher wages from your bosses. And when your masters want to cut your wages, accept the cut with thanks and be very thankful to your masters that they do not request you to work for nothing. If you will do this Mr. Larmour will be very much obliged.

Mr. Larmour does not believe that the pay of the railway men should be standardized. His argument is that it would be unjust to expect the G. T. to pay its trainmen the same wages as are paid by the Baltimore and Ohio, a much more prosperous road. "They might just as reasonably demand the standardizing of the value of all commodities produced by our industrial works, for labor is a commodity in this relation," says Larmour.

It is really painful, the lack of reasoning possessed by the apologists of capitalism. Are not the other commodities standardized? Will the steel trust sell steel rails cheaper to the Grand Trunk than it will to the Baltimore and Ohio? Of course it will not. Did the G. T. make such a demand the trust would tell the G. T. to pay the price or go out of business. As long as capitalism lasts and labor is a commodity, the only hope of the workers is to unite to standardize the pay at as high a rate as possible.

Larmour stands in with the labor thieves. His argument is that the G. T. must pay the price for rails and coal and ties that other roads pay. The labor thieves running these industries must have their unearned profits. So the only thing for the G. T. to do is to cut the standard rates payable to their workers. And if the workers object Larmour raises a howl about destroyed industry.

Larmour, having as he thinks lambasted labor, goes on to sympathize with the bosses. And he does this in a very peculiar way. He tells how hard the wage slaves have to work. But he makes it look as if it were the bosses who have to work. They have to provide the necessary help for running the trains as conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and switchmen. Now is not that laborious work. To hire wage slaves, according to Larmour is the hard part. To be a wage slave is evidently the easy part. Poor boss. Happy wage slave. "The most skillful artisans, the most efficient operatives in all trades and callings are required and must be provided." "And the one-man power at the head of this huge mechanism must have some practical knowledge of every distinct part of it."

Larmour gives a summary of the complex nature of a railway management. The organization of various departments, the collection of the earnings. The auditing. The workshops. The working expenses etc. Larmour makes all these out to be due to something or other he is not just sure. Is it not due to the efforts of the wage slaves. Are not all the employees of a railway wage slaves? Larmour gives the work the wage slaves do and credits all the efforts of thousands of workers to the brains of a transient general manager like Hays. The pamphlet is written to combat Socialism. Yet all the activities given by Larmour show that the railroads are run by the men and that the owners could be dispensed with. Larmour's own facts show that industrial democracy in railways is possible.

"The countering of the actions of cunning rivals." This is one of the things that the management has to do. This is the result of capitalism and under Socialism the cunning rivals would be put out of business.

Lastly, and here is where the shoe pinches, Larmour declares that the management of the road must look out to provide for fixed charges AND TO LEAVE SOMETHING OVER FOR THE PATIENT AND LONG SUFFERING PROPRIETARY.

Now we come to it. The wage slave must not organize international unions. He must be content with scab wages. He must have laws passed against him to prevent strikes. Why? So that something may be left over for the parasite owners. SOMETHING OVER. That sounds innocent. But how much over? Larmour neglects to state.

Last year the net incomes of the roads amounted to forty million dollars. This year they will amount to fifty millions or more. This is the something over that the LONG SUFFERING PROPRIETARY is to have just because it owns what the workers built, what the government furnished the funds for to build, and what the parasites own.

Fifty million dollars a year. The assessed value of the real estate in Cowansville amounts to four hundred thousand dollars. Cowansville has a thousand inhabitants. Each year the workers of Canada present to the railway owners a hundred and twenty-five villages like Cowansville. Each year the workers of Canada present a gift to the railway owners equal to the value of the homes and places of business of a hundred and twenty-five thousand people. This revenue Larmour calls the "something over."

The average value per acre of farm land in the Dominion, according to the Census Monthly of the Department of Agriculture last December, amounts to \$38.60. The "something over" amounts in value to over a million and a quarter acres of the cultivated area of Canada.

The Counties of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford, Stanstead, Iversville, Rouville, Huntingdon, Bagot, Drummond, Yamaski, Richmond, Wolfe and Megantic, in the province of Quebec, are each represented in Parliament by one member. The revenues absorbed by the parasite railway owners equal THE TOTAL ASSESSED TAXABLE REAL ESTATE OF THESE THIRTEEN COUNTIES.

No wonder the railway managements have hard work to plunder the workers sufficiently to give the proprietors of the roads the price of thirteen counties yearly. Yet the railway workers must not kick. THE LONG SUFFERING PROPRIETARY want their unearned revenues. Fifty millions is a lot of money. And all that money goes to the parasites each year. Larmour dismisses those fifty millions with the words "something over." Suppose Larmour, while he was superintendent, got three dollars a day. Before Larmour could earn fifty million dollars he would have to work fifty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-five years to make what the parasites get given to them each year just for owning the railroads.

Enough of Larmour and his pamphlet. But just one more quotation from it. Says Mr. Larmour, "The impossible vagaries and masses of foolish rant-miscalled literature-

which is being circulated among labor union men in Eastern Canada through the columns of "Cotton's Weekly" (a Socialist organ) is no fitting food for young Canadian brains." Say, Comrades. You would please Mr. Larmour very, very much if you would not read Cotton's Weekly.

Socialism frightens a labor thief as a policeman frightens a burglar.

Capitalism allows men who want to work to starve in the midst of plenty.

Can you blame a capitalist for not working when you are willing to work to support him as well as yourself?

Roosevelt declares that he will make the trusts come to time. He did in his last campaign. They came to time with large campaign contributions for Teddy's election.

Edgar N. Rhodes is one of the decent capable Members of Parliament. He is honorable and upright. But do you see how he is all at sea when a matter affecting the welfare of the toilers crops up? This is due to his bourgeois outlook.

Robert Larmour is quite alarmed the way the trainmen and railway workers utter Socialist sentiments. Larmour may rest assured that his alarm will grow greater if he continues to be alarmed at such things.

What do the capitalist politicians care for you, workers of Canada? All they want is your votes so that they may make laws against you. And you have given them your votes. Don't whine if you get laws that make you slaves.

The Eucharistic Congress in Montreal has been hitting Socialism. The Catholic church has hit about everything that stands for the brotherhood of man, for freedom, for progress and for true religion. When the prelates of the Catholic church hammer Socialism, Socialists can know that Socialism is all right.

The strike is the weapon the workers use to get for themselves better pay or better working conditions. Strikes are hard on the men. Let the workers vote themselves into the legislative bodies and expropriate the mills and the machinery at which they must work from the present capitalist owners. Then the workers will control their own output, and have the full product of their labor.

Mr. H. Vivian, M. P., of Birkenhead, England, has been visiting Montreal. He is interested in the slum question and is considered to be a great authority on the question. Mr. Vivian told the Metropolitan Parks Commission and many Montreal citizens gathered at the City Hall, that he had been looking over Montreal and that there were slums in Montreal as bad as there were in London. Montreal is the home of the great labor thieves of Canada. It is nothing but natural that the plundered should rob almost within the shadows of the palaces of the plunderers. As long as capitalism continues and the plunder system is allowed to get in its baleful influence, Montreal will be the city of palaces and shacks, sweaters and sweated, overfed and starvings, red light districts and pot bellied parasites. It will only be when the revolution in property ownership has been consummated that these disgraceful conditions will cease.

How would it do for all the people to guarantee to each person, food, clothing and shelter? That would do away with poverty. That would do away with evictions for rent. That would do away with prostitution. The government could easily do it. It can spend twenty million dollars for warships. It can spend eleven million dollars in interest on the national debt. It can spend six million dollars on the army. It can spend a hundred million dollars in a gift to the railroads. All these things benefit the exploiters. The money spent for steel could be spent for bread. Why is it not spent for bread? Because the government is run for the benefit of the receivers of rent, interest and profit. Were food, clothing and shelter provided for each person by co-operative effort the landlords would be put out of business. The cement trust would not be able to squeeze profits out of the people. As the government exists for the protection of profit and not for the protection of life the money of the people is spent in death-giving instruments and not for life-giving wheat.

What Type of Propaganda Is Most Effective

By William Restelle Shier.

Upon what should the emphasis of socialist propaganda be placed? That question suggests another one: For what purpose is the Socialist Party organized?

The Socialist Party is organized to bring all industry under the democratic control of those who work, so that those who produce the wealth shall be the ones to enjoy it, and, until that object is completely attained, to promote such measures as will minister to the welfare and comforts of the common people.

Now, all comrades will agree that the first and most important step in the realization of this program is the political and industrial organization of the working class. Without that nothing whatever can be accomplished.

The great task, therefore, that lies before Socialists the world over is to organize the masses into labor unions, into political parties, if necessary into co-operative societies, into anything that will solidify their power and help them overcome the unscrupulous opposition of the master class.

But organization presupposes education, and that in turn persistent, systematic propaganda.

Now WHAT SORT of propaganda is most likely to lead people to identify themselves with the Socialist movement?

