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THE KING IS DEAD

The king is dead. Flags fly at half mast. Messages of condolence pour into Great Britain. A new king takes his place. The world wags on. Edward the VII occupied a difficult position. During Victoria's reign it was freely predicted that the queen would be the last person to occupy the throne. Yet King Edward reigned and George the fifth comes after him.

It is difficult to estimate what Edward was like. There is a mystery shrouding a monarch. You cannot tell what comes from him and what comes from his advisers. A monarch, even where political democracy exists, is set on a pedestal and those who profit by the institution endeavor to persuade the people that the reigning monarch is almost a god incarnate.

During his reign Edward was for peace among the nations. The British empire was strengthening its hold upon the waste places of the earth and war would have endangered the scattered dominions and would have deprived the traders and manufacturers of profits arising from assisting the development of capitalist exploitation in the unsettled regions. Therefore Edward was for peace.

He possessed a certain amount of personal likeableness and this was magnified by the reactionists and declared to be a gift of statesmanship. It is necessary to create an impression that aristocracy and monarchism are based on superior merit and capability if such institutions are to enjoy the continued support of the people. Therefore Edward's character was magnified by the monarchists in order that he might be revered of the people and class rule be perpetuated.

The economic effect of King Edward's rule was to perpetuate capitalism. When workers are exploited the master class cannot hoard the produce of the workers. If half the workers can produce sufficient for the food, clothing and shelter of all the workers and of the master class, and the master class take as their share all but the food, clothing and shelter of half the workers engaged in necessary production, then if the master class endeavor to hoard all they can, half the workers will be in perpetual unemployment. Under capitalism, with the means of production in the hands of the master class, the idle workers can only become employed by working for the production of the luxuries of the master class and for the whims, extravagances and vices of the rulers.

This was Edward's role in the economy of capitalism. He was the decoy duck to tempt the parasite capitalist class to become extravagant, luxurious and whimsical. He could not tempt them to become vicious. They were vicious already.

Edward was granted three million dollars a year out of the nation's funds to keep the game going. Out of the three millions the King set the fashions, and kept up the pace for wasteful display. Did the king come out with a new style of hat? That style became the fashion and the old style hats of the labor skimmers were discarded and the laborers were set to work to make thousands of hats in the new style. There were royal functions and millions were spent by the labor skimmers in dresses and jewels and funkeys in order that the royal functions might be brilliant assemblages. The king patronized the races and racing became the rage and millions were wasted on horses. The king was the centre of wasteful extravagance and useless expenditure.

The function of the king was well played. It is an old old game of the rulers that when people clamor give them circuses. When the Caesars were consolidating their tyranny over Rome they kept the people from clamoring for their vanishing liberties by gladiatorial combats and magnificent spectacle. In Great Britain the same trick was played. Only manners had changed and the spectacles were horse races, state pageants and gilded funkeys.

It is said that when a Shah of Persia was in Great Britain he was requested to attend the Derby. When he sought information as to what this was it was explained that it was a horse race. He declined to attend declaring that horse racing did not interest him. He had always known that one horse could go faster than another. King Edward patronized the races. It served to waste the product of labor and to keep the workers busy at the pleasures of the parasites.

As a man King Edward was undoubtedly a superior king as Euro-

THE KING IS DEAD; LONG LIVE THE KING

The Individual Perishes; the Parasite Institution Remains

A NATION MOURNING

It is said that a toothache in your own head is of more consequence to you than the death of a Chinese Emperor. You feel it more keenly. In Canada the nation is in mourning for the late king. In Great Britain the nation is in mourning. The London merchants truly mourn. They were looking forward to a prosperous season selling the products of labor to the labor skimmers. It was to have been a brilliant season. There were to have been numerous court functions and these spelled money to the London merchants. The functions have been cancelled; many merchants will become bankrupt; the parasites will not spend so lavishly and not so many workers will be employed in the mills of production which are only run for the profit or pleasure of the master class. So the London merchants truly mourn. There will be more unemployed, and the capitalist decadence will be more hideously exposed.

Canada is in mourning. But the mourning is institutionalized. The trade of the nation goes on before. The labor skimmers skin and the laborers are skinned. The mourning is by executive decree.

The Dominion government has granted thirty-five thousand dollars to be spent in draping the government buildings in black. The newspapers declare how deeply enshrined was the dead king in the hearts of the people. Yet were it not for the action of the ruling class in Canada in parading the mourning for the dead king in the eyes of the people there would be little evidence of the general mourning.

Among mankind tradition and precedent take the place of instinct among animals. A dog frequently before it lies down to sleep will turn round three or four times. This will happen particularly when the dog is in a box with sides to it. This is instinct with the dog. He got the habit when he was wild and slept in the tall grass. Then he would turn round in order to bend the grass and give him a place in which to lie.

Among the subjects of a monarch it has become a habit to mourn for the individual monarch when he dies. There was a time, in the days of absolute monarchy, the death of a good monarch was deeply deplored because the new monarch might be a tyrant and the subjects would suffer.

In a limited monarchy no such compelling cause for mourning exists. The people elect their own government and the king has little power. The death of a limited monarch, therefore, gives no cause for real mourning to the people. The mourning results from tradition and sentiment.

De mortuis nihil bonum. Concerning the dead let nothing be said unless good. I am saying nothing concerning Edward. I am simply analysing this national mourning which may deceive and make the ignorant really think that the Canadian people as a mass are shedding tears over a man the vast majority of them never saw.

There is a natural fear of the grave. There is mute standing by the body of the dead and words are hushed because nothing can be said with certainty. The common fate of death draws mankind together. Men sink their reasoning powers in the face of death and remain in mute and awed silence in the presence of this ever wonderful calamity to the individual.

This spirit of reverence, this sinking of the reasoning powers, is a fitting mood for the hypnotic suggestion of ideas. Hence, press and pulpit and politician and members of the ruling class hasten to suggest the might and majesty and of the monarchy. When the men stand in mute wonderment of death the night and majesty of the dead and of the institution he represented are hypnotically suggested to the common people by thousands of channels, till the people under the influence of the hypnotic idea, come to believe that they really mourn the passing of a vanished monarch.

In the face of death men stand mute. The death of a king is rung in their ears. They stand mute in the presence of that one man dead.

Fifteen workers are blown to death in the explosion of a powder factory in Hull. The newspapers hurry over the death of these fifteen. The public attention is not fixed on these fifteen men blown into the future world before their course is run. These fifteen deaths are therefore soon forgotten. One old man dies in a far city and his death is dwelt upon through every available channel of publicity and suggestion. Over the face of the world a hundred thousand deaths of human beings occur on an average day of the year. The deaths of ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine are mentioned hardly at all. The death of the one is blazoned forth for days and declared to be worthy of a national mourning. The idea, hypnotically suggested, is acted upon and the signs and emblems of a nation's mourning are exhibited. When will the common people learn to use their powers of reason and think for themselves, even in the presence of the idea of the death of a king?

HYPNOTIC SUGGESTIONS

Recently I gave an ABC book to a little girl about two years of age. I did not place the book in her hands and explain to her the beauties of the highly colored animals which flattered their painted magnificence under such texts as "Z is for Zebra." I placed the book on the floor and let her discover it for herself. She soon spied it and picked it up and said, "See what I've found." I made no comments and the little girl did not open the book and it was only when I opened it for her and showed her the wealth of wild creatures therein and pretended the book was a big find that the hypnotic suggestion was conveyed to her mind and she considered the book a great discovery. She took the book to bed with her. It is entirely apart from the moral of the incident to relate that ere her little eyes closed in slumber she had deliberately torn the book apart leaf by leaf. Had I, instead of expatiating on the beauties of the book, taken a common piece of string and showed her how beautiful tangles could be made and noose knots therewith, the book would have been thrown aside and her ideas would have been fixed on the string.

