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Total No. of Subs for Issue of March 17th
6,048
Total Edition Last Week **8,000**
W. U. COTTON, Editor and Prop.

Cotton's Weekly

NOTE THE RED ADDRESS LABEL on your Paper
If it is No. 82
Your subscription expires next issue. You should renew at least two weeks before your sub expires so that you will not miss any numbers.
H. A. WEBB, BUSINESS MANAGER

This is No. 81 COWANSVILLE, P. Q., CANADA, MARCH 31, 1910 Sub Price 50c a Year—25c for 6 months

LEMIEUX IS BEING GROOMED FOR THE PREMIERSHIP OF CANADA

HENCE COTTON'S MUST BE SLUGGED Like the Appeal to Reason with Postal Regulations Designed for the Suppression of Radical Publications

Thrice has Cotton's Weekly been discussed in Parliament. Twice has Lemieux sought refuge in evasions and deceptions. Lemieux is enforcing a set of postal regulations designed for the express purpose of putting radical papers out of business.

When he slugs Cotton's Weekly with his rotten regulations, he smiles sweetly upon the Members of Parliament and declares, that I have no cause to complain because it is his little regulations he is slugging me with.

Parliament enacted that weekly and daily papers from office of publication addressed to regular subscribers and newsdealers shall be transmitted for one-fourth of a cent a pound if they are addressed to a bona fide subscriber or a known newsdealer in Canada.

Parliament enacted that the Postmaster General may make postal rates governing matters not specially mentioned in the act.

The Postal officials must have been sitting up all night just to find out how they could slug the Socialist publications and yet keep within the appearance of the law.

They think they have discovered one way.

Socialists subscribe for bundles of particular issues.

They pay in advance for these copies.

They are bona fide subscribers for these bundles.

But they are not regular subscribers.

Therefore Lemieux says, "Hit 'em hard. Soak 'em good and plenty." Although the law allows a newsdealer to get bundles on speculation without payment for them, at one-quarter of a cent a pound, a Socialist who is not a newsdealer, who pays for his special bundle and is a bona fide subscriber thereto, must pay four cents a pound.

Lemieux jumps the rate one thousand five hundred per cent on the workings of Canada, as compared with newsdealers.

The Montreal Socialists want me to publish a special May Day edition. They will take five thousand copies.

Sale price for five thousand copies, \$25.00. Postal charges for bundles shipped to bona fide subscribers thereto who happen to be private citizens, \$9.00. Postal charges if sent to a newsdealer on speculation would amount to fifty-six cents.

The Fort William Socialists want to know when I am going to put out another special edition exposing the rottenness of capitalism. "We take up a collection among the boys and get a big bundle and scatter them among the workers," say they.

Bundle prices, cash in advance, fifty cents per hundred copies. Postal charges under the Lemieux tax, thirty-four per cent additional.

Lemieux slugs Cotton's Weekly, and then when questioned about it he replies sweetly, that Mr. Cotton should not complain because he is simply being slugged with Lemieux's little regulations.

On the 23rd day of March Cotton's Weekly was again discussed in Parliament.

Lemieux declared that he fully explained to Mr. Cotton and his many friends in the country that he was only putting into force his little regulations.

Every one of those explanations sent out contained a falsehood. That falsehood was that Lemieux could not help himself as Parliament had restricted the 1/4 cent rate and that Lemieux could not apply that rate to bona fide subscribers of Cotton's Weekly. Lemieux can help himself. Moreover his regulation violates a principle of constitutional law.

When he was questioned as to the Star, Witness, Globe, World and Telegram violating the regulations he is enforcing against Cotton's Weekly by sending out bundles without stamps affixed, he replied that he did not enforce the regulation against these papers as they were big papers with a big circulation. But he enforces the regulation against Cotton's Weekly, and he declared in Parliament that Cotton's Weekly had no subscribers.

I have been treating Lemieux fairly recently in this discussion.

But it is time to open on him a little.

Lemieux is being groomed for the Premiership of Canada.

He has three ropes by which he hopes to be hauled into power.

The first rope is his French nationality.

I have nothing against the French nationality. I spent a year in France and learned to appreciate that French saying, "Every man has two countries, his own, and France."

I have nothing either personally or on account of his nationality. To me he is the type of the capitalist politician who is betraying the workers into the hands of the capitalist labor skinner.

This first rope of his is a powerful one. Laurier has worked it to the limit, and has succeeded beautifully under our undemocratic and reactionary electoral system.

In the Province of Quebec the Conservatives polled in the last election over two hundred thousand votes out of a total of four hundred and eighty thousand votes cast. Nevertheless the Conservatives have but ten or fifteen members in the House from Quebec while Laurier possesses fifty or fifty-five. Lemieux is being groomed to work the same trick.

The second rope is the power of the capitalists. The Laurier gang have served the capitalists faithfully. Pugsley just recently fought tooth and nail to give the St. Lawrence water powers to a company of labor skinner across the border.

Lemieux is a faithful member of the Laurier cabinet, and why should the capitalists not support him? Have not the capitalists been well treated? Have not bonuses and subsidies and high protection and nice little jokers in the labor laws been given them? Lemieux can look for their support.

The third rope is the labor vote. The Conciliation Act goes by the name of the Lemieux Act. Now if the workers can be made to believe that the Laurier cabinet is their friend then Lemieux will be safe.

But Cotton's is in the field.

Cotton's Weekly is showing up how Laurier et al have betrayed the workers.

Cotton's Weekly is showing up how the money of the country is being given away to the capitalists.

Cotton's Weekly is showing up how the little jokers creep into labor legislation so that the workers have no protection.

In two year's time, when next election comes round, labor will not vote for Lemieux.

Nor any other member of the capitalist government.

Therefore Cotton's Weekly must be hampered and the little jokers in the Postal regulations must be swung against it.

When private citizens take extra copies of Cotton's Weekly and pay for them they must pay an additional charge of thirty-four per cent for mailing charges.

This will help prevent the spread of Cotton's Weekly.

When Cotton's Weekly attempts to send bundles of sample copies through the mails to Socialists who do not pay for them, at the one cent a pound rate the department interferes.

The law declares that sample copies shall be put up into bundles and delivered into the post office and shall be sent at one cent per pound or fraction thereof.

When I try this, Lemieux interferes and declares, that he has a little ruling which says that each sample copy must be addressed to a distinct individual and that the same individual must not get two copies in succession.

When I complain, Lemieux's underlings declare that I should not complain as it is Lemieux's little regulations that are doing it, not Lemieux.

Lemieux makes the same little excuse about his little regulations to the members of Parliament.

Lemieux says that I have started a campaign against him and his department.

It is not I, but Cotton's readers who are running the campaign.

They want bundles of Cotton's Weekly.

Lemieux taxes them a postal rate thirty-four per cent of the purchase price of said bundles.

Lemieux reaches down into their pockets for eighteen cents postage per hundred copies.

Cotton's readers yell "Police! Police!" to their members of Parliament.

And Lemieux says there is a campaign on against him.

When a footpad uses a sandbag to rifle a man's pocket the man is apt to shout for protection. Yet society does not sympathize with the footpad's complaint that a campaign is being waged against him when the police come running up.

Neither will the citizens of Canada sympathize with Lemieux when the members of Parliament get after him on the floor of the House.

I submitted a question to the department. The question was this, "When is a subscriber not a subscriber?" The department answered that by a subscriber the department understood a person who had subscribed in the ordinary way and who had paid or undertaken to pay in writing the subscription price.

The statute law declares that a paper to go at the 1/4 rate must be addressed to a bona fide subscriber.

Hence one man is not allowed to subscribe for another.

Recently the Post Office Inspector of Montreal wrote me asking about how papers were going to certain individuals who claimed they were not subscribers.

I replied that every paper sent out was sent out to some person whose subscription was paid, and whose name was furnished.

I have heard nothing more.

The bundle rate question is taking up all of Lemieux's spare time.

Cotton's readers rallied and the department is raising no more questions.

But I do not know when Lemieux will try to hit me with some more of his peculiar regulations.

He declared in Parliament that the department had no intention of discriminating against Cotton's Weekly.

I do not believe him.

Aylesworth suppressed the Appeal to Reason. But was forced to readmit it.

Lemieux, his successor, did not exclude it, but so manipulated the mailing rates between Canada and the States as to make it put a cent on most of its copies sent to subscribers in Canada.

The Post Office Department of Canada has a rotten record on the question of the freedom of the mails to Socialist publications.

Either Lemieux is trying to get the radical papers by unfair regulations. Or he knows no more about newspaper practices and mailing needs than a blind cat knows about hard cider.

But I do not fear Lemieux.

Cotton's readers are protecting Cotton's Weekly.

When the German rulers were anxious to hurl German troops against France over the Algeiras incident, the Socialists prevented the war. Bebel arose in the German Parliament and declared that war should not take place and added that thereafter the question of war or no war would rest with the German Social democracy. The German Kaiser has an army of three millions, but it is estimated that two million of these are Socialists. The rulers do not know how many Socialists there are in the army and that is what is worrying the war lords. The Socialists are for peace, not for war. An army, permeated with the peaceful doctrines of Socialism, cannot be relied upon to fight a war of aggression.

The Philadelphia strike is of tremendous importance to the workingmen of this continent. For the first time is seen in America the solidarity of labor. The workers in the steel works and the mills and in many other places struck in sympathy with the car men. For the first time in American history labor recognized its common foe and its common danger. This awakened sense of the solidarity of the interests of the working class is a tremendous gain for the Socialist movement of the continent. More than one hundred thousand names have been added to the rolls of the unions of Pennsylvania.

Many persons are not Socialists because of their ignorance.

The workers produce shoddy for themselves and beautiful cloth for the non-workers.

How would you like to never have to pay rent and to have a home of your own? If you would like that sort of thing, vote the Socialist ticket.

There is much discussion on the question of economic determination. There is economic determination at work in the world. But there is also cosmic determination.