I take it that most Socialists agree with Marx that the mass of men are moved to action by economic motives, by the hope of material gain, by the desire for greater security, more wealth, superior comforts.

If this principle of economic determinism is correct, then people will rally around the Socialist standard not so much because it represents an IDEA as because it signifies something tangible in the form of steadier employment, higher wages, shorter hours, a care-free old age and other advantages of similar character.

Again, they will struggle for these things only if they believe them attainable within a reasonably short time. Human nature is much more strongly influenced by things immediate than by things remote.

These considerations have led the Constructive Socialist to lay more stress in his propaganda upon "immediate demands" than upon the ultimate ideal.

If the stress of propaganda is laid upon collectivism in its entirety, if the Co-operative Commonwealth is held in contrast to Capitalism, people say "Yes, Socialism is alright, but it won't be in our time." And it is simply impossible to get any really large number of persons to believe otherwise. But if the stress of propaganda is laid upon the eight hour day, upon state employment of the unemployed, upon public ownership of specific industries, plus working class political action, then the worker pricks up his ears and listens, for, whether rightly or wrongly, he considers this sort of talk much more practical than the other.

Again, if the stress of propaganda is laid upon the robbery of the workers under capitalism, upon the class character of institutions, upon the rottenness of current politics, upon the sufferings of the poor, people invariably want to know "What are you going to do about it?" And it is absurd to answer "Abolish wage-slavery." The question is a perfectly rational question, and it is one that can only be answered by a constructive program, not by a phrase.

As for theoretical propaganda, that is, propaganda that ponderously explains Marx's elaborate analysis of capitalist production, that learnedly sets forth the Economic Interpretation of History, that even goes back to the beginning of things and builds up a universal philosophy based upon Materialistic Monism, the present writer considers worse than useless. It may appeal to university professors, but certainly it has no effect upon the masses. It is even a hindrance to the progress of the movement because it has confused the minds of many, diverted attention from the things we organized to achieve, opened up a vast field of controversy and sidetracked many an able comrade into arguing with bourgeois intellectuals when he should have been devoting all his energies to educating and organizing those who toil.

After all, Socialism is a very simple thing, though the scholars of the movement have succeeded in making it appear exceedingly difficult. We as workers want more of the good things of life. How can we get them? We can get them by taxing the rich for the benefit of the poor, by transferring industry from the control of the privileged few to the control of the disinherited many, by having the state provide remunerative employment to all who cannot find work, by introducing old age pensions, by compensation acts, by eight

hour laws, by this and by that. But the government is controlled by men who will oppose all these things tooth and nail because they will mean for them diminution of profits and loss of social prestige. Hence the workers must organize into a party of their own for the conquest of the public powers. And their fight must lead them, consciously or unconsciously, into bringing one industry after another under social control until private property in the means of wealth production has become a thing of the past.

The Socialist Ideal will be realized, not by proving a theory, nor by elaborating a wonderful philosophy, nor even by painting pretty pictures of a new civilization that is to be, but by the working class fighting valiantly for what it conceives to be its immediate interests.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The politicians and the capitalist press talks a great deal about "protection" and "free trade." This subject is of the utmost importance to manufacturers, but not to their workpeople. If cost of living is high owing to heavy custom duties on imports, then wages must also be high. If cost of living is low owing to competition of foreign capitalists, then wages also will be low. If "protection" develops this country's industries at the expense of foreign countries, then foreign workmen will rush in here to meet the demand for labor. As trade follows the flag, so wage slaves follow belching smoke stacks. That tariff reduction will not help the workers much is proven that in Free Trade England the working class is in a very pitiable condition. It is not tariff rates, but capitalism, that is blighting the common people.

Up until quite recently the proletariat was drained of its ablest members by their absorption into the so-called upper classes and by emigration into new lands. But the trustification of industry on the one hand and the conquest of the west on the other has clogged these two safety valves of capitalist society. By an inexorable process the capitalist class is being reduced to a few immensely wealthy families, while the middle class, by the same process, is being reduced, relatively, in numbers. Instead of workmen as of old becoming masters, the masters, many of them, are becoming wage-workers. The independent bosses are either pushed ruthlessly down and out by the trusts or taken into their employ as salaried managers and superintendents. The more ambitious workers are quickly learning that their salvation lies in rising WITH instead of trying to rise ABOVE their class.

It is not the socialists who are in advance of the times, but the non-socialists who are behind them. The times are ripe for vast changes in the control of industry, but the people have not advanced as rapidly in their ideas as industry has advanced in consolidation and concentrated ownership. But the intellectual revolution is rapidly taking place. The political awakening of labor is proceeding fast, and once labor is politically awakened, the working class party that flies the red banner of revolt will achieve splendid victories at the polls. And these victories at the polls will stimulate working class organization in every sphere, the thing that is needed to establish working class control of industry.

W. R. S.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CHEAPNESS.

"Why should wage workers become excited over graft? Take Chicago for example. Suppose we had a reform administration that discharged every boodler, made the best possible terms for the city with every public service corporation and reduced taxes by one-third. All this might be a fine thing for the landlords, and for all the capitalists except the ones now holding franchises; but where would the wage worker come in? All the difference for him would be that he would find a few thousand ex-boodlers competing for his job. Suppose he were even allowed to ride ten miles on the street car for three cents instead of five? Then the landlord would take occasion to tack an extra dollar a month on his rent. But, reformers may tell us, that a model city administration would encourage the building of more houses and that competition among landlords would bring rents down. Perhaps so. Then competition among wage workers for jobs whose rent had been reduced would bring wages down. Just so with the tariff. Suppose the protection were taken off woolen and cotton, so that the average workingman could buy his clothing as cheaply as if he were in England and Belgium. Then his wages would simply be reduced to a corresponding extent."—Chas. H. Kerr in International Socialist Review, July 1909.

Get in touch with Cotton's for Job Printing.

LABOR DAY.

By Robert Hunter.

Come, comrades, let us band together. Let us encircle the earth with our fellowship.

For we must build a new world. We need toilers, men who can bake and brew and weave, who can break ground, sow it with good seed, and harvest the good fruit.

Are you a farmer? Do you know how to raise cattle and grain and till the soil and make the earth blossom? Then we need you.

Are you a driver of horses or of engines? Can you speed a train by day or through the night? Then we need you. Can you make shoes and clothing for mankind? Can you bake bread and cook and feed the world? Can you cut stone and polish marble and build houses? Can you rivet iron girders and make great domes to shelter mankind? Then we need you.

Men of brain, men of brawn, men who feed and clothe and shelter the world. Men of architecture, men of invention, men of mechanics, we need you.

We are going to build a new world. We want all who labor. We can spare none of you. We must have all of you: every producer; every worker with hand and brain.

Idlers, loafers, exploiters, you who love cushions, sip wines and dance—we can spare you.

You who take interest and rent; you profit-seekers and slavedrivers—we can spare you.

But all you who clear forests, who bridge streams, who till soil, who reap grain, who feed the world; all you who build spacious avenues, drive tunnels, clean drains, build palaces—we need you.

You capable of labor, you users of hand and brain—we need you ALL.

This world of today is of your making, but it is not YOUR world. For it is a world of slums, of poverty, of insecurity, of fretted childhood, of dependent, anxious old age.

For those who sit idle it is a world of palaces, of luxury and of leisure. AND IT MUST BE MADE ANEW.

Come, comrades, let us band together.

Let us encircle the earth with our fellowship.

For we must build a new world—and we need you.

The Fool and the Wise Man.

Once upon a time two men met. One asked the other, "Who are you?" He answered, "I am a fool, I am called a worker. Now tell me, who you are?"

"I," replied the former, "am a wise man; men call me a gentleman."

"What do you do?"

"I teach fools like you."

"Will you teach me?"

"With pleasure, come with me."

The fool went with the wise man, who took him to a pile of bricks and a quantity of wood.

"Build me a grand mansion and a small hut," said the wise man.

The fool did so, and when he had finished the wise man gave him some money, saying: "I will live in the mansion because I have earned it by my intellect; you will live in the hut, which will be better for you as you are a fool; you would not appreciate the artistic merit of the mansion, and the nails of your boots would destroy the rich carpets; and as the hut belongs to me (you know you made it for me,) it is quite correct you should pay me rent for the right to live there."

The fool lived in the small hut, and paid the rent, saying: "What a clever man; I should never have thought of building a hut for myself if he had not mentioned it, and I could not pay the rent if he did not pay me a daily wage."

The wise man took the fool to the entrance of a mine, saying: "Draw out the coal from the bowels of the earth, and when I have finished with it you may have the cinders to warm yourself."

The fool drew out the coal and said: "This man is not only wise but good, because he gives me the cinders to warm myself when he could easily have thrown them away."

The wise man said to the fool: "I require someone to dress me, to prepare my food, etc.; give me some of your children to wait upon me."