Evolution teaches us that the individual from its first inception to mature growth represents the whole evolutionary progress of the race in miniature through all its stages through the pithecanthrop stage of intellect to the full development of the mind of man. Feeling develops before mind and persists more uniformly through life. "Men are only boys grown tall. Hearts don't change much after all." "We are but older children, dear. Who fret to find our bedtime near."

Just as the little child took the idea suggested to her, so men and women accept in the same way the ideas suggested. Does a king die and the rulers suggest that he be mourned for? The mourning is indulged in. When once an idea becomes common property of the mankind, it becomes almost universally obeyed. Its hypnotic suggestion sways the mass. A. Wycliff, a Savonarola, a Galileo, a Bruno, a Ferrer is persecuted and done to death for daring to suggest ideas different from those under the dominion of which the common mass move and act.

It is by the contact of ideas with ideas that humanity advances. The new ideas of course are based on the discoveries of the world's thinkers. It is the conflict of the new with the old which produces the forward march, the new being found to be more consonant with the welfare of the people at large.

Socialism is constantly advancing. The power of its ideas is winning more and more support, because the Socialist ideas are found to be more consonant with the welfare of the masses.

At the present moment I wish to give a few of the ideas which are struggling with the old, in the matter of kingship.

It was formerly held that power and wealth flowed from the king to his subjects. It is now pretty well established and held that power and wealth flow from the subjects to the king. Although this idea is pretty generally established, nevertheless we are still, in theory, under the influence of the old. The proclamation of the new king George V, published in the Canada Official Gazette of May the ninth, winds up as follows, "At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of Our Reign." In theory the King owns the whole of Ottawa personally and also the whole of Canada.

The old idea was that man was moved primarily by his passions. The new idea is that man is moved primarily by his economic interests. Class interests create class divisions and class sympathies. When the boss of a mill dies, the workers shrug their shoulders. The bosses of other mills feel the loss keenly. One of their class is dead. When a working-man dies the boss does not feel it much. The workers feel it keenly. One of their fellow slaves has died.

In Europe the reigning monarchs will attend or be represented at the funeral of King Edward. The kings and emperors feel his death keenly. Class interests make them mourn the loss of a fellow monarch. The newspapers and publicity agents make it appear that the kings, in coming to the funeral of Edward, are doing it as a sign of honor for the British empire. But rulers have not changed since the days of the French Revolution. In those days when Louis was beheaded the European monarchs did their best to put the French Republic out of business. They did not care one jot for the French nation. The French nation had deprived a king of his job and were threatening the jobs of the other kings. Therefore the French Republic had to be fought.

The new ideas of class divisions and class struggles and class struggles are pounding at the brains of the individuals of the nations. They are winning their way. All the hypnotic influences that money and power and position can bring to bear are being used to counteract the influence of the new ideas. But without avail. The old must perish.

Have you noticed how one king comes right after another king on the British throne? Were an interregnum allowed before the new king was appointed it would be doubtful whether there would be any king at all. The new ideas have become so powerful.

According to the constitution the moment one king dies another king takes his place. The king is dead long live the king. There is not a second not the fraction of a second when the throne is vacant. It is a cute trick. One king dies and the nation is beseeched, even commanded, to mourn. And under cover of the general mourning a new king takes the place of the old. Were it suggested that the monarchy be abolished a wave of indignation would sweep through the kingly press of the country. "What! In this hour of mourning for the dead you dare suggest that the constitution be changed? You dishonor the dead! You commit sacrilege!" When the period of mourning is over the new king has become accustomed to his position and vested rights cannot be infringed. "Let him keep his kingship till he dies."

But the new ideas are growing and will overthrow the old.

MANUFACTURING A REPUTATION

Have you noticed the undercurrent in the comments of the new king? There is a note of pity. His reign will be troubled. There are clashing and warring factions and the new king may not be powerful enough to guide the rival political powers in the ways of compromise in order that their respective labor skimming operations may be so adjusted as not to be extinguished by mutual strife.

In the speeches of Cicero delivered in the courts of Rome you can notice the hesitancy with which the orator begins. He hardly knows what to say before the august knights who will adjudge the case. He is weak and humble and appears overpowered by his audience. This style of opening Cicero adopted for effect. It made the hearers sympathetic and desirous of helping the orator out by attention. Then when Cicero had got his hearers by his little artifice, he would go on more boldly. His timidity was put on for effect to win sympathy.

The same little trick is being adopted to win the sympathy of the people for the new ruler. It is the first stage in the manufacturing of a reputation.

Then when the sympathy of the people is won by tales of the king's timidity and the heavy work he has undertaken and his conscientious application to duty, the publicity agents will speak more boldly. It will be announced that the king has developed an unexpected grasp on the questions of home and foreign politics. It will be published that the king is a strong character amply fitted to rule over a wide empire. The exploiters of two nations let us say, find that their mutual interests are best protected by joining hands in peace so that home subjects may be more thoroughly exploited. A new treaty or entente will be engineered for peace. And the result will be hailed as a triumph of the statesmen's art and the credit of the new arrangement will be accorded the king, whether he actually did it or not. If anything which happens to please the people result, the king will get the credit. If anything happens which displeases the people, the responsible ministers will take the blame. Thus will be manufactured a reputation for king George the fifth for great statesmanship, wise ruling, and tender care of his dear subjects.

In these days of limited monarchy, capitalist exploitation, and the apotheosis of the money power, the divinity which doth hedge a king is manufactured to order that the people may be persuaded that they are not fit to govern themselves but need a sort of supermundane kingly intelligence to tell them what to do and to guide them wisely in dealing with foreign monarchs who are playing the same sort of manufactured statesmanship game on their gullible subjects. And under the shadow of this fostered superstition, capitalism gets in its ugly work.

WILL THE MONARCHY ENDURE?

Even while the British Isles and the Dominion beyond the seas are mourning by executive order, the rival factions are squabbling in London. The Tories are laying the blame of the late king's death at the door of the Liberals. They are declaring that the Liberals attack on the Lords worried the king and caused him to die a premature death at the early age of sixty-nine years. The king's youthful habits of course had nothing to do with his death. The Liberals retort that the Lords are trying to win public sympathy by unseemly political agitation at the mouth of the grave.

Will the monarchy endure? That is the question which many people are asking. Will the rival factions pull the monarchy to pieces? For people do not see clearly and many think that the monarchy would have to go were the House of Lords and even the present organization of the House of Commons torn down.

The monarchy may endure and last through a huge political revolution. The masses of Great Britain are becoming revolutionized, but they recognize that the chief enemy is not monarchism but capitalism.

The titular head of a limited monarchy may remain while the whole political machinery is revolutionized under him. The three million dollars a year he draws is a small fraction of the exploitation of the workers. When the revolution comes George may remain monarch and become the titular head of an industrial democracy.

The truth is not possible to ascertain but it is said that George is democratic. If he swings his power to the side of the workers at the present moment he will be deposed. The parasite labor skimmers, titled

and otherwise, are in control and the king must do their bidding. Yet in a few years the power of the exploiters will be undermined and the proletariat will come into control. If the king bends to the new force he may persist in his parasite position. If he does not bend to the new force he will be dethroned and he will be swept away like James the second.

The probability is that the monarchy will survive the revolution. The British people are revolutionary yet hypocritical. They will not recognize a fact in theory which is patent in practice. Great Britain is a typical political bourgeois government. Yet the theory is strictly maintained that all the property of the nation is vested in the king. When the industrial revolution triumphs the people of Great Britain may still pretend that all things are as they were before and point triumphantly to the parasite monarch, who has escaped the general overturning, to prove that nothing has been changed.

