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CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

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THE PASSING OF HARRIMAN

Capitalists try to persuade the people that the individual is responsible for the greatness of a country. Take out the strong men and where would the country be? The individualist theory holds that the mass of men are good for nothing until they are set to work by some strong man with the brain of a god. It follows as a corollary that the strong man should get millions while the great mass of people suffer hardship. The capitalists know this to be a lie even as they preach it.

Harriman has been held up as the strong man of the railroad situation in the States. The capitalist press has told how he has turned railroads into conduits for golden treasure. The workers on the road have done nothing. Harriman has done it all. The capitalist press would never intimate that Harriman was but the crest of the wave of the social and economic conditions of his time. Without Harriman the roads would have become amalgamated and rebuilt just the same.

It would not have done for the fool workers to be told that they created the wealth which Harriman and his plundering pals usurped. The fool workers might get fool notions of socialism into their heads and where would then be the wealth of the plunderbund?

It was intimated that when Harriman died stocks would smash and industry would become chaotic. When Harriman died the stocks went up. This proves that Harriman had little influence personally. It was the system that gave him his wealth and the same system will give other people the same wealth now that he is dead.

Morgan is being groomed for the great I. A. M. of individualism. It is being hinted that Morgan will be a safer man although less spectacular. He will be represented as supporting commerce and industry and the workers will be told that Morgan feeds them instead of them feeding him. The old age gag will be worked that the industry of the States will become chaotic and the stocks will smash when Morgan dies. Just as long as the workers will stand for that sort of guff, that sort of guff will be palmed off on them. Just as soon as the workers get a little sense beaten into their noodles, just that soon will the robbery of the toilers by the plundering idlers cease. It is up to you men and women who want to see injustice and extortion cease and to have this old world become a paradise of healthy work and leisure for all, to get a hustle on for socialism.

PATRIOTISM

A great howl is going up throughout the length and breadth of Canada for patriotism. The newspapers are howling for soldiers and guns and battle-ships and all under the pretense of patriotism.

Why should Canadian workmen and farmers want to tax themselves with an army. Patriotism on the lips of our government officials means protection for the plunderbund. On all sides, we see the formation of the trusts and the machinery for plundering the people. Foreign plunderers are rushing to the feast. Canadian labor is being plucked. The men who are howling for guns and ships and soldiers care nothing for the welfare of the Canadian people. Our farmers pile mortgages against their little farms and the plunderers rejoice. The men whose strong arms build the railroads and dig the mines can starve and the financiers and their government assistants do not mind.

But the men are being plundered object. And the men who are plundering must devise schemes in order that their revenues may be protected against the indignation of the plundered. These plunderers are glad when a war breaks out. Of course the labor thieves dare not admit their real sentiments. So they talk of patriotism and endeavor to inveigle the plundered into the belief that some foreign country is about to fall upon poor little Canada and eat her up. And the poor little fools who serve as meat to the plunderers listened open mouthed to the bogey stories told them. They do not realize that the financiers and their government assistants do not mind.

out Canadian industries to the foreigners. Of twelve million dollars paid by the C. P. R., in dividends ten millions have gone abroad. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company is owned by Americans. The capitalist newspapers chortle with joy whenever another Canadian industry is bound and mortgaged to foreign money lords.

Then will you yaps who do the work and get skinned learn that the patriots who suck your blood are hypocrites. When will you learn that this talk of patriotism is merely a blind to keep you fellows stirred up against Germany while the capitalists of Canada are stealing you blind. As long as you can be made to burrah for an army of men who plunder you will be glad. But just as soon as you stop hurrahing and begin to ask where the wealth you produce is going, the capitalists will find out that you are getting wise to the skin game being played upon you. Never fear, the trust magnates and railroad barons and cheap Ottawa politicians have their eyes on you. And they are all scared to death lest you fellows should begin to think.

HYPOCRISY

This is the age of hypocrisy. Churches are reared to the Prince of Peace and nations are crushed with armaments of hate. The capitalists are full of lip sympathy for the workmen and bleed them to death. Capitalists talk of the civilization they have reared and the slums are full of rotting wretches produced by the immorality and money hunger of the capitalist class. There is no christianity in the churches. There is no truth in the sentiments put forth by the capitalist class for public consumption.

Let a newspaper begin to tell the truth and it will be put out of business by the post-office authorities as obscene literature. Our whole age is an age of decadence. Our governments move to outworn maxims. Our cities are filled with misery. Our whole social system shows that a great change is about to take place.

How long will you who suffer stand for the hypocrisy of the present system? There are parasites that batten on decaying material, and there are parasites on labor who batten and grow corrupt by sucking a livelihood from the present rotting system.

You men and women whose life blood is being worked out of you to support the parasite financiers, industrial magnates and politicians, how long will you stand for the old system? When will you wake and begin to work for the coming of the co-operative commonwealth when labor shall have its due reward? You will have to work out your own salvation. You cannot depend upon the churches to do it. The churches have forsaken christianity and have gone the way of the world. You cannot depend upon the politicians. They are parasites of the parasites of labor. You cannot depend upon the respectable labor thieves. They are making too good a livelihood out of what they steal from you. You cannot depend upon the capitalist newspapers. They are paid to lie and are the special organs for deceiving you into the belief that the men who plunder you through rent, interest and profit are your friends. You can depend only upon yourself and your comrades who are awake to the thieving system of exploitation.

Do not believe the lies of the politicians, nor the lies of the capitalist press, nor the lies of so-called Christian churches, nor the lies of the business interests. You are in bondage to the lords of theft. You must unite and work hard if you wish to escape the galling fetters in which you are bound. When will you get a move on and escape?

The Chicago Daily Socialist is exposing the criminal attacks on women committed by the Chicago police. Chicago is one of the most corrupt cities in the world. Its corruption is due to the development of the capitalist system.

sweating their women workers and are therefore yawning about the inalienable right of a woman to work herself to death if she wants to.

MONTREAL BOODLE

The lid is partially off of Montreal and a mass of corruption is revealed. Aldermen put themselves up for sale to the highest bidder. The police have been bribed to allow crimes to go unpunished. The whole city government has proved to be one mass of nauseating filth. The legalized labor thieves are provoked that labor thieving, unauthorized by law, should be tolerated. A campaign is on to put respectable labor thieves in control to prevent the disreputable labor thieves from sharing the plunder. Montreal is a priest ridden city and the working men are obedient to the voices of their masters. Hence, it is likely that Montreal will be governed by commission as the legalized labor thieves desire.

But good government according to capitalist standards will remedy none of the evils which afflict the men and women who carry on the work of the city. The street car employees will not get a raise in wages. The employees of the city will have no more in their pay envelopes. Rents will not be reduced, nor will the competition for jobs be any the less keen.

The workers of the world must work out their own salvation. The capitalists and the landlords have no interest in the workers except in so far as they can rob them of what they have produced. Let the workmen of Montreal wake up. Montreal is considered to be the wealthiest city of Canada. This means that the greatest number of labor thieves are concentrated in Montreal. This means that the Montreal workers are among the worst exploited of Canada.

As long as you men of Montreal will allow the capitalists to pick your pockets and then turn around and ask you to help them fight the lesser thieves which are grafting upon them, just that long will the capitalists continue to kick and cuff you from job to job. When will you easy marks get wise?

REFORMS

There are any number of reform societies seeking to improve the moral condition of the inhabitants of Canada.

These reform societies advocate all kinds of reform except the one that would render all other reforms unnecessary. These reform societies want to build churches in order to teach the people to be good. But the people cannot be good so long as the present corrupt system of trafficking in the necessities of life continues. Temperance societies are trying to do away with the liquor traffic and the saloon. But they do not try to give every man an opportunity to earn a living by honest methods.

The respectable labor thieves are the ones who take up these reforms. But these labor thieves never stop to think about the real remedy. Let the labor thieves stop plundering the workers, let the capitalists get off the backs of the workers, and the vast majority of problems at which the reformers tinker away will disappear completely.

Every man, woman and child needs good food, good clothing, good shelter, instruction and amusement. These are the necessities of life. These are the things which should belong to every individual in his right as a human being. But our system of providing these necessities is based upon sale and profit. No man can enter upon land to cultivate it unless he pays to the parasite land owner. No one has a right to a home unless he pays toll to the parasites. No man can get food or clothing without being robbed somewhere along the line.

Let the reformers get busy on the economic question. Let them lift up their voices against the robbery and extortion by which men and women are kept from working or from getting the full results of their toil.

Will the reformers do this? Reformers are not that brand of being. Reformers are like the rich man who came to Christ and asked him what he could do to help the old world along. Christ's answer was practically for the rich man to get off the backs of the workers. The rich man wouldn't, neither will the reformers.

Capitalism is a system under which a man must either stick or be stuck.

THE COUNTRY STORE

Every little village in Canada possesses half a dozen or a dozen little retail stores. These little retail stores employ little retail clerks and buy small orders of retail goods. A dozen little retail stores will order a dozen little lots of retail goods and will pay a dozen express bills. The dozen little stores will carry a dozen little insurance policies and will pay a dozen little commissions to a dozen little insurance agents. The trade of each of these little stores will be small and each of the dozen storekeepers will be continually living on the verge of failure. All these stores will soon be wiped out. There is too much waste of money and waste of goods and waste of time for the little retail businesses to live. The big departmental stores will wipe the little country store out of business. The big departmental stores in turn will be absorbed by the manufacturing trust.

When the little store keeper goes broke, he will have a hard time of it. He is thrown on the world in middle age and without a skilled trade. He falls into the ranks of the unemployed and suffers the torments of the damned. The only hope of the little storekeepers is the coming of socialism when the necessities of life will be produced by all for the benefit of all.

You little retail merchants may fight against socialism and may think that you are not interested. But you are interested, vitally interested. Your means of livelihood is being swept from under you. Industry is being organized and you are not wanted by the big capitalists. The money lords are out to pile millions upon millions. Your only hope is in the socialist party and the triumph of socialism. Until that time comes you will suffer and your children will suffer. Can't you see that your only hope is to be allowed to work at something useful and be allowed to get the full return of your labor? Can't you see that your finish as a retail merchant is just about due? If you have never thought before it is up to you to think now.

THE FARMER'S POSITION

In England, Victor Grayson was elected from a farming country. The most radical socialist in the British House of Commons was returned by men who were supposed to be the most conservative. In the United States the greatest socialist gains of the last elections were in farming regions. The farmers are ripe for socialism.

The little farmers are finding it mighty hard scratching to make a living. Let his crops be bad for one season and he has to slap a mortgage on his little home. Let his cattle take tuberculosis and he is down and out for good.

The farmer is a man who lives a lonely life. He is out in the fields or in the woods or among his cattle. He has plenty of time to think as he goes about his daily work. He cannot get with the crowd very often to discuss matters. But he thinks by himself.

When protection was brought up the farmers were led astray and voted to cut their own throats. Then the farmers voted for the Liberals and found that the Liberal government had been bought by the trusts. They know that their department of agriculture is only a bluff. They know that they are being plundered by the bankers and by the harvest trust. They know that they sell wool cheap and buy cloth dear. They know that they have to sell cattle cheap and buy beef at exorbitant prices.

Did you ever try to get a living from a hillside farm? Did you ever know what it is to fight with thistles and weeds and poor land? Did you ever know what it is to get up before daylight and work all day and go to bed dog tired after dark? Did you ever know what it is to work year in and year out and find yourself growing old with failing strength and your battle with the debt no nearer being won? Did you ever know what it is to pay toll to the banks year in and years out, to wear cheap clothing, and eat rough food, while you send all the best you raise, the best apples, the best pork, the good wheat to market to get a little ready cash which with which to

meet your bank payment? If you have done this then you know what it is to live the farmer's life.

Then there is sickness and doctor's bills. They may be a disastrous fire to burn your buildings or hog cholera to kill your pigs. Ever the fear of being wiped out hangs over the farmer.

The farmers know what it is to lead a hard life. They have to work without whimpering, but they are coming to see a way of escape. The smooth politician will soon no longer be able to win the farmer's vote by a glad handshake and a gift of five dollars. The farmers when they have studied a little the economics of socialism will swarm into the socialist ranks.

As socialism aims at giving the workers the full reward of their labor and as the farmers are among the hardest workers of the Dominion, it follows that the farmers will be tremendously benefited by the advent of socialism. It will be a sad day for the glad hand grafting politician when the farmers of the Dominion are awake to socialism.

THE CAPITALISTS

The capitalists will last just as long as you let them last. The capitalists will continue to make you keep on the jump for a bare living wage just as long as you let them control the machinery of production at which you must work to get a living. Just as soon as you men and women on the lonely farm, in the small village, in the big workshop, in the sweated fever den, out in the forest, or down in the mine, wake up to the robbery that you suffer, just that soon will the power of the labor thieves be broken.

The capitalists are wise and crafty. They keep themselves posted as to the progress of your unions and of the socialist movement in Canada. They know that just as soon as you let yourselves do a little thinking it will be all up with their game of robbing you.

It is nice to be the owner of a mill and have a revenue of a hundred thousand dollars a year. It is pleasant to own a street of houses and have money rolled in for nothing. But it's hell for the man who works in the mill and for the man who pays rent. The fear of eviction ever hangs over the workingman who pays rent. Let him lose his job or let him fall sick and he and his family will be turned homeless upon the street. But the capitalists will not let him live on the streets. He and his family will be hustled to jail as vagrants.

You workingmen who build the railroads and walk the ties hunting a job, you men who build palaces for labor thieves and live in hovels, you farmers who send your cream to the city and live on skimmed milk and johnny-cake, what do you take yourselves for anyway? How long are you going to read in the plate papers of the vast riches of Canada and remain poor? Just as long as you can be got to vote the Liberal or Conservative ticket, just that long will you be plundered by the labor thieves. The capitalists are out to get all they can from you and you are cheap thugs in standing for their robbery.

Five hundred miners of Enterprise, Iowa, are on strike. The coal company of that town owns the coal mines, the stores and the shacks in which the miners live. Last May the company put on some garbage waggons to clean up the alleys of the town. The company then deducted from fifty cents to three dollars from the pay envelopes of the miners to pay for the service. The miners kicked as some of them were working only two days a week. The company last August thereupon stopped deducting the money from the envelopes and raised the rent of the shacks fifty cents a month per room. The miners therefore have gone on strike. They can get no land on which to build their homes and consequently are in a hard position. Their only hope is to get under the banner of socialism and fight for a condition of things in which the land and coal will not be held for the profit but for use.

One thousand weavers employed at the Fall River Iron works and cotton mills have gone on strike for higher wages.

CANADIAN POSTAL UNIONS

Canadians have read with astonishment of the postal strike in France. They have read with mild surprise of partial strikes of post-office employees in London and Liverpool. It will no doubt come as a surprise to Canadians to learn that conditions are shaping themselves in this country for the same kind of struggle on the part of the post-office employees to get a share of the wealth stolen from them by the people of Canada.

Recently The Ontario Post-Master's Association held its annual convention at the Temple in Toronto. The post-masters resented the charge that they sweat their employees whom they hire to help them to do the work of delivering letters. The secretary, H. E. Proctor, of Aurora, declared that the post-masters desired to employ the best help available, but they could not do so unless the government provided them with the means. Many post-masters had to do the work of two persons simply because they could not afford to employ help out of the small remuneration they got for doing such important work. In many cases post-masters have to work thirteen and fourteen hours a day and never get a holiday from one year to another.

This shows how the Canadian government sweats its employees. The business men of Canada want to get as cheap postal facilities as possible and they egg on their henchmen at Ottawa to sweat the post-masters. This is practically the charge made by Proctor. As the members of the Ontario Association now number one thousand three hundred, there is a good start made towards a Post-master's Union of Canada.

Besides the Post-masters there are the letter carriers. This branch of the postal service has also its union. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers of Canada have met this week in Montreal to discuss the affairs of their Union. The meeting is more social than industrial in its nature. Nevertheless the solidarity of labor necessitates the affiliation of the government employees with the employees of private employers. This will come. Under socialism the post-office employees will have as much say in the management of the business of transmitting and delivering correspondence and periodicals as anybody else. The post-offices will not only be publicly owned, but will also be democratically managed and controlled by the workers themselves. At present the postal associations do not realize the solidarity of labor, nor the struggle with the politicians at Ottawa which is ahead of them. They have their organizations, but those organizations will have to become revolutionized. The revolutionary spirit will come to them when the post-masters and letter carriers become a little harder pinched in the coming economic struggles.

The Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist church, publishes a full page photograph of Butcher Beresford. The Guardian declares that "Canada has been delighted with the visit of the bluff and hearty Englishman, Lord Beresford, whose long and signal service to the Empire has made his name honored and beloved wherever the map of the earth is painted red." This is fulsome flattery from a paper published in the interests of the doctrine of the Man of Peace. But the Methodist Church as well as the rest of them is sunk in sycoophany to the powers of the world. It will flatter and it will lie. The name of all Britain's official butchers is despised in India by the Indian patriots. The Chinese do not love the butchers. The Egyptians hate the English. But all this does not bother the "Christian Guardian." After the above article let the name be changed to "The Butcher's Flatterer."

In Lincoln county, Ontario, a group of farmers attacked the workmen who were laying the transmission line of the Provincial Government's scheme. The workmen attacked did not fight back and the farmers are being sued for damages. The farmers were foolish to start a row. That way never lies ordered advance. Let the farmers study where they are robbed and fight for control at the ballot box.

A SIMPLE LESSON IN SOCIALISM

By W. H. LEFFINGWELL

This is a very difficult thing to make people believe, but once their eyes are opened to its truth, "the beginning of the end is near." In these short lessons it is impossible for me to give you very abundant proof of this, so I suggest a few thoughts, leaving you to do a little investigating for yourself.

Today there are two "great" political parties. In Canada? Yes, and in England, France, Germany and every other civilized country. The names are different in different countries, and in some countries these parties are divided into several factions; but the class interests are the same. One is the party of the large capitalist and the other is the party of the small capital.

A good way to show the class interests of a party is to notice the stand it takes on questions of taxation and of the laws of an industrial nature.

Today the "trust question" is uppermost in the mind of the people. The one party says trusts are bad. The other party says they ought to be abolished. Why? Because they crush out the middle man, the little capitalist. The other party says they are good, a sign of progress. They cheapen production. They are enabled, through the large factories, to increase production with less labor than before. These little attitudes show plainly the class interests of the two parties.

Now you are neither a capitalist, great or small, are you? No; but you perform a very useful function. You are the fool workman who makes these parties "Great." Suppose all the big capitalists voted for one party, all the little capitalists for another, and the workmen for a third. How many "great" parties would there be? Only one. The others wouldn't amount to much, would they?

"The poor ye have with you always"—that is, so long as you have the rich.

In America enough food and clothing can be produced to supply the entire world; coal and iron in sufficient quantities to last a thousand generations. There is land enough to give each of us a farm, machinery enough to produce all we desire, and labor enough to make the task very simple. Yet thousands die of hunger, many freeze to death, many are forced to steal—and often murder—on account of their poverty. The extreme poverty causes drunkenness and disease, and crime is rampant. Is this not a terrible condition, when all might be happy and comfortable? Something must be wrong. What is it? All of the lands, mines and the means of production (factories, etc.) are owned by one class of men. The other class is therefore compelled to contribute four-fifths of what it produces to the owning class in order to get a chance to live. Pretty system, isn't it? You see what it leads to.

If the system is wrong, it can be changed. If a man is hungry, he tries to feed himself. If he is cold, he tries to get warm. He knows what the cause of his misery is, and he tries to remove that cause. If the cause of all our evils is the private ownership of the means of life, why not abolish the cause? That is simple enough for any one to understand. But if certain politicians tell you that the system is all right, when you know and they know perfectly well that it is all wrong, the logical conclusion of their arguments is that it is proper that we should have crime, disease and poverty.