The fool sent his children, saying to himself: "This is good, he will teach them to know as much as he knows, and some day they will become gentlemen like him."

A few days afterwards the wide-awake one said to the other: "When I took your children into my service I was compelled to increase my expenses; such being the case you will have to be content with a lower wage so as to enable me to remunerate them fairly."

The simpleton scratched his head for a while, but said at last: "Oh, yes, my children must be paid for all means. Very well, we must all live."

The man of brains said to the ig-

noramus: "Build two schools for my use, a spacious one and the other of smaller dimensions, where our children may be educated."

"Why," said the latter, "should one be larger than the other?"

"The reason is, that my children being gentlefolk, like myself, require a high education in order to develop their intellectual faculties, hence the need of a large school. On the other hand, your children being the issue of a fool will have to do manual labor, the same as you, and therefore the smaller will suffice them. As a matter of course you cannot expect your children to be educated for nothing, so you must pay for the service."

One day the clever one betook himself in a very bad mood into the fool's presence, saying: "You have been thinking?"

"Yes," answered the other.

"I will not allow it; if you do it again I shall punish you."

"Oh!" cried the simpleton, dropping his tools, "you have given yourself away. Were you as intelligent as you imagine you would be aware that it is an impossibility for even fools as I to forego thinking at some time or other. I know you now, you are a knave!"

The following day the slave hoisted a red flag, armed himself, and rebelled against his master. Thinking was the beginning of the revolution, the consummation of which has not yet arrived.

—W. Andersen, in "Et Cetero," Semanario, Honduras.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE

The seventy thousand cloak makers of New York city, have won their strike. For ten weeks the cloak makers fought their bosses. For ten weeks the wage slaves who have hitherto been among the most oppressed, starved themselves that their conditions might be made better. The New York judges hurled injunctions at the strikers. The police clubbed the strikers. The landlords of the strikers evicted them from their homes in many cases. And still they fought on till victory crowned their struggle for the abolition of the sweatshops of the trade.

These are the conditions of settlement.

1. Electrical power to be introduced into the workshops and no charge therefore to be made to the cloak makers.

2. No charge to be made for material except for negligent or malicious waste.

3. A uniform deposit of one dollar on the part of the employees.

4. No work shall be given to or taken to employees to be performed at their homes.

5. No time contracts with individual employees.

6. Manufacturers to discipline any member who discriminate unfairly among his employees.

7. Employees shall not be required to work during the ten legal holidays, and shall not be permitted to work more than six days a week.

8. Weekly payday and cash payments. Piece workers to be paid as soon as their work is accepted.

9. All subcontracting within the shops shall be abolished.

10. The standard minimum weekly pay to range from twenty-five dollars for cutters to ten dollars for skirt finishers.

Other sections of the agreement provide for the maintenance of union shops, for arbitration of future disputes, for sanitary conditions, and several more minor things.

Seventy thousand workers have improved their conditions. They have become thoroughly organized and recognize that their interests are not the interests of their bosses. Through-out the strike the Socialist press was active for the strikers. Large numbers of the strikers were Socialists. The strikers fought for better pay, better shop conditions, better hours, and more control over their own jobs. And they won.

Reformers have been pitying the condition of the sweated workers in the garment trade. Ministers have prayed to God for better conditions for the workers. Charitable institutions have whined to the labor thieves for contributions to take the children of the sweated workers into the country for a week. And the same old conditions kept on till the sweated workers themselves roused to fight for a greater share of the values they produced. It was only then that their conditions improved.

The workers must depend upon themselves for their own improvement and for their final emancipation from wage slavery.

SUB PRICE OF COTTON'S

Canada and England.

Six Months, 26 copies 25c

Six Months, clubs of 5 1.00

One Year, 52 copies 50c

One Year, clubs of 5 2.00

Three Months, club of 5 50c

Three Months, club of 10 \$1.00

If there is a barber shop in your town where a table is kept for papers and magazines, see that a copy of Cotton's goes there every week.

DIRECTION OF LABOR

Labor is the foundation of wealth.

It is labor power applied to the means of production that produces the necessities and luxuries of life.

This labor can be set to work to produce food, clothing and shelter and the comforts of life for the workers themselves. Or this labor can be set to work to produce the bare necessities of life for the workers and luxuries and extravagances for a parasite class. The capitalists hold that the workers should get a small daily wage while the balance of the products of labor shall go to the capitalist class and their hangers-on.

Socialists desire to see labor applied for the benefit of labor. For this the Socialists declare that the means of production, the mines, mills, and so on, now owned by the capitalist class, shall be vested in the collective working class. This sounds simple yet the transfer of the means of production will work a vast revolution in the social organization of the country.

The working class do not want police. The workingmen can regulate their own peace by common consent. It is the capitalists with their heaped up treasures who need protection against thieves. Capitalists take labor and make it pound the pavements of our cities in policemen's boots.

The working classes do not want war. It is the capitalist class, whose members are trying to steal world markets from each other, who want soldiers and guns and warships and barracks for troops. The capitalists take labor and set it to work in the direction of erecting barracks, manufacturing cannons, building warships and doing the goose step.

The working classes do not want valets and liveried footmen. It is the capitalists who take labor and dress it up in servant uniforms. The working classes do not want lawyers. It is the capitalists who take labor in the shape of professors and set it to work teaching youths the intricacies of capitalist law. It is the capitalists who take labor in the shape of lawyers and in the shape of judges and set it to work fighting and deciding the private squabbles between rival capitalists for the control of the surplus values robbed from labor.

The capitalists direct labor for the benefit of the capitalists, not for the benefit of the workers. Under the Socialist system labor would be directed in the interests of labor. Labor would be directed to producing food, clothing, shelter, instruction and amusement for labor. When labor had produced what labor wanted, then labor would rest. Under present conditions, labor keeps on toiling to build palaces and provide luxuries for the parasite capitalist class. Is it any wonder that the Canadian workers are getting disgusted with capitalism and becoming enamoured of Socialism.

THE TOILERS.

Let me live in the city with spire and mart.

Where the toiling millions team.

Let me feel the throb of humanity's heart,

Like a creature of steel and steam.

With the ebb and flow as they come and go.

On the surge of the blood red tide,

Let me view their skill as they rear with a will,

The domes of a city's pride.

Let me see their arms so brown and strong,

As they swing from a dizzy height,

And hear their voice with a cadence long.

In the subways awful night,

Midst deadly wires and molten fires,

They hang the ribs of steel,

With a courage born, by a nature shorn

Of a sense most humans feel.

As the hands of their sires now claimed by earth,

Laid the city's foundation wall:

So the toilers heritage from birth, is to labor or to fall—

Tho' for them was meant the pine trees scent,

And the fragrance of summer bloom,

Each worthy man 'neath the system's ban,

Finds life but a living tomb.

So cities rise and the tumult wars,

And he gives to the current wings,

And his prowess preys in a thousand ways,

Into earth's mysterious things.

Let us give them more thought,

Whom our comforts have wrought,

For we cannot know half their worth.

Till we view their strife in the battle of life,

The toilers of the earth.

Written for Cotton's by Mrs. B. J. Seaman.

THE HELPING HAND.

Assist Cotton's staff by signing your name and address to everything you write.

Make all money orders payable to "Cotton's Weekly."

Write book, bundle, card, or sub orders on separate sheets of paper from letters on other matters.

Always give expiration number when renewing sub.

"Quality printing at economy prices" from Cotton's. Send for samples.

GOING DOWN.

Cotton's goes back ninety-one.

Did you ever hear that little advertising jingle?

"He who has a thing to sell And goes and whispers down a well Is not so apt to collar the dollar As he who climbs a tree and hollars."

Cotton's Weekly is out to make Socialism known. But it cannot do it if the sub hustlers go off and whisper down a well.

To make Socialism known Cotton's must be made known to the public. And the means of its reaching the public is the army of sub hustlers. The sub hustlers have been confident that the paper was going forward. The paper has gone backward.

The enemy has beaten us back. The onward progress has been stayed. We are retreating in the face of triumphant advancing capitalism.

Is it not worth something to you to fight the robbery of the working class? Is it not something to you to stop the thieving and corruption that goes on over the spoils of the robbery of labor?

If this is worth while then get back into the fight. Cotton's needs subs. Cotton's needs a chance to talk to the people of Canada. You are the ones to get Cotton's known to the public.

Will you give Cotton's a circulation that will conquer Canada for Socialism?

Circulation Statement

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

	OFF	ON	TOTAL
Ontario.....	102	98	3585
British Columbia.....	42	37	1339
Nova Scotia.....	17	39	1308
Alberta.....	38	30	1000
Prov. of Quebec.....	49	11	670
Manitoba.....	86	4	587
Saskatchewan.....	2	27	643
New Brunswick.....	3	0	311
Elsewhere.....	3	3	104
Yukon Territory.....	0	0	41
Prince Ed. Island.....	0	2	23
Newfoundland.....	0	0	5
Total.....	342	251	9,616

Total issue last week was 11,000.

