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This is No. 146

25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS

## Cotton's Weekly

W. U. COTTON, B.A., B.C.L., Editor

COWANSVILLE, P. Q., Canada, June 29, 1911

H. A. WEBB, Bus. Mgr.

THIS PAPER bears a Red Label on which your name is printed. Before the name is a number. If it is 147 Your Subscription Expires next issue, and You should Renew Subscription at Once. Do this and you'll miss no copies.

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### SOCIALISM IS COMMON SENSE

Socialism is common sense. Socialism is the old, old ideas applied to modern conditions which have been brought about by the revolution in industry produced by the machines.

The old idea was that if a man did not work, neither should he eat. That old idea can be said to permeate the new Socialist philosophy.

Under capitalism we see strong men who do no useful work. They have enough to live on, is what people ordinarily say about them. But if they do not work and yet live in affluence and ease, then they must be living without work.

In the sweat of the brow men should eat bread. That is another idea. Now under capitalism many men eat bread and do not sweat for it. It has been recognized in history that, when some men live without work themselves while other men work too hard, the foundation of society is rotten and that society must inevitably go to decay.

In the present age we see men who have every luxury and yet do no work. We see men who want to work and they can get no work to do. We see them go hungry and their families evicted from their homes. We see little children toiling in the mills, little children who should be enjoying nature's fair sunshine and enjoying the privilege of sharing in the education that modern teachers are providing for the more fortunate children.

We see strong men out of work while little children toil. We see strong men desiring employment and the mills of production shut down. We see poverty and enforced idleness. We see idleness and wanton extravagance.

Surely modern society is unhealthy. It is basically unhealthy. Something must be done or else civilization will plunge into a new dark age of slavery and ignorance.

Socialism is the remedy. Let the machinery of production and distribution be socially owned and operated. Let the collective working class be raised to industrial and political supremacy. Let them run their own mills, mines, forests, farms, railways. Let them all get all they earn, all the wealth their labor produces.

Then every man can get a chance to work. Then every worker will be given economic justice. Then idle extravagance will no longer be possible, for the workers will get all they produce and there will be no surplus revenues for an idle class to appropriate. Surely this is common sense.

Letters have been pouring into England from immigrants in Canada stating that the promises which allured them to migrate, have been found to be illusory. The Canadian government is not feverishly working to bring new immigrants to Canada in order to benefit the Canadian people. The feverish activity is due to the fact that the Canadian workers are independent and want good conditions. The capitalists want to break the spirit of Canadian labor by overstocking the labor market and forcing the standard of living of the workers down to a lower subsistence level through keener competition for the jobs. If you have voted Liberal or Conservative you have no right to object to such lowered conditions. That is what you voted for. Your only hope is the election of revolutionary Socialists to power and the industrial unionism on the economic field.

The Californian judges have just declared the law limiting the work of women in restaurants and shops to eight hours to be unconstitutional. This will help the Appeal's campaign to carry California for Socialism and to elect Socialist judges. A queer circumstance has arisen in California. The state executive committee of the S. P., has refused to allow Eugene V. Debs, William D. Haywood and the Rev. Wm. Thurston Brown to speak in the state. These three speakers are in favor of industrial unionism and revolutionary action. The state committee is tinged strongly with reformist views and are looking eagerly forward to votes. But Socialism is killed by reformist tactics. In Canada we want none of them. We want straight uncompromising revolutionary activity. The world for the workers. The capitalists must become workers before we can recognize them. The working class and the capitalist class have nothing in common.

All hail the morning of the revolution!

Capitalist prosperity means working class poverty.

Production for profit is the toll gate on the road to progress.

The crime of the criminal is illegal. The crime of the capitalist is legal. That is the only difference.

The selfseekers and the dull cling to capitalism. The humanitarians flock to Socialism.

The era of Socialist hope is gone. The era of Socialist activity and accomplishment is with us.

Socialism is against the irreligion of war and the slum, against the irreligion of exploitation and hypocrisy.

Capitalism robs the workers of three-fourths of what they produce and makes it a crime for the workers to protest.

It is getting so it is not as nice as it was to be a parasite. Labor is getting balky and restive and is kicking. The labor thieves are getting some severe jolts these days.

Socialism is not autocratic nor despotic. Socialism is the democratic ownership and management of production and distribution by the workers.

Aurora, Illinois, has a law which compels every person to take a bath at least once a week. Aurora is a capitalist city, and the capitalist system produces a lot of dirty wretches who need washing badly.

Socialism has been sixty years in the growing. The capitalists say that it will never succeed. If it never will win, why is it that it is the only thing in Europe and America that the parasite rulers really fear?

The penitentiaries and jails of Canada are institutions erected to punish men who have been forced by economic necessity to break the capitalist rules which give robbers three fourths the wealth produced by the workers.

On August 12th the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States will hold its next meeting in Milwaukee. An invitation to attend has been extended to all municipal Socialist officials who are now holding office. So far reported there have been 350 of such invitations sent out. A few years ago there was hardly a Socialist in office. Now there are over 350 of them in municipal offices alone in the U. S. Yet Socialism is not growing. Oh, no.

To the capitalist Socialism appears to be a movement of anarchy and abolition. To the worker Socialism appears as a movement of accomplishment and construction. For Socialism will destroy the despotic activity of the capitalist and will abolish his revenues. It will bring about the democratic activity of the worker and will increase his revenues fourfold. Wherefore the capitalist does not want Socialism while the worker does.

Veda Seudder says, "The most stirring times are those of transition, when it is hardest to distinguish the trend of living voices from the notes of the passing age. Mistaken loyalties to causes of extinguished glory trail their mournful light across the pages of history, as the rays of dead stars wander forever through space. He is the strong man, the wise man, whose humility in the presence of facts has bestowed upon him the gift to read the mind of his age aright and to co-operate with its true purpose."

Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, took an auto ride in Toronto. The auto was not going fast enough to suit his Lordship who ordered it speeded up. The speed laws were broken and the chauffeur was summoned to court. When it was found that Earl Grey had ordered the laws to be broken the police officials and judges applied the maxim "The King can do no wrong" and the case was dismissed. A parasite ruler can ride roughshod over the laws of Canada and it is all right. The people stand for it. Of course they do. They always stand for that sort of thing and cheer themselves hoarse and call it patriotism.

### CANADA CAR STRIKE

About two thousand strikers in the workshops of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, at Montreal, went on strike about a week ago. A week later they were back at work—or such of them as the company officials wished to re-employ. The Socialists who were on the scene of activity and conversed with the men declared that the strikers were children. One of these Socialists was Comrade Jules Lavenne of Springfield who has been in Montreal for a few days.

As soon as the men struck the President of the company sent the following circular letter to all the striking employees:

Montreal, June 13th, 1911.  
The Employees,  
Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd

Dear Sirs:—  
Referring to your demands for increased wages, I wish to explain that our present orders were taken at reduced prices and that the labor costs are already greater than calculated in our estimates.

At the present time it is simply impossible to get orders from the Railways except at reduced prices. About half the carshops in the United States are closed for lack of orders and the balance operating at less than half capacity. Their labor and other costs are now so much less than ours that they are actually taking Canadian orders for delivery in Canada, freight and duty paid, at prices that would leave us no profit. Under these conditions it is absolutely impossible for us to increase our labor costs.

I therefore ask you to return to work at once and submit in writing your grievances and demands to the Superintendent, who will forward same to me and I will see that proper attention is given to same and that answers in writing will be sent you without delay.

I have been an employer of labor for 34 years and have always been able to adjust any difference with employees without the men quitting work or the output of the shops interfered with.