Many of them even come out openly and argue that there are things which cannot be helped. Are they? These politicians and the capitalists have very good reasons for not wanting to abolish the evils mentioned. They know that the evils of this system are but the effects of the system, and that the effects cannot be abolished except by removing the cause; and as they are benefitted by the cause (private ownership of the means of life) they do not want the cause removed.

If capitalism, whether under the administration of the liberals or conservatives, starves you and your family and grinds your children up in the mills for profits, and you do not approve of such things, it is up to you to make a change. There is only one political party that wants to change the system, and that party is the Socialist party. All others, by whatever name they are known, or whatever reforms they propose, are capitalist parties or factions thereof; for if they do not want to abolish capitalism, they want capitalism and must consequently justify its evils, while we poor devils must endure them.

This simply means letting the workmen look after their own interests. They are in the majority and they can have anything they want if they know how to get it. There is only one right way, and it is as follows: first, unite into a political party organized strictly on class lines, then capture the powers of government by means of the ballot. Then change the system under which we are living from a system of private ownership to one of collective ownership. Such a party is already in existence and its votes are multiplying very rapidly. It is the Socialist party.

Now, to close, if you do not believe what I have said to be true, or if you do not agree with my conclusions, can you answer the following questions with "Yes?" Does it benefit you to be robbed? Do you like it? Would it harm you to get the full value of what you produce? Is it right for a class which does nothing useful to live in luxury? Is it right for a class which produces everything to live in poverty?

The Alberta coal miners struck and the Sydney miners kept on working. Then the Alberta miners went to work and the Sydney miners struck. Did you ever see a team of horses pull a heavy load by starts and jerks? One horse would jump into the collar and back up again and the other horse would start ahead and stop, the load being too heavy for one horse to move. That is the way with the sectional strike. The workers get no farther forward on the road to economic freedom.

The capitalist novel deals with the fortune of one man and one woman or with the fortunes of a few men and a few women. The novel is supposed to end well if the two chief characters find themselves in happy circumstances in a world of misery. The capitalist novel shows that society is radically wrong when only two persons can find happiness in it.

The present organization of industry is based upon legalized labor stealing. Under such a system a man must either steal or be stolen from. It is useless for those who are stealing to pretend to be moral. Let them recognize that they are forced into thievery and let them help to change the system which forces them to steal.

Humanity is good, not bad. But the capitalist system so twists the aspirations and hopes of men and so abuses and ill-treats the great mass of men that men are forced to do those things which they do not like to do. After a while they get hardened and then do not want to see society get on a firmer foundation.

Under socialism the doctors will have little to do. Men, women and children will have an opportunity to live fresh, wholesome lives and disease will disappear. The doctors will be turned into sanitary agents to see that the disease breeding material in a community be not allowed to accumulate.

The Canadian protectionist papers point to the evils existing in Great Britain and demand protection. The Canadian free trade papers point to the evils in protectionist America and demand free trade. And both classes of papers keep mighty quiet about the robbery of the workers.

Industrial disputes and agreements carried on locally and made locally will always make labor dependant and cowed. This is the function of the Ottawa Labor Department. The bosses need it, and support it for this reason.

The King of Sweden in speaking of the universal strike now on, declared "it should be stated to the honor of the workmen, that no disturbance of public order worth mentioning, has yet taken place."

Editor Macdonald of the Toronto Globe declares that its hell in England because of the poverty of the masses. The Toronto News quotes Macdonald as a text for yawning for protection.

PROPAGANDA HINTS
By W. R. SHIER
et meetings at which socialist and papers are not sold are

Literature agents should organize some scheme for placing socialist books for sale in stationery stores, barber shops and all places that can be induced to handle them on a commission basis.

Soap-boxers should always conclude their speeches by urging their auditors to purchase Socialist literature and subscribe for Socialist papers, selling the pamphlets and taking the subscription right there and then.

The people who attend hall lectures and who linger at street meetings are mostly socialists already. Hence their propaganda value is only slight. We must reach the millions who won't attend socialist gatherings in some other way.

Every comrade should have a little library of his own. It is not sufficient to read papers. To get a thorough understanding of the philosophy and aims of modern Socialism, one must read the works of Ferri, Kautsky, Marx, Engels, etc.

In advertising hall lectures on the away cards, both sides should be used, the one one side to announce the meeting, the other side to impress upon people the importance of understanding socialism, and to advertise some socialist paper.

The most effective propaganda is for comrades to go out in the evenings canvassing, that is, calling upon people in their homes, arousing their interest, and selling them there and then socialist books and securing subscriptions to socialist papers.

The emancipation of the workers must be achieved by the workers themselves. That means agitation, education, organization. Are you doing your share of this work by organizing meetings, advertising lectures, stimulating discussion in the capitalist press, selling socialist pamphlets and papers.

Cost of War in Money
Turning now to the cost of wars in money, the figures are staggering, and would be more so if they could be fully obtained. Only approximate correctness is claimed for the following statements:

The Napoleonic campaigns, covering nineteen years, in which France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Russia, Turkey were involved, \$15,000,000,000.

The British-American war, 1812-14, \$3,000,000,000.

The United States-Mexican war, 1846 to 1848, \$180,000,000.

The Crimean war of 1854 to 1856, \$1,666,000,000.

The Italian war of 1859, \$24,000,000.

The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1814, \$3,000,000,000.

The American civil war of 1861 to 1865, North and South, \$8,000,000,000. (A recent estimate places the cost of this war, including pensions and interest since paid, at \$13,000,000,000.)

The Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, \$325,000,000.

The expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Cochinchina, etc., 1861 to 1867, \$200,000,000.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 to 1871, \$3,000,000,000.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877, \$1,100,000,000.

The Zulu and Afghan wars of 1879, \$150,000,000.

The China-Japan war of 1894 to 1895, \$60,000,000.

The British-Boer war of 1899 to 1901, \$1,300,000,000. (Great Britain, \$1,250,000,000; Boer republics (estimated), \$50,000,000.)

The Spanish-American-Philippine war of 1898 to 1902, \$800,000,000. (To the United States for five years (Edward Atkinson's estimate), \$700,000,000; to Spain and the Philippines (estimated), \$100,000,000.)

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904 to 1905, \$1,735,000,000. (To Russia, \$935,000,000; to Japan, \$800,000,000.)

Wars are brought about by the avariciousness of the ruling classes, but it is the workers that do the fighting and get killed. Socialists are opposed to war, and when the Co-operative Commonwealth is inaugurated war will be no more.

The Province of Quebec is not so ripe for Socialism as is the other provinces. In this backward place the Catholic clergy consume the surplus product in the name of religion. The result is that capitalistic accumulation is not so rapid. We have big churches, fat priests, and little capital. The bourgeois protestant ministers mourn over the big churches and fat priests and long for these things to be transmuted into vast accumulations of capital. The priests are wise in their generation. They know that the capitalist is an enemy of the revenues of the church. So the Catholic church falls on the neck of labor and weeps for love of him while at the same time it picks his pockets.

The Catholic church is beginning to move with the times. The laborers of Thetford Mines, Quebec, are starting a savings bank. The local priest is the chief mover in the scheme and chief officer. At Oka a society called The Experimental Union of Quebec has been formed to promote the interests of agriculture. It is a sort of Co-operative affair. Among its directors are, Canon Dauth, Very Rev. Father Dom. Antoine Oger. Its secretary is Brother Ligouri. The church picks the pockets of its adherents by tithes, masses for the dead, etc. The church turns round and helps the laborers to fight those capitalists who are inimical to the church. Economic determinism every time.

Under Socialism the disputes about titles of land and squabble over the ownership of stocks and bonds will have disappeared. The mills and machinery of production being publicly owned, there will be as little chance for two private persons to go to law over the ownership of a factory as it is at present for two private individuals to squabble over the ownership of a government post-office. With the disappearance of the cause of legal squabbles the profession of law will cease. The age-old undignified squabbling of two lawyers before a wigged old fogey will have disappeared.

The August Labor Gazette published by the government has this to say: "The strike of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company has had a very disquieting effect on the coal mining industry. On the other hand the establishment of industrial peace in the Mines of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia has had a very satisfactory effect." Is not this nice? The Labor Department glad because all the miners do not strike at once but strike at different times so that the strike of one set of miners will be broken because another set stay at work.

It has been announced that the strike of the Japanese on the Honolulu plantations has been abandoned. The terms on which the strike was called off are not given. As the International Socialist Review remarks, "Whenever the Associated Press is silent on that phase of industrial adjustments it can usually be taken for granted that the workers have secured some advantages that the capitalists prefer that the public know nothing about." The strikers have lost nothing by the strike.

The workingmen live where their jobs are and the plut in his dividends. The struggle is on the industrial plane with the political as a powerful assistant. A modified form of political democracy has been acquired by the laborers with blood and tears. They will acquire a voice in the management of industries by the same sacrifices. The strike shows the idealism and solidarity and morality of the working classes.

The Latin countries, Spain, Italy and France, have developed rapidly along the lines of revolutionary syndicalism. The general strike counts for more in those countries than do political efforts. Perhaps the syndicate methods are right. The ignorant foreigners, without votes and without organization struck and brought the Pressed Steel Car Company to time in Pennsylvania.

The man who limits the range of his ideas by any creed or dogma is dead wood. Ideas are fluid and when they stop flowing they die.

THE RIGHT TO WORK
By SARDONICUS

The right to work these hands demand, We shall not cringe like slaves much longer. Take notice masters here we stand, A mighty army growing stronger, Which shall like locusts sweep the land.

The right to work these brains insist. Hail toilers, now for freedom headed! Tell it to the tyrants with your fist, In every fist a ballot dreaded, To give the Plutocrats a final twist.

The right to work these voices urge— Let's put it in the Constitution; See to the polls the masses surge— To wipe out all their destitution— And freemen from the pooties emerge.

The scene is more than prophecy It points the way to Labor's glory. When every man at work shall be And drones shall live in vanished story, And parasites in like degree.

Then done shall be the weary quest— For every weaver now a spindle; The starving armies shall have rest— To nothing shall the bread-line dwindle— Labor, a curse no more but blest.

Judge Pontius Pilate Pollock of Kansas and a packed jury of Kansas Republicans have found Warren of the Appeal to Reason guilty of circulating defamatory literature and have condemned him to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$1500.

The Appeal to Reason has been flaying Pollock and his packed jury unmercifully. It's circulation in Kansas has jumped from thirteen thousand to sixty thousand. Pontius and his puppydog jurymen must be catching it. The Kansas brand of local humorist is caustic and the humorists are many. Just think of hundreds of alkali natured leathery Kansas reading the Appeal and working off their slow biting wit on Pollock and his jurymen to their faces. Every one of the jurymen must be hunting a cyclone cellar or a lonely spot of alkali to get away from the humorous caustic tongues of their friends. There is nothing so wearing to a man as stale jokes at his expense constantly repeated, and the jurymen have been getting their fill of that treatment.

The little storekeeper will find great happiness under the socialist state. The little storekeeper will no longer worry over bills and debts and the big departmental stores. He will no longer be a storekeeper but will have some occupation that will be healthful and not overburdensome and to the good of the community.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has become the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to induce you to this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Cut-throat" goods are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Who will lead you safely into the harbor of Socialism, is what you accomplish when you send in your sub to Cotton's Weekly.

Cotton's will visit you fifty-two times for only 50 cents. Will keep you posted on the rapid advance of the movement through Canada, and show you the inconsistencies and foolishness of the present capitalist system, and put you wise to the robbery of the workers.

Take Cotton's on as a pilot to an understanding of the sane system which the socialists are working for. And urge your friends to get aboard also. Fifty cents per year; twenty-five cents for six months; ten cents for three months trial.

The laborer cannot get justice before a capitalist court because the courts are made to enforce the labor plundering laws.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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 little red address label on it, your subscription has been paid by some friend who wishes you to look into the socialist doctrines. 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.

The Tailors' International union which met recently at Buffalo has declared itself in favor of socialism. They're coming one by one.

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The new plugs are bigger than ever.

Recommended As An Ideal Remedy



W. S. BOND, Esq.

Lloydtown, Ont., March 19th, 1909.
"For some years I have been greatly troubled with headaches and indigestion, brought on by stomach disorders, constipation and biliousness. I had tried many remedies with only indifferent success, until 'Fruit-a-tives' came to my notice. Being a general store-keeper, I was selling a good many 'Fruit-a-tives' to my customers and, remarking how pleased they were with the results obtained from using 'Fruit-a-tives,' I decided to try them and, I might say, the effects were almost magical. Headaches and biliousness disappeared and to-day I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to my customers as 'An ideal remedy.'"

"I might also add that about three years ago I was laid up with LUMBAGO AND SCIATICA—couldn't get out of bed or lift one foot over the other. A good treatment of 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of these pains and banished the Sciatica and Lumbago so that to-day I am as well as ever and can lift anything necessary."
(Signed) W. S. BOND.

English and German Law

A COMPARISON

What opportunities English legal practice gives to class Government can perhaps best be seen by a comparison of the English and the German systems of law. In Germany the judges are creatures of the Government, and their judgments in political cases are marvelous examples of the ability of casuistry to extend the meanings of the words, but they are bound all the same by the paragraphs of their legal code. In England the judges are independent of the Government, but they are equally independent to lay down the law as they think best; here not the letter of the law but so-called common sense decides. Now, that is all very well in ordinary times when the class struggle is more or less dormant, and the ordinary feeling in favor of fair play and justice between man and man has a certain weight. Also the English law has a certain reputation to maintain. It is true, of course, that the legal system of any country is only the expression of the interests of the ruling classes and must adapt itself to these interests, but that is not incompatible with the fact that at given periods a social institution may enjoy a certain independence even of the interests of the classes whom it has to serve, and more so in that the case with regard to the interests of individuals. Justice may also quite well be administered on strict class lines and yet within the limits of those class ideas be quite unimpeachable—and that is justice as we understand it. It is always a justice which is based on the assumption of bourgeois society; still, it is so far as possible justice between man and man. The case is, however, altered so soon as the class antagonisms burst into activity. Then the class interests of the lawyers prevent them from acting or thinking impartially. They become the mere tools of the ruling and propertied classes, and just for this reason the power which the practice of the English law gives into their hands by creating an autocracy of judge-made law is, perhaps, as dangerous as any. In this connection I well remember an instance. When the trade union funds were made liable by the House of Lords for strikes, the General Secretary of German trade unions pointed out to me a way by which he considered it would be possible for trade unions to exercise their functions despite this fact. In Germany, he said, in such States where a similar law prevails, no strike was ever proclaimed by a trade union, but a meeting was called by a body of the members of the union, or by someone at the suggestion of the union. At this meeting the condition of affairs, the grievances to be remedied, would be all considered, and in the meeting a society would be formed to carry on the strike. The workers would have as trade unionists a claim on their union for support, but the trade

union, not having sanctioned the strike, would not be liable, only a society without funds would be liable. Such a way out of a difficulty was and is open to the workers in autocratic Germany, and with devices not altogether dissimilar the party was able to slip through many meshes of the Socialist Law. That is because the judges are tied down to the letter of the law; but in England, where so-called common sense reigns, action could be made impossible to the trade unions on legal lines were it not indeed that the whole English bourgeois politics are ruled by the funk felt for the proletariat. That is the bed-rock on which English liberty rests.—Justice.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRIP

There is perhaps no better debating ground than the smoke-room of a commercial hotel any time after nine o'clock at night. The day's work is over, the orders written out, the letters posted, and there is time for that on any topic of interest. Those who are not on the road would be surprised, could they drop in occasionally, at the variety of the subjects and the masterly way in which they are often handled by the men whose sole objects in life are supposed to be the carrying of bags and the booking of orders. We do not want the non-commercial to infer that every evening, promptly at nine o'clock all the travellers in an hotel sit down to improve their mental equipment by discussions on sociology, economics, etc., because they don't. But it is an exception to the rule if no argument takes place on the topic of the day, and socialism has of late been more to the front than anything else.

Hence the importance of interesting these fellows in Socialism. They have splendid propaganda opportunities. If any of them are in your circle of acquaintances, make up your mind to convert them to our cause, which can best be done by having some good propaganda paper sent them on the quiet or by lending them, good propaganda books.

COURAGE

Be great in act as you have been in thought.
Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire.
Threaten the threatener, and outface the brow.
Of bragging horror; so shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviors from the great,
Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution.

—SHAKESPEARE

There are many middle class parasites who do not like socialist propaganda tactics because socialists do not take off their caps to the good intentions of the faintest bourgeoisie. These middle classers should remember Johnson's dictum that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. Laborers have been put off with good intentions and hostile actions long enough.

For the first time in the history of the world the capitalist system bring it about that men starve because the earth has produced too much wheat; men go ragged because they have produced too much cloth; and men walk the ties looking for work because they have built too many cars in which to ride.

Until the workers are allowed to use the means of production of the necessities of life without having to pay heavy toll to the capitalist labor-suckers the class struggle will continue.

RETURNED TO WORK IN A WEEK

Mr. P. M. Shannon Cured of Catarrh by one Single Treatment of "Father Morrissey's No. 26."

Dalhousie, N.B., Nov. 23, 1908.

FATHER MORRISSEY MEDICINE CO., LTD.

For three years I had suffered from Catarrh in the head until March, 1903, when I had to leave my work, then in shingle mills, after trying 4 different so-called catarrh cures, and two doctors who claimed there was no cure. One single treatment of Father Morrissey's prescription cured me and I returned to work in a week after starting to take the treatment, and have never had so much as a cold in the head since.

P. M. SHANNON.

We have plenty of letters like this proving positively that "Father Morrissey's No. 26" Combined Treatment has cured hundreds of cases of Catarrh, generally after other treatments had failed. Why shouldn't it cure you? In justice to yourself give it a trial. Combined Treatment (Tablets and Salve) 50c. At your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

The High Financiers

We have all heard of High Finance. Lawson, Steffens and Russell in the United States, have dug deep into High Finance, while our own Canadian papers fairly revel in their worship of the big financial concerns. Yet there are many who fail to understand High Finance.

A traction company steals the streets of the city. It then decides how many millions the streets are worth. It forms a company, places a capital value on the streets and sells them back to the people for the said millions.

That's High Finance.

The people put their millions for safe keeping in the banks. A small gang gets control of the banks and lends the people's money they make immense profits and that's High Finance.

Millions upon millions of the people's money are being held in trust for them by the big American insurance companies. Ryan and his gang of jolly pirates take possession of these insurance companies. They take the people's money, loan it to themselves to buy railroads and to finance trusts. They then inflate values, sell the railroads and trusts to the general public, and that's High Finance.

In other words, they steal something from the people and sell it back to those from whom they stole it. It's a great business. Fortunes are made that way. Aristocrats are produced. International marriages are consummated, estates laid out, automobiles and yachts purchased, all by virtue of this High Finance.

It is only recently that we have come to understand High Finance. Many people do not understand it yet, but we want it absolutely clear.

In order that you may never mistake this thing again, let us give you a charming little picture of High Finance.

Johnnie Collins nine years old, and his sister, Theresa, sixteen years old, found themselves recently in an American city, short of ready cash. Wanting to get home they decided to practice a little High Finance. They went into a department store and stole a skirt.

Most people who had stolen a skirt would get away with it as quick as possible, but not so with those practiced in High Finance.

The children wrapped the skirt in a bundle, took it back to the same store, saying that it was unsatisfactory and asking to have the price returned. And that, dear friends, is High Finance.

The idea is this: First steal something, but don't run away with it, because that would be just common robbery. Put what you have stolen in a bundle and take it back and sell it again to those from whom you have stolen it.