Loss for week 91

"COTTON'S COMPENDIUM OF FACTS."

Is an assured fact in the near future. This "little book" is to be the Canadian handbook of the revolution and a source of confidence to socialist speakers and agitators. Information that Canadian comrades have been looking for for years will be contained inside its covers. It can't be bought for money, but every hustler sending in a club of 7 yearlies or 15 half yearlies at \$3.00, will be entitled to a copy. Three dollars worth of sub cards or bundles, or combination subs, cards and bundles, also takes a free copy of "Facts."

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertising Rates for Cotton's Weekly are \$1.00 per inch, per insertion till circulation goes over 10,000. Guaranteed circulation is 9,500 copies per week. Average issue per week is 10,000 copies.

All advertising copy is subject to Editorial approval and no contracts made. No cash goods advertised. No fake ads. taken at any price.

Attractive Printing

is being turned out from our Job Printing Department. Printing the services of the minute, and at prices that mean economy. Better investigate. Send a post card and our special representative will go to you by return mail. Cotton's Weekly, Cowanville, P. Q.

ATTENTION!

Locals and unattached comrades through out Ontario desiring the services of the PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER, are requested to communicate with B. Liss, Secretary Provincial Executive Committee, 68 Breithaupt Street, Berlin, Ont.

Special Subscription Offer

Everyone who appreciates the work Cotton's Weekly is doing, is invited to co-operate along the lines of this Special Subscription Offer. Printed government postal cards, each good for six months' subscription to Cotton's Weekly, will be furnished in lots of five, at the rate of \$1.00 per lot.

Anyone ordering these cards may sell them at 25 cents each, thus making a commission of 25 cents on the dollar, or he may place them to his satisfaction in other ways, finding compensation in the fact that he is forwarding the cause of education and enlightenment in the forward movement of the race.

These cards may be paid for when ordered, or may be ordered and remittance made after they are sold. A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those who desire to increase the circulation of Cotton's Weekly.

THE FIRING LINE

THE TOP NOTCHERS.

Geo. W. Mollison, Govan, Sask. . . 25
J. Nash, Dominion, N. S. . . . 15
W. Wilkinson, Poplar, Ont. . . . 11
R. McGowan, Central Park, B. C. 11
A. Shilland, Sandon, B. C. . . . 10
H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S. . . . 9
Byron Wing, Brockville, Ont. . . . 7

A yearly from Comrade C. F. Sewell, Victoria, B. C.

Item with five halfers and two yearlies.

"This sub is just plucked. They are springing up like mushrooms." Comrade G. Barber, Ottawa.

Two more recruits for six months each from Comrade George E. Frye, Yarmouth, N. S.

Comrade Michael MacNeil, Langan, N. S., becomes a subscriber.

Five yearlies are on the way to become discontented per the efforts of Comrade John Wright, Brussels, Ont.

Comrade J. D. Clark, forwards four dollars for brain dope for Montreal wage plugs.

Comrade Chas. Brook, Lethbridge, Alta., takes five sub cards and feels a dollar to the Agitation Battery.

Comrade Wm. McQuoid, Edmonton, Alta., goes plate hunting with five sub cards.

Comrade N. S. Nelson, Slocan City, B. C., boosts the list with four halfers.

"Send our paper to the following yearly." Comrade A. Saint Martin, Montreal.

Comrade John Nelson, Markerville, Alta., wants a new reader nursed on revolutionary ideas.

Comrade A. Shilland, Sandon, B. C., hunts the hide of the capitalist beast with ten halfers.

Comrade E. T. Simmonds, Woodstock, Ont., takes a hundred copies of the Springhill issue.

Five dollars from Ottawa local, per Comrade John Lyons, Secretary, for bundles.

You'll be wise to send in 25 cents and get the Industrial Combination. Ten books and every book a dinger.

Comrade Wm. Wilkinson, Poplar, Ont., pays for eleven half yearly subs and adds a dollar for the Agitation Battery.

A sub hustler at last in P. E. I. Comrade Dave McLeod, Clyde Station adds two halfers.

Comrade John Nash, Dominion No. 1, N. S., takes a bundle of ten and five sub cards.

Quality Printing at Economy Prices from Cotton's Job Printing Department. Drop a card for prices.

Five sub cards and a bundle of ten for three months is Comrade McCallum's latest boost for Cotton's in Ottawa.

Cotton's Compendium of facts is a valuable little book that is assured in the near future. Facts that hammer the profit system welcomed.

Comrade Geo. W. Mollison, Govan, Sask., pays for twenty half yearly sub cards, and takes twenty-five extra copies of our extra-hard bitters.

Comrade Fred Kempt, Kemptville, Ont., boosts the Kemptville list from one to four. Another outposter thus joins the army of hustlers.

Comrade W. B. MacDonald, Dartmouth, N. S., has resolved to hustle for the revolution. Four subs to Cotton's.

Comrade E. Newell, Providence Bay, Manitoulin Island, Ont., joins the outposters by boosting the list at his postoffice from one to four.

"Please send five more sub cards. I think I can sell them to the boys along the line." Comrade Alex. Anderson, Pearl River, Ont.

Comrade Millan Grant, Stellarton, N. S., and A. Collins, Amherst, N. S., each take five sub cards for the fight for liberty.

Comrade W. H. Mabey, Milestone, Sask., lines a yearly up to the dope counter for a long draught of discontent.

Comrade W. H. Murphy, Tyvan, Sask., wants five halfers enlightened, and contributes one dollar to Agitation.

That "Banner Collection" is a dandy for the man who is just starting to read up. Seven of the best books for only 50 cents.

Comrade Frederick James Rowell, Moose Jaw, Sask., resolves to boost the slender list of Moose Jaw subscribers with five halfers.

Five yearlies and a halfer and five trials, mostly farmers, is the latest string of capitalist victims landed in the wigwag by Comrade Robt. McGowan, Central Park, B. C.

"Enclosed find three dollars. One dollar for sub cards, I and a friend are sending a dollar apiece for the Agitation Battery." Comrade Wm. Ingram, Bridgeport, C. B.

Comrade Jack Ford, Vernon, B. C., writes, "I am sending you five yearlies. Twelve months of the food generally makes a good fat, hearty rebel."

Comrade H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S., pays for five bundles of one hundred each, forwards four halfers and a trial and takes four half yearly sub cards.

Comrade Peter Johnston, Rock Creek, B. C., joins the outpost brigade with three halfers and a yearly.

Comrade Byron Wing, Brockville, rises up and smites the capitalist system.

Comrade R. F. Kitto, Pine Lake, Alta., joins the outpost army of hustlers, and puts three Cotton's in to the postoffice where one paper was going before.

"Enclosed find one dollar for sub cards. Things are moving slow but sure round here. I guess the mules will soon come to with a little more weight from the Iron Heel." Comrade Wm. Allen, Sydney Mines, N. S.

Comrades R. H. Cammack, Lamont, Alta.; J. S. Johnston, Lethbridge, Alta.; Ed. H. Dawson, Daysland, Alta.; and Chas. W. Thompson, Granum, Alta., each take five sub cards to chase the wily subscriber with.

World Wide Socialism

A general strike is threatening on all the railroads of England.

Vienna gets the next international Socialist congress. It will be held at the Austrian capital in 1913.

A large strike is on in Bilbao, Spain, as well as in Saragossa. The strike threatens to become general and to spread to Barcelona.

WORLD WIDE SOCIALISM.

The Enterpriser, a Socialist monthly published at Lincoln, Neb., is to become a weekly.

"Success Magazine" which has been recently near Socialist, has been purchased by reactionary influences and hereafter will be safe and sane so far as capitalism is concerned.

Fifty-four thousand boiler makers have been locked out by their bosses in Great Britain. The Socialist vote in Vermont on September 7th, in 244 counties out of 275 was \$21.

William J. Abbott, nephew of Lyman J. Abbott, who is in the western states studying political conditions, is of the opinion that Victor Berger will be elected to Congress this fall from Milwaukee.

Theodore Roosevelt is stealing some of the immediate demands of the Kansas Socialists. At Kansas City he advocated a federal workmen's compensation act.

Two thousand five hundred persons paid an admission fee in the East Side of New York to hear Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor, deliver an address.

Gustave Strebel, of Syracuse, candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York State, has been arrested at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, for street speaking.

Dr. Baillie, chief municipal officer of Belfast, Ireland, declares it is nothing unusual for Irish women to work in the linen trade and get but twelve cents a day. Belfast is the center of the Irish linen industry and Protestant hypocrisy.

At a mass meeting of representatives of Columbus, O., local labor organizations a committee of ten was instructed to settle the street car strike if possible, and in the event of failure to call a sympathetic strike of unions.

Forty Social Democratic meetings were held in various parts of Berlin on August 30th, at which resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Kaiser for his "divine right" speech, and demanding that the reichstag forthwith strengthen the safeguards of the constitution.