Yours truly,  
N. Curry, President.

This is the letter the president of the company sent the men. Poor company. Does not this letter raise sympathy for the company? Is it not cleverly worded? Does not the letter seem to show that the company is on the verge of bankruptcy? A wage slave who has not studied and who does not read between the lines of the newspapers would think that the men were in the wrong.

The letter was dated June 13th. With the men clamoring for increased pay, with the plant shut down, with the company so terribly in danger of financial disaster, we would naturally think that the company would curtail operations. But a special dispatch from New York to the Montreal Star, dated June 19th, and published on the financial page, has this to say about how rosy and glorious the prospects of the company are:

Special to the Montreal Star.  
New York, June 19.—A most important development in the steel trade came the latter part of last week, when the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., placed a contract for 50,000 tons of plain structural material with the United States Steel Products Company.

The prospect is also favorable for further important contracts for finished steel, including rails for export to the Dominion.

The Canadian car shops are overflowing with orders, and the locomotive works too, are well supplied, while Canadian rail mills have their full capacity sold for the year. This is in marked contrast to the lean orders that have been placed by United States transportation companies with domestic equipment shops, the most important of which are running only 50 per cent of capacity.

The Canadian Car Company complains that it has to compete with the U. S. products, yet it buys its steel across the line in fifty thousand ton lots. It is full up with orders while the U. S. plants are running on half time and it has further large contracts in sight. It is prosperous,

but it will not share its prosperity with its wage slaves.

In his letter to the employees the president of the company says, "It is absolutely impossible for us to increase our labor costs." Let us look at the last financial report of the company and see whether this is true.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company is a little over a year old. It was incorporated on October 29th, 1909. It was formed by amalgamating three companies; the Dominion Car and Foundry Works at Blue Bonnets, near Montreal, the Canada Car Works at Turootte, near Montreal, and the Rhodes Curry Works, at Amherst, N. S.

The first financial report is for the eleven months ending September 30th, 1910. The net profit for these eleven months amounted to \$1,050,029.99. For twelve months, or a year, the net profit is \$1,145,487.26. That is the amount the parasites take from the wage slaves of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company in unearned profits. As there are about 2,400 employees of the company it follows that the amount of rent, interest and profit per employee is \$477 per year. That is to say, for every man employed, the parasite owners get in unearned revenues the sum of \$477 per year.

The men struck. They claimed their wages were not sufficient to live on. Many of them got less than \$1.50 and \$1.60 per day. Their wage per annum was between \$450 and \$480 per annum, provided they got steady work. Otherwise the wages would be much less. Profits per man per year are \$477. Wages per man per year, about \$475. Do you see where that leads us? FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID IN WAGES TO THE POORER PAID WAGE SLAVES, THE PARASITE OWNERS GET ONE DOLLAR IN PROFITS.

The men wanted a slight increase in pay. They could not live on the pay they got. The president of the company, N. Curry, told the men that the company cannot afford to pay more wages. Although the company is getting a dollar profit to a dollar paid in wages, the company cannot afford to pay more. Why is this?

The answer is simple. When the combine was made, a lot of water was squeezed into the stock. A mortgage of \$3,500,000 and purchase money notes of \$500,000 were issued paying six per cent. That takes up \$240,000 per year in unearned revenues. Then \$5,000,000 seven per cent cumulative preference stock was issued. This is stock that gets seven per cent per annum each year before the common stock gets paid anything at all. This takes another \$350,000 per year. Then there is \$3,500,000 common stock issued which at seven per cent per annum would take \$245,000 per year.

These sums in unearned revenues make up a total of \$835,000 dollars. To pay six per cent on the bonds and seven per cent on the stock takes \$835,000. Net profits are \$1,145,000 per year. Why can't the difference between these two sums, namely \$310,000, be used to increase the wage bill? Capital will have got its six and seven per cent. Why can't labor get a decent living wage?

O foolish mortal. Do you not know that CAPITALISM IS A GREAT BIG HOG THAT NEVER HAS ENOUGH?

The Dominion Car and Foundry Company wants to pay ten per cent to its parasite owners. Then it wants to pay fifteen per cent. Labor has got to starve. Labor produces all wealth and gets the scrag ends. That is its lot under capitalism.

How much better it will be under Socialism! When we Socialists control we will tell the capitalists. "Confound your lazy hides, not one cent will you get that you don't work for." We will tell N. Curry, president of the Canadian Car Com-

pany, "Mr. Curry, here is a pick and shovel. Take off your coat, roll up your sleeves and get to work. For you will have to work now for a living." We will tell the parasite owners, "Mr. Parasites. Long enough have you lived on the sweat and toil of hard working men. Long enough have you lived at ease without working. Now this is all changed. Your unearned revenues are confiscated for the good of the community. Strip off your fine clothes and get to work. For you will share the lot of the workingmen. You will share labor, while they share your ease."

The men went to work. The following is an extract from the Montreal Star of June 20th:

The strike of the employees of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company was declared off at a meeting of the strikers at the Town Hall at Ville Emard last evening. Mr. Felix Marois, fair wage officer, of the Province of Quebec, attended the meeting and advised the strikers to return to their work. After a brief debate it was resolved to end the strike.

Mr. N. G. Curry, general manager of the company, stated that the men who had been engaged during the strike would not be discharged. The general superintendent, he said, did not intend to take all the strikers back.

The fair wage officer of the Province of Quebec proved himself worthy of the confidence of his masters. He came among the workers and advised them to return to their slavery. The parasite owners were feeling the loss of that dollar and a half a day which each of the slaves earned for them. The fair wage official did not advise the masters to give a fair wage. He advised the slaves to accept an unfair wage. That is the kind of aid the Gouin government extends to the working class.

All the workers will not be taken back. The thinking slaves will be sacked. The men who know they are slaves are dangerous to the masters. For these awakened slaves waken the sleeping slaves. This the masters desire to prevent. "Let the slaves sleep on," say the masters, "for the longer they sleep the longer will our unearned revenues flow up unto us."

But the slaves are awakening. The men after the strike will never be the same as they were before the strike. They have protested. They have suffered. They are thinking.

A man near Cowansville had no use for Cotton's Weekly. Cotton's was a rag. The workers when they made a contract to work for so much should stick to their bargain. Socialism was all wrong.

The son of this fellow went and got a job in the Canadian Car Company and went on strike. The father stood with the son. "Why. The men can't live on the pay they get," he indignantly says.

What Cotton's could not do on the brain of this old fellow, the love for his son and the sufferings the son endures from wage slavery are awakening him.

The movement progresses.

Judge A. Z. Blair, Adams County, Ohio, won quite a lot of praise from the little reformers for his work in fining and disfranchising bribe takers. When he got through there were only five voters left in Adams County. All the rest had been fined and disfranchised for accepting bribes for their votes. Now Blair's record is being exposed. There are a dozen affidavits against him of having paid out bribe money to get votes to be elected judge. Queer thing about Blair. He fined and disfranchised the bribe takers. But he never fined a single bribe giver. He was a capitalist politician himself and did not want to hurt his class.

Gustave Herve, editor of the Paris paper, La Guerre Sociale, may get another year of jail tacked on to the four years he is serving. He is editing his paper from jail. Recently he wrote an article and signed it "A man without a country." The article displeased the War Minister and the managing editor was haled to court on a charge that would condemn him to a year's imprisonment. Herve at once came out in an open letter to the Minister of War asking that he be held responsible for the article. The militant Socialists of France are made of the right stuff.