Practice all this until it becomes an art. Wax great in that art. Become rich and powerful thereby. Buy a frock coat and top hat, take a pew in church and pass the plate regularly on Sunday.

Do these things, dear friends, and verily thou wilt become a prince of High Finance.

Under Socialism there will be no High Finance, as the High Financiers will have to do necessary productive work. Their sharp brains will be used on work that will count for the good and happiness of man.

The Struggle of Interests

There are a few things about Socialism that are more misunderstood than the doctrine of the class struggle. That is saying a great deal, for the enemies of Socialism have shown remarkable talents in the way of misunderstanding.

When Socialists speak of a class struggle they are simply recognizing a fact. They are not advocating the establishment of such a struggle. They are not urging members of those social classes to hate one another. Get this idea firmly in mind. When an engineer constructs a draw-bridge he recognizes the fact of gravitation and friction. That does not mean that he tries to make the metal heavier or that he puts sand in the bearings. But he knows that if he fails to take these facts into account he cannot make a bridge that will carry traffic or will turn when the machinery is applied.

The class struggle is just such a fact in society. It is a fact that different classes in society have different interests to further. This is especially true of two great classes. One of these derives its income from labor. The other lives from ownership. One class receives wages. The other receives rent, interest or profits. With in each of these classes there are minor divisions with divergent interests. Many critics seem to think that Socialists overlook this fact. But none of these critics has ever an-

alyzed and described these divisions within the other classes so clearly as Socialist writers have done.

The class that lives by wages wants high wages and short hours. The class that lives by ownership wants high dividends, profits and rents. Hence, there is a quarrel over the product of labor. This gives rise to strikes, lockouts, injunctions, blacklists, unions and employers' associations.

The owning class controls the government that protects them in their ownership and assists them in their struggle against the laborers.

The laborers are just beginning to try to control the government also. Those who are Socialists have come to realize that when all the workers have sense enough to use their ballots they can capture that government and can then use it as their agent to hold the titles to property, and thus receive the income now going to the class of individual owners. That would be Socialism.

Those who are blind to this fact of the class struggle are like the engineer who would build without seeing the fact of gravitation and friction. They waste their energies in trying to get great classes of men to work against their economic interests. They see no reason why the Liberal or Conservative party, although it is controlled by those who live through ownership, should not defend the interests of the working class. They are trying to construct a great social machine without taking account of the facts of society.—Ex.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS

Editors and newspaper men are in the habit of writing on subjects known to be uppermost in the public mind. If the people are interested in militarism then the journalists write on war and the preparations for war. If it is thought that tariff reduction is a popular issue, then the papers are full of the controversy protection versus free trade. As soon as indications point to a large and increasing number of people being interested in Socialism, then Socialism will be discussed at length in the capitalist press. Now, Socialism can easily work a game of bluff. They can easily impress editors with the idea that their readers are anxious for "copy" along Socialist lines. They can do this by writing postcards to a number of magazines and newspapers requesting articles on Socialism, information about the Socialist movement, etc., etc.; and doing so repeatedly. As soon as the demand sets in, the supply will be forthcoming. Comrades living in remote villages or who are otherwise inactive could do valuable work in this way. The time to start is now.

W. R. S.

An employer of Chicago investigated the earnings of his women help and found that they were making ninety cents or a dollar a week. Upon such labor is piled up a good deal of the wealth of our rich Christians.

The capitalist system forces girls to sell their honor for bread. The Christian ministers tell girls to be good and then the ministers bow down before the capitalists whose selfish system forces girls to do things they hate.

Under Socialism every worker will get the full reward of his labor. This of course carries with it the opposite conditions that no laborer can steal the rewards of another through rent, interest and profit.

When the minister opens his mouth you can usually tell what he is going to say. The gospel messages have been so institutionalized that they have become dead and useless for progress.

Under socialism the rent collector will not work any harder but his efforts will be directed in such a manner as to confer a benefit upon the whole of the community.

The question often arises, "Who will do the dirty work under socialism?" Under socialism the most of the dirty work will have been organized out of existence.

The harder the workers work and the more thrifty they are the sooner they get the sack. The capitalist system discourages thrift and encourages laziness.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

With the well advised is wisdom; and the socialists are well advised.

Men are forced into crime against their will. Under Socialism it will be easy to do right and hard to do wrong.

The capitalist system is hell for the workers. The ministers need not preach about a hell hereafter. The workers get it here and now.

There is a glorious time coming for humanity when the class struggle shall have ended in the triumph of the workingmen.

Christ came to bring glad tidings to men and the tidings bearers to-day get their living by telling men to remain and be content in their misery.

Build up a Strong Press

The capitalist press is the strongest bulwark of capitalism. It moulds public opinion to an extent not equaled by the pulpit, the platform and the school-room all put together. The only way to under-mine this bulwark is by building up a strong socialist press. That can only be done by each comrade hustling for subscriptions. The more widely Socialist papers are circulated, the faster public opinion will swing our way.

When pride cometh then cometh contention, but with the coming of Socialism the fight for those accessories to pride, rent, interest and profit, will have ceased.

Cured His Rheumatism In Three Weeks.

James LeB. Johnstone, a prominent member of the Citizen's Band, of Chatham, writes:

"I contracted Rheumatism by exposure, five years ago, and was ailing for two months and in great pain all the time. I got Father Morrissey's No. 7 Tablets and took them for about three weeks, when the Rheumatism all left me and I have had no return of the pains since."

Father Morrissey's "No. 7" Tablets

have cured thousands of this terribly painful disease.

Rheumatism is generally brought on by exposure, but is really caused by Uric Acid in the blood. This Uric Acid is an irritating poison, formed from the waste matter of the body. The kidneys should remove it, but when they fail it poisons the blood, and, settling in the joints, causes Rheumatism.

"No. 7" Tablets clear out the clogged-up Kidneys and stimulate them to perform their task of filtering the Uric Acid out of the blood. When this is done the Rheumatism simply and naturally vanishes.

"No. 7" Tablets cost 50c. At your dealer's. 28

Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd. Chatham, N.B.

Information Wanted

There are scores of ways of carrying on the propaganda, some good, some bad, but good or bad we want to hear about them. If you, comrade, are working any kind of a propaganda scheme that you consider effective, or if you have any stray propaganda ideas, sit down immediately and write Cotton's about them. Hundreds of comrades throughout the country may be stimulated into activity by learning what you are doing in your town. We want ideas and plenty of them. Tell us what you are doing for the cause, how you are doing it, and what results are being obtained.

"Merrie England"

We are having quite a demand for this excellent little book by Robt. Blatchford. Probably the best book to hand to anyone who knows nothing of socialism. Has had a sale of over a million copies. Up-to-date edition from Chas. H. Kerr Co. Ten cents per copy.



Money in Economy

All Socialists may not agree that there is money in economy in all things, but they certainly must admit that there is Economy in using Cotton's as a means of propaganda. For \$1.00, Cotton's will be sent to two addresses for a year; four addresses for six months; or ten addresses for three months.

Fifty cents will pay for one yearly sub, two half yearly subs or five trial subs for three months.

A bundle of ten for three months costs only \$1.00.

A bundle of twenty-five for three months costs only \$2.50.

Surely COTTON'S is an economical propaganda paper. Get busy and spread it abroad, thereby helping in the world-wide agitation for Socialism.

"Constitutions, are not made, but grow."—Sir Jas. McIntosh.

The Key to the Situation

In regard to Socialism will be found in each one of these attractive little books. Read, learn and digest at leisure.

They are nicely printed, convenient for the pocket, and convincingly clear and to the point in regard to Scientific Socialism.

SOCIALISM MADE EASY. By JAMES CONNOLLY. The latest and best book to put into the hands of workingmen who have as yet read nothing on Socialism. Straight-from-the-shoulder talks, simple and scientific.

THE SOCIALISTS: Who They Are and What They Stand for. By JOHN SPARGO. Admirably concise and clear. States the principles in brief, crisp chapters, and is a good introduction to the heavier books.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS. This book, prepared in 1848, has for more than sixty years been the accepted text-book of all International Socialists. An indispensable book to the student.

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN & SCIENTIFIC. By FREDERICK ENGELS, translated by Edward Aveling. A classic that should be read by every socialist intending to talk or write on Socialism.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. By KARL MARX. A book addressed to workingmen, clear and direct in style, which explains surplus value, especially as it affects the wage-worker.

10c PER COPY

From Cotton's Book Dept

WORLD-WIDE SOCIALISM

Progress of the Movement in the Various Parts of the World

(From London Justice.)

EGYPT.

The Native Court of Appeal has proved even more vindictive than the Lower Court. The latter had sentenced Sheikh El Shawish, the editor of the Nationalist organ "El Lewa," to pay a fine of £40 for publishing a libellous article on the Prime Minister and others. The Court of Appeal added three months' imprisonment to this sentence.

FRANCE.

A strike occurred last week of 15,000 of the masons of Paris, on the ground that the employers had failed to keep their promise to suppress piecework.

The sixth International Congress of Trade Unions was held at Paris on Monday. Messrs. Appleton and Allen Gee represented Great Britain, Herren Legien and Sassenbach appeared for Germany, M. M. Jouxhaux and Yvetot for the French General Confederation of Labor. Mr. Gompers attended from America, but as he had no positive mandate to represent the American Federation of Labor he was allowed to act as a deliberating delegate. The Congress expressed sympathy with the Swedish and Spanish workmen. Herr Legien reported that in the countries affiliated to the Congress there were nine million trade unionists. The questions of anti-militarism and the general strike were discussed, but the English delegates did not think the time opportune.

The British delegates were in a very unsatisfactory position on the question of the British unions not carrying out the last Congress's decision regarding the mutual recognition. A resolution was passed on Tuesday protesting against the attitude of the new Turkish regime towards the Labor organizations, an illogical attitude after having used the workers' boycott very effectively for their own political triumph.

GERMANY.

Our comrades in the Fatherland have not been slow in taking up the challenge implied in the Centre Party's new activity, with its reactionary influence in both the social and intellectual spheres. As Askew recently showed us, the "Centrum" is only another alias for the "Catholic Church." So the annual congress of the German Catholics, which is being held this time at Breslau, is made the occasion of a declaration by the Holy Father himself, not merely on matters spiritual, but on matters temporal as well. According to his pronouncement the German Catholics "bring the remedies of Christian wisdom and charity against social evils," and constitute a powerful defence of the authority of Governments and of "public security against the forces of revolution."

The previous day our comrades had, in a gigantic demonstration of 20,000 people, passed a resolution in which this "Christian wisdom and charity" were paraphrased into "the finance reform of the junkers and the priests," this "reform" intensifying social evils and increasing the burdens of the great mass of the people. The wealthy occupant of the chair of St. Peter is a curious contrast to the poor fisherman who is represented as being the first of his line; and his adherents in Germany, except on occasions when they chance to see some temporary advantage for themselves, are ever on the side of reaction, robbery, and tyranny.

Last month Rathenow's party organization was able to look back upon 20 years of existence. It was founded after a lecture by our old comrade Theodor Metzner, on August 19, 1889, thus while the Anti-Socialist Law was still in force. Seventy comrades gave in their adhesion on the first day, 21 of whom are still members of the party organization. The newly founded society received the name "Society for Democratizing the Elections," which in 1894 was changed to "Social-Democratic Electoral Society." Until the foundation of the Central Society of Brandenburg-Westphalia it remained an independent organization. Today it has 800 members. Since its existence the number of Social-Democratic votes for the Reichstag elections rose from 1,376 to 2,672, and for the municipal elections from 60 to 960. Out of the twelve seats in the third class of voters the party possesses 8; the last four must be captured this autumn.

In a speech delivered to the members of the party organization in Spandau - Osthavelland, Liebknecht, among other things, said: "When the party comes to be forced forward by

any special events, Revisionism will be carried away by the flood. It is but a phenomenon born of the relative calm in the movement; the stronger the movement the less influential is Revisionism, the leading spirits of which (in so far as we mean Revisionism outside the trade unions, especially among the intellectuals) by reason of their whole personal development and social position, cannot in the nature of things be so permeated through and through with the nature and the fire of the class struggle as the proletariat itself." The visit to Court of the Wurtemberg deputies was condemned by the speaker as undignified, but he expressed his opinion that the Leipzig Conference need not make a great affair of State out of it, but only show unmistakably that in future such actions would not be tolerated. Concerning the tactics of the Reichstag fraction regarding the inheritance duty, he could only say that if the fraction had opposed a united obstruction to the whole Finance Reform Bill it would certainly have been supported by the rank and file of the party. It would, however, be useless to quarrel about this now; all our strength must be concentrated on breaking down the three-class suffrage in Prussia, that fortress of reaction.

A discussion followed in which all the speakers took up their stand against the Revisionist stream, and pointed out that too much toleration had hitherto been exercised in this direction; it was time to make an energetic stand.

The Erfurt Branch of the party has also been occupying itself, at a general meeting, with the Leipzig Conference. A motion was carried "to place the tactics of the party on the agenda of the Conference as a special point." (The Wurtemberg incident gave rise to this, as the motive for the action of the deputies was alleged to be consideration for the advantage of the party.) It must once for all be unmistakably expressed whether the party's point of gravity should be in the Parliamentary Council Chambers and the bureaux of economic organizations, or whether, in the last instance, serious party decisions should not rest with the masses, whose systematic education should be undertaken to this end. The motion of Frankfurt to discuss the question of the Prussian suffrage at the Conference was welcomed as being of urgent necessity. The solution suggested by the Executive on the May-Day fund was considered unsatisfactory. As long as the question of the May-Day demonstration was not separated from that of such a fund it would not attain its ideal object. The remarks of the "Tribune" on the question of the Wurtemberg deputies, especially of the attitude of the editor of the "Wahre Arbeiter," met with unanimous support.

RUSSIA.

The correspondent of the "Novoje Vremya," Wallischewski, writes from Paris that it is not necessary to take a tragic view of the Harting affair, even if all the Russian political police are hunted from France in consequence of the undertaking probably entered into by Clemenceau after Jaures' interpellation. For, he says, it goes without saying that this would only mean their official disappearance—i.e. a return of the natural order of things. This cynical candor is quite in agreement with the assurances given by Pichon Isolski. According to a Viennese paper, Pichon said the importance of the affair must not be exaggerated. Clemenceau had never been friendly to Russia; his resignation was calculated to make things easier, and it was certain that the French Government would in future, as in the past, support Russia in the protection of her Government and the Imperial family from the attacks of the revolutionists. Another Paris correspondent of "Novoje Vremya" goes further, and accuses Clemenceau of being the most guilty person in the whole Harting scandal, in that he had not warned Russia in time. He even insinuates that Bourgeois received his information indirectly through Clemenceau.

SWEDEN.

The strike still continues, all the proposals for mediation or conciliation having come to naught. The Government having held their forces in reserve all through to aid the employers if required, have now publicly declared their hostility towards the trade unionists, setting up as pretexts that the strike had been extended to spheres where it had become a danger to the life and functions of society; that it had destroyed faith in the sanctity of engagements; that it had openly endeavored to get railwaymen, State officials, to betray their trust by coming out on strike; and that the strike is, in short, a blow aimed at society itself. The communique issued to the Press winds up by declaring sapiently that

the interests of the State and of society are above those of any separate class in the community! (Which will be true when no one class exploits another.)

The Swedish Strike

Dr. Axel Gustafson.

In Sweden Von Sydow, president of the Employers' Federation, has established a central bureau. All news concerning the strike passes from this bureau directly into the hands of all Swedish papers, the great foreign journals and the correspondents of Havas agency and the Associated Press located in Stockholm.

This bureau has for the last three weeks constantly sent out press reports about the failure of the strike, the return of the workmen to work, dissensions in the ranks, and little disturbances to industry and business.

Yet the strike is going on. The latest news shows that it is growing, some 50,000 peasant farmers having joined the strikers. Furthermore, it is the employers who are weakening; they have offered from 5 to 10 per cent increase in wages as well as profit sharing and partnerships in factories to bring the strikers back to work, but all in vain.

Secretary Lindquist has announced that with only three-quarters of a million dollars the strike can be won. Now, these are the truths, and yet the Swedish consul at New York the other day said the strike was not a serious matter; it did not hurt seriously the employers of industries. "Dagens Nyheter" (The Stockholm Daily News), which at first made light of the strike, now in the copies last to hand cries out for government prevention; it declares that "industry and commerce have been ruined; the railroads do not pay running expenses; the whole economic future of Sweden is jeopardized by the strike."

The Stockholm chamber of commerce has sent out a public notice that the Swedish industries are sustaining a daily loss of one million dollars.

Steel Trust to Squeeze Lake Carriers

The United States Steel Corporation is now engaged in engineering a gigantic coup which has for its object the control of heavy freight shipping on the Great Lakes, and according to information which has come to independent shipping interests the object sought is to crush competition in the steel industry. Reliable information runs to the effect that the steel trust wants a huge fleet and to that end has acquired control of the steamers owned by J. C. Gilchrist of Cleveland, the next largest single line to the Pittsburgh Steamship company, which the trust already owns.

The object is to control the ore carrying trade and through that to exert pressure on the independents, forcing them to sell ore lands. The next step is the inauguration of a bulk freight rate war, which will depreciate the earning capacity of ships and thus throw many on the market at reduced prices.

The fact that many modern ships plying the lakes are still mortgaged for their construction cost to the American Ship Building company, a trust concern, is regarded as a vantage point for the trust.

The Gilchrist company owns 62 ships, while the Pittsburgh Steamship company owns 108 ships and is understood to be acquiring an interest in other companies. According to rumor, such men in the Lake Carriers' Association as serve the purposes of the trust are to be rewarded and others punished.

The campaign on the lakes is said to be a portion of the trust program to crush independent steel companies by effectually cutting them off from water transportation to and from the ore fields bordering on the Great Lakes and thus forcing them to move ore by rail. Certain vessel owners have received information which has the effect of a command that they are to haul steel trust cement northward bound and steel trust ore southward bound if they want to do business, and they must be "good" to be allowed to handle that trade.

Cotton's is only 50c a year.

Six Months 25c.
Three Months Trial 10c

Ten copies 3 months \$1.00
Twenty-five 3 months \$2.50

According to the London New Age there will be a hundred and fifty Labor and Socialist candidates placed in the field for the next British general elections.

Do You Understand Socialism

An Open Letter to You

Not long ago a group of men, faultlessly attired in evening dress, were seated at dinner in a magnificent dining room of the Hotel Plaza, New York City, one of the richest and most exclusive hotels in the world.

One of the diners spoke very earnestly at some length of an article appearing in one of the magazines in which the growth of Socialism was recorded. He was bitter in his denunciation of "the crafty Socialist agitators who live by exciting the passions of lazy ne'er-do-wells" and ended by declaring that "the government ought to exterminate the Socialists as rats are exterminated from our homes."

Then one of the other members of the little group spoke. Drawing a small red card from the pocket of his dress coat, he said: "That is my card of membership in the Socialist Party. I am a Socialist and proud of the fact."

That was all. The incident was trivial enough—for Socialism can never become very popular among the patrons of the Hotel Plaza. Red cards signifying membership in the Socialist Party are not likely to become fashionable there. Socialism is the gospel of the working class, the world's great Disinherited.

The incident suggests two thoughts: First of all, Socialism is the inevitable topic of conversation among serious men and women today, and the subject of our most serious contemporary literature and journalism. Secondly, the well-dressed man with the card was a type. Socialism can no longer be laughed to scorn as the ignorant outcry of a few fanatics and fools. Its warmest advocates are found among the intellectual leaders of our time.

