

INFANT MORTALITY

The little child is supposed to come as a blessing and light to a household. The charms of poetry have played about the infant that comes to bless motherhood. The popular magazines have played up infant psychology. Ministers of the gospel preach from the text about little ones coming to Christ.

Yet behind all this beautiful sentiment hangs the heavy shadow of black fear. Will the little one live? Will the pain and suffering that comes to the mother in bringing a child into the world be of no use? Will the little hands lie still or ever they have learned to play? Will the little eyes be closed forever before they have a chance to co-ordinate themselves and look upon the beauties of this material universe? Will the heart hunger of the mother yearn at the side of a newly made grave? Let us see.

According to the census of Canada 1901, there were 50,342 children under one year of age. There had died under the age of one year 21,328 children. Out of 71,670 births there were 21,328 deaths. The infant death-rate was over twenty-five per cent of the birth rate. In Ontario alone in 1907 there were 9,930 deaths of children under five years of age. In the city of Toronto in 1907 there were 1,313 deaths under one year of age.

Those who desire to get statistics upon infant mortality more fully, may write to the Registrar-General of Ontario, Toronto, for Dr. Helen MacMurchy's report on Infant Mortality. The statistics here given are taken from that report.

Herod's massacre of the innocents has hung through history as an infamous deed. Yet the babies murdered in that slaughter numbered but twenty or thirty. In Toronto alone over a thousand a year die, nearly all of whom could be saved with a proper system of caring for motherhood.

The United States spends \$7,000,000 a year on plant and animal health. But not a cent does it spend for the two hundred thousand babies that die every year from preventable causes.

WHY DO CHILDREN DIE?

Why do children die? Bottle fed babies are the ones that die. Of three hundred babies admitted to the Dresden Children's Polyclinic in 1900 and 1901 there were fifty-three deaths. These deaths all took place among the bottle fed babies. Of the 93 breast fed babies not one died.

Of children dying under one year of age more than two thirds die from gastro-intestinal diseases, in other words, food poisoning. When trade is depressed and work is scarce, when wages are low, and employment intermittent, the RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY DROPS. In the siege of Paris 1870-1871, when the general mortality rate is said to have doubled, the infant mortality actually fell forty per cent.

During the cotton famine the infant mortality dropped, and the same thing happens every time there is a big strike affecting women's work.

In Berlin in July, 1909, there were 913 deaths of children fed on cow's milk, and 86 deaths of children breast-fed. The Medical Health Officer of Birmingham, Eng., enquired into the deaths of 3000 infants and found only twenty-four deaths from among babies that had been breast-fed alone. The babes whose mothers are in an economic position to care for them do not die.

Great cities have a great infant mortality and manufacturing towns where women work have a still greater infant mortality. New York has 171 infant deaths to one thousand births. Fall River has 260 deaths.

What do these facts show? They show that woman labor is responsible for the slaughter of the innocents. What woman labor? It is the parasite wives of the parasite receivers of rent, interest and profit among whom the infant death rate is high. It is the laboring classes who suffer the snatching away of their little ones. It is upon your class, workers of Canada, that the suffering falls.

There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard
Would scarce stay a child in his race,
But to me and my thought it is wider,
Than the star-sown vague of space.
—Lowell.

It is you working men of Canada, who have to stand beside the little

open grave the most often. Your labor is plundered. You are robbed of the fruits of your toil. You cannot protect your wives and little ones. The Minister of labor is among the plunderers. In his own constituency of Waterloo the manufacturers whom he assists in their labor exploiting enterprises, have been advertising in the British newspapers for more female help. They boast that they have eighteen hundred women working for them. Can you not see any relation between this and the high death rate among Canadian infants?

Laurier can spend twenty millions for war ships. He cannot see his way clear to spend that money to save the infants of Canada. It is time the doddering old supporter of the child killing system should be relegated into private life with all that he represents. Laurier mouths imperial words and the children die at the factory gates of the labor thieves; denied the right to live that rent, interest, and unearned profits may go to the idlers.

In Berlin, in 1903, Newman investigated 2,701 infant deaths. Where the families were in one room dwelling he found 1,792 deaths; in two room dwellings, 754 deaths; in three room dwellings, 122 deaths, and in larger dwellings, 43 deaths.