A revival of the outbreak in Decatur, India, resulted on September 2nd, in the shooting of Police Inspector Sarat Chandra by two youths, as he was leaving the courtroom, where a conspiracy trial was in progress. Chandra's wounds will probably prove fatal. The assailants of the inspector are youths of good families.

Together with the King of Spain the Czar of Russia, and other autocrats, who were condemned in resolutions adopted at the International Socialist Congress, President Diaz, of Mexico, was mentioned as an autocrat no less brutal and inhuman than the despot of St. Petersburg, or Alphonso of Spain. President Diaz's oppression of Mexican revolutionists was vehemently condemned in a resolution adopted, and moral and financial support was promised the Mexican champions of freedom.

Sheikh Mahmoud, an Egyptian astrologer, has had his review, Tawaleh el Malouk, suppressed by the British government because of its accuracy in foretelling deaths. The authorities were afraid his predictions would encourage the natives to make the astrologer's words good. Mahmoud foretold the month of King Edward's death. He also foretold the assassination of Premier Boutsos Pasha and the appointment of Said Pasha in his place. Now he predicts that the khedive will die soon, that the Egyptian Nationalists will murder some one of prominence shortly, that King George of Greece will annex three Moslem cities before long, and that Sir Eldon Bost will be made a peer before 1911.

The "board and keep" of King Edward in the nine years of his reign cost England \$42,438,772.80, according to official figures just made public. This is why members of the Labor party are preparing for a renewal of their fight against the cost of royalty when parliament reassembles. They contend that Edward's services to the country were worth no more than those of a good president, and that a first-class president can be obtained for \$100,000 a year. England, therefore, is out of pocket \$41,538,772.80 through having had a king for the last nine years. The figures on the cost of kingship include all of the king's household.

The Citizen, published at Truro, N. S., takes Cotton's to task for attacking Rhodes over the Springhill affair. It says that Paul and Livingston, the two Cumberland members in the Provincial house, are the ones to blame. These men are Liberal and the Citizen declares that the Socialists of Springhill are going to help put these men back in power by running two Socialists, thus splitting the opposition vote and defeating the Conservative candidates. The Citizen forgets that the Tory party is no better than the Liberal party. Rhodes is a Conservative. He does nothing. Paul and Livingston are Liberals, and they do nothing. What can Springhill strikers do but turn from the two old parties in disgust and run Straight Socialists?

The workers build the mills and the capitalists own them. The workers raise the food that the workers eat. The capitalists own it. Then the cap-

Curse Capitalism

Blessed Socialism

Life. What possibilities arise before the mind's eye! What fields have appeared easy to enter, if we only feel surging within us that strong pulsating vibrant energy that a healthy mind and body obtain. But the priceless value of that energy, its possessor, if born in and of the class that may be defined as workers, is despoiled and robbed of. He is robbed of what, under sane conditions of equity, should be the happiest and brightest part of that life to which we all cling. His mind, the seat of reason, has, right along the line, to encounter antagonistic influences that strive to beat him down to a position of inferiority.

And the apologists for the present system will tell you that this system is good, and will bring out what is good in man; that competition is good for the world. But keep your eye on the ones who are of the master class, and see how they shield their families from any of the fierce competition prescribed for the good of your health. They rejoice in the ownership and control of the means of life. Did you ever figure out what that means, you fellow workmen? It means to me, that he who owns the means of life, has got pretty close to owning the life itself. And if that be so, your song of freedom is as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. And yet it speaks well of the human race that, even under such adverse conditions, men have stood erect and upright. And with courage and ability faced the tumult as in Athens of old, the whole of their higher nature in revolt at wrongs inflicted and injustice perpetrated. Such men by their self sacrifice and earnestness, and often their heart's blood, have erected a barrier that now exists beyond which the human vampires hardly dare to risk their skin. So within the limits of the law, they pursue the exalted ennobling pursuit of profit hunting and they pass muster fairly well, as the world judges. They seem much the same as other folks, are often generous to the poor in the vicinity, (it's always easier to be generous than just.) But how do they get their profits?

See that little tot at early morning climbing the hill with a wan face, a mere child, that ought to be well anywhere but on the road to work at the factory. Her master is not satisfied with the sweat of his full grown wage slaves. So his merciless maw is clutching out at the poor child, and on the altar of capital goes her young joyous life, as she is dragged to the wheels of his factory and lost in the whirl of the machinery that is such sweet music to this captain of industry who poses as a benefactor of the human race.

Industrialism is here with its evils which in every country that has had the experience can only be fought with socialistic truths. And as the evils become more glaring in their hideousness, Canada will arise and clean her slate.

And now to you fellow workers, let me appeal. You know week in and week out in every country we have worked with very little variation. We have presented our bodies at the clang of the bell or the toot of the hooter; a ready and living sacrifice to the God Capital. And as each day we have worked in our sphere, at the desk, or the bench, in the field, or in the mine, we do know, unless like the ostrich at bay, we thrust our head in earth and imagine that seeing nothing, we are safe, that our employers or those who finance them are exploiting our labor and are a part of a system that does now batten on our surplus values. But you say that we have had some pleasure, it is not all grind. Bah! do not fool with your own brains. Of enjoyment you've had but a small taste. How can you take pleasure fully and freely when your position is dependent on the caprice of another mortal? The cold, staring fact is ever present with you that, to live and keep those dear ones depending on you, for every mouthful of food, you must have first, health and second, permission to work. There are some, it is true, that seem and no doubt are, valuable to their masters and are hard to replace, but they die and their place is filled, for industry stands still for no man.

But let a strike be declared on any of the large carrying industries and, where order and discipline was the rule, chaos at once reigns supreme. As an object lesson this should teach you that socially you are a power. That organized for industry you count, or organized for politics you become the most powerful force. A vote on a single ballot paper does not present a very formidable appearance, but look at the machinery it sets in motion. It gives your masters more power over you, for at once they array on their side rows of police and behind them rows of soldiers with the galling guns. All for what? Your protection? There are a few working men, political lunatics,

Socialism in Canada

THE DECOUX CASE.

A special term of the criminal court was ordered for the trial of Decoux at McLeod, Alta. The trial began on the seventh.

THE LAVENNE FUND.

The Lavenne Fund has been stationary. Comrade Lavenne's trial will come up in October. He will plead his own case. Comrade Lavenne needs money to fight the persecution of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. Now Comrades, dig down into your pockets for the benefit of Socialism and the fight Comrade Lavenne is putting up.

RHODES AND THE STRIKERS.

Edgar N. Rhodes, M. P., tries to make out that the strikers refused his help. This is a mistake. The strikers refused all efforts that the politicians made to effect a compromise. The men never refused Rhodes' help to WIN the strike. As far as I can make out, Rhodes never offered his help.

TWO SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS.

On the evening of September 1st, Comrade Rose A. Fillmore visited New Glasgow, N. S., and held a successful street meeting. About a hundred and fifty men attended and listened very attentively. Comrade McKay of New Glasgow also spoke.

On September 6th, Comrade Fillmore held a large open-air meeting at the Square at Sydney Mines. A large and attentive audience greeted the speaker. It is expected that Comrade Fillmore will spend about a month in Cape Breton preparing for the elections, and he will then cover the Maritime Provinces in the interests of the party.

CUNNINGHAM AT BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont. Sept 6th, 1910. Have been here over a week, and will leave this afternoon for Prescott. Had several good meetings here with good attendance. The boys in Brockville are a good bunch of workers who have disseminated a lot of Socialist thought. A couple of years ago no one in this city heard of Socialism; but now it is looked on favorably by a large number of the working class. This change is due entirely to the efforts of the Comrades in taking every advantage to dish out the doctrines of revolutionary Socialism.

It is well to keep an eye on the progress of the movement here as the sentiment of the working class is silently, but surely marching toward the goal of liberty.

Yours in revolt,
LORNE CUNNINGHAM.

LATEST BUNDLE BOOSTERS

Here they are:

A. G. McCallum, Ottawa . . . 10
J. Nash, Dominion, N. S. . . . 5
Mrs. E. Bellemare, Toronto . . . 20

And more Boosters of Bundles are wanted. We're right up on our hind legs hollerin' for more. Grandest work waiting to be done. People to be reached that the message will reach in no other way.

Jump into the fray, boys. Don't let the Bundle Boosters list languish. We wouldn't bat an eye to knowledge a whole column, and we'd be happy because we'd feel that Socialism was going ahead at full steam in Canada.

Look over these Bundle Prices. You can't help admitting they are low. Now take advantage of it, and do some stunts in propaganda in your vicinity. You're bound to get a lot of satisfaction. Start in and stick to it.

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
10 copies per week, for one year . . . \$4.00

"Cotton's Compendium of Facts" is a valuable little book that will be published in the near future. It will be a priceless book to Canadian Agitators, as it cannot be bought for money.