Just think of the manner in which Socialism is spreading! In 1870 there was only about 30,000 Socialists in the whole civilized world. Today there are upwards of 8,000,000 Socialist voters. In 1888 there were only 2,064 Socialist votes cast in the United States, the votes of a handful of German exiles. In 1904 there were 442,402 Socialist votes. Last year, 1908,—just twenty years after the vote of two thousand odd—the Socialist vote reached near the half million mark.

No thoughtful Canadian, true to the best interest of the country, can afford to ignore the subject in the face of such figures.

The question today is: Do you understand Socialism?

If you do this article is not for you.

But if you do not, and feel that you ought to understand it, this is your article. It is written to tell you just how you can understand it with a minimum of expenditure of your time and money.

There are now thousands upon thousands of books and pamphlets dealing with Socialism. It is a vast literature which only a few specialists can be expected to know thoroughly. To be a specialist in the subject means many years of hard study.

But you do not want to be a specialist. As an ordinary, thoughtful patriotic Canadian you want to get a common sense view of the question. Whether Socialism is good or bad, wise or foolish, you want to be able to talk intelligently about it—and, if you have a vote, you want to vote intelligently about it.

To meet your need we have in stock several little books, which can be carried in the pocket, and read at leisure, and they only cost 10c per copy. First you should start off with "Marrie England" by Robert Blatchford or "The Socialists; Who they are and what they stand for," by John Spargo, a beautifully written little book, and very clear and understandable. Then take "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Frederick Engels. After that you should read the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels, and "Value, Price and Profit," by Marx, which explains surplus value, especially as affects the wage-worker.

To pursue the subject further, and understand the philosophy of the Socialist movement, look over the list of books carried by Cotton's Book Department, and you will have no trouble in selecting what you need.

The Appeal to Reason announces that after the end of the present year it will accept no more advertising but will publish a four page paper relying entirely on the subscriptions to cover the cost. It declares that with a subscription list of four hundred thousand it can cover expenses.

Brighten Up



The Fall is an excellent time to paint your buildings. The weather as a rule is more favorable for painting in the Fall than any other time—less damp and rain to soak the lumber before painting, and no flies and insects to stick to the wet paint and mar or spoil the surface. If your buildings need paint protection from the winter storms, do not delay. Paint them this Fall. Ask your dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

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POCKET LIBRARY of SOCIALISM

1. Women and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, W. H. Royce.
3. Inimical Marriage, Robert Blatchford.
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5. Russian Literature and Art, Clarence S. Darrow.
6. Single Tax vs. Socialism, A. M. Simons.
7. Wage Labor and Capital, Karl Marx.
8. The Man Under the Machine, W. A. Cory.
9. The Religion of the Working Class, Charles H. Vail.
10. Socialism and Socialism, Charles H. Vail.
11. Socialist Songs, Compiled by Charles H. Kerr.
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14. Socialism and Reform, A. M. Simons.
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16. A Christian View of Socialism, G. H. Strobell.
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21. The Trust Question, Charles H. Vail.
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35. Philosophy of Socialism, A. M. Simons.
36. An Appeal to the Young, Peter Kropotkin.
37. The Kingdom of God and Socialism, R. M. Webster.
38. Easy Lessons in Socialism, W. H. Lefkowitz.
39. Socialism and Organized Labor, May Wood Simons.
40. Industrial Unionism, William E. Truettman.
41. A Socialist Catechism, Charles H. Kerr.
42. Cries of the Poor, Henry D. Thoreau.
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47. The Economic Foundations of Art, A. M. Simons.
48. Useful Work vs. Useless Toil, William Morris.
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57. What to Read on Socialism, Charles H. Kerr.
58. Shoes, Pigs and Problems, Design Gladys.
59. Why a Workman Should be a Socialist, Wilshire.
60. Forces that Make for Socialism in America, Spargo.

Price five cents each. The sixty books complete in a strong box, or sixty books assorted as desired, sent postpaid for \$1.00.

From COTTON'S BOOK DEPARTMENT

The state legislation of Unions recently passed a law preventing women working more than ten hours a day. The manufacturers of the state are attacking the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The manufacturers want to continue

READ

The Western Clarion
\$1.00 Per Year

PUBLISHED BY
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA
Box 836, Vancouver, B. C.

Our Glasses satisfy because they are right. Spectacle fitting is no guess work with us. We are experts in remedying all eye defects. We guarantee satisfaction.

FRANK E. DRAPER
Jeweler and Optician
COWANSVILLE, QUE.

\$10.00 PER WEEK GIRLS WANTED

We have many girls in our factories making more than the above amount. Some of these girls have been with us for years and have made big wages for a long time.

We want more girls and we are willing to help beginners for the first four weeks until familiar with the work and in a position to make good wages for themselves on piece work.

We will find comfortable and respectable boarding places for those who apply and will also explain our system of helping beginners to become experienced and highly paid operators.

Our factory is the largest and best equipped in Canada and every convenience is provided for the thousands of girls in our employ.

Write us for particulars or better still call bringing this advertisement to
THE STANDARD SHIRT MFG. CO. LTD.
213 DELORIMER AVENUE, MONTREAL.

Province of Quebec District of Bedford In the Circuit Court

No 6820

ADNA S. JONES, of the Township of Potton, in the District of Bedford, Hotel-keeper.

PLAINTIFF

VS

W. KINNEY alias KINNON, of the same place.

DEFENDANT.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

LEONARD & NOYES.

C. C. C.

Sweetsburg, 7th of September, 1909.

MONTREAL LOCAL NO. 1

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA, meets at Socialist Headquarters, No. 10 St. Charles Borromeo Street.

OTTO JAHN, SECRETARY, 528 CHASSE ST., MONTREAL

What to Read on Socialism

By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review. Eighty beautifully printed pages, with many portraits of socialist writers. Includes a simple, concise statement of the principles of socialism. One copy free on request. 10 mailed for 10c; 100 for \$1.00; 1,000 for \$10.00.

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Stays Shined. Dust won't dull it. Rain won't spot it. Dampproof and waterproof. Keeps out moisture. Softens and preserves the leather. Just put it on, rub two or three times with a brush or cloth and a brilliant and lasting shine results. No substitutes even half as good.

10c. and 25c Tins

COTTON'S NEEDS A CIRCULATION OF 10,000!

Rouse Canadian Socialists and Show What You Can Do for the Propagation of Socialism in Canada

COTTON'S Needs a Circulation of 10,000. Do You Catch It Right? A Circulation of 10,000. Yes. In All Seriousness. A Circulation of 10,000.

IF Cotton's is to become a force for Socialism, it must have 10,000 Subs on the list.

IF Cotton's is to effectively hammer Capitalism, nothing less than an output of 10,000 per week will do.

IF you Canadian Socialists want a live paper, (a Live Wire) fighting the battle of the exploited, 10,000 subs is the mark at which the fight can commence in dead earnest.

IF a Socialist paper is worth printing, it is certainly worth circulating. You know that Cotton's is a paper unexcelled for propaganda work. Hundreds of you have testified to the fact. You have put pen to paper to that effect. Many of you have said it ought to have a circulation of 25,000. Then why not make 10,000 per week a fact.

IF you Canadian comrades want to make possible the continuance of a Propaganda Paper at 50c per year, the circulation has got to keep coming. In no other way can it be done.

IF you Canadian Socialists cannot produce a circulation of 10,000 per week for a finely printed, well edited, live eight page paper at 50c per year, then you had better give up hopes of getting the majority of Canadians to

see things your way—in other words the Co-operative Commonwealth.

IF you doubt that a circulation of 10,000 per week can be obtained for a socialist paper in Canada, all I can say is that what has been done before can be done again. Comrade Wayland of "The Appeal" assures me that his circulation was over 11,000 in Canada before the change in the postal laws. And the price was 50c per year.

IF you still think that 10,000 subs is too big a figure, get to work with a vim, do your share, and set an example for other comrades. Nothing Succeeds Like Success. And Comrades, we must, for the advance of the cause put Cotton's on top of that bunch of figures which reads like this—10,000.

Says Com. Mollison, of Govan: "I have one of your grand papers before me, and am pleased with it, as it is the right material to make the blind see and make the weak and underlings have strength to stand up for their own rights. Men and women in truth, not mere beasts of burden. Send me Cotton's for a year and I will do all possible to help push it along."

Paste this in your hat—socialist papers are printed to be circulated.

BUT, why this Appeal in BIG TYPE? Well, Comrades, the situation is SERIOUS. Something must be done in the line of getting Subs.

The summer months have produced a lethargy in the ranks of Cotton's sub hustlers. July proved to be a quiet month. August still more so. And September is down to zero—so far.

We have kept up the agitation all through these months, offering prizes, and still the circulation remains barely stationary. Enthusiasm seems to have vanished to the "Punk" point.

The expense of a paper like Cotton's is no small matter. In fact, it will probably surprise you. It is a heavy burden to carry for the Socialist cause, when the subs are at the vanishing point.

Here are the sub receipts for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11th: Monday, \$8.20; Tuesday, \$3.50; Wednesday, \$3.50; Thursday, \$1.20; Friday, \$6.70; Saturday, \$1.50. A total of \$24.60. The expenses for that week were about \$65.00, with the editor drawing no salary. Deficit for week \$40.00.

There have been weeks that have produced less in subs than the amount stated above. And to tell you the honest truth, the subs for the past month have not paid the

salary account. What do you think of it you militant Socialists? Talk about a paper making money purveying Socialism. It does look like it, does it not?

But this week started off with a swing—DOWNWARD. On Monday there is usually a big mail. Last Monday morning the mail produced a solitary dollar bill.

NOW, DON'T YOU THINK BIG TYPE IS NECESSARY.

And talking about making money comrades. Making money with Cotton's I mean. I never figure that Cotton's will make money. Read the next column and see why. The editor does not want to make money—he only wants the paper to pay its way. If our cause is worth while it should certainly pay as it goes.

Comrades, you probably haven't realized the work and expense in connection with a paper. It is hard work when there is no response from the hustlers on the "Firing Line." I know you are all loyal to the core. I've had your letters, and words of cheer. I appeal to you to start the good work again with a vim. It is urgently necessary. You know it.

Make a resolve that Cotton's will have that 10,000. Start in and set the example. AND KEEP IT UP. That's the point. Never let up till Cotton's is over the big hump called 10,000—with a solid army of supporters behind it.

NOW Comrades, we have never spoken to you about our aims and hopes for Cotton's. It may interest you.

Cotton's has hopes of a circulation running over and above 25,000. You know what that means comrades: An expenditure of thousands of dollars for machinery and equipment. The printing business is an expensive business. The evolution of machinery in newspaperdom is no pipe dream. But this is for the future.

The Immediate Demands are more pressing. With 10,000 output per week a capable comrade would be installed in the editorial department to take up several necessary lines of work for Socialism now untouched.

The work of compiling Canadian statistics for use as propaganda needs to be taken up. The robbery of the workers must be shown up in cold figures, in dollars and cents.

Secret probing is necessary in the big City of Montreal in order to put before you in cold type the workings of the capitalist system in all its horrors. No ordinary man can do this probing.

And then Cotton's needs a job printing plant in order to put literature into your hands cheaply. Canadian propaganda literature to convert Canadians.

And about advertising. We are

forced at present to carry almost everything that comes along. It cannot be helped. That two columns of scripture is paid advertising by a Christian Socialist. We would prefer to get along without one line of advertising. But that will be impossible till you put the circulation where it will carry the paper.

There are also numerous other obstacles in sight, which must be overcome in order to establish a strong socialist press, but comrades I have given you some idea of what running a paper means. You know something of the fight that lays before Cotton's.

I ask your hearty co-operation. Remember that circulation is everything to Cotton's. A socialist paper is made to be circulated. Let us hear from you solidly and regularly.

Sacrifices have been made in the past. They must be made in the future. Cotton's is doing its share in the fight. Let us have the 10,000.

H. A. W.

Pass the paper to someone else after reading. Socialist papers should never be used as fuel or thrown away.

Ask your butcher, your grocer, your laundryman, your druggist, your neighbor to subscribe for Cotton's.

FIRING LINE

Three more are added to the Toronto bunch by Com. W. R. Hibberd. Keep up the agitation.

Com. Karley, of Chesley, Ont., will study Socialism through the Pocket Library.

Order received for 5 copies each of Merrie England and Value, Price and Profit, from Comrade Soper, Aylmer West.

Com. Grainger keeps up the work for the better day. A yearly and five trials are the latest contributions to the sub list.

Interests being taken in Cotton's by Toronto hustlers. Com. Farnilo gets in with 3 trial subs, being his first call. Come again.

Yearly subs have been sent in by: Harry Sibble, Vancouver, B. C.; John T. Hornmeyer, Battleview, Alta.; and M. Murawchik, Port Colbalt.

Comrade Oldham sends remittance for bundle, and increases the number going to Ottawa Local. Other locals follow suit. Cotton's needs 10,000.

Three trials slip through the mails from Com. Alex. Lyon of Toronto, a sympathetic hustler, always on the job. Cotton's needs all the hustlers and it needs 10,000.

Propaganda among the farmers is effective, so thinks Com. Watts, who is travelling through Manitoba. Another bunch of ten go on duty with this issue. Ten nearer the 10,000.

A yearly and a trial come from the practised hand of Com. Chas. Kernick, Sydney Mines. Note that Cotton's needs to be put on top of the 10,000 mark.

The boys of British Columbia know how to place subs alright. One of the latest is good for 5 yearlies, and the hustler, A. M. Oliver, of Kaslo. 10,000 needed boys.

A three month's course of socialism will go to ten addresses as the result of the efforts of Com. Staples, Cloverdale, B. C. Says he: "May they get their eyes open and vote for themselves at all future elections."

When Cotton's Weekly has a circulation of 25,000, it will be in a position to stir this country in a remarkable way. It is up to our readers to give it the necessary boost.

"Enclosed find 50c for sub to Cotton's as a sign of appreciation," is the way Com. Boulton, of Vancouver puts it. This was accompanied by a stirring little book of poems with permission to use them.

Cotton's is getting into Uncle Sam's territory. Com. Symmes, of Warren, Ohio, had a sample and found the taste right. Hence his sub. All helps along towards the 10,000.

How you wage slaves shift around to sell your labor power. Here's Com. A. Collins taken a jump from Amherst, N. S. to Grand Coulee, Sask., but still agitating. Good for 4 trials and a copy of "Merrie England."

In remitting for subs, if you must use a bill, put it between a folded piece of strong dark paper. Several have gone astray already, showing that it is wisest to use postal notes if possible.

Local Brockville has decided to do some silent teaching through Cotton's. Com. Grue sends in 12 trials, a yearly and indicates the address for a bundle of 10. A good help forward for the 10,000.

Elk Lake, Ont., will learn something about socialism through Cotton's Comrade Lowthian is interested and promises more besides the 4 subs he has just sent in. Cotton's needs them. For the 10,000.

Comrades sending in subs will confer a favor by writing plainly and giving correct address. Papers are returned by the post office for wrong address, and of course a squeal from the subscriber follows that he does not get his paper. Moral—Be sure you are right. Then go ahead.

We published a communication in regard to McClary ads. a few weeks ago. We stated that the contract was finished. This was an error, on our part, and we are obliged to give the number of insertions called for by our contract which holds good under the capitalist system.

Several socialists have written in asking why we run the Psalms and Proverbs on the Woman's Page. We run them because we are paid for them. If you fellows would dig down in your jeans, go out and hustle subs or produce them some other way we could run this paper as it should be run. The Christian Socialist that pays for those Psalms has got the courage of his convictions, which a good many might emulate to the advantage of the cause.

"Keep Dominion issues out of municipal elections."

"Don't bring your religion into politics."

"Don't think for yourself."

"Don't be a socialist."

In other words be a blamed fool! Do as you are told! Let somebody else think for you, and tell you what to do! Just keep on working and keep your mouth shut, there's a good fellow! You'll die poor!

FOR THE BARBER SHOPS.

A visitor from one of the small Ontario towns, was in Ottawa last week, and strolling into a barber shop, picked up a copy of Cotton's. He went home and immediately sent in his sub. So don't forget to see that every barber shop is supplied with a socialist paper. Ten cents covers three months for Cotton's.

To New Subscribers

All subs received up to Monday night, go in this week's issue. Those received after, will go on next week. This is unavoidable as subs must be entered and put in type in a systematic manner.

SOCIALISTS COMBAT

For the Right of Free Speech at Sydney Mines, N. S.

The socialists of local Sydney Mines, N. S. are keeping up active propaganda work in their town. They recently held a successful picnic, and on the evening of Sunday, August 22nd, Comrade Belshaw, of Florence, N. S., delivered an open air address, which was well received, but which stirred up the bourgeois Mayor and councillors, they having been, as usual, misinformed as to the tenor of the remarks by the speaker. The matter was the cause of a big war of words at the ensuing council meeting, and furnished a free advertisement for socialism in the press.

Comrade Belshaw got after the council in the "Sydney Mines Globe" in an able article, vindicating the right to speak on Socialism, and in concluding his article says:

"I am prepared to deliver the same address to the Mayor and Councillors at any time they name, and furthermore, I am prepared to debate the merits of Socialism with any man in Nova Scotia. We socialists do not sneak away in the dark to do what some people did at that meeting, we do not kick or try to evade any charge made against us. All we want and all we ask is common justice, a square deal and we treat all our opponents likewise."

Socialist Lectures in Montreal

Local No. 2, S. P. of C., of Montreal, have arranged a series of lectures by Comrade S. Elstein, of Philadelphia, known as an able speaker, and exponent of Socialism.

The lectures will take place as follows: Saturday, Sept. 25th, at 8 p. m. and Sunday, 26th, at 8 p. m. in St. Joseph's Hall, corner St. Catherine and Elizabeth streets. Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Labor Temple.

The evening lectures will be on "Socialism and Reform," and "The Women at Present," in Jewish. The lecture on Sunday afternoon will be on "The Fundamental Basis and Principles of Socialism," in English.

Local No. 2 is young and not many in number, but they are progressive, and will be heard from.

An Eye-Opener

A western Ontario comrade has this to say in regard to Cotton's and Socialism:

"Your paper is an eye-opener and we can see things that we never dreamed of. We have no magnet in this district like Comrade Gribble to sound the glad tidings of a better day in our ears, but we are slowly waking up to the facts of our surroundings. We can see the chains of our own moulding which bind us fast and we think we can see how the bonds can be broke asunder, and we are acting accordingly. We think we can see the dawn of the better

day when the workers will enjoy the fruits of their toil, when universal brotherhood will prevail and the widow and her family will have the uncut loaf instead of the crumbs of charity. When the sword shall be beaten into plowshares and the spear into pruning hooks. And although we are still under the hand of the oppressor, through poverty and misery abound yet our hearts are glad. Let us wake them all up—Yours in revolt."

S. G.

PARTY NOTES

The socialists of Nelson, B. C., recently had the pleasure of listening to an able laying of the capitalist system by comrade W. D. Haywood, of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone fame. He addressed one of the largest audiences that ever assembled under one roof in Nelson, and made it very plain to the workers that it is in their own hands to work out their own emancipation.

The Socialist Party of Canada, in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, has nominated Comrade J. F. Johnson of Enderby, B. C., for the provincial election which is expected will be sprung on the Province late this fall. This is an agricultural district that is advertised as the garden of B. C. No doubt it is but that only goes to show that the C. P. R. and other capitalist concerns make a larger rake off here than elsewhere, for, if all that the people owe were subtracted from what they own they would, I am informed, be in the hole. Of course many hope to become fairly well to do and are so busy trying to grasp the bubble that they have to see it burst before they can be awakened. Nevertheless the socialist propaganda will be pushed forward and we will poll a strong vote and start in the following day to strengthen our position. Considerable jockeying and side stepping is taking place in the two old parties and it looks as if the Liberals will funk. On the other hand the sturdy young party has raised the Red Flag of Revolt and it will continue to fly, till the dawn of the "Universal Brotherhood of Man," in Okanagan Valley.