Who lives in the crowded quarters? Not the parasite exploiters. It is you, workers of Canada, who are crowded into the back streets. It is your babes who die.

The question of child murder is LARGELY A POVERTY QUESTION. This is the statement of Dr. MacMurchy. "Every thing we can do to increase efficiency and prevent poverty, will prevent infant mortality too." Who are the ones who suffer poverty? Not the exploiters. Is it Sir H. Pellatt who is sporting round London with six hundred paid murderers at his heels while the children of the Toronto people die? Is it Pellatt who is poverty stricken? No. It is the people he exploits. Is Lord Steathona who paid for a bunch of skilled shooters to go and murder the Boers poverty stricken? No. It is the Canadians whom he exploits. Is it Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister, who is poverty stricken? No. The labor thieves gave him a hundred thousand dollars because he had been their faithful henchman and had worked for the exploitation of the Canadian men and of Canadian women.

Helle examined into the social status of parents of 170 infants dying in Gratz during 1903 and 1904; 112 who died had very poor parents; 49 children had poor parents; 9 had well-to-do parents, and no deaths occurred among the children of the rich.

Does not this tell you a story? Does not this arm your soul with a courage to go forth and do battle with the system that kills your little ones in your homes? The capitalists mouth cant phrases about Socialists stealing property away from the capitalists. The capitalists are stealing the babies of the workers and handing them over to the terrors of grim death. The capitalists talk about Socialism breaking up the home. The capitalists are leading your wives in tears to the side of little graves where their babies are buried.

Join the grand army of social revolt. Fight for the right of your children to live. Throughout the ages has rung the call for men to protect their homes—and their little ones. That call is ringing in your ears today in Canada. It is no foreign foe you have to fear. It is your Canadian foes, the capitalist exploiters, the traitors to the homes of the people of Canada.

You will find your foes wearing grand clothes, living in magnificent homes. You will find them whispering into the ear of Borden, of Laurier, of McBride, of Sifton, of Whitney, of the other politicians. You will find them in the council halls of the nations. You will find them wherever capitalist exploitation is taking place.

Join the army of revolt. Resolve to overthrow the power of the traitors to Canadian homes. Remember. You are fighting for the liberty of yourselves, the well being of your wives, and the lives of your children.

The national debt of France is six billion dollars. One million five hundred thousand French persons share in the ownership of this debt. They tax themselves to pay interest on the money. Under Socialism the national debts would be abolished and their place would be taken by old age pensions and contributions to the support of the incapable and state aid for motherhood.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies that the bonds of the Hudson Bay Pacific Railway has been guaranteed by the Canadian government. The agreement may have been drawn up. The Liberal profit mongers may have promised the guarantee of these bonds. The plans may all be laid to guarantee them. It would be strange if they were not guaranteed, considering the record the Liberal government has behind it. But Laurier can declare that they have not been guaranteed as yet. And the Liberal press echoes this denial to show how the Laurier government is protecting the interests of the people. It is to laugh.

MILK INSPECTION

Montreal health officials have begun a campaign for pure milk. One farmer who had typhoid in his home was not allowed to sell milk in the city. He threatened to sue the city for large but unspecified damages. Other farmers have been encountered on the routes of various inspectors who absolutely refused to allow the city officials to visit their farms or to inspect their herds or their stables. In all these cases the position has been taken that the producer is the sole judge as to what constitutes healthy food, and any attempt on the part of the officials of the consumers to want to inspect the sources of production which are the private property of the producers is an impertinence and an outrage. This is the true individualist outlook. Are not the farms the private property of the farmers? Are not the cows the private property of the farmers? Then what right have outsiders to come round investigating? It is an infringement of the right of private property.

But the position of the farmers is not maintained by the public. The officials still keep on poking round. The public interests outweigh private ownership. Individual profit must give way for the general welfare. And the people say that this is well.

Once admit that the general welfare must triumph over individual profit and the way is paved for Socialism. Profit is not in the general welfare. Wage slavery is the prolific source of woes. Capitalism produces slaves and masters. It prevents the free development of a free people.

Surely then capitalism stands condemned and the good of the people must be maintained although there may be wrought personal distress. The general interest of the people of Canada will cause rent, interest and profit to be abolished, and the co-operative commonwealth to be introduced.