EARL GREY

The Toronto Weekly Sun has the following to say about Earl Grey:

One of the last acts of the House of Commons before prorogation was to adopt a resolution expressing appreciation of the services of Earl Grey in the office which he is about to vacate. Although the resolution was moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seconded by Mr. Borden, and unanimously adopted, it no more expresses the real opinion of the masses of the Canadian people than does the practically unanimous action of Parliament in committing the country to the building of a Canadian navy. The Sun has no hesitation in saying that, with the possible exception of the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey has exercised a more malign influence on the course of affairs in Canada than any of his predecessors in the office of Governor-General. It is an open secret that a covert threat when Earl Minto was Governor to use the power of dissolution in a time of public excitement—an excitement based on false statements as to the true state of affairs in the Transvaal—coerced Sir Wilfrid Laurier into an unwilling assent to the sending of Canadian troops to take part in the South African war. It is a matter of public notoriety that the present Governor actively and openly intervened in the effort that has succeeded in forcing on an unwilling people the building of a Canadian navy.

Earl Grey is going back to Great Britain. The sooner he goes the better the people of Canada will be pleased. We don't want birds of his ilk muddying our democracy. Connaught, the late King's brother, is to be the new Governor General.

One thing can be certain. Whatever parasite is chosen, he will do his best to serve faithfully the interests of the labor skimmers.

A vast revolution in the mode of production is taking place in Canada even under our eyes. The small employer of labor is disappearing. The workers working for one company or boss are becoming more numerous. The retailing of goods by little merchants is giving place to the mail order business. Organization is replacing chaos. Combination is replacing competition. Concentration is replacing diffusion. Those who cannot see the changing order are blind indeed.

The small merchant, as long as he can keep alive and do business will not want Socialism, unless he is a very little merchant. But when the organization of industry has eliminated his little job and he finds himself put out of business, then the little merchant will want Socialism or anything else which will give him a chance to make an honest living. Let the little merchant live but a few years longer and he will be glad to muster himself under the red folds of the flag of the expropriated worker.

The capitalists declare that they perform useful services and that their ability should be rewarded. This is wrong. The capitalist as capitalist performs no service whatever. He simply draws rent, interest and profit through the control the laws give him over the land and machinery of production. If he works as manager then he is a worker and should receive pay as such and part of his revenues come to him, not as capitalist, but as a worker. The capitalist, in his capacity as capitalist, is a pure parasite.

THE SOCIAL UNREST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Toilers and Idlers

Our Serial Story

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SYNOPSIS.

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

CHAPTER XVIII.

(Continued.)

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

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

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

"What, you think I am a liar?"

"An important matter like this must be explained."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I vouch for that man," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"A man's family, brothers—I—"

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

A strike was voted.

CHAPTER XIX.

The wax candles and filtered air, the fountain and the Elizabethan furniture, gave Rensen some strange disturbing thoughts as he stood alone in Mrs. Morris's drawing-room. Wanton carelessness luxury would not have taken him now; but this suggested comfort, serene, if slightly provincial, the golden mean recommended by the sages. A life of peace and temperance, free from excessive striving and purpose.

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

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

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

"Gracia," he said quietly.

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

"Do you feel hurt?"

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

"I am sorry, Gracia."

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

"Why, for any rudeness of course."

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

"Then please explain my guilt."

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

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

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

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

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

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

"That makes it worse," sighed Gracia.

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

"I don't understand you, Otis."

(To be continued.)

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association issue a confidential bulletin of its proceedings entitled "Executive Council Proceedings." In its issue of April, 1910, it has this to say of Toronto: "The Executive has arranged for a luncheon at which the proposal to erect a model Boarding House for girls employed in factories in this city will be placed before the large employers of female labor in concrete form. It is thought that the carrying out of the proposals the committee has in mind, will assist in solving the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of girls for the factories of this city." The question of female help is troubling Toronto. There is no adequate boarding place.

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

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

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

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

Agitate, educate, organize.

THE THROB OF THE MOVEMENT

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

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

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

Did you ever stop to realize the work Cotton's Weekly is doing for you? Cotton's Weekly can do nothing without its sub hustlers. Cotton's Weekly is doing for you just as the prophet on Mount Horeb felt that all the children of Israel had gone over to Baal. Then came the message that there were seven thousand left in Israel who had not bowed the knee to the strange god.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Circulation Statement

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

	OFF	ON	TOTAL
Ontario	55	57	2673
British Columbia	20	19	1279
Manitoba	6	78	904
Alberta	13	70	849
Prov. of Quebec	29	18	705
Nova Scotia	2	33	554
Saskatchewan	6	47	518
New Brunswick	17	5	295
Elsewhere	—	6	62
Yukon Territory	—	—	34
Prince Ed. Island	—	—	14
Newfoundland	—	—	6
Total	176	303	7893

Gain for week 127

Total issue last week was 8,800

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

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

Agitate, educate, organize.

A SPECIAL EFFORT

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES

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

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

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

PHOTO POSTCARDS. Send a Photo and receive 11 Photo and Cards returned postpaid. Studio Rembrandt, Dept. 1, Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A.

ATTENTION

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

TO CANADIAN SOCIALISTS

On account of increased postal rates we are obliged to make the subscription price of the International Socialist Review in Canada \$1.20 a year instead of \$1.00. We can, however, make the following special offers:

For \$3.00 we will mail three copies of the Review to one Canadian address for one year.

For \$5.00 we will mail five copies of any one issue.

For \$7.00 we will mail The Review one year and the Chicago Daily Socialist for one year.

CHAS. H. KERR & COMPANY
120 West Kinzie St., CHICAGO

READ

The Western Clarion
\$1.00 PER YEAR

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

The Advance Collection

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

1. Introduction to Socialism—Richardson 50

2. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific 100

3. Science and Socialism—LaMonte 50

4. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes 50

5. Communist Manifesto—Marx and Engels 100

6. Wage Labor and Capital, Marx 50

7. Value, Price and Profit, Marx 100

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JEREMIE L. DECARIE,
1900 Provincial Secretary.

1900

1900

THE FIRING LINE

THE TOP NOTCHERS

L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont. . . 25
P. A. Askew, North Vancouver . . 20
A. Grenache, Swift Current . . 20
C. P. Babcock, Amherst, N. S. . 10
R. G. Turner, Winnipeg, Man. . . 7
L. Cunningham, Guelph, Ont. . . 7
H. H. Stuart, Newcastle, N. B. . 6
W. H. Arthur, Port Arthur, Ont. . 5
Comrade J. W. Markham, Toronto, captures a halfer.

Comrade F. J. McNeay, Victor, B. C., takes the dope for two years.
Comrade James Stapley, Lindsay, Ont., becomes a bundle booster.
Comrade C. C. Mills, Bentley, Alta., adds four halfers.

Comrade Geo. Edward, Montreal, forwards a yearly and a halfer.

Comrade Aaron Raskin, Tolman, Alta., wants five sub cards to do their duty.

Comrade C. V. Stafford, Brownsville, Ont., marches in with two yearly recruits.

All remittances to Cotton's Weekly of \$1.00 or over, are acknowledged by mail.

Comrade C. Spence, Edmonton, Alta., takes ten copies for three months.

Comrade Nemo, Hespeler, Ont., boosts the list with a yearly and a halfer.

If you are not getting your paper regularly, write to Cotton's about it. A post card will do.

Comrade W. Pickard, Pickardville, Ont., and Olaf Iverson, Bawlf, Alta., each want five halfers tended to.

Comrade J. H. Newman, Cobalt, Ont., contributes one plunk to be spent for Socialism.

Comrade Joseph Axamit, Lethbridge, Alta., takes a plunk's worth of halfers for the economic fray.

Comrade E. M. Davenport, Sparta, Ont., becomes a new sub-hustler and brings in a yearly.

Comrade Aylward Grenache, Swift Current, Sask., forwards two plunks for half yearly sub cards.