TAQUE

Former Nova Scotia comrades, now in the west, are anxious for news of the strike situation at Glace Bay. Some comrade down there might take the trouble to write to Cotton's and tell them the facts from time to time. Our only source of news at present is the capitalist press.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME

You know that "Merrie England" is the old standby for socialist making. Buy and circulate them freely. Ten cents a copy from Cotton's Book Department.

"The Class Struggle" Good first, good propaganda. The whole lot for \$3.00. See page 12.

TALE OF A TOUR

FIFTEENTH INSTALLMENT

For some time past a great deal of advertising of a great Labor demonstration to be held at Moncton has been done. The great event has taken place. I saw it!

On so-called Labor Day, I saw a few small bunches of men who were fools enough to spoil a holiday by waiting about for a couple of hours till the mis-managers of the parade were ready to start, by wearing overalls and white caps and when marching slouching along, out-of-step, in a "to-morrow will do" manner. It was amusing to see some of the processionists, trying to look sternly dignified, (probably they had heard of the dignity of labor) and others fancying they were marching in a military manner; then others would glance down every now and then to see how their gorgeous badge looked, just like infants with a new toy. It was cheering however to see that there were not many working men who were foolish enough to walk in the advertisement parade, for that is what it was, held in Moncton on Labor Day—two thirds or more of its length was taken up by floats advertising Singer Sewing Machines or some other wares.

But, oh my, the procession was nothing to the speeches. The mayor of Moncton congratulated the labor men on their magnificent turn out. Then Senator Fournier served out some hot air in French and English. Then the mayor of Podunk and the mayor of Knocker's Corners and a few other celebrities spoke, all saying about the same—

"Magnificent parade—not for them to say much—dignity of labor—brother Capital and brother Labor—get together—the time will come"—etc., etc., ad nauseum. Comrade Stewart was however, on the list and the fakers did not have it all their own way. Comrade Stewart served up the right stuff and got a better reception than any previous speaker; by the time he had been speaking five minutes all the previous speakers had vanished except Mosser, some labor factotum, who was wearing a plug hat and trying to look as if he was used to it.

Then A. F. Landry, Labor candidate for N. S. legislature followed and handed out some straight working class economics, which however he spoiled to a great extent by telling how grand a country New Zealand was under capitalism. It is time he knew better than this. Outside of the New Zealand delusion, his address in my opinion was faultless from a Socialist point of view. This concluded the list of official speakers, who had spoken from the balcony of the I. C. R. station.

Right underneath is a broad stone wall, far better to speak from, and here Comrade Fillmore was waiting the signal to start as soon as the others were finished. Then he set loose, and got the ear of the crowd right away. He laid himself out to show up the previous speakers (with the exception of Stewart and Landry) and to spoil the effect of what had been said.

Fillmore is the last man to mince words and it was hot stuff I tell you, just the sort for the occasion. After he had done, I followed in the same line and surely if these men had really been enthusiastic about the parade or the British flag both Fillmore and I would have got our heads cracked, for we were unmerciful in our scorn of their "cross between an advertisement parade and a funeral procession," as we described it, and their being fools enough to add to their shme by carrying their master's flag. They saw the point, however, when put to them straight, and showed that they saw it. Maritime must go ahead and produce agitators. The men are there to be got if they are gone after, but they must be gone after. We got a new member out of the crowd.

In the evening we had two meetings. At the latter of the two there was a disturbance raised by a Liberal ward heeler and his backers just as we were finishing. This individual was formerly a policeman in Moncton, but when the other gang got control of the city, he lost his job and somebody else got it. There is still a feud on, and in consequence our disturber finished up by getting arrested. Quite a welcome change to see someone arrested for disturbing a Socialist meeting.

Getting out on bail after spending the night in the cells, he happened to meet me and appealed for sympathy. He got it, you bet he got it; he heard the truth for once about himself, he was called a liar, a coward, and a few other things and took it lying down, though he had a crowd of cronies around him and I had none. Quite harsh comrades wasn't it and I shouldn't have done it.

Well, you can't argue with a cur like this fellow. You should have seen him, his dissipated, unwashed face, with tobacco juice dribbling down his chin, and his lips covered with half-chewed tobacco. Later in the day I met him again and he got some more, though milder, as ladies were present this time.

You'll be shocked, perhaps, but try a bit of agitating yourself, and you'll find you get up against all sorts and have to act accordingly. Regretfully leaving Moncton, I am now at Halifax, where we will have a local, alright. Some fine comrades here. Had a good meeting last night, which was well advertised. One or two inclined to disturb, but the crowd was ours and they had to dry up. A mining individual accepted the floor after I had spoken and trotted out the "divide up" and "can't make men equal" objections.

No trouble to mop the floor with him. Holding another meeting at the same corner to-night. I feel it in the air that there will be official efforts made to stop our meetings here before many nights. Well, there's only one way they can do it, though I hope my guess is wrong. I wonder what's becoming of my mail, haven't had any for a long time, chasing me about I suppose. Any comrades writing me, please always address in care of R. A. Fillmore, Albert, N. B.

WILFRID GRIBBLE

A CHANCE MEETING

SHORT STORY.

By Emanuel Julius.

Through the hot, stifling streets, weary and worn, he staggered. His clothes were dusty, old and torn, his gait was painful and his eyes were bleared. He was sweating and probably that was the reason he was so foul-odored. He carried a heavy stick and anxiously looked about in search of a place to rest his tired body.

He had been on the road all day and had entered the city but three or four hours previous. Probably the inquisitive reader would like to know his name. It was a common name—John Smith—and he hailed from Pleasantville.

As he turned a corner he came in view of a gang of street urchins and was immediately the centre of attraction. Indeed, here was a chance for fun not to be found in a long time. How those boys piled onto him! How they pulled and tugged what was left of his coat! How they shouted and laughed, and threw corn cobs at this "bummy!"

Vainly and weakly did he try to drive them away till at last, disregarding their pestiferous jollifications, he seated himself on a stone stoop in front of a huge building.

Boys do not like to throw apple cores and paper balls at stone walls, so when they saw that the "bummy" made no defense they slowly bent a retreat and left him in peace.

There was a smile of thanks as Smith saw the boys depart and looking up to see if they were all gone he saw the face of one who had led the band in their sport. After a glance he turned away, but the picture of the boy's face remained in his mind—something told him the face was familiar.

Hurriedly he looked again—he was right—the boy was his own son whom he had deserted three years previous when he went out on the road to find a job.

"Tommy, it ain't you, is it? My kid I left up in Pleasantville when I beat it out for a job?" hurriedly asked Smith of the departing boy.

The boy started. He looked back more carefully and suddenly the truth entered his mind.

"Pop is it you? Pleasantville? Yes, I'm from there. I left 'bout three years ago."

The tears rapidly flowed down the dust begrimed cheeks of Smith and before they were half way down they became mud of a brownish hue.

Feverishly and nervously he stammered, "Come to me arms kid. Kiss me. You'll forget about me leavin' ye, won't ye? I meant to come back or t' send fur ye as soon as I got fixed."

In the meantime, while he was saying the above, Tommy sat down on Smith's knees, placed his arms about his father's head and anxiously kissed his forehead a half dozen times or more.

"Sure, I'll forget it all, but why didn't ye write? Why didn't ye let us know where ye was so's ye wouldn't have finished mam?" answered and asked Tommy.

"Finished mam? What, d'ye mean—she dead?"

Slowly Tommy nodded yes and at the same time a faint "yep" could be heard.

Smith was too affected for words and for a minute or two his breast heaved violently while slow heart-rendering sobs emanated from his throat.

"Who would 'ave thought it?" said Smith as soon as he could suppress his emotions. "We was hit hard when the place closed down. I was out of work for a h—of a while—there was nothin' doin' in Pleasantville an' it was up t' me to beat it out fur a job. I went out. I hooped it all over. Wasn't no use, couldn't strike nuthin'. I got further and further away an' I got seedier—until I became a full-fledged hobo. When I got that way with no chances for a job I didn't have the nerve to come back so I just stayed away an' hoped against hope to strike something, but 'twasn't no use. Then I quit writin' letters fur I didn't even have the money fur postage. Every cent I got I used fur booze. I know 'twas bad but it sort o' drown me trouble. At last I managed to fergit it all an' so I never thought of you all. Ye don't blame me kid, d'ye? Fur I've had it hard, mighty hard, an' there ain't no hope of a let up. Tell me, kid, what's happened while I was away?"

Tommy listened patiently to all his father had said and now he proceeded to tell what had transpired in the time his father was gone.

"There ain't much to it, pop. Only mam died a couple o' months after you left an' sister an' me come down here to New York to try to make a livin'. Mary's up 'round Four-

teenth street an' peddles her looks fur her oats. She's got it damn hard. She's got t' pay a dollar a night t' the cop, an' two dollars a night fur a room an' countin' her medicines an' that she's got t' dress swell she's never got nothin' left. Once in a while I meet her an' she gives me a quarter. She'd give me more if she had it an' I know she'd give you sompin' if you asked her. I've been sellin' papers. I kin sell 'bout fifty a day an' that's twenty cents to the good. Oh, I kin git along on that, fur I put up at the Thirty-fifth street hury. What's that? Why, that's a boys' hotel. Ye gets a flop an' oats twice a day fur fifteen cents."

Smith listened in silence to this tale of his son. He had become accustomed to horror and distress—it had become a matter of course.

"Pop, have ye got any coin?" asked Tommy.

Smith dug his hand into his right pocket and drew forth a nickel.

"Nuff t' git a beer an' a free lunch," answered Smith.

"Papers 'ill be out in a couple o' minutes," said Tommy. "I'll need thirty cents, but I'll only use a quarter, so here's a nickel. Go on, pop, take it. I'll have enough an' if I don't they'll trust me at the hury."

"Pop" took the nickel.

"If you ain't got no place to put up in go to the dump on Twenty-third street—they'll keep ye a couple o' days an' it won't cost you nothin' neither. When you git there ask anybody where the municepal lodgin' house is. It's a big building an' you can't miss it."

Slowly Smith collected his bearing and raised himself to his feet.

"So long, Pop."

"So long, Tommy."

Tommy took his father's hand in his own and shook it.

"Will ye see Mary? She might do somethin' fur ye. She lives upstairs o' Donlin's saloon up on Seventh avenue an' Thirty-sixth street," said Tommy, as he prepared to leave.

"Maybe," answered Smith in an undertone.

So they parted.

Tommy hurried down Third avenue to a "Journal" wagon where a crowd of boys were scrambling for papers, while Smith walked up the street towards the "dump."

Newspapermen

Newspapermen have it in their power to enhance and to retard the growth of Socialism. They can injure the movement by ignoring it in the press by misrepresenting it, by giving capitalist color to their news items. They can help it along by promoting discussion, by publishing articles concerning it, by defending it from unwarranted attacks, by giving a socialistic bias to their news columns. Hence the importance of making Socialists of Editors and reporters. Once in the movement, they are a valuable asset. If you are acquainted with any newspaper men, lend them socialist books, take them to socialist meetings, have their names put on the subscription list of Socialist papers.

A FEW CONTROL ALL

The land, the mines, the mills, the warships, the departmental stores, the railways, the steamships, the banks, the insurance companies, the telegraphs, the telephones, in short, the entire machinery of production, distribution and exchange, are in the hands of a small number of people.

A privileged few control the means whereby the disinherited many must live.

A handful of capitalists control the means of employment.

Thousands of workmen are at the mercy of a mere handful. Do you wonder that the socialists want to change the system to one under which the people will control the means of existence?

In hustling for Cotton's, you are hustling for Socialism. In hustling for Socialism you are hustling for yourself.

Socialist lecturers cannot do better work than interesting their audiences in Socialist literature and getting them to subscribe for Socialist papers.

DOCTORS

say consumption can be cured. Nature alone won't do it, it needs help.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the best help, but its use must be continued in summer as well as winter.

Take it in a little cold milk or water. Get a small bottle now. All Druggists.

THE FREE FORUM

What is a Trade Union?

Much nonsense is talked by Socialists about trade unions. It is commonly said that a trade union is an organization to improve the condition of its members under the present system, and that therefore it is essentially opposed to Socialism. It is often added that a trade union is a body which by limiting its numbers tries to secure a better position for its members than the rest of the working class enjoy, and that therefore its whole spirit is opposed to that of Socialism.

There is no ground for either of these statements. I doubt if any trade union in the world has ever stated in its constitution that it confines its activities to the present social system. As for the second statement, that has been completely refuted by statistics. In "Industrial Democracy," by Sydney and Beatrice Webb, an examination is made of the rules of all British trade unions, and it is proved that the large majority of British trade unionists belong to unions which make no attempt whatsoever to limit their numbers, or to keep any person out of their trade.

What then is a trade union? A trade union is simply a union of persons engaged in the same trade. And what is the object of a trade union? The object of a trade union is to better the condition of its members.

But how do the trade unions propose to better the condition of their members? On that point there are the most extreme differences of opinion among trade unions all over the world. The unions of France, Italy, and Spain believe that the best way to improve the condition of their members is to overthrow the present social system and establish Socialism, by means of a general strike and a revolt of the army. The Western Federation of Miners has much the same aims, but it believes in first trying what can be done by means of the ballot box. The English trade unionists believe partly in old-fashioned trade union action, and partly in electing members to Parliament to get good laws passed for working men. The ordinary American and Canadian trade unionists have few ideas beyond the use of such venerable weapons as the partial strike and the boycott.

What determines the aims of a trade union? The aims of a trade union are determined by the aims of the persons who compose it. A trade union has no brain; it must therefore work through the brains of its individual members. In France, Italy, and Spain the members of trade unions are enthusiastic revolutionists; the union is therefore an enthusiastic revolutionist. In the United States and Canada the members of trade unions are conceited ignoramus who have never read anything but a daily newspaper; the aims of the unions are what might be expected from such a membership. In England the members of the unions are terribly cautious persons who are frightened out of their wits by a general idea; the unions therefore favor individual labor reforms like old age pensions and public feeding of children, without committing themselves to any general idea. As long as the ideas of the members remain unchanged, the ideas of the union remain unchanged; and as soon as the ideas of the members change, the ideas of the union change.

There are two important questions to answer regarding trade unions.

First—are trade unions of any use in bringing about Socialism?

Trade unions are of the greatest possible use in bringing about Socialism. It is to be brought about peacefully, trade unions are of the greatest use in providing money to fight elections. In England the cost of elections is so great that it was found impossible to get money to fight them until the trade unions took hold. In some countries, like England, members of Parliament are not paid, and nobody but the unions can afford to maintain working class members. In all countries the financial problem is a very serious one for Socialists, and the best way yet discovered of getting round it is to get trade unions to supply funds. Moreover, trade unions have great influence over the minds of their less intelligent members. Many a man is totally incapable of thinking out the social problem for himself, but if his union says that Socialism is what is needed, then he will vote for it.

If Socialism is not to be brought about peacefully, then the help of trade unions is even more essential. It would be very easy to turn trade unions into companies and regiments of soldiers, but if these bodies did not exist it would be very difficult



McClary's Sask-Alta

Saves a Lot of Fuel

Sask-Alta Steel Range is built to be very, very easy on fuel as well as a perfect baker and cooker. To describe in detail the various schemes which save fuel would be too long a story for this space, so we ask you to allow the McClary agent to tell you how the following features save fuel:—

- Wide Fire Box—Double Duplex Grates—Asbestos Lined and Anti-Rust Coated Flues—
- Top and Bottom of Oven with Asbestos Lining—
- Heat Retainer at Back of Oven.

For Sale by McCLATCHIE BROS., Cowansville

to get together an army from the general mass of the working class. The discipline of a trade union is a kind of preparation for the discipline of warfare.

Moreover, in the event of a civil war, a most important thing would be the seizure of the railways, telegraphs, and many other industries. This could best be done through trade unions. If all the railway employees in a country were in one union, it would be easy on a given signal to turn the whole railway system of the country over to the working class army, while a similar union of telegraphers could make the telegraphs useless to the capitalist class. If these unions were backed by the revolt of a fair percentage of the regular army, and by a reasonable number of other unions armed with first class rifles, it would not be very difficult to bring about the social revolution. Of course, I am assuming that we have not reached the stage of aerial warfare, which will greatly alter the details of the problem, though not its fundamental principles.

Secondly, will trade unions be needed under Socialism?

That will depend very much on the details of the Socialist system. If all the workers are paid equally, as proposed by Bellamy, or if anyone is allowed to take whatever he likes, as the Communists propose, then no unions will be needed to fix the remuneration of the different trades. If all are to work an equal number of hours in the day, then no unions will be needed to fix the hours. But if remuneration and hours are to be unequal, then each trade will need a union to look after its own interests. I think, however, that under Socialism there will still be a great many ways in which the interests of one trade might conflict with the interests of other portions of the community; consequently, each trade will need a union to protect its members in any dispute that may arise.

R. B. K.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

There is a bit of biblical humor that I fear would hardly do for "Life."—Elisha went off to the desert with his master and returned without said master, but with all his valuables, viz., one cloak and use of office.

He knew his audience, so he told them that the Prophet had gone up in a flaming, fiery chariot, bestowing the valuables on him.

And they never even looked for the body in the sand.—Bolton Hall in The Fra.

The workers will bring in the co-operative commonwealth as soon as they unite in a body and hustle and suffer for it. They will unite and suffer for it as soon as they see that it will benefit them. Therefore it is the duty of socialists, to educate, educate, educate.

The capitalist form of Christianity has handed the churches over to be the assistants in the labor skinning operations. Man is naturally religious and religion will not die out with Socialism. But the hypocritical mode of worship will have died out.

MIRTH PROVOKERS

NOW THEY DO IT.

"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons!" remarked an old lady to a new curate. "They are so instructive. We never knew what sin was until you came to the new parish."

JUSTICE AND LUCRE.

Judge Giles Baker, of a Pennsylvania county, was likewise cashier of his home bank. A man presented a cheque one day for payment. He was a stranger. His evidence of identification was not satisfactory to the cashier.

"Why Judge," said the man, I've known you to sentence men to be hanged on no better evidence than this!"

"Very likely," replied the Judge. "But when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be mighty careful!"

HELP WANTED.

Puck

Wanted, by the undersigned, an author who is a picturesque and convincing liar, able to convert a sepulcher into a shrine, a pirate into a philanthropist, a hyena into a bleating lamb, and to turn howls of rage into peans of praise—one utterly unscrupulous and with no sense of the ridiculous—to help write the autobiography of a distinguished trustocrat. Liberal remuneration will be paid, and no rebates asked. Address

JOHN D. ROBAFELLER

Who builds the autos and walks the wage slaves.

CONTINUING FATHER MORRISCY'S WORK

A Company Has Been Formed to Prepare the Remedies Prescribed by the Priest-Physician

Few Catholics—or Protestants either—in the Maritime Provinces, but have heard of the devoted life and wonderful work of Father Morrissey, parish priest of Bartibogue, who died last spring.

A godly, consecrated priest, he was also a physician of rare ability. In early life he had studied medicine as well as theology, and took up the priesthood fitted to minister to the ailing bodies as well as the erring souls of the people.

He had plenty of opportunity to exercise his talents, for when he began work at Caraquet there was no regular physician between Chatham and Bathurst. Father Morrissey, however, was equal to the need, and his people in that and in his later parishes came to look upon him as a wonderful healer.

Like himself, his remedies were always as simple as possible, and the most of them were compounded according to his prescriptions from com-

Salvation by Pipe Line

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation am Free," and was announcing that a collection would be taken for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely brunette brother in the back of the church.