There is one fact that cannot be got away from in modern life. The useful workers get little reward for toil, and the useless dividend receivers get large revenues without toil.

Capitalism looks upon Socialism in many cases as nothing but the snarl of the under dog. And capitalists in many cases think that the remedy lies, not in letting the under dog up, but in passing laws prohibiting the snarling.

A wild beast has a great ability in the line of preying. We shoot the wildbeasts or put them behind steel bars in zoological gardens. The capitalists have a great ability in the line of preying upon the labor of society. And society lets the capitalists become Senators to help make the laws which will give the capitalists a vested interest in their preying upon society.

Two bombs have been exploded under the street cars in Philadelphia. The plute papers are laying these outrages to the strikers, but more likely they are due to the thugs of the bosses who are trying to work up a cause for the interference of federal troops. The strike in Chicago sixteen years ago and the Cripple Creek strike in Colorado six years ago show that the bosses will do anything to create disorder so that peaceful strikers may be shot.

Socialism in my opinion is not a doctrine, system, or method. It is all that and more; it is civilization. Refusal to understand and to furnish the necessary solutions by legislative means will draw down upon us the thunderbolt of the social revolution which will be accomplished in one of two ways, either by force or by law. —Senor Canelejas, Premier of Spain in Humanite.

An advocate thinks he knows a lot because he can get up and talk much about musty laws. Yet the shoemaker who can make a pair of shoes is more use in the world, and has more true knowledge than the lawyer. The so-called upper classes are ignorant in many ways. The working classes have more true knowledge than have the so-called upper classes who rest their right to merit upon their successful plunderings of the workers.

The coal companies of Cape Breton are going to import a thousand Belgian miners to take the place of striking United Mine Workers. The capitalist government at Ottawa will not protest or try to stop the importation. Why should they? What right have the workers to strike for the recognition of their Union? The workers can expect nothing else under a capitalist government. Let the workers unite on the political field and get a workingman's Parliament and there would be a great change with regard to the laws made and the method of enforcing them.

Workers build the mills and the capitalists own them. Workers work in the mills and the capitalists who did not build them get large incomes for doing nothing. Labor produces all wealth and the capitalists enjoy the wealth they did not produce. Were the workers to enjoy the wealth they produced the capitalists would get nothing. The capitalists would have to go to work. This the capitalists do not want to do. Therefore they do not want to. Therefore they benefit of their own labor. Therefore the capitalists oppose Socialism. But Socialism is bound to succeed because it is founded on the principles of justice applied to modern industry.

Cotton's Up Again In the House of Commons

Following is the discussion that took place on the floors of the House of Commons on March 18th, in regard to the unjust postal rates levied by the Postmaster General, as officially reported in Hansard:

Mr. LENNOX. I want to call the attention of the minister for a moment to some communications I have received in reference to 'Cotton's Weekly,' published at Cowansville.

Mr. LEMIEUX. Is my hon. friend a socialist?

Mr. LENNOX. That is not to the point.

Mr. LEMIEUX. Not at all.

Mr. LENNOX. I do not desire to be a socialist in order to wish to do justice. I know not whether injustice has been done in this matter, but I am requested by some of my constituents to call the attention of the Postmaster General to what is alleged to be a grievance. I have a letter from Mr. McQuarrie, a gentleman in the town of Barrie who is an avowed socialist, but a man whom I hold in the very highest esteem. I have also a petition from some people who live very close to me in the little hamlet where I reside, and they represent that an injustice has been done. I shall send that petition to the Postmaster General. Now, I do not know whether this is a good publication or not, but my correspondents allege that discrimination has been practised against them. I see in a copy which has been addressed to me as well as other members, a letter addressed to the Postmaster General complaining that by a recent order the postmaster at Cowansville has charged sixteen times the amount formerly charged as postage on this publication. If this is an improper publication which should not have the privilege to go through the mails it should be shut out altogether, but if it is entitled to postal privileges it ought not to be charged more than the rates charged other publications. As a public man representing these people who have communicated with me, I want to bring the matter squarely before the Postmaster General, and to ask him for an explanation.

Mr. CROSBY. I have had communications similar to those received by my hon. friend (Mr. Lennox) and I endorse the statements made by him. If this publication is not such as should pass through the post office, it should be stopped altogether, but if it is entitled to postal privileges it should be treated the same as any other newspaper. I ask, for those interested in this paper, fair and reasonable, and impartial treatment.

Mr. LEMIEUX. When I made a remark to my hon. friend (Mr. Lennox) a moment ago of course he understood it was a joke.

Mr. LENNOX. Oh, certainly. I did not resent it at all.

Mr. LEMIEUX. It is quite proper that my hon. friend should ask the reason for the complaints made by Mr. Cotton, the editor of 'Cotton's Weekly.' I have been deluged with letters from all parts of the country, not only from those who believe in socialistic doctrines, but from other citizens, who want to see fair play done to every section of the community. I must say at once that there has been no discrimination, whatever, against 'Cotton's Weekly.' If there was anything published in that paper of a scurrilous character it would be prevented altogether from passing through the mails, as has been done in other cases, but 'Cotton's Weekly' is not a paper of that class. Through an error of the postmaster at Cowansville, where the paper is published, it was allowed to pass through the mails in bundles, paying the same rate as if the paper had been addressed to bona fide subscribers. There is a postal rate for bona fide subscribers, and there is a certain other rate charged for papers sent in bundles. As soon as the attention of the department was called to that fact the proper legal rate was exacted from the publishers, and hence all the trouble. I repeat that there is no discrimination, whatever. Mr. Cotton is under the impression that we are discriminating against his paper, because it is a socialistic paper, but the department has no idea of the kind in mind. The fact is that Mr. Cotton is sending his paper in bundles to certain individuals, who then distribute them to

other parties.

Mr. LEMIEUX. They are not individually addressed?

Mr. LEMIEUX. They are not individually addressed. My hon. friend (Mr. Lennox) is a distinguished member of the bar, and he knows the legal definition of 'bona fide subscribers' used in this sense. The whole thing in a nut-shell is that Mr. Cotton addresses his papers in bundles to one individual, who then distributes, or sells, them to others, and that does not mean a 'bona fide subscriber' as set out in the Postal Act. There have been hundreds of complaints sent to me that there is an attempt by the Post Office Department to crush this paper because of its socialistic character, and I have answered every one of these correspondents, explaining the matter very fully. There is no discrimination in the Post Office Department against any respectable opinion which may be advanced by any citizen. I respect the views of the socialists, I respect the views of the labor people, I respect the views of all classes of the community, and I would not be a party to lending the authority of the post office to suppress any respectable opinion. Mr. Cotton is completely in error about this. He has written to his friends throughout the country telling them to write to the Post Office Department to state that we are trying to destroy his paper. Such is not the case. We are simply charging him the rate which is charged on every other similar case. The other day I gave more, in reply to a question, the legal aspect of the matter, which will be found in 'Hansard.'

Mr. LENNOX. Do I understand the Postmaster General to say that the rate imposed upon 'Cotton's Weekly' at Cowansville, in bundles without individual addresses, is exactly the same rate that would be charged to any other weekly paper issuing from the same place, whatever its opinions might be?

Mr. LEMIEUX. That is correct.

Mr. LENNOX. Then, if they were addressed to bona fide subscribers and put into a bundle, they would be allowed to go at a lower rate?

Mr. LEMIEUX. Yes.

Mr. LENNOX. And it was because this was detected, and they had been allowed to go at a rate which they should not have gone that the charge was made?

Mr. LEMIEUX. Yes.

Mr. LENNOX. The Postmaster General says that he has answered a great many letters. Has he answered Mr. Cotton?

Mr. LEMIEUX. Mr. Cotton wrote me yesterday a personal letter, in which I am sorry to say he abused me terribly; but I ignored the abuse and answered the facts. I signed the letter this afternoon. He labors under the delusion that he is discriminated against, whereas the department is simply treating him as it does any other editor in the country.

Here is what the Toronto Globe has to say of William Whyte, Second Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "For the man whose word is law up and down the 6,000 odd miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway system in Western Canada—for a man who holds the destinies of thousands of employees in his hand—William Whyte is delightfully companionable and human." There you have a capitalist sheet acknowledging that we live under an autocracy in industry. One man's word is law. The destinies of thousands of employees, to make or to break, are in one man's power. Is that democracy? Surely not. Democracy will not be here until the power of the few over the jobs of the many is broken, and the only thing that will break that power is Socialism.

The House of Lords is to be reformed. This is considered a revolution. But the revolution that will help the workers will not be accomplished until the workers are put in control of the machinery of production at which they must work for a living.

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GOVERNMENT BASED ON FORCE

Roscoe A. Fillmore.

All government, we are told by our goody goody teachers, must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Let us add to this—all law and all government must necessarily have for its foundations force, power, nothing more.

Now if that warrant was merely a bit of paper in the hands of an undersized man and no more you wouldn't submit. Would you? I wouldn't.

Government! It had its beginning without a doubt when chattel slavery took the place of ancient communism.

When we begin to realize that these laws and systems of government are merely based upon power in the hands of greedy men we then lose all our respect for "the divine right of kings," "law and order," etc.

But in this case the power of the masters is not based upon muscle nor yet upon numbers or even rifles and machine guns.

But when the workers—you, and you, every reader who labors is meant, we're up, Ah! then things will look different. Might is right.

There are hundreds of millions of us who toil. We are strong, muscular. We are irresistible when we act in unison.

When we of the working class awaken in that moment the power of the masters will fade. For when we awaken we will take their government and use it to free ourselves.

Today our task is cut out for us—we must capture the government, the powers of repression.

Until we take the powers of government we must submit to existence as a body of slaves, "things" to be bought and sold when needed, or starved when there is nothing that our masters wish us to produce.

Get Ahead of the P. M. C.

By getting on the regular list of Bundle Boosters for Cotton's, Lemieux says you cannot order Special Bundles without paying a toll of 4 cents per pound, but you can subscribe for a weekly bundle for not less than three months.