Let one comrade in every local in Canada be dedicated to look after the interests of Cotton's.

Comrade J. B. Leahy, Manville, Alta., brings a yearly into the wigwam to be healed of his economic fallacies.

Comrade Samuel Hanson, Meeting Creek, Alta., wants Cotton's to work on the brains of two yearlies and a halfer.

Say, comrade, if you have any sub cards on hand, please use them on the heathen at once. This is important.

Comrades John R. Green, Cornwall, Ont., and George P. Hagyard, Castor, Alta., each take five half yearly sub cards.

Use the noon hour to advantage. Talk to your fellow workers on Socialism and get them to subscribe for Cotton's.

Comrade Carl Grassing, Star City, Sask., forwards a quarter and writes a letter in Finnish. The dope goes to Com. Grassing's address.

Comrade C. P. Babcock, Amherst, N. S., pays for ten halfers and wants five half yearly sub cards more sent to his address.

Five half yearly sub cards for \$1.00. Why not get a supply? Boost for the 10,000 and put Cotton's into a building where it can work.

"I hope my little mite will help on the good work," writes Comrade R. G. Turner, Winnipeg, Man. A yearly and six halfers are his mite.

"Here I come butting in with a yearly this time and still scouting for more," writes Comrade A. Banks, Central Bank, B. C.

Would you like to see Cotton's put under its own roof, and in a position to work unhampered for the cause? Then dig in for that 10,000.

Com. Lorne Cunningham, Guelph, Ont., subscribes for a year and takes six half yearly post cards and Comrade Geo. Penfold, Guelph, adds a yearly and a halfer.

Comrade Edwin H. Quant, Okanagan Landing, B. C., forwards ten dollars for the agitation battery and sub cards, and says his heart and soul are in the cause for right.

My dear Fighter for Justice. I am glad to see that you have my name on your list of Army Hustlers. I will do my best to help you. Your paper makes my life happy. It is what I need to wake the people here." Comrade F. Richter, Winnipeg.

Comrade W. H. Arthur, Port Arthur, Ont., is going to wake Port Arthur up somewhat. He adds five yearlies to the Port Arthur list and takes a bundle of twenty-five copies for three months.

Comrades Fred Youngberg, Bergland, Ont.; Fred Mellet, Ferguson, B. C.; David Paton, Fernie, B. C.; Jas. E. Vannatter, LaCalmette, Alta.; and S. A. Hallberg, Rose Creek, Alta., each agree to capture five half yearly readers.

"I am a subscriber to the Appeal to Reason and the Grain Growers Guide and I want to take another paper that is neither owned by capitalism nor subsidized," writes Comrade Jas. Fletcher, Kingston, Alta., forwarding his sub accompanied by three halfers.

Comrade Fred Jennings, Independence, Alta., takes five sub cards although he declares it is hard to get subs for Cotton's in Independence. When he asks his neighbors at the postoffice to subscribe they reply, "I take that paper, you bet, and it is the best one I get."

"Please enclosed find five dollars for fifteen half yearly sub cards and five yearlies. I understand why Lemoine moves beneath the surface. It is said if such Canadian officials are the true mirror of our citizenship," Comrade P. A. Askew, North Vancouver, B. C.

Comrade H. H. Stuart, Newcastle, N. B., forwards six halfers. Com.

Stuart reports good progress in Newcastle and Chatham. In February the Newcastle Socialists invaded Chatham and had a big meeting. Now half of Chatham is discussing Socialism pro and con.

A Saskatoon, N. B., Comrade writes, "I am doing all I can for the spread of Socialism and have succeeded in inoculating a few. Until a few months ago there was not a single red in the town; but I am glad to say that there is quite a number reading the philosophy now and there will be more before I leave here."

Comrade L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont., writes, "Enclosed please find five dollars for twenty-five half yearly sub cards. I will try and get some others to help me sell them. The bundles of ten and one hundred copies are doing good work. You would laugh to see the men run to the centre of the street in front of the slave pens to get the paper when we shout, 'Cotton's Weekly.' We could easily distribute a thousand copies a week but we cannot afford the cash."

THE WEST SPEAKS.

Nugget Mine, Salmo, B. C.

To the Editor of Cotton's Weekly, Dear Comrade:—Enclosed find \$3.00 which please use in which ever way you think best calculated to advance the Socialist propaganda in Canada.

Your gallant little paper is making a noble fight for a free press and for better conditions for the workers—the producers of the country's wealth. We all here admire your pluck and are proud of your ability. All are subscribers to your valuable paper and we three are sending a dollar each to enable you to let the light into some dark corner of Canada.

We recognize that the inevitable struggle is now between the forces of capitalism and labor and we are throwing in our lot with our class in saying to the demon of capitalism: Back, foul demon, back, too long have your gluttonous jaws feasted on the product of our toil; not one mouthful shall you swallow forever of the fruits of our toil.

Too long have we been asleep; too long have we seen the product of our labor go to support in luxury and idleness a lazy, useless and cruel bourgeois class, while we the producers of all wealth live in penury, want and misery. At last we are awake. Awake! Yes! And we mean to let you know it!

No high handed and illegal action of a capitalist postmaster general; no muzzling of a free press; no prosecution of a free speech; no shallow bigotry or electioneering hoax of a professional politician will now avail to retard our onward march towards the goal of industrial emancipation.

Yours for the Revolution,
JAMES B. CASSIDY.

Finish Up The Press Fund

The deficit in the Agitation Battery Funds on the special need that had to be met aside from the Press Fund, has been wiped out.

There is a balance to be met yet on account of the Press Fund of \$48.43, which the Battery Boys are eager to get wiped off, so they can get to work on a new stunt which will have something to do with politics and the education of certain political representatives.

Every dollar sent into the Battery produces results. You can be assured that the funds are expended judiciously and wisely in propaganda for the wide-spreading of the movement.

A dollar bill folded in thick brown paper, and mailed in an envelope will reach the battery. Be one of the next to join the list of contributors under this heading.

J. W. Daigle, Medicine Hat . . \$4.00
M. Bernion, Burdette, Alta. . . 50
T. Rendall, Salmo, B. C. . . 1.00
R. J. Boughman, Dauphin, Man. . 50
A. Garvey, Salmo, B. C. . . 1.00
W. J. Moore, Toronto . . . 50
J. B. Cassidy, Salmo, B. C. . . 1.00
E. H. Quant, Okanagan, B. C. . 9.00

Since last issue . . . \$17.50
Deficit on special fund 7.98

Credited on Press Fund \$9.52
Balance needed on press fund is \$40.43. Amount raised to date \$159.57.

BRANTFORD LOCAL.

Brantford Local made a start in out-door propaganda on Saturday, May 14th. Comrade J. Stewart of Local 24 Toronto, was the speaker, and for a couple of hours Brantford's market square was the scene of Socialist activities both in speaking stunts and also in literature distributing some 300 copies of "Clash" and "Cotton's" being thus disposed of. Stewart proved himself an able exponent of the Marxist doctrine. His coolness and earnestness while on the box being remarked by all. "Cotton's" readers are invited to these Saturday night meetings. They will be carried on through the summer. Local 24, Toronto, will supply the speakers.

Want to see what Comrade Cotton looks like on the stump. Well, send in for five Half-yearly Sub Cards at \$1.00, cash or credit, and we will tuck in a few of our new Picture Post Cards, showing the editor in action in Montreal on May Day. Mention the cards so the girls will not forget. The cards will be handy for you and an advertisement for Cotton's.

United action on the part of the Army will put Cotton's on top of that 10,000. Its in sight. And when the 10,000 is reached Cotton's will be assured of a new building suited to its needs, and a job printing plant. Clinch the Ten Thousand, boys. Its a good stunt.