"Look-a-year, Parson," he interrupted, "yo' ain't no sooner done tellin' us dat salvation am free dan yo' go askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free what's de use in payin' fo' it? Dat's what I want to know. An' I tell yo' p'intedly dat I ain't goin' to gib yo' nothin' until I find out. Now—"

"Patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll 'lucidate.' 'S'pose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, couldn't yo'? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

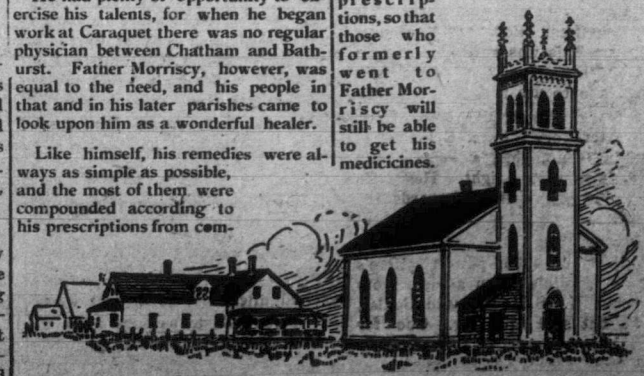
"Ob course not. Dat's what I—" "Dat water would be free," continued the parson. "But s'posin yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house. Yo'd have to pay, wouldn't yo'?"

"Yas, sah; but—" "Wal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but its de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo' got to pay fo'. Pass de hat, deacon, pass de hat."

When the socialists get the reins of government, the Pipe Line robbery of the workers of the world will be a thing of the noisome past.

The bane of the worker's life is this hell of poverty that comes from the lack of work through the shutting down of the mills and factories that he must use but does not own. Vote it out of existence, you wage slaves.

A \$1.00 bill goes a long ways when invested in Cotton's.



FATHER MORRISCY'S CHURCH AND HOSPITABLE HOME AT BARTIBOGUE, N. B.

Woman's Page

Devoted to Ways and Means for Bettering Her Lot in the Various Walks of Life

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOMED FOR THIS PAGE

The Cost of Living

"Man wants but little here below"—once that perhaps was true; I have no right to think I know, no more indeed have you: Man may have once been satisfied to skimp along somehow, but it is not to be denied that much is needed now.

There was a time when eggs were not quite worth their weight in gold. When bacon did not cost a lot and steaks were cheaply sold, When beans and bread and milk and cheese had not, in fact, obtained A place among the luxuries from which the poor abstained.

Man needs a fortune here below to live in comfort now; No wonder that the wrinkles show so plainly on his brow; He has to have a lot to drive starvation from his door, And month by month they still contrive to keep him needing more.

—S. S. KISER

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Kitchen Maxims

There is no work like early work. A good manager looks ahead. Clear as you go; muddle makes more muddle.

Not to wash plates and dishes soon after using makes work.

Spare neither soda nor hot water in washing up greasy articles.

Dirty sauce pans filled with hot water begin to clean themselves.

Wash well a sauce pan, but clean a frying pan with a piece of bread.

Never put the handles of knives into hot water.

Thrust an oniony knife into the earth to take away the smell.

Search for the insects in greens before putting them to soak in cold water.

Green vegetables should be boiled fast with the lid off.

Bread or vegetables left in stock become sour.

Baked meats should start in a hot oven.

When pastry comes out of the oven bread should go in.

Fish boiled, should be cooked slowly, with a little vinegar in the oven.

A spoonful of vinegar will set a poached egg.

A stew boiled is a stew spoiled.

Take away nearly all fat before making a stew.

Save all pieces of fat to try down for frying or pastry.

Pour boiling water over frying fat to clarify it and set it aside for using again.

Fat used for frying fish must only be used again for that purpose.

Melt a teaspoonful of fat in a frying pan before putting in bacon.

Make mint sauce two hours before serving it.

For making fish sauce use some of the water in which the fish has been boiled.

Pare potatoes as thinly as possible.

Never put salt in salad.

Salt or cold water makes scum rise.

Scum as it rises should be taken off.

Not more water than is wanted for gravy should be put in the pan.

Salt brings out other flavors.

When using ketchups be sparing with salt.

A handful of salt will clear the fire for boiling.

Salt meat should go into cold water and be brought slowly to a boil.

One egg well beaten is worth two not beaten.

Always put fresh water in the kettle to boil for tea or coffee. Make the tea directly the water boils.

Of Interest to Women

Over 4,000 inventions, 1,163 of them for kitchen use, have been made by women.

It is a wonder the way the "big magazines" are printing articles on the women question. Something surely going to happen.

The Maternal hospital in Minneapolis has been running twenty-three years. About sixty babies a year are born there. In all of its existence but two women have died there in child-birth. When all expectant mothers may have high grade hospitals to go to, the death rate at child-birth will be reduced to an insignificant number.

We call it prostitution when a woman sells womanhood, but men are every day

Selling their manhood and 'tis never noticed.

He is a prostitute who sells his talent, And speaks by voice or pen or even by silence

For that he feels is wrong; a prostitute Who dares not have his way and live his life

To the full height of his sublime ideal.

—C. L. P.

There are 8,000,000 organized women in the world who are demanding certain sex rights, and 7,000,000 Socialists who are demanding certain glass rights. When this, 8,000,000 women and 7,000,000 Socialists join forces on the economic field both the sex and the class rights will be easily won, for the slavery of women and the slavery of the working class have their roots in the same soil—which is economic.

—Progressive Women.

WELL TRIED RECIPES

Apple Charlotte

Materials:—8 good sized apples, sugar, bread and butter, one lemon, (or a few drops of lemon essence).

Preparations:—Peel and core the apples and stew them till done, with enough sugar to sweeten them (or apple sauce will do.) And the rind (well grated) and the juice of a lemon.

Butter thoroughly a deep basin.

Put in a piece of bread and butter to cover the bottom of it, and line the sides with stripes of bread and butter, to cover top on another and form a case.

Fill in with the stewed apples, and put a slice of bread on top. Place a tin plate on top of the basin and bake in a good oven for half an hour.

This is delicious served with cream.

Rice Snowballs

Materials:—6 oz. flour, 1 quart of milk, flavoring of essence almonds, sugar to taste, 1 pint of custard.

Preparations:—Boil the rice in the milk with sugar, and a flavoring of the essence of almonds, until the rice is tender, adding if necessary a little more milk. When the rice is quite soft put it into tea cups or small round jars and let it remain until cold. Then turn the rice out on a deep glass dish; pour over a good boiled custard, and on the top of each ball place a piece of bright colored jelly or preserves (or a candy will do). Lemon peel or vanilla may be boiled with the rice instead of the essence of almonds if preferred, but the flavoring of the custard must correspond to that of the rice.

This is a pretty dish for juvenile suppers.

Englishmen and Suffragettes

In England, the men are vigorously helping the suffragettes. The cabinet ministers have been so harassed by questions from women in the audience that they now refuse to speak at public meetings unless women are excluded. But the husbands, brothers, sweethearts and the women have taken up the fight,

and are asking the questions themselves. More than a score of male champions of the women were thrown out of a meeting at Limehouse the other day with such violence that one had his shoulder fractured, another his wrist broken, while a Cambridge University student had his collar-bone dislocated. A dozen more had to have medical attention. All are full of pluck, and declare that they will do it again. At the meeting of protest held in the street outside a hall where Mr. Asquith was speaking the other day, 10,000 sympathizers gathered, the majority of them men; and in town after town the reports say that the crowd sided with the suffragettes, and that the scenes in and around the meetings were without precedent.—Woman's Journal.

The Sower

By ROBERT WILLIAMS

One wondrous morning, not long years ago

A faithful sower strode him boldly forth

Among his new ploughed fields. He went afar,

And as he went he strewed with generous hand

The enriching seed. On every side it fell

In golden showers on its quest intent. But of the sower's toil, all was not blessed.

Nor all in vain; for some seed as it fell

Rolled in the roadside rough; and others sought

The barren rock, and myriad hungry birds

Devoured it as it fell; and some was choked

Among the thorny briar and came to naught.

But some—and herein lies the radiant hope

Of us who labor for the common good—

Some fell in soil so wondrous rich and deep

That in the harvest when the reapers came,

It had brought forth with varying providence

Thirty and sixty—yes—a hundred fold

Of waving golden grain. And so the sower

Felt paid for all.

Oh! comrade mine, thou toiled long and sore

To free the enslaved millions from their chains,

Thou seest seed fall on the barren rocks,

And some is choked among the thorny briars

Of human hearts. But so the sower saw.

And yet in spite of all he nobly went

To finish what he set himself to do

So do thou go to sow thy fertile seed.

Thy cause is doubly just. Millions of slaves

Will rise to bless thee as thou passest by,

Oh, comrade, as thou lov'st thy fellow man,

Sow thou thy seed of hope amidst their woe,

They see the mad injustice of the earth,

But do not understand, nor dimly know.

The rich and poor, the oppressor and oppressed,

The purse-proud lord and hunger-stalking slave,

The plutocratic king and starving babe

They hold all foreordained when chaos reigned,

So rest thou not, nor even turn aside

Till thou hast sown the far wide fields of earth

With all thy seed of truth. So shall thou see—

The golden waving grain of toil repaid,

And henceforth there shall be upon the earth

Nor want, nor woe nor hunger-stricken hearts.

But each shall have enough and there shall be

Enough for all.

General Bingham on Lawless New York

"Law-breaking in our great cities is to an appalling extent a safe and profitable occupation" and alarmingly on the increase.

New York "is in many respects the most lawless city in the world."

New York police magistrates discharge criminals for political reasons at the dictation of political bosses.

While probably 85 per cent. of the 10,000 police are honest at the heart, the force is dominated by corrupt politicians.

Tammany Hall depends upon the

thousands of men engaged in the white-slave traffic to furnish a sixth of the 30,000 to 50,000 illegal votes cast in close elections.

The great majority of the city ordinances were not made to be obeyed, but were made to be broken "so that some one could make money from the intentional or unintentional violator of insincere law."

The government of New York City cost \$200,000,000 a year, an amount equaling a third of that expended in conducting the National Government; but in addition the city pays probably \$100,000,000 a year in graft, blackmail, and "brokerage on crime."

Such are a few of the strong statements made by Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, former Commissioner of Police for Greater New York, in an article in Hampton's Magazine.

A Gold Cage and a Reception Monkey

Only a day or so ago we heard about the existence of special trained nurses for dogs, while thousands of babies are dying for lack of proper treatment. In the New York Times recently on the first page, we find the following:

"Mme. Camellio Zeggio, lady in waiting in the court of Queen Margherita of Italy, gave a reception at the Aspinwall this evening in honor of her marmoset monkey. Society was out in force to meet the diminutive creature, which rested lightly on the arms of its mistress. The monkey, which was bought in South Africa for \$1,000, sleeps in a gold cage which cost \$5,000.

The marmoset acquitted himself creditably, looking grave when he should and chattering affably at the attempted pleasantries of the guests. The affair was such a decided success that it is understood that an effort will be made to prevail upon Mme. Zeggio to accept an invitation to a reception in Newport in honor of the monkey which has mingled with royalty."

What person with any self-respect or respect for humanity as a whole, can read this without becoming nauseated. Here are people, sated with so-called "pleasures," bored through not having any real interest in the affairs of life, free from all worry of the "bread and butter problem," prostituting themselves for the sake of a new sensation, for the relief of having some new diversion brought into their useless rapid lives. The thought of human beings, potentially capable of ideals and ambitions delivering themselves of pleasantries to a monkey who "chatters affably" in response, attending a reception in his honor, and morbidly interested in his \$5,000 gold cage is depressing and discouraging. For such people, through being blind to the suffering and degradation of others, fail to see the slightest degradation in their own manner of life. Theirs is the full purse, and "eat, drink and be merry" is their only law. And it will continue being their only law while the majority of humanity continues filling their purses for them, and making it possible for them to invest in \$1,000 monkeys and \$5,000 gold cages to keep them in.

Workers of the world, it is your fault and not theirs, if, in this twentieth century, a leading newspaper of the second greatest city in the world can present us with such information!

Monkeys at \$1,000 with \$5,000 cages and other such luxuries are bought with the money robbed from the workers of the world. The rich revel in foolish, luxury while the workers eke out a bare existence or starve.

These Studied Socialism and Became Ardent Socialists

Alfred Russell Wallace, the world's greatest living scientist.

Edwin Markham, America's most distinguished poet.

Victor Hugo, the most eminent literary Frenchman of the nineteenth century.

Frances E. Willard, learned, eloquent and best beloved American woman in the last century.

Enrico Ferri, Italy's most noted criminologist.

Bernard Shaw, best known living dramatist.

Eugene V. Debs, acknowledged even by his enemies to be second to no other American as an orator.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the best known woman sociologist in the United States, author of four sociological works.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, ranked by many scholars as America's profoundest sociologist.

Professor Charles Zeublin, of the University of Chicago, the most popular university extension lecturer in the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS

PSALMS

PSALM 37.

14 The wicked have drawn out the sword, and have bent their bow, to cast down the poor and needy, and to slay such as be of upright conversation.

15 The sword shall enter into their own heart, and their bows shall be broken.

16 A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.

17 For the arms of the wicked shall be broken: but the Lord upholdeth the righteous.

18 The Lord knoweth the days of the upright; and their inheritance shall be for ever.

19 They shall not be ashamed in the evil time; and in the days of famine they shall be satisfied.

20 But the wicked shall perish, and the enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs: they shall consume; into smoke shall they consume away.

21 The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again: but the righteous sheweth mercy and giveth.

22 For such as be blessed of him shall inherit the earth; and they that be cursed of him shall be cut off.

23 The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way.

24 Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand.

25 I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.

26 He is ever merciful, and lendeth; and his seed is blessed.

27 Depart from evil, and do good; and dwell for evermore.

28 For the Lord loveth judgment, and forsaketh not his saints; they are preserved for ever: but the seed of the wicked shall be cut off.

29 The righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever.

30 The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom, and his tongue talketh of judgment.

31 The law of God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide.

32 The wicked watcheth the righteous, and seeketh to slay him.

33 The Lord will not leave him in his hand, nor condemn him when he is judged.

34 Wait on the Lord, and keep his way, and he shall exalt thee: he shall inherit the land: when the wicked are cut off, thou shalt see it.

35 I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.

36 Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.

37 Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW

CHAPTER 2.

1 Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem.

2 Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

3 When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.

4 And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born.

5 And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it was written by the prophet.

6 And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

7 Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, enquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.

8 And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

9 When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood where the young child was.

10 And when they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

11 And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

PROVERBS

CHAPTER 20.

1 Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

2 The fear of a king is as the roaring of a lion: whoso provoketh him sinneth against his own soul.

3 It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be meddling.

4 The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing.

5 Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water: but a man of understanding will draw it out.

6 Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness: but a faithful man who can find?

7 The just man walketh in his integrity: his children are blessed after him.

8 A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment, scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

9 Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am pure from my sin?

10 Divers weights and divers measures, both of them are alike abomination to the Lord.

11 Even a child is known by its doings, whether his work is pure, and whether it is right.

12 The hearing ear and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them.

13 Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty: open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.

14 It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth.

15 There is gold, and a multitude of rubies: but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.

16 Take his garment that is surety for a stranger; and take a pledge of him for a strange woman.

17 Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

18 Every purpose is established by counsel; and with good advice make war.

19 He that goeth about as a tale-bearer, revealeth secrets; therefore meddle not with him that flattereth with his lips.

20 Whoso curseth his father or his mother, his lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness.

21 An inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning; but the end thereof shall not be blessed.

22 Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

23 Divers weights are an abomination unto the Lord; and a false balance is not good.

24 Man's goings are of the Lord; how can a man then understand his own way?

12 And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way.

13 And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.

A CHANCE MEETING

SHORT STORY.

By Emanuel Julius.

Through the hot, stifling streets, weary and worn, he staggered. His clothes were dusty, old and torn, his gait was painful and his eyes were bleared. He was sweating and probably that was the reason he was so foul-odored. He carried a heavy stick and anxiously looked about in search of a place to rest his tired body.

He had been on the road all day and had entered the city but three or four hours previous. Probably the inquisitive reader would like to know his name. It was a common name—John Smith—and he hailed from Pleasantville.

As he turned a corner he came in view of a gang of street urchins and was immediately the centre of attraction. Indeed, here was a chance for fun not to be found in a long time. How those boys piled into him! How they pulled and tugged what was left of his coat! How they shouted, and laughed, and threw corn cobs at this "bummy!"

Vainly and weakly did he try to drive them away till at last, disregarding their pestiferous jollifications, he seated himself on a stone stoop in front of a huge building.

Boys do not like to throw apple cores and paper balls at stone walls, so when they saw that the "bummy" made no defense they slowly bent a retreat and left him in peace.

There was a smile of thanks as Smith saw the boys depart and looking up to see if they were all gone he saw the face of one who had led the band in their sport. After a glance he turned away, but the picture of the boy's face remained in his mind—something told him the face was familiar.

Hurriedly he looked again—he was right—the boy was his own son whom he had deserted three years previous when he went out on the road to find a job.

"Tommy, it ain't you, is it? My kid I left up in Pleasantville when I beat it out for a job?" hurriedly asked Smith of the departing boy.

The boy started. He looked back more carefully and suddenly the truth entered his mind.

"Pop is it you? Pleasantville? Yes, I'm from there. I left 'bout three years ago."

The tears rapidly flowed down the dust begrimed cheeks of Smith and before they were half way down they became mud of a brownish hue.

Feverishly and nervously he stammered, "Come to me arms kid. Kiss me. You'll forget about me leavin' ye, won't ye? I meant to come back or t' send fur ye as soon as I got fixed."

In the meantime, while he was saying the above, Tommy sat down on Smith's knees, placed his arms about his father's head and anxiously kissed his forehead a half dozen times or more.

"Sure, I'll forget it all, but why didn't ye write? Why didn't ye let us know where ye was so's ye wouldn't have finished mam?" answered and asked Tommy.

"Finished mam? What, d'ye mean—she dead?"

Slowly Tommy nodded yes and at the same time a faint "yep" could be heard.

Smith was too affected for words and for a minute or two his breast heaved violently while slow heart-rendering sobs emanated from his throat.

"Who would 'ave thought it?" said Smith as soon as he could suppress his emotions. "We was hit hard when the place closed down. I was out of work for a li-of-a-while—there was nothin' doin' in Pleasantville an' it was up t' me to beat it out fur a job. I went out. Hoofed it all over. Wasn't no use, couldn't strike nuthin'. I got further and further away an' I got seedier until I became a full-fledged hobo. When I got that way with no chances for a job I didn't have the nerve to come back so I just stayed away an' hoped against hope to strike something, but 'twasn't no use. Then I quit writin' letters fur I didn't even have the money fur postage. Every cent I got I used fur booze. I know 'twas bad but it sort o' drown me trouble. At last I managed to fergit it all an' so I never thought of you all. Ye don't blame me kid, d'ye? Fur I've had it hard, mighty hard, an' there ain't no hope of a let up. Tell me, kid, what's happened while I was away?"

Tommy listened patiently to all his father had said and now he proceeded to tell what had transpired in the time his father was gone.

"There ain't much to it, pop. Only mam died a couple o' months after you left an' sister an' me come down here to New York to try to make a livin'. Mary's up 'round Four-

teenth street an' peddles her looks fur her oats. She's got it damn hard. She's got t' pay a dollar a night t' the cop, an' two dollars a night fur a room, an' countin' her medicines an' that she's got t' dress swell she's never got nothin' left. Once in a while I meet her an' she gives me a quarter. She'd give me more if she had it an' I know she'd give you sompin' if you asked her. I've been sellin' papers. I kin sell 'bout fifty a day an' that's twenty cents to the good. Oh, I kin git along on that, fur I put up at the Thirty-fifth street 'hurry. What's that? Why, that's a boys' hotel. Ye gits a flop an' oats twice a day fur fifteen cents."