Laurier in his parting speech in British Columbia declared that the Liberals and Conservatives were both aiming for the welfare of Canada but by different methods. The welfare of Canada in Laurier's estimation is the welfare of the labor thieves. The last day of the session of the B. C. legislature saw the slaughter of seven bills introduced by the Socialist members for the benefit of the workers. The Conservative majority slaughtered them. And Laurier says that he and the Conservatives are aiming at the same thing. Does not this show where Laurier and his gang stand?

Some busybodies who say they are for labor, but who in reality are working for the labor thieves, are agitating for compulsory arbitration to prevent strikes on public utility concerns. If the men could only be prevented by law from striking then the plutes would rejoice for their profits would be sure. But through-out Canada are the Trades and Labor Councils with eyes wide open to any such obvious job as that. Canadian labor is not going to be tied down by the law to their bosses. Canadian labor is awake and will vote themselves into control of the machinery of production.

Mackenzie and Mann are building railway lines. Mackenzie and Mann are going into the meat-packing business. Mackenzie and Mann are organizing a ten million dollar company to manufacture pulp and paper. Mackenzie and Mann are organizing a fish trust on the B. C. coast. Mackenzie and Mann are fighting the demands of their western car men for higher wages. Mackenzie and Mann are capturing industry and organizing it for the benefit of their stock holders and their own purses. As they organize industry so must the wage-slaves who do the work organize for their own protection. Capitalist organization means organized wage slave revolt.

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CANADIAN BEEF TRUST

The beef trust has gripped the American meat trade. The farmers must sell to the trust and the purchasers must buy from the trust. The trust pays poor wages and the trust magnates riot in the wealth gotten from low priced cattle, beaten down wage slaves and high priced meat. The profits have been immense and our Canadian labor skinner are after part of the profits. Fielding and Laurier and the Liberal politicians are making plans to abolish the tariff on live stock coming into Canada. Mackenzie and Mann, backed by millions of pounds of British money, are building railway lines to convey the cattle into Canada to their own packing houses, and a Canadian movement is on foot to do battle with the beef trust.

In this fight the workers have little interest. Just as in feudal days rival lords set their tenants on to build castles for the nobility and to enlist in political battles for the benefit of their masters, so today the rival capitalists set their wage slaves at work producing surplus values for their masters. The capitalist barons whether they work for the American beef trust or for the beef trust that is being started on Canadian territory by the labor skinner who are backing Mackenzie and Mann.

When wars broke out between rival nobles there was much rejoicing among those who made their living by war. The armorers and heralds had much to do. There was scurrying and haste and life and motion. But the energy was wasted in destructive enterprises.

When the Canadian beef trust gets warring with the American beef trust there will be competition. There will be haste around our legislative halls. There will be work for lawyers. There will be commercial agents of the American trust and commercial agents of the Canadian trust wasting their energies in trying to steal the world markets for the rival trusts. And the slaving farmers on the farms and the wage slaves in the packing establishments will sweat to support the expenses of the economic war and to keep their masters in luxury as well.

Would it not be better for Canadians to co-operate to produce for themselves what they need? Would it not be better to eliminate this useless competition and the unearned profits which go to support the parasites on labor who draw dividends in return for no work done? Would it not be better for Laurier and Fielding to bend their energies to produce a state of society where food would be produced for the support of the useful workers instead of being produced for the profits of Mackenzie and Mann and their servants who are necessary to keep the wage workers in the position of wage workers?

Surely it would? But Fielding and Laurier will not use their energies in the interests of the people. They are the instruments of the masters for the continuance of wage slavery. Their minds filled with slave driving ethics, can we expect them to be untrue to the slave drivers?

BORDEN IN ONTARIO

Robert Borden will be up in Ontario during September. He will talk about Laurier and extravagance and waste. But he will not define his position with regard to the working classes. Borden is trying to become Premier of Canada. Will the Ontario Socialists ask him what his position is on the question of the robbery of the workers?

Robert Borden will tour Ontario. Can the Socialists of Ontario get him to make clear why he does not discuss the Springhill strike?

Borden is willing to talk much. But he says never a word of direct interest to the toilers of the Dominion. He should be made come out into the open. He should be shown up as the friend of the labor thieves.