Curse Capitalism

Blessed Socialism

Life. What possibilities arise before the mind's eye! What fields have appeared easy to enter, if we only feel surging within us that strong pulsating vibrant energy that a healthy mind and body obtain. But the priceless value of that energy, its possessor, if born in and of the class that may be defined as workers, is despoiled and robbed of. He is robbed of what, under sane conditions of equity, should be the happiest and brightest part of that life to which we all cling. His mind, the seat of reason, has, right along the line, to encounter antagonistic influences that strive to beat him down to a position of inferiority.

And the apologists for the present system will tell you that this system is good, and will bring out what is good in man; that competition is good for the world. But keep your eye on the ones who are of the master class, and see how they shield their families from any of the fierce competition prescribed for the good of your health. They rejoice in the ownership and control of the means of life. Did you ever figure out what that means, you fellow workmen? It means to me, that he who owns the means of life, has got pretty close to owning the life itself. And if that be so, your song of freedom is as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. And yet it speaks well of the human race that, even under such adverse conditions, men have stood erect and upright. And with courage and ability faced the tumult as in Athens of old, the whole of their higher nature in revolt at wrongs inflicted and injustice perpetrated. Such men by their self sacrifice and earnestness, and often their heart's blood, have erected a barrier that now exists beyond which the human vampires hardly dare to risk their skin. So within the limits of the law, they pursue the exalted ennobling pursuit of profit hunting and they pass muster fairly well, as the world judges. They seem much the same as other folks, are often generous to the poor in the vicinity, (it's always easier to be generous than just.) But how do they get their profits?

See that little tot at early morning climbing the hill with a wan face, a mere child, that ought to be well anywhere but on the road to work at the factory. Her master is not satisfied with the sweat of his full grown wage slaves. So his merciless maw is clutching out at the poor child, and on the altar of capital goes her young joyous life, as she is dragged to the wheels of his factory and lost in the whirl of the machinery that is such sweet music to this captain of industry who poses as a benefactor of the human race.

Industrialism is here with its evils which in every country that has had the experience can only be fought with socialistic truths. And as the evils become more glaring in their hideousness, Canada will arise and clean her slate.

And now to you fellow workers, let me appeal. You know week in and week out in every country we have worked with very little variation. We have presented our bodies at the clang of the bell or the toot of the hooter; a ready and living sacrifice to the God Capital. And as each day we have worked in our sphere, at the desk, or the bench, in the field, or in the mine, we do know, unless like the ostrich at bay, we thrust our head in earth and imagine that seeing nothing, we are safe, that our employers or those who finance them are exploiting our labor and are a part of a system that does now batten on our surplus values. But you say that we have had some pleasure, it is not all grind. Bah! do not fool with your own brains. Of enjoyment you've had but a small taste. How can you take pleasure fully and freely when your position is dependent on the caprice of another mortal? The cold, staring fact is ever present with you that, to live and keep those dear ones depending on you, for every mouthful of food, you must have first, health and second, permission to work. There are some, it is true, that seem and no doubt are, valuable to their masters and are hard to replace, but they die and their place is filled, for industry stands still for no man.

But let a strike be declared on any of the large carrying industries and, where order and discipline was the rule, chaos at once reigns supreme. As an object lesson this should teach you that socially you are a power. That organized for industry you count, or organized for politics you become the most powerful force. A vote on a single ballot paper does not present a very formidable appearance, but look at the machinery it sets in motion. It gives your masters more power over you, for at once they array on their side rows of police and behind them rows of soldiers with the galling guns. All for what? Your protection? There are a few working men, political lunatics,

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who, think this. But only a few. The remainder know by this time that armies and police exist to protect private property and strike breakers. So do not look to Wilfred Fearing-Two-Ways to help you. The Tour in the West is over. He has received the plaudits of the mob and we read he graciously smiled on them. Could they but look beyond that smile, they would find a studied cynical indifference to their wants, and contempt for a people that expect their freedom from economic slavery to be handed out to them by the marionettes who dance as he and the rich corporations pull the wires at Ottawa. Oh, no, no, dear boys. Freedom will not come that way. It has got to be fought for intelligently and won. So let us at once come to close grips with the monster that has the coercive machinery in his hands. The Capitalists use it for self-aggrandizement. And while you work or starve, perish or rot, get smashed up at work on the rail or in the mine, they enjoy their vacation just the same. Get their motors just the same. And they tell you to repair the roads for them as they do not like the dear ladies bumped as they go over your awfully bad roads. Their nerves get such fearful shocks at the puncture of the tires and their hats get awry. So level the roads for the dears. Your surplus labor will still furnish the cash to build the palaces for them. And while they clothe their wives in fine linen, yours may remain in meagre shoddy, puzzling their brains how to make ends meet. Can you not feel the weight of your chains? The Socialist hears them clanging like an engine bell. And in all your blind struggles for better conditions, his press is on your side. He is always with you and for you. His clear conception of economics enables him to point out the way of salvation. And once he tears off the bandages that envelope your eyes, you'll recognize that Socialism is the regeneration of society irrespective of race, creed or color, and its triumph will eliminate those cursed plague spots which capitalism creates. And as the toiler comes rightfully into his own, the full and just result of his labor, the dawn will break into so glorious a day that those who now are against us will wonder why they were so foolish and unnatural to deny us so long.

Yours in the fight,
A. E. MCGREGOR.

Socialism aims at the freedom of the human race from economic domination. We compete. We sell shoddy goods. We try to get hold of the means of life in order that we may live without work. Socialism will overthrow the conditions which necessitate such conduct. Socialism stands for economic liberty and the freedom of the wage slave.

Capital is the means of wealth production. The capitalists own these things. Under Socialism capital or the means of wealth production will belong to the collective workers.

The abolition of rent, interest and profit will restore to labor what belongs to it.

A Sub-Card frets at being away from home too long, with its work unfinished. It's home is Cotton's, where it received the impress that converted it into an evangel of freedom. Have you one? Let it finish its work.

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Province of Quebec

District of Bedford No. 845

SUPERIOR COURT

Dame Margaret J. Orubb, of the Village of Knowlton, District of Bedford, wife common law to the property of Edward W. Morgan, of the same place, blacksmith, daily authorized to enter on justice.

vs. Edward W. Morgan, of the same place, Defendant.

An action for separation from bed and board and property was instituted in this cause the 6th of September, 1910.

W. H. LYNCH
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Sweetburg, 7th September, 1910. 165-8

FOR SALE

161 acres S. E. Quarter Sec. 14, Tp. 40, R. 16, W. 4 M., nearly 80 acres cultivated, balance unimproved all level land, first-class soil. 800 house, 30 x 14 inside, 2 log houses, 3 stables, 3 wells, live spring, one coal mine, nearly 6000 good 1 grite coal, 10 miles due north from station, Halkirk, C.P.R., 24 miles from F.O. For sale, a school 2 miles, 11 miles from F.O. Note: Dame de Laviolette. Good water,

LAURIER AT FERNIE

The Puppet of the Labor Skinners gives Glowing Words to Labor and the Cold Shoulder to Decoux

Laurier, that play actor grown old in service to the exploiters, has been travelling through the west, talking about patriotism and the wonderful institutions of Canada.

In speaking of the foreign element at Fernie, B. C., he declared that whatever we have we are willing to share with them. This sounds beautiful, does it not? Yet Laurier spoke the truth in part.

Canadian workers are bowed beneath wage slavery. Laurier is perfectly willing that foreigners shall also bow in wage slavery in Canada. He is pleased if they are forced to bow a little more as scabs. Yes, the foreigners can share the wage slavery with the native born wage slaves.

He tells the foreigners that they should become loyal and true subjects of His Majesty the King. The King is put up as a decoy duck by the capitalist exploiters. They mouth and rant about loyalty as they rob the workers. They set the workers to harsh tasks of digging coal that the King's warships may have fuel and then declare how patriotic they are. They get their rakeoff on ship contracts for arms and do it while they talk about loyalty to the King.

And Laurier backs up their game. He goes to the foreigners who are sold into daily slavery for the benefit of the profit lords and tries to confuse their minds with ideas about loyalty to an undersized institutionalized labor thief who lives six thousand miles away.

"We are subjects of the King," rants Laurier, "but we know that the King himself, like the humblest of his subjects, is subject to the law." You lie, Laurier. And you know you lie. The King is not subject to the law. You know that it is a fundamental maxim of the law that the King can do no wrong. He can commit adultery and he commits no crime. He cannot be sued in the courts for debts he contracts. He is above all the laws which apply to the humble citizens. Are you being paid your fifteen thousand dollars a year to fool the foreigners as to the true condition of the King's rule? Once you were looked upon as a statesman. You are now looked upon as a buffoon, like a travelling monkey on a stick.