Smith listened in silence to this tale of his son. He had become accustomed to horror and distress—it had become a matter of course.

"Pop, have ye got any coin?" asked Tommy.

Smith dug his hand into his right pocket and drew forth a nickel.

"Nuff t' git a beer an' a free lunch," answered Smith.

"Papers 'll be out in a couple o' minutes," said Tommy. "I'll need thirty cents, but I'll only use a quarter, so here's a nickel. Go on, pop, take it. I'll have enough an' if I don't they'll trust me at the hurry."

"Pop" took the nickel.

"If you ain't got no place to put up in go to the dump on Twenty-third street—they'll keep ye a couple o' days an' it won't cost you nothin' neither. When you git there ask anybody where the municipal lodgin' house is. It's a big building an' you can't miss it."

Slowly Smith collected his bearing and raised himself to his feet.

"So long, Pop."

"So long, Tommy."

Tommy took his father's hand in his own and shook it.

"Will ye see Mary? She might do somethin' fur ye. She lives upstairs o' Donlin's saloon up on Seventh avenue an' Thirty-sixth street," said Tommy, as he prepared to leave.

"Maybe," answered Smith in an undertone.

So they parted.

Tommy hurried down Third avenue to a "Journal" wagon where a crowd of boys were scrambling for papers, while Smith walked up the street towards the "dump."

Newspapermen

Newspapermen have it in their power to enhance and to retard the growth of Socialism. They can injure the movement by ignoring it in the press, by misrepresenting it, by giving capitalist color to their news items. They can help it along by promoting discussion, by publishing articles concerning it, by defending it from unwarranted attacks, by giving a socialistic bias to their news columns. Hence the importance of making Socialists of Editors and reporters. Once in the movement, they are a valuable asset. If you are acquainted with any newspaper men, lend them socialist books, take them to socialist meetings, have their names put on the subscription list of Socialist papers.

A FEW CONTROL ALL

The land, the mines, the mills, the warships, the departmental stores, the railways, the steamships, the banks, the insurance companies, the telegraphs, the telephones, in short, the entire machinery of production, distribution and exchange, are in the hands of a small number of people.

A privileged few control the means whereby the disinherited many must live.

A handful of capitalists control the means of employment.

Thousands of workmen are at the mercy of a mere handful. Do you wonder that the socialists want to change the system to one under which the people will control the means of existence?

In hustling for Corron's, you are hustling for Socialism. In hustling for Socialism you are hustling for yourself.

Socialist lecturers cannot do better work than interesting their audiences in Socialist literature and getting them to subscribe for Socialist papers.

DOCTORS

say consumption can be cured. Nature alone won't do it, it needs help.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the best help, but its use must be continued in summer as well as winter.

Take it in a little cold milk or water. Get a small bottle now. All Druggists.

THE FREE FORUM

What is a Trade Union?

Much nonsense is talked by Socialists about trade unions. It is commonly said that a trade union is an organization to improve the condition of its members under the present system, and that therefore it is essentially opposed to Socialism. It is often added that a trade union is a body which by limiting its numbers tries to secure a better position for its members than the rest of the working class enjoy, and that therefore its whole spirit is opposed to that of Socialism.

There is no ground for either of these statements. I doubt if any trade union in the world has ever stated in its constitution that it confines its activities to the present social system. As for the second statement, that has been completely refuted by statistics. In "Industrial Democracy," by Sydney and Beatrice Webb, an examination is made of the rules of all British trade unions, and it is proved that the large majority of British trade unionists belong to unions which make no attempt whatsoever to limit their numbers, or to keep any person out of their trade.

What then is a trade union? A trade union is simply a union of persons engaged in the same trade. And what is the object of a trade union? The object of a trade union is to better the condition of its members.

But how do the trade unions propose to better the condition of their members? On that point there are the most extreme differences of opinion among trade unions all over the world. The unions of France, Italy, and Spain believe that the best way to improve the condition of their members is to overthrow the present social system and establish Socialism, by means of a general strike and a revolt of the army. The Western Federation of Miners has much the same aims, but it believes in first trying what can be done by means of the ballot box. The English trade unionists believe partly in old-fashioned trade union action, and partly in electing members to Parliament to get good laws passed for working men. The ordinary American and Canadian trade unionists have few ideas beyond the use of such venerable weapons as the partial strike and the boycott.

What determines the aims of a trade union? The aims of a trade union are determined by the aims of the persons who compose it. A trade union has no brain; it must therefore work through the brains of its individual members. In France, Italy, and Spain the members of trade unions are enthusiastic revolutionists; the union is therefore an enthusiastic revolutionist. In the United States and Canada the members of trade unions are conceited ignoramuses who have never read anything but a daily newspaper; the aims of the unions are what might be expected from such a membership. In England the members of the unions are terribly cautious persons who are frightened out of their wits by a general idea; the unions therefore favor individual labor reforms like old age pensions and public feeding of children, without committing themselves to any general idea. As long as the ideas of the members remain unchanged, the ideas of the union remain unchanged; and as soon as the ideas of the members change, the ideas of the union change.

There are two important questions to answer regarding trade unions.

First—are trade unions of any use in bringing about Socialism?

Trade unions are of the greatest possible use in bringing about Socialism. Socialism is to be brought about peacefully, trade unions are of the greatest use in providing money to fight elections. In England the cost of elections is so great that it was found impossible to get money to fight them until the trade unions took hold. In some countries, like England, members of Parliament are not paid, and nobody but the unions can afford to maintain working class members. In all countries the financial problem is a very serious one for Socialists, and the best way yet discovered of getting round it is to get trade unions to supply funds. Moreover, trade unions have great influence over the minds of their less intelligent members. Many a man is totally incapable of thinking out the social problem for himself, but if his union says that Socialism is what is needed, then he will vote for it.

If Socialism is not to be brought about peacefully, then the help of trade unions is even more essential. It would be very easy to turn trade unions into companies and regiments of soldiers, but if these bodies did not exist it would be very difficult



Saves a Lot of Fuel

Sask-Alta Steel Range is built to be very, very easy on fuel as well as a perfect baker and cooker. To describe in detail the various schemes which save fuel would be too long a story for this space, so we ask you to allow the McClary agent to tell you how the following features save fuel:

- Wide Fire Box—Double Duplex Grates—Asbestos Lined and Anti-Rust Coated Flues—
- Top and Bottom of Oven with Asbestos Lining—
- Heat Retainer at Back of Oven.

McClary's Sask-Alta

For Sale by MCCLATCHIE BROS., Cowansville

MIRTH PROVOKERS

NOW THEY DO IT.

"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons!" remarked an old lady to a new curate. "They are so instructive. We never knew what sin was until you came to the new parish!"

JUSTICE AND LUCRE.

Judge Giles Baker, of a Pennsylvania county, was likewise cashier of his home bank. A man presented a cheque one day for payment. He was a stranger. His evidence of identification was not satisfactory to the cashier.

"Why, Judge," said the man, "I've known you to sentence men to be hanged on no better evidence than this!"

"Very likely," replied the Judge. "But when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be mighty careful!"

HELP WANTED.

—Puck

Wanted, by the undersigned, an author who is a picturesque and convincing liar, able to convert a sepulchre into a shrine, a pirate into a philanthropist, a hyena into a bleating lamb, and to turn howls of rage into peans of praise—one utterly unscrupulous and with no sense of the ridiculous—to help write the autobiography of a distinguished trustocrat. Liberal remuneration will be paid, and no rebates asked. Address

JOHN D. ROBAFELLER

Who builds the autos and walks the wage slaves.

CONTINUING FATHER MORRISCY'S WORK

A Company Has Been Formed to Prepare the Remedies Prescribed by the Priest-Physician

Few Catholics—or Protestants either—in the Maritime Provinces, but have heard of the devoted life and wonderful work of Father Morrissey, parish priest of Bartibogue, who died last spring.

A godly, consecrated priest, he was also a physician of rare ability. In early life he had studied medicine as well as theology, and took up the priesthood to minister to the ailing bodies as well as the erring souls of the people.

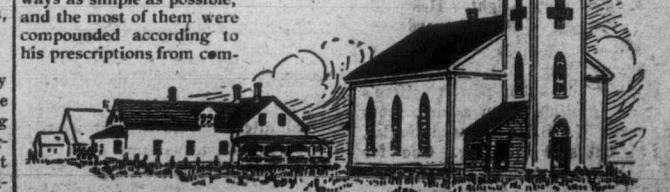
He had plenty of opportunity to exercise his talents, for when he began work at Caraquet there was no regular physician between Chatham and Bathurst. Father Morrissey, however, was equal to the need, and his people in that and in his later parishes came to look upon him as a wonderful healer.

Like himself, his remedies were always as simple as possible, and the most of them were compounded according to his prescriptions from com-

mon herbs and balsams. But the prescriptions, simple as they were, were the work of a master physician, and they accomplished really remarkable results. People came from all over Canada, and from the United States, to get his treatment.

At his death Father Morrissey willed these prescriptions to the Rev. Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at Chatham. A number of gentlemen, friends of the late priest and of the Sisters, have formed a company to continue the preparation of the remedies according to the original

prescriptions, so that those who formerly went to Father Morrissey will still be able to get his medicines.



FATHER MORRISCY'S CHURCH AND HOSPITABLE HOME AT BARTIBOGUE, N. B.

Woman's Page

Devoted to Ways and Means for Bettering Her Lot in the Various Walks of Life

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOMED FOR THIS PAGE

The Cost of Living

"Man wants but little here below"—once that perhaps was true; I have no right to think I know, no more indeed have you: Man may have once been satisfied to skimp along somehow, but it is not to be denied that much is needed now.

There was a time when eggs were not quite worth their weight in gold. When bacon did not cost a lot and steaks were cheaply sold, When beans and bread and milk and cheese had not, in fact, obtained A place among the luxuries from which the poor abstained.

Man needs a fortune here below to live in comfort now; No wonder that the wrinkles show so plainly on his brow; He has to have a lot to drive starvation from his door, And month by month they still contrive to keep him needing more.

—S. S. KISER

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Kitchen Maxims

There is no work like early work. A good manager looks ahead. Clear as you go, muddle makes more muddle.

Not to wash plates and dishes soon after using makes work.

Spare neither soda nor hot water in washing up greasy articles.

Dirty sauce pans filled with hot water begin to clean themselves.

Wash well a sauce pan, but clean a frying pan with a piece of bread.

Never put the handles of knives into hot water.

Thrust an oniony knife into the earth to take away the smell.

Search for the insects in greens before putting them to soak in cold water.

Green vegetables should be boiled fast with the lid off.

Bread or vegetables left in stock turn sour.

Baked meats should start in a hot oven.

When pastry comes out of the oven bread should go in.

Fish boiled, should be cooked slowly, with a little vinegar in the oven.

A spoonful of vinegar will set a poached egg.

A stew boiled is a stew spoiled.

Take away nearly all fat before making a stew.

Save all pieces of fat to try down for frying or pastry.

Pour boiling water over frying fat to clarify it and set it aside for using again.

Eat used for frying fish must only be used again for that purpose.

Melt a teaspoonful of fat in a frying pan before putting in bacon.

Make mint sauce two hours before serving it.

For making fish sauce use some of the water in which the fish has been boiled.

Pare potatoes as thinly as possible. Never put salt in salad.

Salt or cold water makes scum rise. Scum as it rises should be taken off.

Not more water than is wanted for gravy should be put in the pan.

Salt brings out other flavors.

When using ketchups be sparing with salt.

A handful of salt will clear the fire for boiling.

Salt meat should go into cold water and be brought slowly to a boil.

One egg well beaten is worth two not beaten.

Always put fresh water in the kettle to boil for tea or coffee. Make the tea directly the water boils.

Of Interest to Women

Over 4,000 inventions, 1,163 of them for kitchen use, have been made by women.

It is a wonder the way the "big magazines" are printing articles on the women question. Something surely going to happen.

The Maternal hospital in Minneapolis has been running twenty-three years. About sixty babies a year are born there. In all of its existence but two women have died there in child-birth. When all expectant mothers may have high grade hospitals to go to, the death rate at child-birth will be reduced to an insignificant number.

We call it prostitution when a woman sells womanhood, but men are every day

Selling their manhood and 'tis never noticed.

He is a prostitute who sells his talent, And speaks by voice or pen or even by silence

For that he feels is wrong; a prostitute Who dares not have his way and live his life

To the full height of his sublime ideal.

—C. L. P.

There are 8,000,000 organized women in the world who are demanding certain sex rights, and 7,000,000 Socialists who are demanding certain glass rights. When this 8,000,000 women and 7,000,000 Socialists join forces on the economic field both the sex and the class rights will be easily won, for the slavery of women and the slavery of the working class have their roots in the same soil—which is economic.

—Progressive Women.

WELL TRIED RECIPES

Apple Charlotte

Materials:—8 good sized apples, sugar, bread and butter, one lemon, (or a few drops of lemon essence).

Preparations:—Peel and core the apples and stew them till done, with enough sugar to sweeten them (or apple sauce will do.) And the rind (well grated) and the juice of a lemon.

Butter thoroughly a deep basin.

Put in a piece of bread and butter to cover the bottom of it, and line the sides with stripes of bread and butter, to cover top on another and form a case.

Fill in with the stewed apples, and put a slice of bread on top. Place a tin plate on top of the basin and bake in a good oven for half an hour.

This is delicious served with cream.

Rice Snowballs

Materials:—6 oz. flour, 1 quart of milk, flavoring of essence almonds, sugar to taste, 1 pint of custard.

Preparations:—Boil the rice in the milk with sugar, and a flavoring of the essence of almonds, until the rice is tender, adding if necessary a little more milk. When the rice is quite soft put it into tea cups or small round jars and let it remain until cold.

Then turn the rice out on a deep glass dish; pour over a good boiled custard, and on the top of each ball place a piece of bright colored jelly or preserves (or a candy will do). Lemon peel or vanilla may be boiled with the rice instead of the essence of almonds if preferred, but the flavoring of the custard must correspond to that of the rice.

This is a pretty dish for juvenile suppers.

Englishmen and Suffragettes

In England, the men are vigorously helping the suffragettes. The cabinet ministers have been so harassed by questions from women in the audience that they now refuse to speak at public meetings unless women are excluded.

But the husbands, brothers, sweethearts and the women have taken up the fight,

and are asking the questions themselves. More than a score of male champions of the women were thrown out of a meeting at Limehouse the other day, with such violence that one had his shoulder fractured, another his wrist broken, while a Cambridge University student had his collar-bone dislocated. A dozen more had to have medical attention. All are full of pluck, and declare that they will do it again. At the meeting of protest held in the street outside a hall where Mr. Asquith was speaking the other day, 10,000 sympathizers gathered, the majority of them men; and in town after town the reports say that the crowd sided with the suffragettes, and that the scenes in and around the meetings were without precedent.—Woman's Journal.

The Sower

By ROBERT WILLIAMS

One wondrous morning, not long years ago

A faithful sower strode him boldly forth

Among his new ploughed fields. He went afar,

And as he went he strewed with generous hand

The enriching seed. On every side it fell

In golden showers on its quest intent. But of the sower's toil, all was not blessed.

Nor all in vain; for some seed as it fell Rolled in the roadside rough; and others sought

The barren rock, and myriad hungry birds Devoured it as it fell; and some was choked

Among the thorny brier and came to naught. But some—and herein lies the radiant hope

Of us who labor for the common good— Some fell in soil so wondrous rich and deep

That in the harvest when the reapers came, It had brought forth with varying providence

Thirty and sixty—yes—a hundred fold Of waving golden grain. And so the sower

Felt paid for all. Oh! comrade mine, thou toiled long and sore

To free the enslaved millions from their chains, Thou seest seed fall on the barren rocks,

And some is choked among the thorny briers Of human hearts. But so the sower saw

And yet in spite of all he nobly went To finish what he set himself to do

So do thou go to sow thy fertile seed. Thy cause is doubly just. Millions of slaves

Will rise to bless thee as thou passest by. Oh, comrade, as thou lov'st thy fellow man,

Sow thou thy seed of hope amidst their woe. They see the mad injustice of the earth,

But do not understand, nor dimly know. The rich and poor, the oppressor and oppressed,

The purse-proud lord and hunger-stalking slave, The plutocratic king and starving babe

They hold all foreordained when chaos reigned, So rest thou not, nor even turn aside

Till thou hast sown the far wide field of earth With all thy seed of truth. So shall thou see—

The golden waving grain of toil repaid, And henceforth there shall be upon the earth

Nor want, nor woe nor hunger stricken hearts. But each shall have enough and there shall be

Enough for all.

General Bingham on Lawless New York

"Law-breaking in our great cities is to an appalling extent a safe and profitable occupation" and alarmingly on the increase.

New York "is in many respects the most lawless city in the world."

New York police magistrates discharge criminals for political reasons at the dictation of political bosses.

While probably 85 per cent. of the 10,000 police are honest at the heart, the force is dominated by corrupt politicians.

Tammany Hall depends upon the

thousands of men engaged in the white-slave traffic to furnish a sixth of the 30,000 to 50,000 illegal votes cast in close elections.

The great majority of the city ordinances were not made to be obeyed, but were made to be broken "so that some one could make money from the intentional or unintentional violator of insincere law."

The government of New York City cost \$200,000,000 a year, an amount equaling a third of that expended in conducting the National Government; but in addition the city pays probably \$100,000,000 a year in graft, blackmail, and "brokerage on crime."

Such are a few of the strong statements made by Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, former Commissioner of Police for Greater New York, in an article in Hampton's Magazine.

A Gold Cage and a Reception Monkey

Only a day or so ago we heard about the existence of special trained nurses for dogs, while thousands of babies are dying for lack of proper treatment. In the New York Times recently on the first page, we find the following:

"Mme. Camellion Zeggio, lady in waiting in the court of Queen Marguerita of Italy, gave a reception at the Aspinwall this evening in honor of her marmoset monkey. Society was out in force to meet the diminutive creature, which rested lightly on the arms of its mistress. The monkey, which was bought in South Africa for \$1,000, sleeps in a gold cage which cost \$5,000.

The marmoset acquitted himself creditably, looking grave when he should and chattering affably at the attempted pleasantries of the guests. The affair was such a decided success that it is understood that an effort will be made to prevail upon Mme. Zeggio to accept an invitation to a reception in Newport in honor of the monkey which has mingled with royalty."

What person with any self-respect or respect for humanity as a whole, can read this without becoming nauseated? Here are people, sated with so-called "pleasures," bored through not having any real interest in the affairs of life, free from all worry of the "bread and butter problem," prostituting themselves for the sake of a new sensation, for the relief of having some new diversion brought into their useless vivid lives. The thought of human beings, potentially capable of ideals and ambitions delivering themselves of pleasantries to a monkey who "chatters affably" in response, attending a reception in his honor, and morbidly interested in his \$5,000 gold cage is depressing and discouraging. For such people, through being blind to the suffering and degradation of others, fail to see the slightest degradation in their own manner of life. Theirs is the full purse, and "eat, drink and be merry" is their only law. And it will continue being their only law while the majority of humanity continues filling their purses for them, and making it possible for them to invest in \$1,000 monkeys and \$5,000 gold cages to keep them in.

Workers of the world, it is your fault and not theirs, if, in this twentieth century, a leading newspaper of the second greatest city in the world can present us with such information! Monkeys at \$1,000 with \$5,000 cages and other such luxuries are bought with the money robbed from the workers of the world. The rich revel in foolish luxury while the workers eke out a bare existence or starve.