The Son of Man had not where to lay his head. His Catholic preachers in Montreal own thirty-five million worth of property which pays no taxes. It did not pay Christ to be religious. It pays his pretended followers of the nineteenth century.

### THE MEXICAN SITUATION

The Mexican situation is a complicated one. The revolution has been won and yet the fighting keeps on. The explanation lies in the fact that the Socialist revolution is following hard upon the bourgeois one.

Diaz was a corrupt tyrant. Under his rule no man's property was safe, no woman's honor. The land was robbed from the peons and handed over to the favorites of Diaz. Men and women were sold for debt and sent into slavery where they perished by hundreds. Diaz threw the country open to the big international capitalists. Fabulous fortunes were made, some of them by Montreal respectable gentlemen who cared not what suffering their fortunes cost others as long as they themselves became rich.

Conditions became unbearable and two factions rose. One of these factions was the Liberal faction under Madero. Madero is a multi-millionaire. He hated to see the suffering of his country. So he took up arms. The big capitalists of the States moved an army to the border to protect foreign interests which the Americans had acquired from Diaz. The American interests in Mexico are pure steals. But that does not matter. The steals must be protected and Taft is the appointee of the big thieves.

The second faction is the Socialist faction. Madero is a capitalist. He wants to protect rent, interest and profit. He is a more enlightened person than Diaz for he knows that chattel slavery in the long run is not so profitable to the masters as wage slavery. He knows that an exhausted worker will not produce so much wealth as a well fed one. So Madero went into the fight to overthrow Diaz and to allow the workers a little better condition. For Diaz was killing the people off. He was making the country a desert and capitalists cannot live at ease where there is not a plentiful supply of wage labor.

Madero has triumphed and now the revolutionary Socialists are fighting Madero. Madero was only a stepping stone. In Lower California the Industrial Workers and native patriots are fighting the capitalist rule of the new Liberal ruler. Naturally Madero turns his arms against insurgents.

Diaz has gone. The big capitalists must look to Madero for what protection they can get. He may lop off some of their more oppressive profit but they rest assured that the substance of their profit will not be endangered. They know that under the rule of the Socialist insurgents the capitalists will get nothing.

So a new phase dawned in Mexico. The old political despotism is gone. The despotism of capitalism is come and the revolt of the oppressed workers is following fast on the heels of triumphant Madero.

In the long run the Socialist revolt will win. But it will not win until international Socialism is ripe to expropriate the property of the international capitalists in all countries. For Mexico alone is at the mercy of the armies and fleets of the other countries that are ruled by capitalists.

**Paid in Advance**  
This paper is paid for. If you have not subscribed, a friend has. No bill will be rendered, and the paper will be promptly discontinued when the subscription expires.

The first Socialist speech has been made in the U. S. House of Representatives at Washington. Needless to say it was Berger who made it. He spoke for an hour on the question of reciprocity. He pointed out their free trade or protection would not better the working class. It had nothing to hope for from protection and nothing to fear from reciprocity. It had to forge its own weapons which were the strike and the boycott as well as political action. Berger's speech is being widely scattered. It has been one of the best recent advertisements of Socialism pulled off.

The Montreal Star in reporting the Austrian elections, come out with a heading "Socialists badly beaten." That would make the average non-Socialist think that Socialism was declining. But on reading the article we find that it was the "Christian Socialists" who were wiped out. This was a reactionary anti-Jewish clerical organization that ran in opposition to the Social Democrats. The Social Democrats mopped the ground with these fake Socialists and first returns give 43 Social Democrats as being elected.

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#### Anti-Military Issue | No. 147 July 6th

FIRST SPECIAL ISSUE FROM THE NEW PRESS  
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## THE FIRING LINE

Five yearlies from Comrade V. G. Mollins, Burgessville, Ont.

Comrade Wm. Day, Calgary, Alta., forwards five halfers.

One bone from Comrade K. Stone, Westville, N. S.

Four halfers from Comrade Peter Pauwels, Hindville, Alta.

Three dollars from Comrade R. Heilinger, Montreal, for sub cards.

Comrade W. Brown, Dundurn, Sask., brings in a halfer.

Comrade E. O. Pipes, Amherst, N. S., sends in seven halfers.

Comrade T. Dibble, Montreal, increases the Quebec sub list by five.

Comrade G. Flory, London, Ont., takes five sub cards for the light.

Comrade Benjamin Holland, Oshawa, Ont., captures five yearlies.

Local Berlin, Ont., No. 4, forwards twenty trial subscribers.

Five halfers from Comrade T. I. Eagleson, Bridgetown, N. S.

A yearly and two halfers from Comrade F. W. Fogal, Brantford, Ont.

"Put this dollar bill where it will do the most good." Comrade P. C. Peterson, Bergland, Ont.

Comrade Martin-Lee, Blackfalds, Alta., forwards the price of five halfers.

Comrade Ralph G. Grey, Victoria, B. C., forwards five dollars for bundles.

Comrade Albert Heaslip, Yelverton, Ont., sends in the scalps of a yearly and two halfers.

Two yearlies and a halfer from Comrade Rupert Loehhead, Port Arthur, Ont.

Comrade Sam Stacey, Winnipeg, Man., forwards two halfers and two yearlies.

A yearly from Comrades A. F. Farley, Guelph, Ont., and Chas. Carter, Fernie, B. C.

Comrade H. H. Merryfield, Markerville, Alta., forwards a dollar for subs.

Comrade Geo. E. Williams, Frost Village, P. Q., presents a copy of Cotton's Weekly for a year to a neighbor.

Comrade Geo. Edward, Montreal, lands a list of two yearlies and a halfer.

Comrade M. McCombs, Hart Lake, Alta., presents the bulldog four halfers.

Comrade Mathew Schiele, Edberg, Alta., boosts five halfers into the wigwag.

Every local should order a bundle of the Anti-Military issue. Next week, No. 147. Fifty cents per 100 copies.

"I've managed to rustle eight half yearlies and will do my utmost to land some more." Comrade Hugh Mundell, Vancouver, B. C.

Two dollars worth of sub cards go forward to the English Branch, Canadian Socialist Federation, Toronto.

In sending cheques from further west than Toronto, an allowance should be made for exchange. The bank tax varies from 15 to 25 cents.

Comrade H. Shackman, Loughheed, Alta., renews his sub for a year and fires in ten trials to get the taste of the dope into the mouths of his neighbors.

"Enclosed please find one dollar for subs. You are doing a good work. It does me good to see the pluses get hell." Comrade W. E. Jones, Ranching, Alta.

New Brunswick is beginning to show that the sub hustlers there want revolution. Comrade C. J. LeBlanc, College Bridge, N. B., forwards seven halfers and a yearly.

"Enclosed find yearly to the following: Scottish address: Cotton's may arouse some of the farmers in that quiet corner of the earth." Comrade Thos. Rendall, Nugget Mines, B. C.

"Enclosed please find two dollars for half yearly subs. I can do something in following up expires if you will send me the sub lists round here." Comrade A. W. McColl, Welland Junction, Ont.

"Enclosed please find three halfers. I am giving your paper to some of the slaves here, free." Comrade Findley McLeod, Toronto. Later in the week Comrade McLeod forwarded five more subs.

"Enclosed please find three dollars for payment on stock and one sub. I think your paper is improving with every issue. The B. and S. is certainly a cracker jack of a story." Comrade Elmer A. Kjos, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

"Enclosed find one dollar for sub cards. I will sell these and then more. We need to get that paper up to the 50,000. Yours without rest till the battle is won." Comrade J. E. Lundberg, Lockhart, Alta.