Here's a bunch of the latest Boosters, who are beating the shell game of the great "I AM" of the Canadian Postal Department:

- W. A. Goodwin, Lindsay, Ont. . . 10
W. H. Revely, New Toronto, Ont 10
Miners' Union, Cobalt, Ont. . . 25
B. Nicholson, Winnipeg, Man. . . 15
W. J. Pierson 10
V. Fordsham, Michel, B. C. . . 20

Table with columns for Bundles, Copies, and Prices. Includes rows for 10 copies per week for 3 months, 25 copies per week for 3 months, etc.

ONE EDITOR'S OPINION

That reminds us. The Advance has recently been favored with several copies of a certain Socialistic weekly, published in Quebec, which has been refused cheap transmission through the mails.

It is only the snarl of the under dog.—The Advance, Flesherton, Ont.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED DISCONTENT

"A thousand men aglow with faith and determination," says Upton-Sinclair, "are stronger than a million grown cautious and respectable."

"Socialism is undoubtedly spreading," says Phillip Rappaport. "It is therefore right and expedient that its teachings, its aims, its tendencies, its accusations and its promises should be honestly and seriously examined."

In 1867 the international Socialist vote did not exceed 30,000. Today it is almost nine millions. It has thus multiplied itself three hundred fold within the last forty years.

SUB PRICE OF COTTON'S

- Six Months, 26 copies 2.00
Six Months, clubs of 5 1.50
One Year, 52 copies 3.00
One Year, clubs of 5 2.00
Three Months, club of 5 50c
Three Months, club of 10 \$1.00

U. S. A. RATES.

- Single subscriptions, per year \$1.00
In clubs of 4 and over to same postoffice 75c
Five copies in one wrapper to one address \$2.50

Toilers and Idlers

Our Serial Story

Copyrighted, 1907 by John B. McMahon.

SYNOPSIS.

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

CHAPTER XV. (Continued.)

Mr. Townsend signed heavily.

"There may be faults in our system—humanity and philanthropy are ever ameliorating—but I see no way out of it, and on the whole it is a wise one. We can't regenerate business overnight. A theorist cannot manage a great industry, nor solve the problems of practical society."

Rensen seized the point. "A theorist, who has nothing to gain or lose, is certainly the one to do justice to his fellows. The practical-business man thinks of his own advantage. He has no time to look into the vagaries of the under dog, as you lately said."

"The vagaries of union policy, if you please, sir . . . while we are speaking of justice and injustice, I beg to remind you that my contract as superintendent has five years to run."

"Therefore you have nothing to lose by co-operation in my plans."

"On the contrary, sir. Besides salary, I am guaranteed a percentage on net profits, rationally computable on the average of former years of conservative management. These reforms—these changes—will have cut my percentage one half. Hitherto I have not complained."

"We understand each other," exclaimed Rensen, rising and taking his hat. "That is an explanation. It accounts for all the conservatism in the world. But after this you will not have to suffer in pocket for any reforms, nor shall you . . ."

"What do you intend to do, sir?"

"I shall consult the owners of this property."

"Am I to understand that my contract as superintendent—"

"Nothing will be done to prejudice your percentage."

Mr. Townsend removed his glasses with a shady hand. His leaden eyes had a moisture in them; his voice was hoarse with genuine feeling.

"I am an old man, Mr. Rensen, and I have served your family many years. We ought not to talk this way. We ought not to be at odds. I can never forget that your grandfather gave me a start in life, and your worthy father put me in this position. Do you think I have ever taken a dishonest penny? Have I been unfaithful?"

"There is no question as to good faith and honesty," said the other, rather embarrassed and uncomfortably repentant.

"My life is bound up with the works. God knows that while I appreciate a just recompense—and the percentage interest is more a cherished token of trust—I would rather stay here without salary to keep up the name of the old house. No one else knows the ins and outs of the business. There may be trouble ahead, though the men are at work. I beg you, sir, to do nothing rash and let me manage . . . at least until this crisis is over. When you have learned the details of the business, do what you think is right."

Rensen saw a tear glazing the leaden eyes and how the superintendent's hand shook.

When he was a boy, this old man was managing the works. A rigorous conservative, formally set, yet devoted, toiling and planning not alone for himself—no wonder that a sudden radical idea came as a shock. And naturally the business, with its ancient name, its forms and traditions, meant far more to him than to the detached future-seeking owner.

"Let us shake hands," said the young man at length, "and agree for the present to leave things as they are."

"God bless you! God bless you, my boy! Your father and I had many an argument, but we always ended it like this. He never minded my plain speaking, nor I his."

"Then I hope you and I will live to exchange many friendly blows," said Rensen smilingly.

However, as he left the office, he had messed it up; putting himself in the wrong with temper and sarcasm, gaining no rational thorough knowledge of the situation, striking colors to sentiment.

CHAPTER XVI.

The arched gateway, where the sign

'Man Wanted' had taken an ennuied eye, again was Rensen's haven. He feared lest he might be turned away, for now indeed no mystic sign showed on the brick wall; but it happened there was at least a temporary vacancy in the post of laborer, owing to some family event. The gatekeeper, enrolling him as a substitute, said he was lucky to be a single lad and no children coming. This time the application blank could be filled out honestly and respectfully—'Last place of employment?'—'Why did you leave?'

He crossed the yard, past the scrap-laden car, the piles of boxes, the noisy cleaning room, and the cupola. He entered the foundry with its high smoky rafters. The smell of burnt sand, flour and wood seemed almost a grateful essence. Attacking a heap of sand with a short, smooth-bladed shovel, he was soon absorbed and exhilarated. More like sport than toil, the shovel sank deep, lifted and flung away; the muscles of thigh and back, leg and arm joyously responded; every chest-swelling breath, every drop of sweat rolling from his forehead added to the sense of well being. As a new discovery he realized the marvelous gift to man—labor, that drives away phantoms, that heals the body better than physic, that surpasses theological remission of sins.

By labor the drunkard earns self-respect, the moral skulker of any kind turns a new page of hope.

After a while Rensen began to notice that his elation was a personal affair. The men, if not quite sullen or gloomy, worked doggedly, saying little to one another. The old-time jests and practical jokes seemed to be in disfavor. Blackwash Zienski glowered in his corner, scraping a whiskered cheek with a trowel point. John Day, on his knees, smoothing a pillar mold with delicate thumb motions, hummed 'The Girls of Killarney' in sober undertone. Even Tom Locker and the apprentices had lost their frankish habit. No one took much interest in the returned laborer, nor asked him to find the key of the cupola; they accepted his presence as a matter of course—all except Day, who laid hand on his shoulder and said he was glad to see him.

"Son, you're a natural born molder if the doctors couldn't kill you," said the old man with a momentary cheerfulness.

Although Rensen was partly prepared for it and had long discounted the scope of his philanthropy, it was surprising and grievous to see the men's indifference or hostility toward the improvements. The foundry was now snug, warm and well-lighted. No more loose doors and broken windows let in cold blasts. Ventilation pipes went along the walls above the steam radiators, giving a fan-driven circulation of fresh heated air. In place of the clumsy wooden triangles an electric crane—a truss of steel, wheeled on two aerial tracks the width of the shop—ran noiselessly from end to end of the building; it could lift twenty tons as easily as a crowbar; it went back and forth and sideways, obedient to the man who swung beneath in a cage, like an aeronaut. There were new ladders, shovels and other tools. The Superintendent's good faith had also extended to a tiled washroom with all sanitary conveniences. This was built into the yard, green tiled on the sides, floored with mosaic, with heated and lighted marble washbasins with hot and cold water; lockers for the men to keep their things in; every convenience, including three shower baths.

(To be continued.)

The Worker's Collection

Here is a New Collection of Books for the Worker, Manual or Brain. These Books are to follow up the Banner Collection, and lead right up to where the student of Socialism can take up the heavier works. The Books in this list are too well known to need much comment. Every Scientific Socialist knows they are all right. There are no better publications. Clear and logical in every particular.

- 1. Introduction to Socialism—Richardson . . . 5c
2. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific . . . 10c
3. Science and Socialism—LaMonte . . . 5c
4. The Evolution of the Class Struggle . . . 5c
5. Communist Manifesto—Marx and Engels . . . 10c
6. Wage Labor and Capital, Marx . . . 5c
7. Value, Price and Profit, Marx . . . 10c

Fifty Cents is the price for this excellent bunch of seven books. Two-shilling postpaid. A Fifty Cent Postal Note will take them from Cotton's Book Department. Be sure and ask for the Worker's Collection.

OVER SIX THOUSAND

The six thousand mark has been passed. Subscriptions have been coming in gloriously and Cotton's is bumping the bumps on the way up.

The Comrades have responded and the sub list is climbing. To help the Comrades get subscriptions I have lowered the price in club lots. Five halfers for a dollar and five yearlies for two dollars. This is an increase of the purchasing power of the Socialist dollar of twenty-five per cent.

More readers are coming every week. Men and women with their faces to the light. Men and women who are willing to incur the odium attached by politician, priest, capitalist and the influential to a movement for the uplift of humanity.

The sub list is going up. The higher it goes the fiercer will become the fight. The closer will the battle lines be drawn between the plundering capitalists with their ignorant or ignoble supporters and the Social Revolutionaries.

As for me the quicker the sub list grows and the fight develops the better I will be pleased. And I know that the sub hustlers are of like mind with myself.

Table with columns OFF, ON, TOTAL. Lists provinces like Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, etc.

Gain for week 428
Total issue last week 8,000.

THE CAPITALIST TO THE WORKER

By Lewis Dart.

Bear patiently, my brother,

Thy hunger and distress,

'Twill matter not in heaven

That thou hadst more or less.

This world is for the fittest,

I who am fit may own;

For me the wine and music,

For thee the crust and bone.

Yet am I not ungentle,

For on great holidays

I give thee joy and feasting,—

That thou may'st give me praise.