World Wide

... Socialism

The Danish elections will be held on May 20th.

The state organization of Wisconsin will meet in Milwaukee May 28 and 29.

Mayor Seidel's campaign expenses to become Mayor of Milwaukee were \$25.50.

The Berlin Socialist women are demonstrating for universal suffrage. This of course includes woman suffrage.

A Socialist has been elected to the legislative house of the Argentine Republic from one of the ten seats in the city of Buenos Aires.

The Australian government is in the hands of the representatives of the labor unions. It just depends upon how revolutionary the representatives are whether Socialism will be introduced a little or a lot.

The May Day parade of the hundred thousand Parisian workers was called off. Briand having mobilized forty thousand French troops and issued orders to the soldiers to shoot to kill on the slightest pretext.

The uprising in Changsha, China, was due to the protest of the natives against the central government financing the proposed Hankow-Canton railway with foreign loans.

The Milwaukee Council has docked the office workers of the water department one day's pay. They were absent on last election day working for the Democratic candidates for municipal offices.

The Denver, Colorado school elections have just been held. Jesse H. Vetter, Socialist, ran second of the three candidates. He carried six districts but was defeated in the others. His election expenses were sixteen dollars.

On April the fifth a second daily paper was started in Australia. It is the Daily Herald, published at Adelaide, South Australia. The first daily labor paper to start was the Barrier Daily Truth published at Broken Hill, New South Wales.

There are many Socialist papers published in Chicago in foreign languages. There is an English, a Bohemian, a Polish daily paper. There are also a Jewish, an Italian, a German, a Slavonic, a Slovak, a Croatian, and a Danish weekly paper, published in Chicago. So the foreigners are well supplied with Socialist publications.

Vandervelde, the leader of the Socialist group in the Belgium Chamber of Deputies, is calling for the investigation of the late King Leopold's handling of state funds. Vandervelde declares that Leopold embezzled \$6,000,000 of Congo bonds and presented them as a gift to his mistress, Baroness Vaughan.

The American farmers have been holding a big congress in St. Louis, Mo. The farmers applauded the radical speakers and coldly received Taft and the reactionary speakers. Socialism was hardly mentioned but the mention of the triumph of Milwaukee for labor was heartily cheered.

The steel trust in the U. S. has recently declared it was going to stop Sunday work and was going to start old age pensions and funds for the payment of injured workmen. As usual this is the result of Socialist agitation. The Bethlehem strike and the forcing of a government investigation of the trust methods in relation to the workers is making the trust adopt a benevolent attitude for the time being.

The Socialists of France have gained fourteen seats away from the government. The Socialists now have forty-four members. In 1908 the Socialists polled eight hundred thousand votes. This year they polled 1,091,934. What are called governmental Socialists, the Socialists who claim to be Socialists but who support the French government, polled 316,692 votes in addition. The total vote cast amounted to 8,563,716.

The recent Spanish elections have given the Premier Canalejas 225 seats. The Conservatives will hold 98 seats; Republicans 46; Carlists 8; Catalanists 8, and independents 11. The Socialists and Republicans cast 42,500 votes together, against 30,500 polled by the monarchists. The Socialist vote does not represent the Socialist sentiment because of the extreme severity of the treatment of the advanced element of the population and the repressive measures recently taken.

Glac Bay Notes

Without any great blare of trumpets or demonstration of any kind the great strike of the miners and the Dominion Coal Company has come to an end, and although it is at present impossible to get any definite news regarding the settlement, it is known that the men are going back to work with the knowledge that they have gained the day. It was not generally known until Thursday noon that there was any conference going on between the Coal Company and officials representing the men on strike but now we know that such a conference had been going on for nearly a whole week but everything had been done very quietly to prevent any of the political busybodies from butting in and spoiling everything as they did before. On Thursday noon notices were displayed about town to the effect that an important meeting was to be held in the afternoon of all the locals of the U. M. W. of A. to transact extraordinary business and this was what was placed before the members present. That the men now on strike go back to work for the Dominion Coal Company under the following conditions: That the coal company agrees to receive a committee of the men now on strike to discuss any grievances; that the coal company will not discriminate or blacklist any members or officials of the U. M. W. of A.; that the coal

company agrees to give preference in employing men now on strike; that the men now on strike that were evicted from their houses that are the property of the coal company will get their houses back whenever possible and the coal company will find other houses where it will be inconvenient to give back the same houses; that the company agrees not to deduct any rent due the company during the strike from their pay.

These are the conditions as far as can be ascertained but of course there is quite a lot of work to be done before everything is completed, so it goes to show that one of the greatest victories have been won in Canada by a labor organization against a big corporation backed by the Federal and Provincial governments, the officials of the law courts, and the capitalist press. And even now the Halifax Chronicle, Sydney Record and Glace Bay Gazette unite in trying to make the public believe that the striking miners have gone back to work unconditionally and relying on the fairness and good sense of the coal company officers to pity them and put them back to work wherever possible, and that the strikers were betrayed by the foreign agitators that caused all the trouble by organizing the U. M. W. for the express purpose of capturing the coal market in Montreal for the American operators and that they sympathize with the miners because they had to go back to work. But this is all for a purpose, as something had to be done to counteract the side taken by the press that extolls the virtue and cause of the conservative party of this province, and it was earnestly hoped that the strike settlement could have been made a campaigning cry by one of the parties in the coming election, but it was not to be, as the miners' representatives did not want their cause to be made a stump-cry for either party, so concluded that it was wisest to keep everything quiet so as not to be interfered with.

But the strike is over and the officials and men of the U. M. W. deserve to be congratulated on the great fight that they have put up in Glace Bay, after being kicked and cuffed on all sides by government papers, company officials, town councilors and coal company policemen, evicted from homes in stormy weather, arrested on the slightest provocation and blackguarded in the press.

It has been a great victory for International Unionism in Canada, for the eyes of every real union man have been watching this fight with the knowledge that the cause of International Union would get such a blow if the miners lost as would shake its very foundation. So the fight the miners were putting up was for the benefit of every union man in Canada. And now that they have won you can rest assured that this year will be a banner year for organization in Canada; so every International unionist in Canada should join in a shower of congratulations to Dan McDougall, district president and his able assistants, who have conducted the strike in Cape Breton to a successful conclusion.

Sydney has been awakened out of its lethargic sleep by labor meetings that have been largely attended, and successful results are anticipated for the organization of the employees of the Steel Works, and the success of the mine workers at Glace Bay will no doubt give them great encouragement. So there is great help near at hand and the organization of Nova Scotia from one end to the other should be an accomplished fact.

—Eastern Labor News.

PERSEVERANCE

WINS OUT

That word PERSEVERANCE is the key to the triumph of the Socialist ideals.

PERSEVERANCE day after day, week after week, year after year.

PERSEVERANCE in what particular way you ask?

PERSEVERANCE in the distribution of literature. Cotton's Weekly in particular.

PERSEVERANCE in the distribution of literature won out in Milwaukee.

PERSEVERANCE should be the motive force with every Bundle Booster for Cotton's. To get into the ranks of the Boosters should be the aim of every agitator.

PERSEVERANCE is the word for the collective effort of your local. Take a bundle and organize a Flying Squadron. Follow the lead of the Ottawa and Brockville Boys. They do not waste their propaganda among the converted, they get after those who do not yet see.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Would Socialism not rob the rich?

That depends upon whether a robber can be robbed by the people, he has previously robbed. If a man steals your coat and you catch him with the coat on his back, would it be robbery for you to take the coat away from him? This talk of those who have produced all wealth robbing those who have produced nothing is a mere juggling of words. It is true that the many have for ages consented to this smooth pocket-picking, but is that a good or valid reason for their submitting to it for all time to come? There is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, and the limit has been about reached when idle men tramp the streets of cities in search of work denied them and babies die of hunger while the rich clothe pet dogs and cats in jeweled apparel. Workingmen who have the least courage and the ability to use their brains are getting tired of being plucked, and are showing the proper spirit when they demand the return of enough of the loot so they can work for themselves.