These Studied Socialism and Became Ardent Socialists

Alfred Russell Wallace, the world's greatest living scientist.

Edwin Markham, America's most distinguished poet.

Victor Hugo, the most eminent literary Frenchman of the nineteenth century.

Frances E. Willard, learned, eloquent and best beloved American woman in the last century.

Enrico Ferri, Italy's most noted criminologist.

Bernard Shaw, best known living dramatist.

Eugene V. Debs, acknowledged even by his enemies to be second to no other American as an orator.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the best known woman sociologist in the United States, author of four sociological works.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, ranked by many scholars as America's profoundest sociologist.

Professor Charles Zeublin, of the University of Chicago, the most popular university extension lecturer in the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS

PSALMS

PSALM 37.

14 The wicked have drawn out the sword, and have bent their bow, to cast down the poor and needy, and to slay such as be of upright conversation.

15 The sword shall enter into their own heart, and their bows shall be broken.

16 A little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked.

17 For the arms of the wicked shall be broken: but the Lord upholdeth the righteous.

18 The Lord knoweth the days of the upright; and their inheritance shall be for ever.

19 They shall not be ashamed in the evil time; and in the days of famine they shall be satisfied.

20 But the wicked shall perish, and the enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs: they shall consume; into smoke shall they consume away.

21 The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again: but the righteous sheweth mercy and giveth.

22 For such as be blessed of him shall inherit the earth; and they that be cursed of him shall be cut off.

23 The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and he delighteth in his way.

24 Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand.

25 I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.

26 He is ever merciful, and lendeth; and his seed is blessed.

27 Depart from evil, and do good; and dwell for evermore.

28 For the Lord loveth judgment, and forsaketh not his saints; they are preserved for ever: but the seed of the wicked shall be cut off.

29 The righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever.

30 The mouth of the righteous speaketh wisdom, and his tongue talketh of judgment.

31 The law of God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide.

32 The wicked watcheth the righteous, and seeketh to slay him.

33 The Lord will not leave him in his hand, nor condemn him when he is judged.

34 Wait on the Lord, and keep his way, and he shall exalt thee to inherit the land: when the wicked are cut off, thou shalt see it.

35 I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.

36 Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.

37 Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW

CHAPTER 2.

1 Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea, in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem,

2 Saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him.

3 When Herod the king had heard these things, he was troubled, and all Jerusalem with him.

4 And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born.

5 And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judea: for thus it was written by the prophet,

6 And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, art not the least among the princes of Juda: for out of thee shall come a Governor, that shall rule my people Israel.

7 Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, enquired of them diligently what time the star appeared.

8 And he sent them to Bethlehem, and said, Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also.

9 When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over the young child.

10 And when they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

11 And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

PROVERBS

CHAPTER 20.

1 Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

2 The fear of a king is as the roaring of a lion: whoso provoketh him sinneth against his own soul.

3 It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be meddling.

4 The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing.

5 Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water: but a man of understanding will draw it out.

6 Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness: but a faithful man who can find?

7 The just man walketh in his integrity: his children are blessed after him.

8 A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment, scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

9 Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am pure from my sin?

10 Divers weights and divers measures, both of them are alike abomination to the Lord.

11 Even a child is known by its doings, whether his work is pure, and whether it is right.

12 The hearing ear and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them.

13 Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty: open thine eyes, and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.

14 It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer: but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth.

15 There is gold, and a multitude of rubies: but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.

16 Take his garment that is surety for a stranger; and take a pledge of him for a strange woman.

17 Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

18 Every purpose is established by counsel; and with good advice make war.

19 He that goeth about as a tale-bearer, revealeth secrets: therefore meddle not with him that flattereth with his lips.

20 Whoso curseth his father or his mother, his lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness.

21 An inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning; but the end thereof shall not be blessed.

22 Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee.

23 Divers weights are an abomination unto the Lord; and a false balance is not good.

24 Man's goings are of the Lord; how can a man then understand his own way?

25 And being warned of God in a dream, they should not return to Herod: they departed into their own country another way.

26 And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word: for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him.

27 When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt;

28 And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son.

29 Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth; and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under according to the time which he had diligently enquired of the wise men.

30 Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying,

31 In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning, Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.

32 But when Herod was dead, behold, an angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying,

33 Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and go into the land of Israel: for they are dead which sought the young child's life.

34 And he arose, and took the young child and his mother, and came into the land of Israel.

35 But when he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod, he was afraid to go thither: notwithstanding, being warned of God in a dream, he turned aside into the parts of Galilee:



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Has actually killed

CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

THE WORKING CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON. THERE CAN BE NO PEACE AS LONG AS HUNGER AND WANT ARE FOUND AMONG MILLIONS OF WORKING PEOPLE, AND THE FEW WHO MAKE UP THE EMPLOYING CLASS HAVE ALL THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE.

Cotton's Weekly

A CANADIAN SOCIALIST PAPER

Is published every THURSDAY at Cowansville, P.Q., for the broad field of Canada

CHANGES OF ADDRESS—Subscribers must give old as well as new address. If you do not get your paper promptly notify us. We will supply missing numbers free if requested in time.

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by COTTON'S WEEKLY of opinions expressed therein.

WM. U. COTTON, B.A., B.C.L., EDITOR AND PROP.
H. A. WEBB, BUSINESS MANAGER

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

Cotton's reports a gain of 16 this week. Last week it was only 12. Mighty slow work this on the part of the sub-hustlers. Cotton's cannot exist without the united efforts of all the army in getting subs. Cotton's is printed to be circulated. Get busy and circulate it.

Nova Scotia.....	412
Prince Edward Island.....	3
New Brunswick.....	138
Prov. of Quebec.....	815
Ontario.....	1017
Manitoba.....	165
Alberta.....	166
Saskatchewan.....	207
British Columbia.....	479
Yukon Territory.....	2
Elsewhere.....	65

Total.....3460

Gain for week.....16

The total number of this issue is 4,000 copies.

The Canadian government has named October 25th, as Thanksgiving Day. Now you fellows who are hitting the ties hunting for work, get down on your knees and be thankful to the Ottawa gang that they let you starve. You fellows who are slaving for the wealth of others and living in the dirty back streets of our cities take off your hat and be thankful to the boss that he hasn't taken your hide as well as your sweat and strength. You farmers who are on the jump to oep the boiled shirt gentlemen of the banks supplied with fine houses and champagne, be thankful that the banks have not taken away your parchment titles to the land—as yet. Has not the Ottawa gang appointed a day for you to be thankful on, and are they not wise? O ye fools.

The following from the Toronto World applies to Canada as well as to the United States.

Had Harriman turned his remarkable talents to the prosecution of the people's good, his name would have been synonymous with happiness for his fellow-countrymen. As it is, Harriman achieved what the United States calls success; a success that is measured in dollars. Some day, perhaps, by slow evolution, our neighbors across the line will realize the menace of the Harrimans, and by eternal vigilance wipe out conditions that make it easy for unscrupulous financiers to grasp colossal power and reign for a day.

In debt to the extent of \$2, and generally discouraged with his prospects, William Partlock is charged by the police with trying to commit suicide in a cell in the Delorimier Police Station of Montreal by throttling himself with his two hands. He was stopped in time, however, and then a charge of attempting to commit suicide was made against him. It is said that he previously tried to commit suicide in his room by hanging himself with his suspenders, but this attempt also failed. Capitalism drives men to suicide. How long are you going to stand by the system?

A man one day declared to a friend that he had made six hundred dollars by gambling on margins on the stock exchange. The friend boned the winner for a drink on the good news. Thereupon the man said, "Oh, I haven't got the money. They got it away from me again before I could get hold of it." Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been telling how rich the farmers are with all their crops. Clouston and the officers of the labor thieving institutions will get the wealth away from the farmers before they can get hold of it.

The Scotland yard detectives are protecting Asquith, the labor thief, from being molested by suffragettes. Asquith, the little dear, should be sent home to his nurse and taught manners.

Ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett has succeeded Harriman as the chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific Railroad company. The establishment of an industrial despotism has been nearly completed.

The cast iron porcelain enamel manufacturers of Canada are forming a trust. The consolidation of industries cannot be stopped. Let them be consolidated and democratized and run for the benefit of all the people.

The French capitalists are frightened of a war with Germany. They do not want to see their easy jobs of plundering the French workers grabbed away from them by the German plutes.

The Liberal newspapers of Madrid have published a protest against the continuance of Government censorship and they threaten to strike unless this restriction is removed. The editors have decided to appeal to King Alfonso.

The Cleveland baseball grandstand is being built by non-union labor. The labor unions of that city have boycotted the games and the St. Louis Central Trades Union and Labor have notified the St. Louis baseball management that they will boycott all games played with Cleveland until the Cleveland boycott is lifted.

The Czar of Russia was to have gone to Moscow as the Little Father of the Poles. Instead of that he went to Moscow as "The Autocrat of All the Russians" and received the homage of the Moscow nobility on a silver tray. The Czar is trying to throw the bluff of being democratic and good, but it lies in the Romanoff blood to be cruel, crafty and tyrannical.

The "seatsless gown" is to be the new style of dress for women. The feverish activity on the part of the fashion makers to get out styles which will make women buy new dresses before the old have worn out show that our system of industry is decadent. Sweated dress makers at one end and overgrown parasite women at the other end of the economic process shows the degeneracy of the capitalist system.

The crop reports state that the farmers of Canada are sixty million dollars richer now than they have harvested their crops than they were last year. The crop statisticians know that this is a lie. The farmers are not sixty million dollars richer. The bankers and railroad owners and manufacturers are richer but the farmers are kept busy paying up their debts which the plunderbund have contrived to get piled up against them.

The strike of the 300 cloak button-hole makers which started last week in New York city and which threatened the closing of 1,000 cloak shops was settled within three days and all the men and women out returned to work victorious. The victory carries with it 15 per cent increase in wages, full recognition of the union and a fixed pay day on Saturday. All bosses signed agreements for one year and furnished bonds guaranteeing that they will observe union rules in their shops.

The Trades and Labor assembly at Boone, Iowa, have turned down State President A. L. Urlick of the Federation of Labor, who asked the local assembly to appoint a vice President to attend the function in honor of President Taft in Des Moines on Sept. 20. The Boone assembly held that labor was not entitled to do any honors to Taft and turned down Urlick by unanimous vote.

The employees in the cutting department of Haskin's glass works at Martins Ferry, Ohio, are on strike because the installation of the piece-work system has caused a reduction in wages.

According to a despatch to the Toronto World, Dan Macdougall, local president of the U. M. W., was kidnapped by private detectives at Sydney and hustled aboard a special car and railroaded to Montreal on the charge of having criminally libelled the Dominion Coal Co. The arrest as a direct slap at the strikers but the Dominion Coal company is only exercising its legal rights in thus hustling the leader of a strike out of the strike territory. You working guys are cheap mutes to stand for the capitalist laws of the country. They are made to keep you in slavery. When are you going to wake up and run the country in the interests of the laborer? You can overthrow the rule of the bosses just as soon as you are wakened to your own interests. If the arrest and deportation of Dan Macdougall will waken you fellows to the class legislation of capitalist laws he will not have suffered in vain.

That the working class of America is awakening to a sense of solidarity with the workers of the entire world is well demonstrated by the fact that John Sandgren, one of the delegates of the Swedish General Strike Committee, at New York, was able to announce yesterday that as a result of the appeal issued to the American workers, already more than \$40,000 had been sent by local unions and other liberal organizations directly to the strike committee in Sweden, while he had on hand \$10,000 more which would be transmitted at once to the Landssekretariat in Stockholm.

More than a thousand applications have been received for admission to the School of Speakers organized by the Anti-Socialist Union in London, England. A fortnight ago the union appealed through the newspapers for speakers capable of combatting Socialism in all parts of the country. Free training in the school is offered, and speakers who are engaged will have traveling expenses and maintenance paid. They will also be paid a fee. The school will open next week. Only 500 applicants will be taken. Many have offered their services without fee. The school will include a large number of women among its pupils.

The socialist press of Finland announces that the police authorities are determined on the wholesale expulsion of Jews from Finland. The Helsingin-Sanomat, the leading organ of the Finnish party, in two leading articles has urged the police to carry out the existing laws with the utmost vigor. The paper also violently attacks the foreign press for its expressions of sympathy with the Jews. The Senate is entirely composed of Old Finns, whose creed is anti-Semitism. Any relief from the supreme authority is not, therefore, to be expected.

The Socialist propaganda is taking such a strong hold on the working people and the patriots of the old land that the plundering financiers, manufacturers and landlords are taking desperate measures to combat it. The beauty of socialism is that the more its enemies try to show its fallacies the more the true hearted people see that it is the only thing that will save the human race from destruction.

Socialism is gaining ground not only in Macedonia, but also in Armenia, where its agrarian programme is rapidly superseding the old doctrines of the passing secret societies. To both countries it came from Russia, and is likely to prove a wholly unexpected factor in south-eastern Europe and the Levant.

TO A WEARY COMRADE

Comrade I know you tried and true
as steel,
One of the first to do, last to complain;
And yet, I wonder not sometimes
you feel
'Tis all in vain.

Sometimes your heart grows faint,
weary your hands,
With arduous duty at a lonesome post;
But, though a lonely scout, behind
you stands
A mighty host.

Far in advance are you, you cannot see
The swelling ranks, nor hear the
growing cheers,
Yet, where you stand shall big battalions be
Ere many years.

ORGANIZE

Scattered throughout Canada in isolated places are hundreds of Socialists who are anxious to see the Party become a great power in the land. It is to you earnest comrades that I wish to write. It is especially the younger men who are more vigorous, who must do the rustling, so here is the way to get about it. Be patient and get to work and read all the best Socialist literature in order that you may understand every side of the question before you begin to teach others. Send 25 cents for a copy of the By Laws and Constitution of the Socialist Party of Canada to D. G. McKenzie, box 836 Vancouver, B. C., and also become a member at large. If you drink do your best to cut it out. You will feel better and have more coin for other things.

The next step is to size up your neighbors. Make a list of them and send the most likely ones a trial sub of Cotton's Weekly which will give them good reading for three months at ten cents each. Spend ten cents a week in this way for your own good. In your own time approach these neighbors and in your own way begin to talk Socialism. As soon as you have one convert arrange to meet regularly and stick to it. As often as you can get a new adherent induce him to join you in your work and keep the steady bombardment of literature going.

Remember that Socialism has no more to do with religion than Liberalism or Conservatism and refuse to discuss it alongside of Socialism. Wherever you are get on the voters' list and if there is no Socialist candidate mark your ballot "Socialism."

By working quietly but strenuously in this way you can be laying the foundation for a local and when the time is ripe your community can be represented in the ever increasing number of organized Socialist Locals that are springing up all over Canada. In two years time the Local in the village where I live has grown steadily. Altogether about 53 have joined here. A great many have had to move away but we have at present 33 dues paying members and hold weekly meetings. We have seven members who are able to take the platform and preach the truths of Socialism. By our united efforts we are now able to present a front to the enemies of our class and so far we have won a victory in each election by increasing our vote.

There is no graft in the Socialist Party. There is no honor according to the present public opinion. But there is plenty of self denial and the satisfaction of doing what you believe to be right. Our forefathers have done great things. It is the duty and the privilege of their children to accomplish something far greater than man has ever done before. Socialism will free the world from the struggle for a mere brute existence and make possible comfort, refinement and culture for all humanity.

Some Facts about New York's Unemployed

"Working men in England appear to be getting very dissatisfied with the state of trade and the condition of unemployment under Free Trade. Study these facts and figures which are admittedly conservative, called chiefly from the 'New York World,' and note how Protection benefits the working classes in America. Mr. Warner, secretary of the New York Immigration Commission, in a report filed at Albany says: 'As nearly as can be estimated 200,000 men and women have been out of work in New York for two years. More than this number live in Greater New York. This is a minimum estimate based on reports recently filed in the Department of Labour at Albany. Labour organizations report 80,000 union men unemployed in New York State, of whom more than one-half live in New York City. There is no record of the unemployed non-union men, but it is safe to assume there are at the very least as many more unemployed men looking for work. Last year there were 270,000 union men in New York State. This year there are 240,000 and this number is decreasing rapidly. The difference, 30,000 or 40,000, indicates that the falling off is due in large part to inability to meet their union dues. In 1908, 359,000,000 dollars were deposited in the savings banks of New York State. The withdrawals amount to 394,000,000 dollars, showing the great preponderance of withdrawals to be 34,542,000 dollars in one year, an amount without a parallel in the banking history of New York State.

"The full quota of enlisted men has been assured. Recruiting stations have been closed or temporarily abandoned, indicating that many of the unemployed are seeking the Army. Mr. W. York, superintendent of the municipal lodging houses in New York City, says that in the closing three months of last year 850 honest, willing working men presented themselves to magistrates and asked to be sent to the 'workhouse' (which is on a level with the prisons in England). They were guiltless of crime, but were ordered to be confined under the Vagrancy Act. And your readers will agree with me that trade must be pretty bad when men beg to be sent to gaol because they cannot get work and cannot get food. Mr. Fox, warden of the 'workhouse,' declared that 2,700 men had to be discharged before their sentences expired, in order to make room for other prisoners. Nine hundred heads of families in New York City, unable to secure work, though able-bodied and willing, were, in 1908, supported by the Association for the Improvement of the Poor.

"Mr. J. A. Henneberry, chief clerk of the district attorney's office, in a recently filed report, says that in 1908, 7,877 criminal cases were deposited in his office. The previous year the number was 6,237."—JUSTICE

Armies and navies are maintained for a double purpose by the master class, namely, to promote their commercial interests abroad and to keep their wage-slaves in subjection at home. Wars are fought in the interests of the capitalist class, not in the interests of the working class. All the workers get out of them is cracked skulls and shattered homes.

Though it is the working class which fights all the world's battles, it is not the working class which profits in the spoils. That armies are maintained for domestic as well as for foreign purposes is amply illustrated by the numerous cases in which the militia have been used to crush strikes, not only by preventing processions and mass meetings from being held, by shooting down strikers without provocation, by protecting scab labor and doing police service for the employers, but by using the soldiers to fill the places of the striking employees, as in the great postal strike in France. This the soldiers are forced to do under penalty of court-martial.

Nevertheless, from an economic standpoint, militarism is a good thing for the workers under capitalism. It relieves a congested labor market by withdrawing millions of men from productive industry. The barrack population of Europe alone is 3,800,000. If these men were not employed in the army, they would be competing with their brothers and sisters for the jobs, in consequence of which wages would tend to fall.

The problem is not militarism, or capitalism. Karl Liebknecht, of Germany, a specialist on the subject of militarism, calculates the cost of the armies and navies of Europe alone for the present year at \$3,250,000,000, that of the entire world at about \$4,000,000,000, or more than twice the expenditure for 1906. That is a stupendous sum, but it comes out of the pockets of the capitalist class, not out of the pockets of the working class. True, the working class produced it, but that represents a portion of the surplus value extracted from labor by the masters. If militarism were abolished to-morrow, and capitalism still held sway, the workers would not gain materially.

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MILITARISM AND THE WORKING CLASS

By W. R. SHIER

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"In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch."—Karl Marx.

thereby. Indeed, they might even be worse off, for those engaged in productive industry would have four million able-bodied soldiers competing with them for their jobs.

The genuine promoters of peace are the socialists and the labor organizations. Wars tend to prolong the life of capitalism. They divert public attention from economic to national questions. The Socialists of Germany and France, of Sweden and Norway, have done considerable to dispel the war clouds hovering over their countries at various times by decisive action.

The patriotism of the master class is amply shown up by the capitalists of one country lending money and selling arms to their enemies, by supplying the soldiers and sailors with embalmed beef and misfit clothing.

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WILFRID GRIBBLE