Plead not thy greater effort,

Plead not that thou dost earn

By sweat of brain or body,

For thou canst never turn

The law of progress, brother;

Unfit are they who sweat,

The joys of life go past them,

The fit are they who get.

Thy tribute to the fittest,

Thy labor, bought and sold,

Obeys the law of progress

And bring me wine and gold.

Were other law to govern,

Our earth would halt in space,

Our sun grow dark and frigid,

Each star fall from its place.

Back to thy toil, dear brother,

—Naught here is wrong or strange;

Take up thy burden humble,

For thou canst never change.

The law of progress, brother:

Unfit are they who sweat,

Fools work, produce and suffer,

The fit are they who get.

THE DREAMERS.

Get gold! Long have you chimed

that song

A lyric ancient as the past is long;

Aye, has it drowned the faint cry

from the slums,

The nesting place of starving babes

and bums.

Get gold! Ah, drown all else, yet

leave me gold—

The wail of babe, the jest of bum, is

old;

Pour out the mellow wine and drink

to health,

Ye pal-exploiters in the chase of

wealth.

Drink on, the years are few, ere you

grow old

Dream oftener still your sordid

dream, get gold.

That murmur rising from the trodden

slum

Fear not—are you not master of the

babe and bum?

But hark! Do I not hear that

thundering roar?

Oh, help! Is there no peaceful shore?

Ah, no, reap now the harvest of the

slums.

You starved the babes—face now the

sword of bums!

—Elma Arnold Woodward.

The wage slaves earn a good living for their masters.

Unionist Combination

MANY comrades have been writing in asking for information on Industrial Unionism. As a result of this we have selected the following little books, which explain all the different phases of Unionism, by the best present day authorities, Eugene V. Debs, Wm. E. Trautman and others. All these books are pertinent to the man under the machine. Here they are:

- 1. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, by Trautman.
2. REVOLUTIONARY UNIONISM, by Debs.
3. YOU RAILROAD MEN, by Debs.
4. CLASS UNIONISM, by Debs.
5. CHART UNIONISM, by Debs.
6. INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION, by Debs.
7. METHODS OF ACQUIRING NATIONAL POSSESSION OF OUR INDUSTRIES, by Richardson.
8. REVOLUTION, by London.
9. YOU AND YOUR JOB, by Sandburg.
10. THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE, by Simons.

These books were formerly sold at five cents per copy, but you can have the ten for \$1.00. Send for them to Cotton's Book Department and get this fine combination.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF COWANSVILLE.

At a special session of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Cowansville, held at the usual place for the sessions of the said Council, the 24th day of March, 1910, duly convened under provisions of the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec, at which meeting were present: His Worship the Mayor, W. F. Vilas, Esq., and the Councillors, Messrs. Enoch Buzzell, H. F. Williams, John McCabe, William George, George F. L. Fuller, M. D., and Robert H. Strange, being all the members of the said Council, and all of whom were duly sworn in under the presidency of the Mayor.

It is ordained and enacted by By-law as follows:—

BY-LAW NO. 109

Whereas, the Corporation of the Village of Cowansville is actually indebted in the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, being as and for the balance of the purchase price of the following immovable property:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land forming part of the south part of the lot of land known as number one hundred and twenty-nine (129) on the Official Municipal Plan and Book of Reference of the Village of Cowansville, bounded to the East by Willard Street, to the South by the south line of the said lot, to the North by the north line of the said lot, and to the North by a line to be drawn from the East line of said lot to the West line thereof, in the said South line of said lot, keeping a distance of twenty rods therefrom, containing about two acres and one-seventh in superficies, subject to the conditions of sale of the said piece of land and to a certain restriction as to the use of said land, including the said Company's right of way for the Montreal and Atlantic Railway Company" (C. P. R.) for ninety-one years, from November first, nineteen hundred and seven, to the first day of January, 1907, of lot number one hundred and fifty-five on the said Official Plan for the Village of Cowansville, and bounded to the North by the line of said piece of land, subject to the payment of the rent and the fulfilment of all the conditions of said contract, a two-story brick building, plant, machinery and other equipment."

WHEREAS, the said property was purchased by the said Corporation of the Village of Cowansville from the liquidators of the Cowburn Sons Company Limited, in process of liquidation under the Winding Up Act, solely for the purpose of protecting its rights and interests in the same.

WHEREAS, for the purpose of paying the said balance of purchase price it is necessary for the said Corporation of the Village of Cowansville to borrow nine thousand five hundred dollars.

THEREFORE, it is ordained and enacted by the present by-law as follows:

1. That the Corporation of the Village of Cowansville is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, payable on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty (1940), and bearing interest at five per centum per annum, proceeds of which loans, to be secured by the present by-law as follows:

2. That said loan shall be contracted by an issue of nineteen debentures of five hundred dollars each (\$500) numbered from one to nineteen inclusively; issued under the signatures of the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the said Corporation of the Village of Cowansville, and bearing the seal of the Corporation, payable to bearer at the office of the Eastern Townships Bank at Cowansville on the first day of May, 1940, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of November in each year; coupons of twelve dollars and fifty cents each, signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the said Corporation, shall be annexed to each of the said debentures, presenting the said semi-annual interest payments, payable at the office of the said Bank.

3. That in order to provide for the redemption of the capital of said loan at maturity, a sinking fund of two per centum per annum on the amount of the said loan is hereby established.

4. In order to provide for the payment of the annual interest on the said sinking fund, it is hereby required that there shall be apportioned and set apart each year out of the revenues of this municipality the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars during the term of the present loan.

5. That in order to provide for the payment of the annual interest on the said sinking fund, an annual tax of six hundred and sixty-five dollars is hereby imposed upon all the taxable real property of the Municipality of the Village of Cowansville, the levy of which necessary said tax to be apportioned and distributed according to the Valuation Roll of the said municipality, in the same manner as ordinary taxes.

6. That the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Corporation of the Village of Cowansville be and they are hereby authorized to sign said debentures and interest coupons, and affix the corporate seal.

7. The present by-law shall have no force nor effect until it shall be approved by the municipal electors of the said Corporation of the Village of Cowansville, the Mayor and Councillors of said taxable real estate and entitled to vote thereon, and by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council according to law and duly promulgated.

W. F. VILAS, Mayor.

I, the undersigned, William H. MacFarlane, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of the Village of Cowansville, hereby certify the above to be a true copy of By-Law number one hundred and nine (109) duly passed by the Council of the said Municipality of the Village of Cowansville, at a Special Session thereof duly convened for said purpose, and held in the Council Chambers, the regular place of meeting in the said Municipality, on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten (1910) at ten o'clock in the afternoon, on the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and ten (1910).

Given at Cowansville, this 25th day of March, 1910.

W. H. MACFARLANE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of the Village of Cowansville.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Council of the Municipality to that effect, duly passed at a session of said Council duly convened and held for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient, then in that case of passing by-law hereinafter mentioned and all resolutions in furtherance thereof, at the usual place of meeting of said Council, in the Council Chambers, the regular place of meeting in the said Municipality, on the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, one thousand nine hundred and ten (1910) a meeting of the municipal electors of said municipality, who are proprietors of rateable real property, will be held in the said Council Chambers, in the said Municipality, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, one thousand nine hundred and ten (1910) at the hour of TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving or disapproving of the said By-Law Number One Hundred and Nine (109) duly passed by said Council at said special session, and that a poll will be taken and there held for said object as provided by law.

Given at Cowansville this twenty-fifth day of March (1910) one thousand nine hundred and ten.

W. H. MACFARLANE, W. F. VILAS, Secretary-Treasurer Mayor

THE FIRING LINE

THE TOP NOTOHERS

- J. A. McKinnon, Greenwood . . . 28
H. Martin, Berlin, Ont. 23
D. Evans, Michel, B. C. 20
R. Marshall, Pary Sound, Ont. . 15
H. H. Mabee, Milestone, Sask. . 12
W. H. Reveley, New Toronto . . 11
H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S. . 10
Jules Lavenne, Springhill, N. S. . 10
W. Menzies, Haddington, Sask. . 10
J. Allison, Aldergrove, B. C. . . 8

THROW ON THE FUEL

Keep the pot a boiling,
Keep it good and hot;
Keep Cotton's list a jumping
Towards the highest spot.

Spread the vehicle of the light,
Spread the champion of our fight;
Spread it far and near and wide,
For tyrants fear its mighty stride.

Four sub cards go to Com. S. A. Wikberg, Camrose, Alta.

One sub from Com. Andrew Oberg, Killam, Alta.

Three halfers come from Com. Geo. McMillan, LaCalmette, Alta.

Four yearlies from Com. George Heatherton, Greenwood, B. C.

One sub from Com. Mrs. Joseph Leonard Allen, West Fernie, B. C.

Four yearlies come from Comrade A. Chase, Port Arthur, Ont.

A yearly and a halfer from Comrade Wilfred Buffet, Renfrew, Ont.

Ten trials from Com. L. Nedo, Brockville, Ont.

Com. W. F. Cook, Vernon, B. C. forwards a yearly.

Com. H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S., brings in nine halfers and a trial.

Two halfers and two yearlies from Comrade A. Collins, Amherst, N. S.

Com. Leo. Lewis, Lynn Creek, B. C. is responsible for ten trials getting the philosophy for three months.

Com. A. Shilland, Sandon, B. C. forwards four yearlies from the Sandon Miners' Union.

A yearly and four halfers from Comrade W. S. French, Stettler, Alta.

Seventy-five cents for three sub cards from Com. G. W. Gleason, Mound, Alta.

A yearly and two halfers drop in very quietly from Comrade A. W. Linnell, Royholm, Sask.

"Find enclosed two yearly subscriptions. Give the plutes Hell." Com. W. E. Jones, Leo, Alta.

Com. John Nelson, Markerville, Alta., takes five half yearly sub cards.

Eight yearlies and seven half yearlies come from Comrade R. Marshall, Pary Sound, Ont.