"Enclosed find yearly and halfer. I am looking forward to the time when that new press will be groaning under the pressure of overwork. I don't care even if it should break down. We must keep piling it on." Comrade Vincent Meakin, Montreal.

"Enclosed please find another halfer. We have quite a few Socialists in this place and they are falling in line day by day. We have a Socialist club here, but we have no time to meet as often as we are driven to earn our daily bread. We will meet soon and join the Socialist Party of Canada." Comrades Jennings and Holder, Independence, Alta.

Comrade J. A. Leedholm, Loughheed, Alta., sends eight yearlies and two halfers as his start off for the new press. Comrade Leedholm is departing for the states and Cotton's will lose a good hustler but the appeal to Reason will gain. So nothing is lost to the international movement.

"Enclosed please find one dollar for sub cards. I sent five dollars for sub cards a little while ago and got one copy of Facts. This will entitle

me to another copy. Send me samples of your printing work as I will want some done before long, and I will try and get printing orders for you." Comrade A. W. Moore, Toronto.

"Enclosed please find a halfer for your valuable paper. The strike is settled here but not to my satisfaction. Money will be scarce here for another month yet." Comrade W. H. Wiseman, Springhill, N. S.

"The cause of Socialism is the only cause or movement that can ever have any interest for me. I am sending you ten trials in hopes that some of them will stick." Comrade H. E. Hatch, Penticton, B. C.

"Put me down as the old guard. I will send you one dollar a month in subs or agitation. I am badly situated for hustling subs and Comrade Coulter is a great hustler. It is bare picking following him round this settlement." Comrade Geo. Bulman, Central Park, B. C.

Comrades Frank Meyer, Illerburn, Sask. C. C. Potter, Keithville, Sask. L. Melby, Bawlf, Alta.; Isaac Batten, New Aberdeen, N. S.; A. Hont, Crawford Bay, B. C.; H. Whitcomb, Central Park, B. C.; and Richard Stewart, Czar, B. C.; each send the price of five-half yearly subs.

Stockholders will please note that we cannot send out stock certificates as promptly as receipts. To issue a stock certificate entails a lot of book work, so we put them through in bunches, usually about every ten days. Many comrades are expressing their pleasure at the neat and very appropriate design of the certificate.

"Please send your valuable paper to the following five. Take note they are all French. When is Cotton's going to provide the light in French for the French?" Comrade Louis LePage, Montreal. This question of French literature has been before us for quite a while. As soon as we can we will publish a series of four or five starters. We cannot publish these pamphlets yet, but hope to be able to soon.

"Enclosed please find one dollar for five sub cards. I am certainly have a forceful way of dragging a man into the harness. I've served my time at this sort of thing, and am off on a sort of furlow, though I am rather easily persuaded to join in the chorus. I hope you may be able to wear your new press out in the work and then get a still larger one. But I hope it won't be needed by that time." Comrade J. W. Hammell, Vancouver, B. C.

"Dear Fellow Slave—Enclosed find a halfer. Would it not be well for you to go a little deeper into economics that you are at present?" Comrade W. E. Hardenburg, Red Deer, Alta. It might be, but I do not think so. Cotton's wants to interest the non-Socialist workers. Economics can be got from books. When you are in a fight the soldiers do not sit down and study military tactics. They just fight. Cotton's is in the field all the time. Those who are interested can get all the economics they want in books which they can read at their leisure and keep by them to read again.

"I have received my stock certificate and am proud of it. I am sorry to see the sub list drop so. I hope it will soon begin to climb higher and higher like the lesson in our school books about Bruce and the spider. I think of that poem every time I look at the circulation of Cotton's. I will try and do my best towards increasing the circulation, and when it makes that bold little run at the very last pinch I hope to be able to say like Bruce, 'Bravo.' You can bank on me sending in fifteen trials every three months. I think it a good idea to send the paper on trial to farmers. If the boss don't read it, maybe the hired man will, and very often they have a boy or two who will grasp an idea quicker than the old man ever could." Comrade Herbert Schwartz, Elmira, Ont.

"I hope some of my comrades will answer Morris Perrett's letter in which he tells Cotton to become a gentleman and burn his printing plant down. If Perrett knew the ten commandments and was honest he would not tell a man to burn down his store. God wants all his people to be honest, including Perrett. He wants an honest government. When you get new subs, tell them to be honest and vote for themselves and their God will help them. This is the only way we can get the good things of this earth. Enclosed is one dollar for the Battery. I wish I could help you more. I work from sunrise to sunset. I am a farmer. I have been paying interest for thirty-five years, so you see my farm is not my own. This is owing to rent, interest and profit. I have fifteen children, all living. They leave me as soon as they are able to do for themselves and leave the old man on the farm to do his work. I do not blame them. God gives us farmers the means of production but the pluses get the biggest share. We farmers cannot get what we want. We want a heaven on earth." Comrade E. Smith, Farnham Centre, P. Q.

**Hot Liners**  
Comrade Kjos, Wetaskiwin—The B. & S. story is certainly a cracker-jack of a story.  
Comrade Carney, Edmonds, B. C.—Bunome & Scapp's is good. Give us more of it. O. K.

These hot liners only express in a faint way what our readers are feeling about Bunome & Scapp's. The demand is getting more insistent every day for its publication in book form. And what has appeared of Bunome & Scapp's is nothing to what is coming. It's the grandest story to appear as yet in Canada, and it's human and natural clear through. R. W. Northey, of Olalla, B. C., is doing a great work.

And now someone says every man has a halo. The trouble is, it is generally invisible unless it is gold-plated.

## \$100.00 CASH

### BIG PRIZE FOR CENTURY CONTEST

This is the amount of the Grand Prize in the Century Contest. As has before been announced, this is being put up by a comrade who has long and faithfully been interested in Cotton's Weekly. He wants to bring out the same qualities in Cotton's hustlers, therefore he puts up the cash prize of \$100.00, for the person who has the most staying power in what is to be known as the Century Contest.

This contest will be open to all. The boys and girls are welcome and have as much or a better chance than the grown-up folks. The plan will attract because of the easiness with which you can comply with the conditions, and the prize will be an easy one to win because few there are that can stick to a thing consistently for any length of time. The person who has the greatest amount of stick-to-it-iveness will likely be the winner in this Century Contest. A few weeks work will win \$100.00 easy money for some hustler.

Watch for the announcement of the start of the Century Contest. Get on the qui-vive, ready to start on the word "Go." Every reader of Cotton's has all the necessary machinery to enter this contest, right in the home. Merely pencil or pen and paper. So why not enter this contest with a determination to win.

The plan and rules governing the Century Contest are being put in shape for publication. Watch for them. And remember, this Century Contest will start on a certain date. All of together in the race for the prize of \$100.00.

Next week's issue will contain very interesting information in regard to the contest. Watch for it.

**LAVENNE IN MONTREAL.**  
Montreal, June 20, 1911.  
To the Editor Cotton's Weekly,  
Dear Comrade—We had an opportunity of having Comrade Jules Lavenne with us for a few days. Comrade Lavenne reached Montreal when the strike was on in the Canadian Car works. The wage slaves of these works had been on strike for about a week for better conditions. They struck for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. They got neither. They got the hot air, as usual, from the strike leaders.

On Monday, June 19th, a meeting of those who were on strike was held in the local city hall. A number of speakers took the platform. One especial speaker was a Mr. Sevigny. Mr. Sevigny and the other speakers told the workers what a large amount of sympathy they had for the strikers and gave them a lot of soft subs that is good only for children.