Things have always been very much as they are now. How can it be possible to change what seems to be a permanent and natural order of society?

Things have not always been as they now are, and they will not always be as they now are. Everything is in a perpetual state of change, always has been and probably always will be. We do not assert that the better system which would result from the adoption of Socialist principles would be perfect, or the final form of the things it would change. Instead of society crystallizing in an unchangeable form, the race would progress more rapidly under the improved conditions and changes would follow even more rapidly than at present or in the past. The natural order of society is progress, which involves inevitable change. This is true not because nothing is ever done as it should be, but because of the fact that no matter how well anything is done today it may not be adequate to the demands of tomorrow. The probability is that if an institution is as nearly perfect as the ingenuity of man can make it today, the progress of the race will make that same thing imperfect for the requirements of society in the near future. The sickle was a splendid implement at one time, but the scythe took its place and was no doubt a marvel of ingenuity until it was modified to better do its work as a cradle. The cradle was unquestionably a wonder-thing until the moving machine followed, to be itself improved with a table rake, then with a binder and finally combined with a thrasher. The manner in which people have made their living has ever been changing and with that fundamental change other things have changed to conform. Old tools, old customs, old institutions and old ideas have gone to the scrap-heap together, and the capitalist system, which has outlived its usefulness (for it has been good in its time,) is destined to follow.

Why not leave well enough alone? We can get along somehow under the present system, so what's the use of experimenting with the untried projects of unknown and irresponsible agitators?

Those who think that this is good enough will probably be disposed to let it alone. Those who are fattening on profits extracted from the bodies of underpaid workers are no doubt content to let what is good for them alone for all time. They don't need Socialism and it is unlikely that they will make any effort to get what they don't need. But the great majority of the people need Socialism. The most of them are either distinctively working people, possessing little or no property, or are identified with the propertyless workers in their economic interests. To be sure, most of them do not realize this, and won't do so until they understand the nature of the present system and what it is doing to them. The continual war that has been going on for centuries between the working class and the capitalist class is becoming more serious and less endurable to the workers, and the class nature of government more apparent with each adverse decision of the courts and each use of the militia to intimidate them in case of disputes that arise with greater frequency between them and their masters. An experiment has no terrors for one who knows that he cannot endure the things that are. All agitators who agitate things worth while are necessarily unknown and irresponsible. Were they known and responsible they would be well fixed and would, therefore, have nothing to agitate. When the Christian religion had a place in the lives of the people its agitators were active though unknown fishermen and irresponsible tent makers; but its professed agitators have become well-groomed bishops and smooth preachers so well known and so responsible to the ruling class that they dare not agitate lest they disturb some one. The unknown and irresponsible agitator is the mouthpiece of the unknown and irresponsible mass that is such because renowned and responsibility have been monopolized by others. He is a voice crying in the wilderness, a speaker clothed in camel's hair and a citizen who is undesirable to the privileged. If you are of the privileged class you will not care to hear him, but if you are

oppressed you will hear him gladly and be willing to weigh his words with reference to your needs.

Would women have to earn their living under Socialism?

The probability is that they would, and they would find it a much easier thing to do than it is under the reign of capitalism. The spectacle of women taking the place of men in industry, and doing the same work for a fraction of the pay granted men, is a thing that would be wholly impossible under such a regime as Socialists propose. Under such an organization of the means of production as is proposed by Socialists, women as well as men, would at all times have access to the means of production and therefore never be necessarily out of a job. This would make her economically independent. She would not, under any circumstances, be under the necessity of marrying merely to get a home and escape the drudgery of employment, but would be master of her own fate so far as the making of a living is concerned, which is a matter of more consequence to her than is commonly supposed by those who have never studied the question or learned what it is by sad experience. The ability to earn her own living, whether married or unmarried, would not necessarily compel one to do so under matrimonial conditions, but, whether done or not, would broaden woman's life to a degree impossible when the slave of a wage slave and isolated from the world in her kitchen or cottage.

Helpful Directions

Please assist Cotton's staff by signing your name and address to everything you write. Make all money orders payable to Cotton's Weekly.

Write book, bundle, card or sub orders on separate sheet of paper from letters on other matters, in order to ensure prompt attention.

A tasty Souvenir Picture Post Card has just been issued by Cotton's Weekly. Shows Comrade Cotton addressing the Socialists on Champ de Mars, Montreal, on May Day. Every remitter to Cotton's for one dollar and over, will receive an acknowledgement on one of these cards.

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Boost the circulation Comrades, nearly 8,000 last week. Get a bunch of Sub Cards and go to work. Hurrah for the 10,000. We will send with every order for cards a bunch of our new Picture Post Cards. Come now, get into action, and boost 'er up.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

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

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

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

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

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

Unionist Combination

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

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6. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, by Debs.
7. METHODS OF ACQUIRING NATIONAL POSSESSION OF OUR INDUSTRIES, by Sanderson.
8. REVOLUTION, by London.
9. YOU AND YOUR JOB, by Sanderson.
10. THE MAN UNDER THE MACHINE, by Simons.

These books were formerly sold at five cents per copy, but you can have the ten now for 25 CENTS. Send a postal note for 25 cents to Cotton's Book Department and get this educational combination.

COTTON'S AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT

Shifty Lemieux Shifts Again

On May 3rd, Cotton's Weekly was again discussed in Parliament. The following are extracts from Hansard.

Mr. SPROULE. I have a letter from the owner of 'Cotton's Weekly,' who contradicts very flatly some of the Postmaster General's answers given to me a few weeks ago. On page 6032 of 'Hansard,' the Postmaster General, replying to my questions, said:

The case of Mr. Cotton is radically different. In the first place he has no subscribers, but he sends his papers to friends who distribute it.

I asked the question: how does it happen that papers like the Toronto 'World,' or 'Mail,' or 'Globe,' or 'News' can send extra numbers to news agents who have no subscription lists, but who sell them out over the counter? The reply of the Postmaster General was that they had a regular subscription list, but this paper had no subscription list. This man says that he is prepared to make an affidavit that he has a subscription list of over 6,000—that he has a list over 37 feet long of subscribers, and that whenever additional papers are sent out they are paid for before they are sent out from the office, and he is adding to his subscription list all the time as the result of canvassing. He says his paper stands in the front rank in the Dominion of Canada in the matter of subscription lists. If this is so, the Postmaster General has been misinformed, and is doing a great injustice to this man's paper.

Mr. LEMIEUX. If the case were as my hon. friend has stated, certainly the publisher would have a real grievance against the department. I may tell my hon. friend that I ask nothing better than to investigate the facts at once, and if they are as stated, the publisher will be given all the mailing privileges granted to others. But we had a very serious investigation since this agitation took place, and we found that that was not the case.

Mr. Sproule then refers to a letter received by him from a Comrade Huestler of Berlin, as follows:

Mr. SPROULE. He says:

I have before me a mailing list of Cotton's for Ontario, which, when put together, is 37 feet long, and hundreds have been added since I received this list from the publisher. I have personally taken and received payment for and sent in over 50 now. He is operating in Berlin, Ontario, and he says he is prepared to make a solemn affidavit to the correctness of this statement.

Mr. LEMIEUX. If he does that and proves his statement, he is entitled to the regular mailing privileges granted to other papers. But the information of the department at the beginning of the agitation was that they were not really mailing subscribers.

Lemieux speaks about a serious investigation. Cotton's Weekly is open to investigation by the Postal Department. Yet no Inspector visited Cotton's Weekly. No investigation that we are aware of was made. If Lemieux considers an investigation one where he asks some one in Montreal or Ottawa about Cotton's Weekly a serious investigation, then Cotton's readers can take the measure of Lemieux and can understand his flippancy.