Com. Geo. Waples, Steelton, Ont., captures a yearly and introduces him to the Comrade circle.

"Keep right on, you are doing fine," writes Com. J. Sehrank, Berlin, Ont., shooting in a yearly.

Three yearlies drop in from Com. Thos. Auger, Walsh, Alta., who signs himself, "Yours to fight for humanity."

Com. B. Nicholson, Winnipeg, forwards three dollars and a half for a bundle of fourteen papers for as long as the money will last.

Com. J. H. Morrison, Amherst, N. S. is responsible for six yearlies finding their way to Cotton's sub department.

Comrade W. J. Pierson, Fort William, Ont., orders twenty seven dollars worth of dope to be distributed in various ways.

Com. Vincent Frodsham, Michel, B. C. takes a bundle of twenty for three months on behalf of the Michel Local.

"So the Canadian Press is to be muzzled if it dares throw light on the grafters. Well, we will see," says Comrade G. W. Wood, Selkirk, Man., forwarding four halfers.

Enclosed please find three dollars. I will have a few more scalps for next week's issue." Com. A. G. McCallum, Ottawa, Ont.

"I got two subscribers yesterday for your paper. Both educated men. I hope these subs will see the light." Com. J. Northgraves, Berlin, Ont.

Comrade E. V. Ericson, Tomkins, Sask., has picked up a sub for Cotton's at that place. This makes three subs to Tomkins, a jump in circulation of fifty per cent.

"Find enclosed one dollar for ten trials to help pay that little bill at the post office. I am one of the undesirables." Com. Walter Menzies, Haddington, Sask.

"Enclosed please find my sub for your paper. I have been a reader of the Appeal to Reason for ten years." Com. George Fletcher, Prairie Grange, Alta.

Comrade W. Reichling, Montreal, hits the capitalist system over the think tank of its supporters with a five dollar bill for the spread of Cotton's Weekly.

"I have been out this morning and done a little scouting, and I landed three yearlies for your most valuable rag of freedom." Com. R. B. Vogen, Dundurn, Sask.

A yearly and four halfers drop in from an Ontario wage slave who is not seeking publicity as to his Socialist activities. And ten trials and two yearlies from another Ontario wage slave in the same manner.

Eleven yearlies from Com. Wm. Reveley, New Toronto. Is it any wonder the Ontario list is climbing? Com. Reveley also takes a bundle of ten for a year and orders ten yearly sub cards, besides a contribution to the Battery.

"Received Comrade Wayland's circular letter and took it to our local and read it. The result is the five half-yearly subs. It may not be much but we are homesteaders." Com. Mrs. W. C. Trueman, Erskin, Alta.

The Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146 takes an extra bundle of twenty-five for six months, per their financial Secretary Com. Albert N. Gauthier. This in response to Com. Wayland's circular letter.

"Just got your sample copy of Cotton's Weekly and I must say that I am glad that we have our good weekly that we can depend on to tell us the truth. Long live Cotton's Weekly," thus says Comrade Chas. W. Thompson, Granum, Alta.

"I have rustled twenty-eight yearlies for your paper. Enclosed please find the names and cash for same." These subs were rustled by Com. John A. MacKinnon, Mother Lode Mine, Greenwood, B. C.

"Enclosed please find price of six halfers and please send me six sub cards for six months each. I want to keep up at least twelve six month subs each month for a year." Com. Geo. H. Townsend, Dundas, Ont.

"Kindly sling these four yearlies at the bull dog and just give him to understand that I intend to hit him harder very soon. I hope to see Cotton's Weekly have the same circulation as the good old Appeal has in the U. S. A." Com. E. McGrath, Winnipeg.

"Enclosed please find five yearlies and a halfer. I have written to my member and to the Postmaster General. The best kick I can put up is to capture subs." Comrade Mrs. Joseph Allen, West Fernie, B. C.

"Have written to the P. M. G., and to our Member, Sam Hughes. Local No. 40 has also written. We expect replies very shortly." Com. M. A. Goodwin, Lindsay, Ont.

"I am a farmer I guess you know the farmers are the hardest kind of workers. Enclosed please find one dollar and a half to help waken the farmers." Com. James R. Shiels, Craven, Sask.

"I wrote to the Postmaster General. I send you his reply. I don't think he speaks the truth." Com. Wm. Spence, Cherry Grove, Ont. Incidentally Comrade Spence forwards four halfers.

"Find enclosed one dollar for ten trials. They need a good spring physic as they have swallowed so much Liberalism." Com. Jules Lavenne, Springhill, N. S., on behalf of Springhill Local No. 4.

"Enclosed please find two plunks to fight the profit system, incidentally Lemieux. Lemieux has answered the protest of the Regina Trades and Labor Council by declaring that we must have been misinformed." Com. A. R. Bentley, Regina, Sask.

"Am glad to hear through Comrade Wayland's circular letter, of your paper. Enclosed find my sub and price of two half yearly sub cards." Com. Ben. Lavalley, William's Siding, B. C.

"I am a workman and the Postmaster General is not treating us fair and right. We want no distinction in press rulings and demand equal rights and privileges and no discrimination. We will not stand being discriminated against." Com. Geo. W. Mollison, Govan, Sask.

Two yearlies and eight half yearly post cards go to Berlin, Ont., per the command of Com. H. Martin. Also a string of ten trials. And "Three more nails in the coffin of capitalism," is the way he puts it as he hands in three more subs.

"I am giving you an introduction to a few of the backward ones in answer to the Hon. Lemieux's attacks on you." Comrade John Hazzard, Dauphin, Man. Comrade Hazzard sends in thirty trials.

"Enclosed please find my subscription. The information you have given with regard to the postal laws is worth more to any reader than the subscription price. Socialism is the Christ teaching." Com. Hortense M. Phelps, Otterville, Ont.

"Two halfer and two yearlies from Comrade John McKiernan, Cobalt, Ont. "I do not coax or talk them into taking your paper," says Com. McKiernan, "not a bit of it. I just get them to listen to reason and one horse philosophy."

"Please send Cotton's Weekly to the following two yearlies, and six halfers. This is in reply to the Postmaster General and the result of a circular letter sent by Comrade J. A. Wayland of the Appeal." Com. W. H. Mabee, Milestone, Sask. A later letter contains a yearly and three halfers.

"Find enclosed copies of resolution endorsed by the Edmonton Local Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, protesting against the discriminatory charges placed on your paper. I am glad to say the Edmonton boys took this matter up with spirit." Com. F. Blake, Edmonton, Alta.

"I find that Canada is an easy field to work for Socialism. If we can get a second Appeal in Canada, we will make things hum. Enclosed please find one dollar for which send sub cards." Com. W. L. Martin, Eden Valley, Sask.

"I have just been advised of your existence through the means of that magnificent paper, Appeal to Reason. I consider it my duty and great pleasure to heartily support such a paper as you are trying to give us and shall impatiently await the first copy." Com. David J. Edwards, Sominigdale, Sask.

"Enclosed please find four dollars in response to a letter from J. A. Wayland of the Appeal to Reason, who informs me that the Laurier government is illegally discriminating against your paper." Please send your paper to the following eight subscribers." Com. Joseph Allison, Aldergrove, B. C.

"Enclose please find four dollars for the Agitation Battery. This sum was picked up among the Comrades present at last night's meeting. We are also giving notice to our member D. D. McKenzie, and the Postmaster General." Com. William Allen, Sydney Mines, N. S.

"Enclosed please find two dollars for two yearlies and four halfers. I should have begun hustling long ago, but after paying tribute to the trusts for the right to live, I always found myself short of the price. But the letter I received from Comrade J. A. Wayland, a few days ago determined me to do my small share at once." Com. A. C. Kerr, Toronto, Ont.

"Enclosed please find one dollar for sub cards. Received a letter from Comrade Wayland last week explaining your situation and I am sure he did the right thing at the right time for he has sent every subscriber of the Appeal to Reason a similar letter. With me it is almost as good as a personal introduction to you, Comrades Cotton and Webb." Com. J. B. Irwin, Meeting Creek, Alta.

"Enclosed you will find other for five dollars. Please forward twenty sub cards good for six month's subscription each. I had the postmaster before the Michel Miners' Union, and we authorized the Secretary to send in a bunch of protests from the Local, representing some nine hundred and fifty members, so between the lot it will make things a little hot for some of the fellows at Ottawa." Com. David Evans, Michel, B. C.

"Local No. 1 celebrated the Paris Commune, last night by a concert and a dance. The attendance was large. I gave a seven minute talk on the paper from the platform (1) that protests be poured into the Postmaster General, (2) that we each write to our member of Parliament asking him to interrogate Lemieux upon the discrimination, and, if necessary, to move that the statutes be so amended that bundles and sample copies be accorded the 1 cent per pound rate, and (3) to help boost the paper's circulation by each subscribing for a bundle. After the dance was on I canvassed for subs and obtained two for a year and five for six months." Com. W. R. Shier, Toronto, Ont.

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SWINGING INTO ACTION

The Agitation Battery is beginning to feel the pulse of Cotton's readers behind it. Fast rush the flood of letters through the Canadian mail from Atlantic to Pacific, carrying backing and words of cheer for the Battery in the important work on hand. Relentless as the forces of evolution the funds are piling up, and grim determination is writ large on the faces of the Battery forces, with a courage born of self-sacrificing and comradely support.

Grand to be in the forefront of the fight; grand to have solid tangent sympathy behind you, and grand to feel the hearty hand-clasp of lovers of liberty all over the Dominion.

The Battery has but commenced its work. Much is yet to be done. Considerable backing is yet needed. Com. The Battery feels it will be forthcoming.