Comrade Lavenne managed to get a chance to give a few words to the workers at this meeting. Here is the stand Comrade Lavenne took. He told the workers that he had listened to the speakers at both of their meetings that day and he had noticed all the speakers were shedding crocodile tears over the situation. What sympathy they had. How they longed for the workers to have better conditions! But he did not hear any of them pointing out any way by which they could substantially better their condition. He explained to them the best and surest way and the shortest way and the cheapest way to get what they were asking for was not to strike for it but was to vote for it. He himself had been a striker for twenty-two months striking for the very same thing where the workers were well organized on the economic field and failed to secure what they were after.

During thirty-five minutes Comrade Lavenne kept them staring at him while he was proving to them that it was necessary for them to organize on the political field, to become class conscious, because as long as they kept on voting Grit and Tory they would never be able to alter their condition one iota.

I can assure you that Comrade Lavenne certainly aroused the spirit of the wage slaves of this place. In conclusion Comrade Lavenne urged upon them that it was their duty to join their local organization and also the Socialist Party. He told them that the meeting of the Socialist Party would be held on Wednesday the 21st. Anyone who wished to join it might come to it.

As I am not a member of the Socialist Party myself I with two other comrades took Jules Lavenne's advice and went to the city on Wednesday to join the Socialist Party. But as I was walking along on St. Lawrence St. I heard a voice that was not altogether strange to me. I turned my head to the Market Square and there was a big crowd. There he was again, Jules Lavenne soap-boxing.

I stopped there for awhile and he certainly can give some straight talk to the French wage slaves of this place.

Then Comrade O'Brien spoke and gave them a good lesson on political economy. Socialism is certainly increasing in Montreal.

A Comrade.  
\$100.00 has just been put up by a comrade to test the endurance of our hustlers. It's so easy that all can enter, the boys and girls as well as the grown-up.

## THE MINER'S STRIKE AT SPRINGHILL

Beaten only by Combination of Opponents and Betrayal by Brother Workmen.

The great strike at Springhill, N. S., which was one of the longest, if not the longest, conflicts ever waged in Canada by organized labor against capital, has ended. Of the eleven hundred men drawing strike benefits of that date, between four hundred and five hundred are already back to work, and the rest are being taken on at such a rate that it is expected that, as per agreement, all will be taken back within forty-five days of the settlement.

The old rate of pay prior to 1907 was 35 cents per box of coal mined. A box weighed about 1650 pounds. This was subject to an unjust docking system by which the miner lost 20 cents a box if his coal contained from 40 to 50 pounds of stone—a mere handful. If there were more than 60 pounds, he lost the whole box. That is, for the little trouble of picking out the stone the company got a boxful of coal free.

In 1907 Manager Cowan made a new standard of weight, by which the box of coal heaped up in the mine was taken to weigh 1840 pounds on the bank. Then a committee of three, consisting of John Moffatt and Stephen B. McNeil from outside, and Mr. Moss of Springhill (in which the Springhill man, knowing that the miners had not been consulted, took little part) determined, in the presence of the mine officials, that a box should weigh 1907 pounds if taken from the west slope, and 2000 pounds if taken from the north slope. This boxful was shaken down on the banks and was manifestly more than a level boxful in the mine. The miners were asking for a rate of pay of 50 cents per ton of 2240 lbs; but as the company was getting 1907 or 2000 lbs for 35 cents, this rate was refused.

The Conciliation Board of 1907 recommended among other things, a change in the docking system whereby 50 or 75 lbs. of stone in a box would reduce the estimated weight of coal by 500 lbs; 75 to 100 lbs of stone would forfeit 1,000 lbs of coal; and if over 100 lbs of stone, the whole box would be lost.

The company refused to accept the award, and there is no machinery in the much lauded Lemieux Act to compel the parties to accept a decision.

The old way of cleaning coal is expensive, but recently the company put in cleaning machinery by which the coal was cleaned so cheaply that much profit was made from the fines extracted from the helpless miners. Then John Moffatt's gift of 67 lbs a box to the company—which standard was forced upon the men—made it still harder for the miners.

Then came the United Mine Workers of America, and the company's petty exactions became more and more intolerable until they, unwisely perhaps, but who can blame them, struck in July 1909, about 1,500 men walking out. Upon this Manager Cowan announced a reduction in pay of fifteen per cent.

By the new agreement just made, the men accept a reduction of ten per cent from the figures of the time before the strike. But they get a much better docking system recommended by the Conciliation Board. This is a great gain. The company agrees, while not recognizing the U. M. W. A., to make no discrimination against the U. M. W. and to take back all the strikers as fast as places can be found for them.

The settlement, while in many ways a surrender on the part of the men, might have been worse. The men demonstrated their ability to indefinitely prevent the working of the mines, as in 22 months only about 700 strikebreakers had been secured. They also compelled the local company to sell out to the Dominion Coal Company. In this, and what is of immeasurably greater importance, in the training of the U. M. W. A. organization in standing fast and united, the strike was a success. It took concentrated effort on the part of the two companies backed by the two governments to down the handful of plucky miners. And even then, had forty per cent of the coal miners of the United States not been idle, the strike might have been successful. As it was, \$550,000 in strike benefits came to Springhill from the U. S., the Cape Breton U. M. W. A. having been too severely shaken by the last strike to render substantial help.

Worst of all, the miners of Nova Scotia are divided, the Provincial Workmen's Association, led by Moffatt and McNeil, throwing all their weight against their struggling brethren and allowing themselves to be used as catspaws to further the company's interests. They will be thrown aside by the company when the latter needs them no more. United we stand, divided we fall.

The men are beaten, but only temporarily let us hope. They were beaten by the concentration of capital assisted by capital-owned governments. The ranks of labor were divided. The remedy is thorough organization of the workers into one union, and UNITED POLITICAL ACTION in labor's interests at the ballot box. Let Nova Scotian workers cease voting for capitalist candidates. Let them put their own class into power at Halifax, and (with the assistance of the workers in the other provinces) at Ottawa.

Henry Harvey Stuart, Newcastle, N. B.

Socialism is opposed to anarchy—both the anarchy which says there shall be no law and the anarchy which uses law for purposes of robbing the producers.

When capitalists moralize you will find more lies than morals.

The profit system is one wherein a majority of people lose.

The scab is the traitor of the working class and the hero of the master class.

The Socialists are out to raise discontent among the peaceful wage slaves of the employers. For divine discontent is the forerunner of human progress.

The general strike committee of Los Angeles, California has formed a detective bureau. So many spies have got work and are working in the unions and reporting to the employers that this step has been found necessary.

In the general strike instituted in the building trades in Vancouver, B. C., the Chinese carpenters threw down their tools and walked out with the striking whites. In the class war there is neither race, creed nor color. For the interests of the workers bind them together against the master class.

While the coronation proceedings were on, the common workers of King George who work on the king's estates at Balmoral, demanded an increase in pay of two shillings a week. After a while they were grudgingly given an advance of one shilling. King George as an employer takes part in the class war and, like all parasites, is up against the revolt of his wage slaves.

The Danish Seamen have won improved conditions. Before the international strike the Danish seamen got \$16.08 per month and worked from nine to seventeen hours a day. The new agreement stipulates a ten hour day and excess pay for all overtime worked. The pay is increased to \$16.75 per month. After three years the pay is to be increased to \$17.42 per month. Land and dock work which was formerly from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. has been reduced to two hours. The trade organization is completely recognized. It is extremely doubtful whether the seamen will be content with the agreement for the whole three years. For the seamen feel that they are robbed and they feel discontented with their position of slavery.