After Laurier had made his little speech about the foreigners being good and how nice the Canadian laws were for foreigners, A. J. Carter, secretary of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, called his attention to the case of a foreigner suffering the outrages under the system Laurier lauded to the skies. The following is the petition presented.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO
SIR WILFRED LAURIER

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR
WILFRED LAURIER, PREMIER
OF CANADA, GREETING:

SIR:
On behalf of upwards of six thousand organized coal mine workers in British Columbia and Alberta we respectfully desire to draw your attention to the case of Arthur Decoux, a Belgian miner, who was employed by the Canadian Consolidated Coal Company at Frank, Alta.

We feel that if we allowed the opportunity to pass of bringing this vital question to your notice we should deem ourselves recreant to our trust as representatives of our fellow workers. The principle involved, striking as it does at individual liberty, we consider this an opportune time to present our grievance to the notice of one whom we think may be instrumental in bringing about measures to safeguard our future welfare as wage earners. With that end in view we approach you as leader of the Dominion of Canada with the full assurance that you will cause the fullest investigation to be made in the case, so that our lives and interests as law-abiding citizens may cease to be jeopardized as instanced in the manner that has befallen our unfortunate brother miner.

Below we furnish the concrete facts, which, no doubt, after you have fully examined, you will take such action in the premises as you consider the case warrants.

We are, dear sir, yours respectfully,
W. B. POWELL, President.
A. J. CARTER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

Arthur Decoux, a Belgian miner, in the employ of the Canadian Consolidated Coal Company at Frank, Alta., had the misfortune to allow a loaded mine car to get beyond his control on the 24th day of June, which, striking Jean Baptiste Lobert, inflicted such injuries that he died a few days later.

The coroner's jury, composed of representative citizens of Frank, brought in a verdict of accidental

death and in addition to a complete exoneration of Decoux added the three following riders:

Rider I.—And we severely criticize the mine management for allowing drivers and loaders to handle their cars without strictly observing the rules relating to the same; and for not providing some means of communication whereby drivers and loaders might warn men at the shaft bottom of cars having got beyond control.

Rider II.—And we recommend that the grade of the south slope be lowered so as to reduce danger, and that a stop-block be placed in such a position as to stop cars before arrival at a point where men may be injured.

Rider III.—And we recommend that the management shall acquaint all men working in the mine as to who is IN FACT Pit Boss, to whom men may make reports and from whom they must take their instructions, and that the rules regarding the handling of cars be printed in both French and English and be posted in a conspicuous place in the mine.

THE COMPANY GRADED THE TRACK IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE VERDICT.

Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury the R. N. W. M. P. arrested this man and he is now a prisoner of the Crown charged with wilful murder and lying in goal awaiting trial at McLeod. His cell is seven feet long by four and one-half feet wide. In this cell there is no chair. There is not a bench to sit upon. To sleep upon he has a mattress, if such it can be called, two inches thick. For covering one gray counterpane. He cannot eat much as his appetite under such conditions is affected. His sleep is disturbed by hungry bed-bugs. He was not given a bath when last interviewed, although he had then been incarcerated a month. His wife and four little ones are deprived the love and care of husband and father. Remember he is not yet tried.

These are the bare facts of the case and as the R. N. W. M. P. is still under the jurisdiction of the Dominion we bring this before you in order that it may be allocated to the appropriate department and dealt with accordingly.

LAURIER DOES NOTHING.

What did Laurier do? Told the petitioners to go see Sifton. Paid little attention to the petition. His job is to deceive the workers into thinking they are having a whale of a good time under our robber laws. And when he gets it put up to him about a foreign worker jailed for murder on a trumped up charge, he backs out of the matter as shifflly as he can.

Workers of Canada. You have nothing to hope for from Laurier but heavier burdens. You must depend upon yourselves for everything you get. If you ever voted for Laurier in the past you can rest assured that the treatment meted out to Decoux today is the result of that vote and the votes of other workers who voted themselves into bondage and Decoux behind prison bars.

ALL THINGS CHANGE.

In this universe all things change. Nothing is permanent. Even the inanimate particle of dust that glitters in the sunbeam is subject to this law that knows no exception. Yet there are many otherwise well informed persons who declare that things have always been as they are, and always will be. In such statements not one atom of truth is to be found. The world and all that is in the world have passed through a series of transformations, and unless natural laws are reversed, will continue doing so. This is as true of societies as it is of plants and animals and solar systems. Evolution is at work in human institutions as well as in the earth beneath our feet.

All history is a record of change, a record of the founding and the overthrow of governments, of the rise and decline of civilizations, of the establishment and dissolution of institutions, of birth and decay in every department of life. The present social system based on wage labor was preceded by a social system based on serf labor, that in turn by chattel slavery, and that in turn by the communism of barbarian peoples.

Is it likely, therefore, that capitalism, the system of society under which we are now living, will endure when every former social system has passed away?

W. R. S.

14 Books for \$1.00

Send to Cotton's Book Department for the Banner-Advance Box of Books. Fourteen splendid propaganda books, in which are included such well known books as Merrie England, What's So and What Isn't, Parable of the Water Tank, The Socialists, Communist Manifesto, Value, Price and Profit and other leaders. A big dollar's worth. Sent postpaid for \$1.00.

There is a provincial asylum for the feeble minded at Orillia, Ont. Downey, a provincial politician, has recently been appointed Superintendent of the asylum. The position carries something like fourteen hundred dollars per year as salary. The former superintendent was sacked to make room for the politician. This is what capitalism leads to. Under wage slavery jobs must be intrigued for among the better paying places and fought for at the gates of the factory for the less well paying jobs. Caring for feeble minded persons might be considered part of the "dirty work" the disagreeable tasks which the Socialist is so frequently asked who would do under Socialism. Under capitalism such jobs are struggled for and much bitter feeling is roused when one lucky person captures the task. Under Socialism there will be organized production of the necessities of life and there will not be the necessity for one man to take the living-away-from-another man in order to make a living.

Great Britain has her Mallock, America her Hill, and Canada her Larmour.

PELLATT, LEMIEUX and the KING

PELLATT

A couple of weeks ago Cotton's gave an article on Pellatt, the murder-maker. Pellatt is the man who is being praised by the plutocrats because he is using the funds which he has sweated and robbed from labor to take a bunch of trained bayonet stickers over to Great Britain to be admired by that connoisseur of bayonet stickers, King George.

From Fernie, B. C. comes a statement as to how Pellatt gets his funds. Not only are the companies he is interested in content to rob labor directly, but they rob labor by trickeries, and murder labor in unsafe mines.

Fernie, B. C.
Aug. 30, 1910.

Dear Comrade:

Re Pellatt, Murder Booster in your last issue to hand. It is quite easy to substantiate your article as evidenced by the fact that somewhere about ninety per cent of the miners buried here have been legally murdered by the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company, a concern in which Pellatt was or is a director. When walking through the cemetery one meets the following at every other step, "Killed at Coal Creek Mines," etc. Two years ago when the fire played such an important part here, the cemetery fencing and gates were partially destroyed. Yet the same conditions exist today as then.

The corporation of which Pellatt is so influential a member charges all householders in Coal Creek one dollar a month for sanitation. When you come to consider that I have been here six years and during that time not one nickel has been spent in that direction you can see the tremendous swindle that is legally enforced here. A similar rate is enforced against users of water. This water is not filtered; it is just caught as it flows from the mountains and piped to certain locations at various distances. As to the purity of this water, I will give you an example. I have known people who, by tying a piece of muslin round the tap have had the same filled with worms in five minute's time. I know of other cases where the users of a certain flow of water which issues from the mountain in its natural state, and to which the Coal Company have done nothing whatever, are also charged one dollar a month. When travelling from Fernie to Coal Creek, this same company under the guise of the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway, charges twenty-five cents for five miles carriage on hard wooden seats extending the full length of the cars, face to face and back to back principle. Michel, another coal producing point of this Pellatt concern, is suffering the same hellish conditions. Yet people ask why the miners take such an interest in Socialism. Last November we polled 650 votes in this riding.

The examples given above are a few of the reasons why Pellatt can take legalized murderers to England to study further methods of butchery. The utter poverty existing here makes possible the plaudits of Toronto's prostituted press.

A Socialist.

LEMIEUX

On the steamer Megantic which carried Pellatt and his armed thugs to England there was no other capitalist character whom the readers of Cotton's are acquainted with. The Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux, Post Master General, who charges Socialists four times what he charges capitalist profit hunting news companies

Socialists are frequently asked if they practice what they preach. This question is a very foolish one. Out west among the farmers there are many free traders. No one thinks of asking these farmers if they practice what they preach. It is impossible for them to do so in a protectionist country. In the same way it is impossible for Socialists to practice Socialism in a capitalist country. Socialists desire to see wage slavery abolished. This cannot be done as long as capitalist laws are in force. Socialists desire to stop the robbery of the workers. This cannot be done until the robber laws are abrogated. Under capitalism a Socialist must either be a wage slave or a parasite. He is either robber or robbed. An individual Socialist or a group of Socialists can no more practice Socialism in Canada than can a group of Russian democrats practice democracy.