Have you lined up behind the Battery yet. If not, don't wait for another invitation. Do it now. Line up with the growing band of interested readers of Cotton's who are furnishing the power behind the guns. Here is the latest list. It looks good:

- Carl Steffen, Harris, Sask. . . \$2.00
C. W. Thompson, Granum, Alta 1.00
T. Bowden, Calgary, Alta. . . 1.00
Sydney Mines Comrades . . . 4.00
G. W. Mollison, Govan, Sask. . 1.00
J. Allison, Aldergrove, B. C. . 1.00
Wm. J. Foster, Preston, Ont. . 2.00
R. Reichling, Montreal . . . 4.50
A. T. Newbury, Vermillion . . . 50
F. K. McKee, Wauchope, Sask. 1.00
W. G. Ewing, Kindersley, Sask. 1.00
A. G. McCallum, Ottawa 75
S. Pope, Oshawa, Ont. 1.00
J. H. McKiernan, Cobalt, Ont. 5.00
W. J. W. Berlin, Ont. 1.00
W. H. Reveley, New Toronto . 5.50
J. S. Elliot, Battle Lake, Alta 1.00
W. J. Pierson, Fort William . 2.00
J. B. Irwin, Meeting Creek . . 1.00

Total for week \$36.25
Previously acknowledged 84.70

Total contributions to date \$120.95
Expended 100.00

Balance on hand \$20.95
The amount still to be raised is \$254.00. Just about one-third the amount needed by the Battery has reached the ammunition chest. There is a blank at the bottom of the page. Use it and with a dollar bill enclosed in a stout dark wrapper, insert in an envelope directed to Cotton's.

NOTES OF THE MOVEMENT

The socialists of Winnipeg have nominated Com. Geo. Armstrong to contest North Winnipeg and Com. Ed. Fulcher to contest West Winnipeg in the coming Manitoba elections.

The postal department at Ottawa keeps a mimeograph machine busy turning out stereotyped official replies to protests against the rulings on Cotton's. Keep it busy.

The Brantford, Ont., comrades are talking of holding a picnic on July 1st next, in Mohawk Park. Early preparation ensues success. Ontario comrades can keep this date in mind.

Ottawa comrades have formed a "Flying Squadron" to disseminate the light by keeping the right kind of literature on the move. Com. Gulbrundsen is secretary. Success to them.

The Finnish Labor Temple has been recently opened in Port Arthur. It is the finest and largest building of its kind in the twin cities, and cost \$42,000. The building is of brick veneer, 138 feet long by 60 feet wide. The roof is surmounted, over the entrance, by a noble tower that raises its top 80 feet from the ground, while handsome turrets flank the front elevation. The ground floor contains a fine hall which will seat 700 people, and the Finnish socialist publishing company will have its home in the building. The Finnish socialists of Port Arthur are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

READERS OF COTTON'S IN MANITOBA "ATTENTION!"

I wish to draw your attention to a series of events which are in the process of development in Manitoba. The first is, that an election is on us, and it is up to all workers, both in the city and on the farm to get to work and do something for our com-

SPECIAL AGITATION BATTERY FUND

Cotton's Weekly, Cowansville, P.Q.

Enclosed find \$ for which put me down as a Backer of the Agitation Battery in the Fight Against Unjust Postal Rates.

Name _____

P. O. Box or Street _____

City _____ Province _____

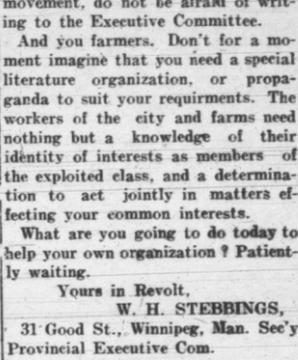
mon cause. Wind-jamming is all right in its sphere, but for the proper organization of the Party to effectively carry out our wishes in the various houses of legislation requires a solidified body of class conscious workers.

Secondly, if solidarity means anything at all, Socialists throughout this Province should not be misled by that sugar coated plum which is bein handed out by the present capitalist government viz "Government Ownership of Elevators" as a "Calmet" or pipe of peace to catch for another four years "working class" suckers. The present government will stoop to any trick to gain votes and contigue their rule of the roost, and the opposition capitalist clique will endeavor to supplant them. Every Socialist should register as soon as possible. If the community is too small for the organization of a local, take out a card as member at large, which will enable you to keep in touch with party affairs. If you require literature, information or advice on matters concerning the movement, do not be afraid of writing to the Executive Committee.

And you farmers. Don't for a moment imagine that you need a special literature organization, or propaganda to suit your requirements. The workers of the city and farms need nothing but a knowledge of their identity of interests as members of the exploited class, and a determination to act jointly in matters effecting your common interests.

What are you going to do today to help your own organization? Patiently waiting.

Yours in Revolt, W. H. STEBBINGS, 31 Good St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec'y Provincial Executive Com.



THERE'S LOTS OF FELLOWS

worrying about "How to Grow Hair." Get 'em reading Cotton's and there will be a Sure Growth—not on top, but just underneath. Keep a supply of Sub Cards in your pocket. Five half-yearlies for \$1.00.

Donald Hugh Hawkins, scab hunter for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, recently landed in Rochester, N. Y., to get scabs to replace the striking employees of the company in Philadelphia. He enlisted thirty or forty men and marched with them to Lehigh station amid hoots and jeers. After he had bought tickets for the bunch, the scabs laid down their grips, opened them and extracted therefrom bunches of lemons and bricks which they deposited at the feet of Hawkins. The supposed scabs were all members of Rochester unions and were having a little fun with the scab hunter. The crowd in the station became so great to see the unusual spectacle that policemen were called in and it was discovered that Hawkins carried a six-shooter concealed on his person. He was arrested and sent down for sixty days. But the case was taken higher and Hawkins got out on \$250 bail. He made tracks as quick as he could out of the state, and has not since put in an appearance.

Any local that starts a house-to-house canvassing campaign is sure to grow. Considerable literature can be sold by this method.

PERSECUTION CLUB RATES

TILL FURTHER NOTICE

\$1.00

IS GOOD FOR

10 Trial 3-month Subs

5 Half Yearly Subs

\$2 Good for 5 Yearly Subs

Yearly Sub Cards, 5 for \$2.00.

Half-yearly Cards, 5 for \$1.00.

If the principle of democracy is good, why not apply it to industry?

Every capitalist state is founded upon the principle of robbery and hate. The Canadian state is no exception to this rule.

The capitalist is not necessary. Capital can and will become socialized and become the property of the working community.

Strikes are breaking out all over America and Canada. Strikes are not pleasant things. These strikes are the awakeners of labor to the benefit of political action. Capture Ottawa and Washington and let the workers legislate into existence the conditions for which they now strike. If the workers will waken to politics, they will have found the surest way of getting what they want.

Now the city of Victoria, British Columbia, is troubled with the capitalist disease of graft and the provincial government has issued a warrant for a Royal Commission to investigate. Why should people expect anything else but graft under the capitalist system? The banks, insurance companies, manufacturing establishments, are based on the graft principle of robbery of the workers. Why should we be surprised when the graft principle is found to be working outside the limits laid down by the capitalist law makers?

A man must work to get a living unless he is a capitalist, a jail bird or a hobo. A man to work must have something to work on, tools to work with, and a place to work in. The capitalists get their graft by getting given to them by law, backed up by courts, police and army, the raw material on which the workers must work, the tools they must work with, and the places in which they must work. The workers, therefore, cannot get a job except on the terms the masters dictate. Now it is a law of economics that under such conditions the wages paid will always tend to the barest means of subsistence. Wages, therefore, will be low and the profits going to the possessors of the means of production will be large. Hence we see that the state of society today which spells corruption, degradation and rottenness. We have the multi-millionaire and the starved worker. We have the rich seducer and the poverty stricken prostitute. We have corrupt preachers begging funds from the millionaires and the venal politicians giving more power to the labor skimmers. But there is a silver lining to the black clouds that enshroud humanity. We have revolutionary Socialists who will overturn the rotten system. We have divine discontent spread throughout Canada. And the millionaire is coming to be looked upon as a beast from the jungle rather than as a creature of progress.

When civilization comes to a new country, then the wild beasts go. It is hard on the lions and tigers and leopards and bears, but these brutes cannot be allowed to roam through a civilized country. There is war between them and man. Man does not war on the wild beasts simply for sport, unless it be a Theodore Roosevelt or some such primitive, uncivilized creature. Man wars on the wild beasts because civilization and wild beasts are incompatible. There is war until the inhabitants of the jungle are overcome and caged. In the same way there is war between the civilized men and the capitalists. The capitalists are turned loose upon society. The civilized workers, for their own protection, are fighting the capitalists. Now the workers do not like to fight the capitalists any more than civilized men like to fight wild beasts. But civilized society, in order to reach a higher height, must cage the capitalists and make them do useful work along with the other useful workers of society. How would it look if lions and tigers, who prey upon the bodies of men and women, were allowed to occupy the most spacious and sunlit quarters of our cities where men and women would be easily captured? Yet we let the capitalists occupy the most spacious and sunlit quarters of our cities where they can easily prey upon the labor of the workers. And should the workers revolt, then the capitalists have police and soldiers to club them and shoot them and herd them back to their quarters in the dirty side streets of the city, to live in squalor till the capitalists bid them come forth to the slave pits where their labor power can be preyed upon to make rich garments and expensive furniture and habitations and viands for the capitalists.

DON'T BE ARGUED DOWN by a non-Socialist. Study and you will turn him down every time. Start with the BANNER COLLECTION at 25 cents from Cotton's Book Department. Seven splendid books.



HE'S HERE BECAUSE HE'S HERE.

A Winnipeg comrade slings in a bunch of Subs at the Bulldog. He's here alright, and his name is Pete. He's having a laugh with Mike over the predicament of the P. M. G. No wonder they enjoy the situation. The fraternal spirit of Mike builds on Sub Cards, and he feels good these days, while Pete is bully on subs, and it keeps him busy dodging the bunches slung at him by the boys. They're wise, those two, and like to be kept laughing.