**BOOK WINNERS**  
For the week ending Friday, June 9th, Comrade Findley McLeod won the book offered by Cotton's for the best sub hustler. Comrade Findley McLeod forwarded \$4.50 as the price of one yearly and twenty halfers. Comrade Alan Burke, Montreal, gets the second prize by sending the price of twenty halfers. The first prize is Marx's "Poverty of Philosophy," and the second prize is Untermyer's "The World's Revolutions."

For the week ending June 16th, Comrade W. F. Mollins, Burgessville, Ont., wins "The Poverty of Philosophy" with \$4.00 in payment of yearly subs. Comrades L. S. Grue, Brookville, Ont., Andrew Rafu, Bon Accord, Alta., and Max Lasman, Victoria, B. C., each forward three dollars for subs or sub cards. They tie and so each will get a copy of "The World's Revolutions."

For the week ending June 23rd, Comrades R. G. Grey, Victoria, B. C., and Alex. Young, Vancouver, B. C., each send five dollars. Comrade Grey sends for bundles and Comrade Young sends one yearly and twenty halfers. They each get Marx's "Poverty of Philosophy." Comrade J. A. Leedholm, Loughheed, Alta., forwards \$4.50 for eight yearlies and two halfers. He gets "The World's Revolutions."

The Weekly prizes will be kept up during July, and we are offering a book you will all want to possess. "War—What For?" by Geo. R. Burckpatrick. It is a startling book. Price is \$1.20 per volume. Nearly 15,000 copies already sold. Book is 8 by 5 inches, high grade binding, 352 pages, finely illustrated. One copy each weekly in July to the hustler sending in the largest amount in subs. Weeks end Friday, July 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th.

**Cotton's Weekly and Socialism**  
The hottest paper that comes into this sanctum is Cotton's Weekly, published in the little town of Cowansville, Que., and edited by W. U. Cotton. It is a socialistic journal and burns with Socialism. Like flaunting a red flag in a bull's eye this journal must stir rebellion in the minds of a Grit or Tory if placed before him at the breakfast table. Its editor has all kinds of degrees to his name. He has enough education for half a dozen men, and to him the Grits and Tories are alike and he flails them unmercifully. We don't know enough about Socialism or we would take a poke at this fellow, but our experience is not to argue with a man if he knows more about what he is talking about than you. In our case where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise, and we will have to let Cotton's arguments go without a fight. Socialism is getting a strong hold on this country and don't forget it. The day is not far distant when we will have to know more about it. The red flag of Socialism will be seen in every hamlet and then goodbye to the capitalist system, so Cotton says. In the meantime we will read Cotton's Weekly and be posted for that red-letter day.

From the Sombra, Ont., Outlook.  
\$100.00 is the prize for the winner in the Century Contest.

## TO THE COMRADES OF CANADA

I have had an opportunity to make a tour through the Province of Quebec. I am now in Cowansville, sitting in the Editor's chair, giving him a little rest. I have gone through the plant and inspected the building which has recently been erected and the machinery recently put in, and I assure the Comrades that we are fitted to put out fifty thousand copies of Cotton's every week.

I was introduced to C. S. Cotton, the father of the editor, the man to whom we owe the plant and machinery and the continued existence of Cotton's Weekly in the past by the furnishing of the necessary funds for the continued deficits of the paper.

Sheriff Cotton deserves great credit for what he has done as he does not believe altogether in our views. But his financial help to Cotton's Weekly has done a great deal of good for the emancipation of the working class. He has advanced many thousand dollars, many of which he will never see again.

When I met him he was in a chair crippled with rheumatism, but still, calm, serene and patient, a man in every respect.

Sheriff C. S. Cotton has never had his name mentioned in this paper, and the Comrades are not aware of what he has done for Socialism as he is a very modest man. I would strongly urge the Comrades in the different locals to pass a resolution of thanks for what he has done for the real redemption of the working class and send it to him at Cowansville.

I had also the opportunity to be with our Comrade W. U. Cotton for a couple of days and I can assure the Comrades of Canada that he is the right man in the right place. Comrade Cotton is a man, full of revolutionary spirit, a man who is devoting all his time to studying the class struggle and who has given two years of his time to the paper without remuneration of any kind, besides emulating his father to back the paper



## Economic Determinism

By Oscar Ameringer.

Deacon Jeremiah Hopkins of Dryrot Corner was working himself up to a pitch of religious fervor before the little congregation in the Dryrot meeting house.

Bible quotations flowed freely from the cavern between a shaved-over lip and a bearded chin. The follies of the theory of evolution was his theme and the jokes he made about the so-called scientific men who doubted the creation of the world according to Genesis would have made a mule laugh.

"God made the earth in six days," he thundered. "Every child knows that and the Lord said so himself. What saith the Lord? Mine is the land, you are strangers and sojourners on my land and the land shall not be sold forever. It's mine he says and how could it be his if he didn't make it. The little congregation nodded assent, for Deacon Hopkins was not only authority on the Bible but he was also the biggest landowner in the township. The majority of the people before him rented his land."

From one-fourth to one-half of the product of their toil went to the deacon in return for the use of the land that "GOD MADE." But neither the pious deacon or his faithful followers see any contradiction between his actions and the word of God. All of which goes to prove that religion and business harmonize beautifully provided they are kept carefully apart by reserving religion for Sunday and business for six week days.

Doing business on Sunday unquestionably has a baneful effect on religious exercises and the practice of religion during business hours has a very demoralizing effect on business.

If for instance Deacon Hopkins believed on Monday what he preached on Sunday he would not jeopardize the salvation of his soul by collecting rent from God's children for the use of God's land.

And if his renters were unable to lay aside the peculiar feeling they experience when they hand Hopkins their third to the elevator, when they enter the meeting house on Sunday the words of God would fall on hardened hearts and deaf ears.

Therefore, let us preach religion and business on separate and distinct days, so that they may not get in each other's way.

Economic questions are not settled by religious beliefs and disabilities; but men may employ religious argument in support of their economic interests. The slave owner for instance proved the justice of slavery by quotations from the Bible, while the Abolitionists had no trouble to prove the opposite from the same document.

The institution of private ownership in land is not wrong because it is condemned by holy script any more than that the practice of usury is wrong, because it is condemned in unmeasured terms by the Bible.

Whatever is to our interests is right. But if our interests conflict with the interests of a stronger power then our right becomes wrong because we lack the strength to enforce our right?

Right and wrong therefore are determined by the strongest class in society, and religion is interpreted in the interest of the prevailing ruling class.

All this may be rather hard on the rack, rent-ridden tenant and the usury-bitten debtor, but if he believes that he is wronged by Deacon Hopkins then let him demand his expulsion from the church, and he will learn a valuable lesson on the law of economic determinism.

Deacon Hopkins, of Dryrot Corner, Bey Alibabi of Cairo and Hung Wong Yeng of Shanghai cannot agree on religion. In fact, they are prone to dub each other infidels, and Hopkins has even gone so far as to spend some of the money abstracted from his tenants to convert the other two to the only true faith. This attempt was bitterly resented by Alibabi and Hung Wong Yeng who promptly hung the missionaries sent to them.

But, somehow, the followers of Christ, Mohammed and Buddha have no trouble to agree that the private ownership of land is right. They worship in different churches but make their living in the same manner; and the way in which they make their living is a right way and a just way in the eyes of their spiritual advisers, who act their bread.