Lemieux speaks about "mailing subscribers." Lemieux has again changed his tune. He spoke first about subscribers. Cotton's cornered him on that. He changed the phrase to "bona fide subscribers." Cotton's cornered him on that. Now he talks about "mailing subscribers," a phrase nowhere used in the Postoffice Act.

Lemieux has made a department ruling by which subscribers who take extra copies of an issue of a paper and pay for them cannot receive such papers through the mails at newspaper rates but must pay a rate sixteen times as great. The Postoffice Act declares that newspaper rates shall apply to papers sent to regular bona fide subscribers. But Lemieux says they cannot enjoy newspaper rates.

Evidently Cotton's Weekly is making the capitalist exploiters sit up and take notice. They don't like exposures. Such articles as Cotton's has published on insurance, and the manufacturers and banks are not liked. So Lemieux uses his power to prevent the wage slaves from circulating the special issues. He uses the old, old method of the exploiting suppressors of labor, taxation.

Lemieux has quite made up his mind that he will not change his

mind. I think it will be a good thing for the Comrades to write to Lemieux, explain to him their financial position, their hopes of the freedom that will come to them through the triumph of Socialism and ask him if he will not allow them to get bundles of Cotton's Weekly for which they pay through the mails at regular newspaper mailing rates. Write these letters to him. He is getting about ten thousand dollars a year from the government and his economic condition makes him unsympathetic to the hopes of the exploited wage slaves. Yet he is human. Touch him on his human side.

Lemieux declares Cotton's has no subscription list. You can explain to him that Cotton's ranks among the first hundred papers in Canada in point of bona fide subscribers. Tell him to send an agent down and investigate.

Write him your hopes and desires and what you think of Cotton's Weekly and send the replies to me. If we cannot get Lemieux one way we will get him another.

His answer to a friendly letter would be worth reading.

WAGE SLAVERY

Wage slavery is a term which many people object to. The people of Canada are supposed to be free people. It is confidently asserted by many that slavery does not exist in Canada. The idea of slavery existing under the British flag is an idea abhorrent. Yet let us look at the facts.

There are two forms of slavery, chattel slavery and wage slavery. Under chattel slavery the boss owned the body of the slave. Under wage slavery the boss owns the job of the slave.

The primal function of slavery from the master's viewpoint is to have the slaves support him without performing labor. The slave must therefore produce sufficient to keep himself and produce in addition a surplus out of which the master can be kept along with his servants and hangers-on.

In chattel slavery the master owned the body of the slave, appointed his tasks and made him work. In return the master provided food, clothing and shelter for the slave. The slave, therefore, was a continual expense to the master. All that the slave produced by his labor was not clear gain. The slave had to be kept and he had to have periods of rest in which to sleep and renew his strength. So, just as the work a horse does today is not all profit to the owner, so the work a slave performed was not all profit to the master.

When chattel slavery was abolished the slave was not freed from the necessity of supporting his master. The master, either the old or a new one, still owned the field or the mill and the slave could not get work except on the terms dictated by the master. However, instead of the master providing the slave with food, clothing and shelter, the master gave the slave a wage out of which the slave was to provide himself with these three things, and in return he was to work for his master to the extent of his strength and ability.

Thus in the change from chattel slavery to wage slavery, the form only of the slavery was changed. The condition of bondage still existed. The change was only a change from payment in kind, i. e. the providing of food, clothing and shelter in return for labor, to a money payment. The master still took the surplus value produced by the slave. Chattel slavery was replaced by wage slavery.

It is said that the wage slave need not be a wage slave. That he is free and need not work if he does not want to. The wage slave has the choice of working or starving. If he tries the latter alternative he is jailed as a tramp. In Ontario he will be set to work building colonization roads under the eyes of the prison guard. In the Dominion penitentiaries he will be set to work producing surplus values for the master class and will be in the position of chattel slavery.

In slave days there were slaves and masters and there were a few free workers. This latter class is replaced by the small artisan of today or the little store keeper who does all his own work. But this class is rapidly vanishing.

By controlling the means of production, the jobs of the workers, the master class hold the workers in wage slavery. The workers formerly might change their masters. But with the coming of the C. M. A., with gentlemen's agreements among the bosses, with Pinkerton detec-

tives and with the establishment of blacklists, the workers are practically forced to bind themselves to one master. They cannot change without the consent of that master or they will be blacklisted by other employers. They are bound to one master and must take the treatment he hands out or starve.

It is said that the individual worker can rise and become powerful and therefore the workers are not in such a bad position as the chattel slaves. In America it was only the blacks who were chattel slaves. But the history of other countries where men of the same color as their masters were held as slaves show that chattel slaves could by fortunate circumstances become free and own chattel slaves themselves. So the experience of the exceptional case of the wage slave who rises to be master of other slaves is paralleled in the case of exceptional chattel slaves doing the same under the old form.

There comes a time when slaves are not wanted. We call this unemployment. When the masters become so few that they cannot employ all the slaves offering to create for the bosses the luxuries they desire, the mills of production are shut down. This is paralleled in the history of chattel slavery at Rome.

After the conquest of foreign lands hundreds of thousands of slaves were thrown on the Roman market. Slaves became so numerous that the masters did not know what to do with them. So they were turned adrift to shift for themselves. The Roman masters just gave freedom to the slaves they had no use for. This freeing of the slaves in immense numbers by the slave owners of Rome in the early centuries of the Christian era is pointed by Christian historians as due to the softening influence of the Christian religion. The corruption of the Roman masters of that day shows that they were little influenced by Christianity. They had too many slaves. So they just freed the ones they could not utilize. It was the parallel of the sacking of hands from the factories of today.

The chattel slave and the wage slave have little to crow over each other in the matter. Freedom will not come to the worker for hire until he and his fellow slaves own and control their jobs and the machines of production and enjoy the full fruits of the labor of their bodies. As long as they work hard and get in return but food, clothing and shelter while the boss takes the rest they are slaves indeed.

Say, Wage Slaves, when are you going to revolt like the chattel slaves of old and free yourselves from the slavery imposed upon you by your masters?

Paid in Advance

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

If you vote for a labor skinner to represent you in Parliament, do you think he will make laws to stop his own revenues? Or do you think he will make laws which will give him and his class a greater chance to skin the workers still more? Get out of the habit of voting for your masters. Acquire the habit of voting for your own interests and for your own class.

That the inmates of the jails of northern Ontario should be utilized in building colonization roads is the opinion of Hon. J. O. Rheame, provincial minister of public works. What with prison labor, Salvation Army scabs, and labor skinning generally, the capitalist class has a pretty good strategic hold on the workers of Ontario.

The Tories want a long truce in the political fight in Great Britain giving as an excuse the death of the late king. The Liberals want the truce to be as short as possible. The reason is plain. Economic determinism. The Lords wield too much power in proportion to their labor skinning operations and the Liberals won't stand for it.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island there is to be a revision of land values for purposes of taxation. There is a good deal of grunting against the move. The grunting is explained by economic determinism. Those who will be hit in the pocket books are against the move.

COTTON'S WEEKLY is published in the interests of Socialism by Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Company, Inc., Cowansville, P. Q. W. E. GORRAN, General Manager and Editor. E. A. WEBB, Sec. Treas. and Business Manager.

Socialism will democratize institutionalized industry.

The legalized robbery of the labor skinner should be made illegal.

The chief point of attack on the part of the workers is not monarchism but capitalism.

The Canadian banks make a net profit of sixteen or seventeen million dollars a year. That sum would pay one quarter of the wage bills of all the railroads in Canada for one year.