Lemieux Gives Words Instead of Justice

Cotton's Demands a Free and Impartial Postal Service in Canada for the Workingmen's Press

On March 18th, members of Parliament asked the Postmaster General if he had written Mr. Cotton. He declared he had. The following is his letter:

Ottawa, 18th March, 1910.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., couched in language which is open to grave objection, but to which I do not intend to refer otherwise.

Before dealing with certain points which you have raised as to the powers of the Postmaster General, I desire to state in the most emphatic manner possible that, in giving the instructions to the Postmistress of Cowansville to see that proper rates of postage were paid on copies of your publication deposited in that office for transmission by mail, the Department was in no way influenced by the character or object of your publication, nor has anything been done in any way to interfere with the right of a full and free discussion of social, labor, or other problems. Moreover, I have ever been a sympathetic supporter of the laboring man, and my endeavor and efforts have always been directed towards assisting him in the betterment of his position.

As to the powers of the Postmaster General with respect to the rates of postage, you quote only a portion of the Post Office Act dealing with this matter, the whole sub-Section being found under Section 9 of the Act entitled "Powers of Postmaster General," sub-Section "e" reading as follows:—

(E) "establish the rates of postage on all mailable matter, not being letters, newspapers or other things hereinafter specially provided for, and prescribe the terms and conditions on which all mailable matter other than letters shall, in each case or class of cases, be permitted to pass by post, and authorize the opening thereof, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such conditions have been complied with."

As the Statute only determined the rates of postage which should be levied upon copies of newspapers and periodical publications mailed from the office of publication, addressed to regular subscribers or newsdealers, and upon specimen copies, it became necessary that regulations should be prepared, by virtue of the authority conveyed in the above sub-Section, governing the rates of postage upon copies sent under other conditions than those specially alluded to in the Statute. The Act not having provided a rate of postage for what is known as transient newspapers. The regulations to which you refer, and to which you have taken exception, were not originally prepared during the time I have been Postmaster General, but are of long standing. If the Department had not been authorized by Statute to make regulations governing the rates of postage on other classes than those specially enumerated in the Statute, then in this particular case the result would be that no provision would be made for the transmission by post of copies intended for other than subscribers, newsdealers, or those sent as specimen copies, a condition which would not be in the interest of the general public.

As to your statement that other publishers have been sending bundles through the mails to parties who order an occasional bundle, at the low rate prescribed by the Act upon copies intended for regular subscribers, or newsdealers, I beg to say that, if particulars are furnished as to the names of the persons thus receiving such copies, prompt enquiry will at once be made. The duty of seeing that proper postage is paid upon newspapers deposited for transmission by mail rests with the Post Office at the place where the paper is posted, and if any error or neglect has occurred at any particular Post Office, the Department, upon being advised of the same, takes steps to see that such matters form the subject of careful enquiry.

Yours truly,
RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

COTTON'S REPLY

This letter has been sent in reply to the above:

Cowansville, P. Q.
March 23, 1910

To the Honorable the Postmaster General, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—
Your letter of March 18th to hand. I have also read your explanations in Parliament made on the 2nd and 18th inst. Neither your letter nor your explanations are satisfactory.

You state that my letter was couched in language which is open to grave objections. I am perfectly con-

vinced from your point of view my letter was couched in language which was open to grave objection. Yet I had many things to say to you and I choose the language which conveyed the ideas I wished to impart.

Motives Judged by Past Events and Present Actions

You declare that in giving the instructions to the Postmistress at Cowansville to collect four cents a pound on bundles of papers purchased and paid for by the workers, your Department was in no way influenced by the character or object of my publication. Moreover, you declare you have ever been a sympathetic supporter of the laboring man, and your endeavor and efforts have always been directed towards assisting him in the betterment of his position.

I have no means to obtain a true insight into the motives actuating your Department when instructing the local Postmistress with regard to purchasers of transient bundles of Cotton's Weekly. I can only judge by past events. As to your being a sympathetic supporter of the laboring man I can only judge by your present actions.

Sir, four years ago your Department, under the control of A. B. Aylesworth, illegally forbade the mails to the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published at Girard. When an excessive postal charge is swung against my paper under your administration, it is but natural to conclude that the same animus against Socialism was at work in you as was at work in Aylesworth.

Words are Cheap

As to your sympathy towards the laboring man, I reply that words are cheap. Have you read Machiavelli's "The Prince"? In that book Machiavelli lays down the principles of government by tyranny. Speak the people fair, says Machiavelli, and drill an army. Give doles, and prepare instruments of war. Sympathize with the common people, until you become powerful; then let the soldiers at them and crush their liberties. You are a public official, and I am going to talk to you plainly. My language may be very objectionable to you, but public officials under a capitalist government, when they plead that they sympathize with labor, and that they are endeavoring to better the lot of the working man, must be pulled up short and spoken to in very plain language. You say that you have been a sympathetic supporter of the laboring man. Rather have the laboring men been unwilling supporters of yours. Your annual pay is seven thousand dollars a year and pickings. The average annual pay of three hundred thousand odd industrial wage slaves of Canada, according to 1906 statistics, is about three hundred and eighty dollars. You, Honorable Sir, receive an annual income twenty times that of the average industrial wage slave of Canada. As all wealth comes from labor, it follows that the wage slaves of Canada are supporting you to the extent of twenty times their own income. I am not blaming you for this. You get the benefit of the capitalist system under which we live. I give these statistics to show that you are not a sympathetic supporter of the laboring man, because men cannot live on sympathy. The workers are supporting you, and many of them unwillingly, if you will but read the letters your Department has received of late.

Efforts Not Directed to Helping the Workingmen

Your efforts and endeavors have not been of late directed towards the betterment of the worker. When you make him pay eighteen cents per hundred copies of Cotton's Weekly out of his scanty wages, you are not helping him, but you are draining him of his revenues because of his desire to help his fellow workers wake to the truths of Socialism. Unless you consider Socialism to be against his best interests. If this last be the case, then you convict yourself of being influenced by the character of Cotton's Weekly, which you deny.

You are not directing your efforts to assist the laboring man. The very fact that you are a member of the Laurier Cabinet proves that you are not helping the workers. You sit check by jowl with the Minister of War, and have assisted in doubling the cost of the army in Canada and in doubling the Canadian Army. Now this is not in the interest of the workers in Canada. You know well that modern armies are not drilled and disciplined to fight a foreign enemy so much as to keep the home wage slaves in subjection. Troops are now guarding the slave pits operated by the Dominion Coal Company. Troops fought the workers in Fort William last summer. If the

wage slaves of the Dominion Steel Company should revolt the troops of Canada would be hurried to drive the workers back to their back breaking tasks on a pittance wage. There are many other things which show that you, as a member of Laurier Cabinet, are not the friend of the working man. You deceive yourself when you think that mere words will prove your friendship to the laboring man.

Cotton's Familiar With the Law

I have not forgotten Section 9 of the Postal Act, sub-section (e), neither have I forgotten sub-section (g) of the same article. It was in view of these sections that I intimated to you that you had not the power to pass or enforce regulation 63 of the Postal Guide. It was in the light of these two subsections (e) and (g) that I called to your attention two elementary principles of constitutional law. These two principles thrown together amount to this. When a legislative body has delegated its law making powers to a public official, that official must exercise his law making power in a very circumspect manner, and if the legislative body has made laws partially governing the matter at issue, that official must make laws as similar as possible to the laws enacted by the legislative body from which he derives his authority.

I want to call your attention particularly to this rule of constitutional law. In Parliament you asked Mr. Lennox as a distinguished advocate the legal definition of a "bona fide subscriber." I ask you as presumed distinguished authority on constitutional law, if that above maxim be not one of the elementary rules applicable to public officials like yourself with regard to delegated law-making powers?

What the Law Lays Down

The statute law lays down the rate on sample copies, copies to newsdealers, and to bona fide regular subscribers. Sample copies must be done up into packages and the postage thereon is one cent per pound for each bundle. Copies addressed to regular subscribers and to newsdealers go for one-fourth of a cent a pound. This is what the statute law declares. The statute law gives me the right: First—to send out packages of sample copies to parties who have not paid one cent for same, at the postal rate of a cent a pound. Second—to send out packages to newsdealers at a postal rate of one-fourth of a cent a pound. Third—to send out packages of Cotton's Weekly to non-newsdealers at a rate of one-fourth of a cent a pound, provided that the non-newsdealers agree to take and pay for their bundles for a period of three months or more.

The statute law does not declare what a party is to pay who takes a special bundle for one issue, and pays for the same. You declare that he must pay four cents a pound, a rate sixteen times that to newsdealers and to parties who take a bundle for three months, and four times the rate on packages of sample copies.

Does it Not Look Ridiculous?

Now does not that look ridiculous? Cannot you see that it is ridiculous? Does it not violate the elementary principles of constitutional law that a public official like yourself, when allowed to complete the gaps in the statute law, must close those gaps with laws as nearly as possible like those laid down by the legislative body from whom he derives his authority? Acknowledge that you have been acting in an arbitrary manner. It will be the best thing for you in the end.

Surely you do not pretend that you could make the postal rate one dollar a pound? That would be outrageous. But you violate the principles of constitutional law when you jump the rate on me sixteen times, just as you would did you jump the rate on me two thousand times.

Postmaster General Must Give Fair and Impartial Mail Service

You say that if you did not make these regulations then no regulations would be made and I could not send bundles to transient purchasers at all through the post. Pardon me for correcting you. If you did not give me the right to send bundles through the mails at all, your fate would be the fate of your predecessor in office, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, in short order. You are not Postmaster General of Canada to do or not to do as you see fit. You are there to give a free and fair postal service. The trouble you are now experiencing is that you thought you could enforce a bundle rate on the workingmen purchasers of my paper sixteen times what you could exact from newsdealers. If you do not serve the workers of Canada in a just manner, you will quickly give way to some other Postmaster General who will.

Let the Department Get Its Information from Proper Sources

You say that you did not make the Postal Regulation No. 63 and therefore you should not be blamed. Par-

don me again for correcting you. You are enforcing it. And you are responsible for it when you apply it.