On a burning field in Western Oklahoma a young mother picks her way through a snowy cottonfield. A long heavy bag drags behind her and her baby sippers on a pallet beneath a cotton plant. With aching back and quivering limbs she toils in the boiling sun. Every fourth handful of cotton goes to Deacon Hopkins as his share for the use of GOD'S EARTH.

A brown Egyptian fellow staggers beneath a load of water. Hours ago he had dipped his vessel in the cooling Nile. The sun was still above the summit of the great pyramid, in yonder desert, when he started. Now night had come. On, on he staggers in the dark, for the little patch of land he tilled thirsteth for water. His children cry for bread and Alibabi must have his rent, one-half of the fruit of the field for the use of ALLAH'S LAND.

A Chinese coolie drags a little plow steadiy by the hands of his mate. The rice field is small, but oh, how many rows are yet to plow. Since early morning they have been at their task. A handful of rice, a drink of water was their only nourishment. Ah, if they only had an ox to draw that plow. But oxen, too, must eat, and the yield of the little field is hardly sufficient to feed their own mouths after Hung Wong Yeng has taken his share for the use of the land that JOSH HAD MADE.

Deacon Hopkins, Bey Alibabi and Hung Wong Yeng may disagree about religious matters, but they are a unit that the taking of rent is not only pleasant, but highly moral.

The Oklahoma cotton picker, the Egyptian fellow and the coolie pair curse all three in their hearts, but unless they find the power to shake this precious trio off their backs, their curses will be as little help as their prayers.

Economic questions have been settled on the battlefield behind barricades and of late at the ballot box, but never in the church the mosque or the shrine of Josh.

The church has been a powerful weapon for the defence of ruling classes. It has been used for defence of slavery, feudalism and is now one of the bulwarks of capitalism.

It is not God's fault that his earthly representatives uphold oppressive systems in his name, and so we will not blame him for the shortcomings of his priest or preacher. But neither will we be deterred by the ranting of this class from pursuing our class interests by laboring towards the abolition of Landlordism and Capitalism. We know full well that as soon as the working people have become the ruling class these gentlemen will quietly sneak in at the back door with an "I told you so" expression about their smug faces and proceed to prove the justice of the new order by innumerable quotations and cunning interpretations of venerable old documents, for such is the working of "ECONOMIC DETERMINISM."

The Imperial Conference has served notice upon the private owners of the trans-Atlantic cables that unless rates are lowered a state-owned cable will be laid. The private owners own the cables and can tax the transmission of messages. But should a state-owned cable be laid the profits of the private owners could be made to disappear by the state transmitting all messages at cost. The parasites who are now drawing business would lose their revenues because all persons sending messages would patronize the low priced government cable. That is one way of driving the profit lords out of business. But it is not practised in Canada. The Canadian government furnishes the money to build the railroads, but instead of keeping them and operating them at cost, the government hands them over to private capitalists to be run for profit. The government, being owned by the capitalists, see to it that the capitalists are furnished the opportunity of picking up millions of dollars for nothing.

### SUB PRICE OF COTTON'S.

Canada and England.

Six Months, 26 copies ... \$ .25  
Six Months, clubs of 5 ... 1.00  
One Year, 52 copies ... .50  
One Year, clubs of 5 ... 2.00  
Three Months, club of 5 ... .50  
Three Months, club of 10 ... 1.00  
Subs to the United States are \$1.00 per year. This is on account of the postage, which is one cent per copy.

Japan is noted for its great number of consumptives and the scourge is increasing. In 1897 the deaths from the disease were 55,096. In 1905 the deaths were 76,061. With the increase of capitalist exploitation in Japan the consumptive death rate rises. Eliminate capitalism and consumption would largely disappear.

If you want to distribute Socialist literature in Montreal you have to pay five dollars for a license. But the Catholic church can scatter its printed stuff broadcast over Montreal. Can you not see the reactionary spirit of the Catholic church resting like a ghoulish hand over the intellect of Montreal.

Our "Banner Collection" of Books can't be beat for new socialists. The cream of the world's Socialist literature for beginners. Seven for 50c.

During the labor strike in Nova Scotia the capitalists sent a representative to Belgium and Germany to hire men to come and take the place of the strikers. Local Socialists of Nova Scotia got inside information and sent word to the different headquarters of La Confederation General de Travail. At Liege, Belgium, the representative tried to hire miners to come to Canada. He was asked if there was not a strike on. He replied that there was not. The miners went and got a copy of "Le Peuple" in which the warning was published and showed it to him. The capitalist scab getter was chased out of Liege. He went elsewhere and found that the news of the Nova Scotia labor troubles was widely known. He could get no scabs. Had it not been for International Socialism the miners of Belgium would have flooded Nova Scotia and would have come under false knowledge of the conditions. It was International Socialism that protected the strikers in Canada. Socialism means the solidarity of the workers against their exploiters. That is why the exploiters do not like Socialism.

## SOCIALISM SUMMARIZED

By H. M. Hyndman.

Socialism is a conscious endeavor to substitute organized co-operation for existence in place of the present anarchical competition for existence, or the system of social organization calculated to bring this about. This definition, though it gives, perhaps, adequate expression to the active and practical side of Socialism, leaves out of account altogether its theoretical basis. From this point of view, Socialism is an attempt to lay the foundation of a real science of sociology, which shall enable mankind, by thoroughly understanding their past and present, to comprehend, and thus, within limits, to control the movement and development of their own society in the near future. Consequently Socialism in its wide sense is not, as is still commonly thought, a mere aspiration for a better state of society, still less only a series of proposals to mitigate the evils arising from the present social arrangements.

Modern scientific Socialism essays to give an intelligible explanation of the growth of human society, and to show that as each step in the long course of development from the institution of private property, through chattel slavery, serfdom, and wagemod was inevitable, so the next step from capitalism to Socialism is also inevitable.

The object which Socialists have in view is that this, the final transformation, should be made consciously by an organized, educated, and intelligent people, instead of unconsciously, and therefore tempestuously, by groups of discontented, embittered, and ignorant workers. Agitation against the injustice of the present system of production, therefore, is only valuable so far as it educates men and women to appreciate the tendency of the time, and leads them to organize for the attainment of the definite end which the evolution of economic forms has made ready. Whether the great change will be brought about peacefully or forcibly has no bearing upon Socialism in itself, but depends upon the stage of development which has been reached in each civilized country, and the attitude which the dominant class may adopt in relation to the demands which the economic situation impels the producing class to make.

With the establishment of national and eventually of international Socialism, mankind resumes the definite control over the means and instruments of production, and masters them henceforward for all time instead of being mastered by them. By such co-operative industry, whose power over nature is increased by each fresh invention and discovery, a carapace of repression is lifted from the faculties of each individual, and wealth being made as plentiful as water by light, wholesome labor, all freely contribute to increase their own happiness as well as that of their fellows. Human nature assumes a new and higher character in a society in which the surroundings are such that life is not, as to-day, a constant struggle against the pressure of want and the temptations of misery. Instead of the personal, limited, introspective, individual ethic is the social, altruistic, broad ethic in which the duty toward society necessarily involves the highest duty toward a man's self. Woman, relieved of economic and social subjugation, will assume her place as the social equal of man.

So far, therefore, from individual initiative and personal freedom in the highest sense being limited and stunted, human beings will have the opportunity for attaining to a level of physical, moral, and mental development such as the world has never seen. The golden age of society is, indeed, not in the past, but in the future.