The capitalist system is at work in Canada. It not only has the wage slave in its grip but it also has the slave driver. Let the slave driver halt and let him stand still, let him endeavor to withstand the pressure of economic forces, and he will be crushed out by his rivals.

ANTIQUATED GOVERNMENT

Have you ever read the titles Asiatic rulers take unto themselves? They look ridiculous. The proclamations of the Eastern rulers appear to be humorous documents created specially for western merriment.

Yet we have antiquated language in Canada. The proclamations put forth in Canada seem strange and outlandish. They touch the people but little. They show how absolutely the political life is divorced from the real. We are living in an age of political and constitutional shams. Just read the following clipping from the Canada Official Gazette of May ninth, 1910. It is the proclamation proclaiming the death of King Edward and the succession of King George.

GREY. CANADA.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath pleased the almighty God to call to His Mercy Our late Sovereign Lord King Edward the Seventh of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Frederick Ernest Albert, Now Know Ye that I, the said Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada as aforesaid, assisted by His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, do now hereby with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High Ernest Albert is now by the death of Our late Sovereign of happy and glorious memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fifth by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Supreme Lord in and over the Dominion of Canada, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince George the Fifth with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at OTTAWA, this NINTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

By Command,
CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Does the proclamation seem natural? Or does it seem strange and ridiculous? The proclamation shows how absolutely the people have outgrown the government forms. Our political functions are shams save where they touch as in the pocket or pay envelope.

Political activity should be closely associated with the life of the people. It is not now so associated. This proves that our political forms are antiquated and decadent.

The remedy is to replace political democracy with industrial democracy. Let the mills, mines, and machinery of production be vested in the possession of the working classes and let the working classes run them in a democratic manner. Then the politics of the nation would mean something to the workers as everyone could see and feel the effect of political action at once on his job.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Extracts from Their Confidential Bulletin Exposed to the Public

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association publishes a monthly bulletin of its activities under the title of "Executive Council Proceedings." Each number has this note published in conspicuous type at the head of the bulletin:

NOTE—This report is sent to you IN CONFIDENCE and should under no circumstances be thrown away WITHOUT FIRST BEING DESTROYED. It will be followed by similar Bulletins from month to month as the Council meets. By filing them all away you will have a complete record of the Association's transactions.

Immigration is dealt with in the Bulletin of April 1910. The Manufacturers want plenty of labor to compete on the labor market. Hence the following paragraphs appear.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

In view of the increasing scarcity of labor, and the growing tendency to meet the situation by importing from the Old Country, your committee think it well that instructions should be given the Secretary to prepare a concise memorandum in the form of a circular letter to the membership at large, setting forth the statutory requirements and regulations by Order-in-Council defining the conditions under which immigrants will be allowed to enter the country.

VIOLATIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT.

Your Committee regret to report that Mr. W. R. Trotter, on behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress, has again been writing to the British papers misrepresenting the labor situation in Canada with a view to deterring immigration. The attention of the Superintendent of Immigration has been called to one of these letters and he has been advised that the Association is prepared to furnish proof that many of the statements contained therein are false. As prosecutions under the Act can only be undertaken through the initiative of the Minister of the Interior, it has been suggested to the Superintendent that the facts should be called to the Minister's attention, coupled with a recommendation that he should take immediate steps to procure a discontinuance of the practice.

No wonder the Association wants to keep its report secret. It would create a storm round the ears of the bosses did the Trades and Labor Council learn that the Manufacturers were trying to prevent Canadian labor from warning British labor of the labor conditions in Canada.

Another paragraph is the following:

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

The great scarcity of labor which manufacturers in different parts of the country are complaining of has led many of them to enquire whether the services of the Association can be in any way enlisted towards filling their wants. Since the closing of the London office we have had no facilities for handling work of this kind, yet the situation is becoming so critical that your Committee feel that action of some kind will have to be taken. Of the various suggestions offered there is one which looks as if it might be practicable, but until your Committee have had further time for investigation they are unable to present any recommendation. They hope, however, to be able to submit something definite at next month's meeting of the Council.

The action contemplated is evidently a move to make it easier to import the unemployed of Great Britain and compel them, through economic necessity, to scab in Canada. The emigration societies in London have been protesting vigorously against the slight impediments which the Dominion government place in the way of immigrants. Each immigrant, apart from farm laborers going straight to a job (farm hands have no union and consequently cannot bring pressure to bear on the politicians) must have twenty-five dollars cash or they cannot land. This is to prevent the immigrants being compelled to take the first job offered at a pauper wage. The London emigrant agencies are strenuously objecting to this regulation, probably egged on by the C. M. A.

Or this paragraph may mean that the C. M. A. are arranging to lend twenty-five dollars to immigrants just before they land in order to satisfy the immigration authorities, taking the money away again just as soon as the immigrants get through the inspection. The C. M. A. will bear watching.

The Association is chortling with joy over their success with the Nova Scotia politicians. The following is the reference to Nova Scotia:

NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH

It is also a pleasure to report considerable legislative activity on the part of the Nova Scotia Branch as a result of which (1) the Bill to provide for the compulsory recognition of unions was defeated, and (2) the amendment to the Factory Act restricting the hours of labor in shops and offices was altered so as to cause no interference with the con-

ditions at present obtaining in manufacturing industries.

The anti combine bill, weak and harmless to their interests as it is, nevertheless met with the displeasure of Association as the following paragraphs will show.

ANTI-COMBINES BILL.

The latest word your Committee have received is to the effect that the Government have definitely decided to put the above measure through at the present session of Parliament. While the representations of your Committee on some minor matters have been favourably received, the Minister has declined to meet the views of the Association in what are regarded as the more important features. As the Bill will be dealt with in Committee of the whole, thus giving your representatives no opportunity to voice the objections of the Association, the Secretary has been instructed to see that certain members of Parliament on the Liberal side are thoroughly posted as to the features to which we are objecting and are prepared with arguments to show why these clauses should be amended.

Do you see any moral to be drawn from the activities of the labor skinner? The labor skinner is in politics for the money that it will bring them. Let the toilers of the Dominion get into politics also. Let them enrol themselves under the banner of Socialism, and unite for the overthrow of the wage slavery they now endure.

The trust is coming, not because the originators of the trust were wonderfully bright men, but because the conditions of the age are forcing the employers to combine. The process cannot be stayed but will continue to develop until the conditions are ripe for the coming of the Socialist mode of production.

The net profits of the banks amount to sixteen or seventeen dollars each year. That sum would pay the wages of an industrial army of forty thousand men for a whole year. The banks are only one section of the parasite institutions. The robbery of the whole bunch of labor skinner in Canada is almost fabulous.

The capitalist and the capitalist's mode of production are necessary in the development of humanity towards Socialism. If they were not necessary they would not be. And the capitalist mode of production will continue until it is no longer workable and until the workers rouse themselves and replace it. The growth of the Socialist organizations shows that the workers are rousing themselves.

Roosevelt lectured the Egyptians on the evil of their ways in not submitting to British rule. As Wilshire's points out, the Egyptians have no votes in the United States and Teddy could say what he likes. But the Irish have votes and it is safe to bet that Teddy will not browbeat the Irish in Ireland as he hectored the Egyptians in Egypt. Teddy is too much of a politician for that.

A natural law may exist and yet not be in evidence because the conditions under which it became active do not exist. The capitalist system is governed by certain economic laws. When capitalism is superseded by Socialism the economic laws governing capitalism will not be in evidence, not because those laws no longer exist, but because the mode of production which called those laws into activity will have passed away.

Why should there be unemployed men who want work and cannot find it? Why should there be unemployed rich idlers existing in a well ordered community? They exist because the community is not well ordered. They exist because the system of capitalism is decadent and should be replaced. Socialism will cause the two types to become extinct by the introduction of a system of industrial democracy.

The Banner Collection

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