You ask me to give you the information about those papers which are not paying on their bundles the exorbitant rate you are charging. I am sending under separate cover the last four copies of Cotton's Weekly, which you can peruse at your leisure. In one you will find an affidavit of H. A. Webb with regard to five capitalist dailies. Beyond that I will not go at present. I do not intend to act the informer that your Department may land with both feet on other papers as you have landed on Cotton's Weekly.

Department Deceiving the Public

I would call your attention to a grave charge I made against your Department in my last letter to you. That charge was that your Department was deliberately deceiving the public upon the question of the law applicable to your Department. When Canadian citizens wrote your Department, your Department sent out a circular statement in which it was declared that Parliament had stipulated that one-fourth cent rate should apply only to regular subscribers and newsdealers. Now you admit, as you had to, that you could make similar rates for transient purchasers, and you cannot deny that if you obeyed the principles of constitutional law, you would have made similar rates. Why does your Department deliberately deceive the workers of Canada with regard to the postal rights of their paper under the Canadian laws?

Lemieux a Skillful Dodger

Now for your explanations in Parliament. You have shown yourself to be as skillful in dodging the main point at issue in your answers in Parliament, as you did when Clarence Jameson, M. P., questioned you to the discrimination practised against weekly papers in favor of dailies when sent to the United States.

Let me bring you right up to the point. On March 2nd you spoke about regular subscribers. On March 18th you had changed your tune. You then spoke about "subscribers." There is a difference between "Regular subscribers" and "subscribers." A subscriber is one who pays or undertakes to pay. A regular subscriber is one who undertakes to pay for a definite time. There is a difference. When Mr. Lennox cornered you, you slipped out by saying, "My honorable friend is a distinguished member of the Bar, and he knows the legal definition of 'bona fide subscribers' used in this sense." You were well aware, when making your statements in the House that the bundles upon which the rate is in dispute, are subscribed for in a bona fide manner, and are paid for. The workers cannot seem to get proper information from your Department. You deceive the members of Parliament and they in turn deceive the workers in their constituencies. "You will understand," writes Walter Edward Nesbit, member for North Oxford, to a person writing to him, "that where newspapers are sent direct from the publishing office to subscribers, they go at a very low rate of postage; when they are sent on speculation, that is shipped to points with the hope of selling them or distributing them, they are charged at a very much higher rate. This applies to all papers." You will see how your explanations are making Liberal members of Parliament appear very foolish in the eyes of their constituencies. There are four separate and distinct errors in this letter with regard to the point at issue. (1.) Cotton's Weekly is being sent to non-subscribers on speculation. That is erroneous. The papers are paid for by the parties getting them and the parties are therefore bona fide subscribers. (2.) Papers when sent on speculation go at a much higher rate. This is erroneous. If the papers are sent on speculation to a newsdealer they go at the low rate. (3.) They are charged at a very much higher rate. This is true, and not true. This is the sample copy rate of one cent a pound. You are charging four cents a pound. (4.) This applies to all papers. This is again erroneous. The high rate is not charged.

Still Another Error

Another error you led Mr. Lennox into. "The fact is," you say "that Mr. Cotton is sending his paper in bundles to certain individuals, who distribute them to other parties." "They are not individually addressed?" Mr. Lennox then asks you. "They are not," you reply, and then you wilfully uttered a falsehood in the House declaring that it makes a great difference with regard to the status of a bona fide subscriber whether he takes one copy or a hundred copies. Here is your own ruling on this point:—"Copies of a weekly newspaper sent to a subscriber who takes five or more copies per week, for one year, paying for them in advance at the regular subscription

rate, are entitled to pass by post at the statutory rate." Why are you everlastingly trying to deceive the people of Canada with falsehoods with regard to the real points at issue? Do you think that your cheap little tricks will not be discovered? I informed you before, that you could not stick your head, like the ostrich, in the sand of your own wandering thoughts, and think you will not be discovered.

Political Ambitions Can be Broken

You say that if Cotton's is scurrilous it will be forbidden the mails. Sir, this shows that you are ignorant of the statute laws under which you act. You have power to forbid obscene or immoral publications; but scurrilous publications are beyond your power to prohibit. I am perfectly well aware, and Cotton's Weekly readers are perfectly well aware, of the machinery you have prepared to put Cotton's out of business. Canada has given no power to prohibit scurrilous publications. We are a mixed community, and Parliament has not put it into the power of a Catholic Postmaster General to decide what scurrilous literature is, neither has it put it into the power of a Protestant Postmaster General to decide what scurrilous literature is. Be careful how you threaten to prohibit what your brain may conceive to be a scurrilous publication. That way lies the breaking of your political ambitions.

Peculiar Regulations

I have wasted enough of my time trying to clear up a little of the fog which your Department spreads around its affairs. I have spent some little time in following up your regulations you are so proud of. So far as they relate to newspapers, I can assure you they are, to say the least, peculiar. Not one paper in a hundred obeys them, or pretends to obey them. If you endeavored to enforce them there would be such a furor raised from Atlantic to Pacific that you would be glad, within one week, to seek succor from worry by resigning.

Cotton's Has a Right to Complain

I have a right to complain from the mere fact that you are enforcing your impossible regulations against me. The last ruling you have given is strictly against Article 52 of the Postal Act. That article gives me the right to send out sample copies in packages. You declare that I cannot send out sample copies in packages. You prove yourself to be peculiarly interested in Cotton's Weekly.

Workers Want Justice

Will you give laboring men the right to have shipped to them through the mails transient bundles of Cotton's Weekly purchased by them at the same rates as newsdealers can get transient bundles? Or will you continue to mulct them a charge of eighteen cents a hundred? Remember, money is more valuable to the wage slaves of Canada than it is to you. They only get three hundred and eighty dollars a year. You get seven thousand. Eighteen cents may seem small to you, but twenty cents to you is less than one cent is to them. You would yell like a scalded cat were you in the publishing business and the Postmaster General charged you \$3.60 per pound-postage. That is just what you are doing to the workers when your wages are compared with theirs. Can you blame them if they protest.

WILL YOU GIVE THE WORKERS JUSTICE? REMEMBER, THE EYES OF THE WORKERS ARE ON YOU AS WELL AS THE EYES OF THE CAPITALISTS.

I am publishing this letter in Cotton's Weekly. Deny me the mails IF YOU DARE.

Yours truly,
W. U. COTTON.

No compromise, no political trading, say the Socialists. Now this political slogan seems foolish to the ears of a capitalist politician. The capitalist politician compromises in order to get on. He is willing to divide up the spoils with someone else in order that he may get a part. And the Socialist idea of no compromise is incomprehensible to him. But the Socialist can take no other stand. The capitalist politicians who squabble among themselves are like wolves who snarl over their prey, but who both eat the prey and do not stop to fight it out lest they both go hungry. Labor is the prey of the snarling capitalist politicians. Labor must fight all the wolves. It cannot afford to compromise with any of them. The cry, no compromise, therefore, is the only possible one for labor, or to logically give.

The thieves steal until they are compelled to stop thieving by the officers of the organized society. Is that not so? In the same manner the capitalists will continue to plunder the workers until the workers compel them to stop thieving and go to work.

WHAT IS THE CLASS STRUGGLE?

H. Martin.

The class struggle was born with the division of society into classes. Ever since the dawn of private property in the means of production, society has been made up of classes, known at different periods under various titles—masters and slaves, feudal lords and serfs, capitalists and proletarians.

Modern production is carried on by wage labor. The capitalist by virtue of the ownership of the means of production, (land and machinery,) owns the product of the laborer. The laborer is paid the price of his labor-power, the cost of reproducing his labor-power. The difference between this cost and the value of the laborer's product goes to and belongs to his master the capitalist.

Since the capitalist does not labor, he functions as a parasite, robbing the worker of the value of his product.

The class struggle is then between the capitalist class and the working class, the former to continue the robbery, the latter to abolish it. This class struggle must be fought to a finish over the robbery itself.

Production is carried on, of course, in the industrial field, the shop, mine, the factory, but the ownership of these means of production are determined elsewhere.

Through the machinery of the State titles of ownership to both shop and product is vested in those who, in the opinion of the State, are entitled to possess them.

The class struggle then becomes a political struggle between those who would perpetuate the present system of property, and those who would overthrow it.

By the transformation of the ownership of the means of production into the collective ownership of the working class, buying and selling including labor-power comes to an end, robbery is abolished and consequently the usefulness of the state, an instrument vested with power disappears.

In the place of production for profit, comes production for use. The state and government resolve into an administration of industry by the working class for the working class.

WHAT IS THE STATE?

The State is the public power of coercion created and maintained in human societies by their division into classes, and which, having force at its disposal, makes laws and levies taxes.

The State having been created by the division of society into classes it naturally follows that with the abolition of classes, the State disappears.

Where are the roots of all human institutions to be found? In the economic soil. Political, legal, ethical and religious. Any reform which does not go clean to the roots and effect the economic structure of society must necessarily be abortive.

If the social question is an economic question; why do Socialists instead of using economic methods to solve an economic question, organize themselves into a political party?

To abolish class distinctions, class oppression and class robbery. As long as the economically dominant class retain full possession of this public power of coercion "the State" they are able to use it as a weapon to defeat every attempt to alter the economic structure of society—the ownership of land and machinery, the means of life; hence every attempt to destroy economic privilege and establish industrial democracy inevitably takes the form of a political class struggle between the economically privileged class and the economically exploited class.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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The capitalists do not believe that men should be rewarded according to their deserts. If men were rewarded according to their deserts then most of the capitalists would be in the poor house.

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We have made a slight change in the titles of the books in the Banner Collection but it is a change for the better. The Banner Collection of Books is the best obtainable for the beginner in the study of Socialism. Socialism is explained in a simple and interesting manner. The books are neatly bound in paper, and can be carried in the pocket without any inconvenience. Here is the list:

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