### How dishonest people are? You know we cannot have Socialism because people are so dishonest. We must be robbed by capitalists or we would be robbed by each other. That is the way many people reason. But capitalism is the cause of dishonesty in people. And as capitalism grows more corrupt and decadent there is more dishonesty. In 1909 embezzlements in banks and financial institutions amounted to \$3,840,000. In 1910 the embezzlements had climbed to \$6,262,000. This is for Canada and the United States. That is the extent of the embezzlements of the servants of the corporations. The net profits of the C. P. R., which are legalized embezzlements from the people of Canada, amount to \$33,000,000 per year. You see, one labor thiefing corporation of Canada steals more in one year from the people than the people steal from all the banks and financial institutions of two countries. The legalized robbery is something enormous. The people of Canada stand for it. They evidently like to be robbed.

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The Marys of the empire have given \$60,000 to Queen Mary and Queen Mary has graciously accepted the gift and will use it to endow hospital work. This will make many people think that Queen Mary is a sort of a useful person and we should not abolish her parasite position. Does she not help hospitals? But Queen Mary costs the people \$600,000 a year to keep. When she gets an added \$60,000 she turns it to hospital work. Would it not be far more sensible to make King George work for his living at something useful, get his day's pay for his work, make Mary live on the wages of her husband, and then turn \$660,000 to bettering the condition of the people instead of but \$60,000? Would it not be more sensible?

Socialism has nothing to do with a man's private belief. But when a man sticks his private belief between the worker and his product and says that the worker should be robbed for the benefit of capitalism and to the glory of God, is it any wonder that some Socialists get provoked and attack the churches?

## MARY HAMILTON, TRUE COMRADE

Gertrude Breslau Hunt.

She had walked two and a half miles down from the hills, over glaring white roads three inches deep with dust, through blistering heat, to hear a Socialist lecture.

She was past fifty years of age, stooped and stiffened, dressed in black calico, for she had recently buried a child, her hands and face very brown from working in the fields.

The lecturer had been on the road for weeks, in a different town or city each day; had risen that Sunday morning at four o'clock, ridden until six, waited five hours in a hot, dirty railway depot, then another train ride until 12.30 and an eight mile through the fiercest heat she had experienced, to reach this poor, queer looking, little Indiana town.

Having finally arrived, she was out at the pump fighting a threatened heat prostration with cool water, when Mary Hamilton came seeking her.

"They sat down on the porch and the exhausted 'speaker'—for once held her tongue."

"I'm Mary Hamilton, and I live up yonder," waving a hand toward the metallic, oak green notches against the blue. "I reckon you wouldn't think I was the mother of fifteen children—two pairs of twins. I've raised ten of them, too."

"I've sure got some reason to want Socialism, haven't I? I've always been poor; you couldn't believe how hard I have worked, and I've never had anything. I've just got a shack to live in and some calico rags to cover me."

"I can't even do anything for my children; they all have to go off and fight for a 'livin' as soon as they're so high," measuring the height of a chair back with her right hand.

"You've got a Socialist button, too—haven't you? My! I like to see you wearin' that right out that-a-way."

"I was puttin' John's coat away one Monday mornin' and I took his button off and stuck it on my dress. I left it on when I went over to wash for Mrs. Baker."

"Her man has a fine house and a big 'farm' now; he was sheriff two terms, you know; he hadn't anything before that."

"Miss Baker, she asked if that was my holiness button, and I tried to tell her about Socialism and what it stands for. I can't read very well, but I've studied the Bible considerable and now I read the Appeal."

"Then Mrs. Baker flew mad—they are awful stiff liberals—and she up and said I couldn't wear that but-  
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### NOT GRATEFUL

We Socialists are not one bit grateful to the master class.

They can give hospitals. They can provide old age pensions. They can clean slum areas. They can pass workmen's compensation laws. They can bring about unemployment insurance. And we Socialists will not be grateful.

Why should we be grateful to the master class? Why should the Socialists, who stand for the right of the worker to the full social value of the wealth he creates, be grateful to a set of parasites who, for fear of worse happening to them, relax a little of the heavy burdens of labor?

We stand uncompromisingly for economic justice. We stand for the right of every man, woman and child to have a decent living. We stand for humanity. We set life above property. We declare that wealth should not be long to private individuals who do no useful work, but should be the collective property for social needs.

We are triumphant. Our ideas are winning more and more acceptance every day. The master class see the coming storm. They do not want to get off the backs of the workers. They begin to haggle over reforms. They talk about welfare work, profit-sharing schemes, comfort in old age for the worker on \$1.25 per week. They hope to keep the workers dangling along by these small concessions.

We press on to the revolution. We press on to the abolition of the capitalist class. If they, in fear, offer us concessions, we do not refuse. We take them. But we do not let up in our fight. We press forward.

And we are not one bit grateful to the capitalist class.

Mayor Gouin of Montreal is a Catholic. He loudly declares that Socialists shall not parade. He lets the Catholic processions have free scope. There is a big fight some day that the Socialists of Montreal will have to fight—the fight for a free press, free speech and free assembly.

\$100.00 cash is the prize in the Century Contest.

ton and work for her. She said I ought to be ashamed reading such 'onery stuff when I should be reading my Bible an' she said Socialism was rogery."

"I stood right up from my suds, wiped my hands and reached my sun-bonnet."

The woman's stooped shoulders straightened and her deep eyes lighted. Her listener's heart leaped. It was the unquenchable fire of the social revolution she saw there, and it always thrilled her as such strong, pure, elemental forces only can.

Mary proceeded with her narrative: "I said, 'All right, Mrs. Baker, I'll go home. I knew before I was a slave; I've worked like one; I've lived like one. I only needed another dip and I'd have been a black slave."

"You keep your fifty cents for your day's wash; I'll try and dig a livin' out of our old hill. But I'll wear a Socialist button if I do or if I don't."

"You're a fine, likely woman; you may as well learn to do your own work, for Socialism is comin' soon and I'll be home then takin' care of my own, at least."

"And, Mrs. Baker, I've read my Bible over forty years, longer than ever you did, and I reckon I've got my soul fixed for heaven. I never harmed nobody. Now I'm readin' the Appeal, because I want somethin' before I die. There's lots of good things in this world and I want my share, and I'm always willin' to do my share."

"Socialism ain't any rogery. Socialists are tryin' to give every workin' person his own. I allow that's Christianity (if it ain't, the trouble is with Christianity,) for I know that's Socialism." And I walked out and I've never been back."

"Say, Comrade, I'm awful glad you got here. I could hardly wait to see you. I was feared you wouldn't come."

"I've seen two or three Socialist men, but I never saw a Socialist woman and I never heard a lecture."

"I do want you to teach them some things we can't and I want to learn so I can explain better, too."

The wilted, heartsick "speaker" came quickly to her feet, new life and courage in her bearing. Mary Hamilton rose, too. Their eyes, hands, hearts and hopes met. The hoarse lecturer spoke at last:

"I'm very glad I came. I'll put my shoulder to the wheel with yours. You have done more for me than you know. You are made of the true comrade stuff, Mary Hamilton, and I love you for it."

Man's brain is what has raised him above the brute level. It is only in so far as we learn to reason that we can advance. Man by reason has been enabled to mould his environment to give him a greater chance to live. He has reared houses to shelter him from the storm. He has harnessed electricity and steam to do his bidding. He has dug into the hard rock to get fuel. He has conquered nature. He can produce abundantly, food, clothing and shelter for all. Why then the hungry? Why the slums? Why the little children in the mills? Man has set his brain to solve these problems. "How shall we abolish these evils?" The answer is "Socialism."

Should it be necessary to make complaint, return receipt card sent for remittance of \$1.00 and over.

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