The capitalists cannot stay the revolution in machine production. This revolution will go away with the capitalists. The capitalists are in the position of seeing their own finish without being able to prevent it.

for transporting literature to be distributed to the people.

Listen to the fulsome praise that Lemieux plastered over Pellatt on shipboard. "It is a national work that Sir Henry Pellatt is doing," he said, "and I am proud to be his fellow traveller on this historic trip to England. On behalf of the Dominion Government, which I am representing tonight, I beg to thank Sir Henry Pellatt for the service he is rendering Canada."

The Crows Nest Pass steal stunk in the nostrils of the country at the time. The government gave away the coal lands. The government gave millions to bonus a railway to the coal mines. The natural resources were handed over to plundering financiers who are out to skin labor. They roll in wealth and Pellatt, with part of the plunder trots over to England with his soldiers. And Lemieux, member of the government that put through the steal, thanks Pellatt for the services Pellatt is doing Canada. It is to laugh.

Lemieux, being one of the labor skimmers and in with the exploiters, travelled first class. The soldiers travelled third class. They are only wage slaves hired to kill and must expect that kind of treatment. Pellatt gets the plaudits and the soldiers get the dirt.

But the soldiers do not realize this. Lemieux went down to the third class and addressed the soldiers. According to the plute papers the soldiers cheered wildly the shifty gentleman, and sang to the tune of "Clementine": "He'll be Premier, he'll be Premier, He'll be Premier some day."

What did Cotton's say about Lemieux being groomed for the Premiership by the labor skimmers?

THE KING

Winchester, Sept. 7.—By Royal command Sir Henry Pellatt, Lieut.-Col. Mason, two other officers and twelve non-commissioned officers and men of the Queen's Own Rifles will visit the King. The officers will dine with the King, and the men will be the guests of military men at Balmoral.—Press despatch.

There you have the completed chain. The King stands as the symbol of successful capitalism, plundered workers, legalized murderers, and plundering parasites.

The King is graciously pleased to have Pellatt dine with him. The King and his relatives draw nearly five million dollars a year for just such jobs as patting Pellatt on the back. At the one end are the murdered miners of Coal Creek, muddy waters to poison the people, and the sweat-miners to furnish Pellatt the funds for his jaunt. At the other end is the glitter of palaces and royal feasts where the symbol of capitalism entertains the successful labor thief.

This is the present. But it will not always be thus. Socialism is being studied. The wage slaves are in revolt. They are lifting their heads from their toil and they are vowing themselves to freedom. And soon, Pellatt and King George will be horrible nightmares of the past.

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.

RHODES AND THE STRIKERS

A Capitalist Representative Proves Himself Useless in the Class War

SPRINGHILL LETTERS.

The following is a letter from Mr. E. N. Rhodes, M. P., together with a copy of a letter written by the Secretary of the Springhill Miners to Mr. Rhodes.

Sept. 3, 1910.

W. U. Cotton, Esq.,

Editor Cotton's Weekly,
Dear Sir:—I beg to hand you here with a copy of a letter received by me from United Mine Workers of America, Local No. 469, bearing the seal of the Lodge.

You will observe in reading it that my attitude with respect to the strike is thoroughly justified. That the men of Springhill do not agree with the utterances of your paper on this question is evident from the fact that I have received but one letter from Springhill since your paper was published nearly two weeks ago.

Yours truly,
EDGAR N. RHODES.

Springhill, N. S.

August 27th, 1910.

E. N. Rhodes, Esq., M. P.

Amherst, N. S.

Dear Sir:—I am instructed to reply to your kind favor of August 24th, in which you refer to criticism of yourself in Cotton's Weekly, and other references connected with the Springhill strike. The Union desires to express its appreciation of your thoughtfulness and readiness to render any possible service you can, and believe you are very sincere in your expression. It is perfectly true the Union has adopted a determined attitude in respect to the miners, or others interfering between them and their employers, particularly since the experience of 1907, and the Union's position in this regard is equally determined today, that is so far as suggesting or negotiating terms of settlement are concerned.

While the Union does not even now court the investigation of any person, it wishes to state clearly that the good offices of yourself or any other person who might succeed in bringing the contending parties together to the point where they agree to discuss their differences—THEN LEAVE THE SCENE, would be very proper and would be appreciated by every well thinking person. So far as this is concerned you have the freedom and the good will of the members of our Union. Pay us social visits as often as you please.

On August 10th, 1909, the Union forwarded by registered mail, to General Manager Cowans, a statement of its grievances, and expressed its willingness to negotiate a settlement ANY TIME, also requesting that Mr. Cowans "WHEN YOU ARE READY TO MEET THE APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES KINDLY NOTIFY THE UNION AND DUE ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN THE MATTER." That is precisely the men's position TODAY. It is the Company's management and the employees representatives who understand the grievances, and these are the parties who must mutually adjust the differences.

The management of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Co. know quite well that Springhill miners are willing, and have been willing each and every day during the present strike to meet the Company and discuss matters. Anyone who can induce the Company to comply with so reasonable a request would certainly merit the praises of everyone concerned.

As to what you might have done in your capacity as a parliamentary representative, some thought you might have done a few things such as putting forth a vigorous protest against the importation of the militia in the manner it was done at Springhill, and at the proper time you might demand that every document and paper in connection with the whole business be laid on the table of the House, to show up the methods adopted by the Coal Company at Springhill. You might protest that the person who gave the order should have at once investigated matters on the scene and satisfied himself as to the necessity or otherwise of such a step.

You might demand that the State machinery be put in operation and have a complete and searching investigation into the methods of this Company in bringing in foreign mine workers, into the manner in which these men obtain legal miners certificates, what kind of examination takes place, and how does the whole business stand under the Laws of this Country?

You might do yourself much good as well as render good service to your constituents by studying the official records of crime and criminals in Springhill since the 1st of December last, and show the public what outrages have been inflicted on this

community by the paid thugs, shipped in here for purposes thoroughly understood by yourself.

In conclusion I am empowered to assure you that the Union does not attach any blame, nor criticise your attitude, during the past year, because you have acted according to what you believed and were told was the wishes of the men.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WM. WATKINS, Secy.

DAMNED BY FAINT PRAISE.

The class war is on in Springhill. The men have been fighting the battle on the industrial field. The men are afraid of the political field. The miners say that they fear the politicians. This fear shows that the Socialists are correct when they state that capitalist politicians are the henchmen of the capitalist exploiters. They cannot be anything else as long as they do not realize the class struggle and do not work for the overthrow of wage slavery.

Had the miners chosen to send a Socialist member to Parliament then there would be another tale to tell. The representative would show the strikers how to utilize the political arena, not only for higher wages, but also for the complete abolition of the possibility of strikes by placing the collective workers in control of the machinery of production.

This controversy has done nothing else, it has shown how helpless the bourgeois politician is in matters affecting the welfare of thousands of men.

The solution of labor difficulties is POLITICAL. Cowans, by the very nature of capitalist domination, is put in absolute control of the jobs of seventeen hundred men. The men have no say in the management of the mine, nor in the conditions under which they are to work. The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company owns the jobs and can make the conditions surrounding the jobs what it wills.

Ownership is a question of title, title is a question of law, laws are made in legislative and Dominion assemblies and these are controlled through political activity. Rhodes, and the members of Cumberland county who sit at Halifax, make no move to put the workers in control of the machinery of production. Rhodes et al make no move to oust Cowans et al and to place the mining industry of Nova Scotia under the control of the collective workers.

Rhodes cannot be blamed for taking the stand he does. He represents his county, and according to the letter written by Watkins, the miners do not want him to interfere.

THE MINERS HAVE NOT ASKED RHODES TO HELP THE COLLECTIVE WORKERS GET TITLES TO THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The miners are modest. All they want Rhodes to do is to get Cowans to meet the workers. Even this Rhodes does not seem eager to do.

Here are seventeen hundred men out of work. Rhodes does nothing. The men tell him to do nothing and he does it to perfection.

Were Rhodes a Socialist member his conduct would be different. He would be on the look out for the welfare of the wage slaves of his district. He would be instilling into them the elementary ideas of Socialism. He would be making clear to them that strikes were incidents in the class war. He would show them that their troubles flow from one set of men trying to live at ease out of the unpaid labor of the workers.

And when a strike did occur he would be in the thick of the fight. He would put Premier Murray on record. He would get after the politicians and make them bring Cowans to time or sacrifice their political futures. He would fling himself into the fight for the men with all his heart.

At present he is useless timber. He represents the county. His electors are in trouble. They need his help. But when he offers his help they tell him to keep away. This shows conclusively that the workers have no faith in him. They like his company but do not want his bungling political aid.

Could anything be more condemnatory of the political assistance of a bourgeois politician in the time of labor storm and stress? Rhodes thinks Watkins' letter justifies him. Not at all. It damns by faint praise.

Don't bust the trusts. Confiscate them.

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