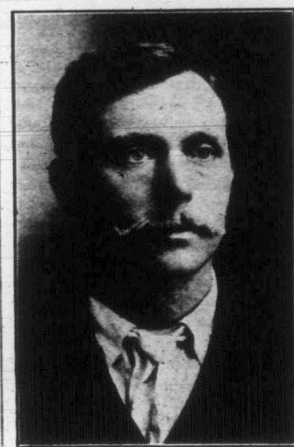
The Socialists of Ontario can make Borden's tour very uncomfortable by questioning him and watching him squirm on vital questions.

Will the Ontario Socialists do it?

The capitalist apologists consider that Socialism stands for robbery. Socialism stands for the prevention of the robbery of the workingmen and women. Is it robbery to prevent robbery?

"Wor-kers av th' Wor-uld, yez are a fright," says Mr. Dooley. "Yes hov nawthin' t' lose, but yer brains—and yez haven't any."

A Turkish bank has just acquired three million dollars of Canadian securities. This means that between a hundred thousand and a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year will be paid by Canadian labor to Turkish labor skinner. We Canadians pretend that we are free and that no slavery takes place in Canada. But we like slavery and rejoice at it. Here are our Canadian papers chortling because Canadian workers are to be made slave in order that the "unspeakable Turk" may live off the sweat of Canadian labor. This is the result of capitalism that Laurier and Borden so enthusiastically support. Capitalism enslaves Canadians to the Turks. Canadian labor dragged captive at the economic chariot wheels of the Turks. How do you like that kind of twentieth century civilization, Canadian workers?



JULES LAVENNE

The readers of Cotton's no doubt are anxious to know what Comrade Jules Lavenne looks like. Take a good look at him for here he is. Jules is under arrest on a charge of perjury laid by the company. Jules declares that he is not afraid of a law suit with the devil. He has something worse to face, a criminal law suit in a capitalist court.

Comrade Lavenne is going to plead his own case. Whatever the outcome to himself personally, he may know that he has fought a good fight for labor, and that his name and fame in the annals of Canadian fighters for freedom will grow brighter with the years.

THE CUMBERLAND COMPANY

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, according to their own statement, is in a bad way. In 1906 they lost \$77,000; in 1907 \$156,000; in 1908 \$22,000 and in the first four months of 1909 \$42,000. These losses totalled over a quarter of a million dollars.

The officials declare that the Springhill mines are very expensive to operate. The average hoist is 3,500 feet; the seams pitch from 18 degrees to vertical, and over present workings there are 2,000 feet of superincumbent pressure. In spring and fall as high as 41 tons of water must be pumped, to each ton of coal mined. Moreover, there is a costly system of ventilation to be kept up.

The coal is highly bituminous, cross-factured and consequently friable, producing a large proportion of small than any other coal in the Province. The company claims that in 1906 they lost twenty cents on every ton mined; in 1907 fifty-one cents; in 1908 seventeen cents and in 1909 thirty-nine cents.

The company claims that the average daily wage of the miners has increased from \$1.83 in 1895 to \$3.14 in 1907. The wages dropped to \$3.00 in 1908 and \$2.90 in 1909.

On September 1st, 1909, the management notified the miners that they would be taken back to work only upon a reduction of fifteen per cent in the wages paid at the time the strike commenced. This out means forty-four cents per miner, reducing the wages to \$2.46 per day.

According to the report of the Department of Labor at Ottawa the cost of living, as determined by the wholesale price of 230 commodities, has gone up forty-three per cent. A wage of \$1.83 in 1895 would purchase at wholesale prices as much as a wage of \$2.61 would now purchase. Taking into account the enormous advance in retail prices, it is safe to say that a wage of \$1.83 in 1895 was as good as a wage today of \$2.75. The Cumberland Company wants to pay \$2.46. This would equal a reduction of almost 12 per cent in the

scale of living that the men enjoyed in 1895.

Is it any wonder that the miners of Springhill are on strike? In the last fifteen years machine production has made vast strides. A revolution in industry has taken place. The labor of man's hands is much more productive. Yet the Cumberland Coal Company wants its men to reduce their scale of living in order that it may make profits.

THE OTHER SIDE

It is very peculiar that a capitalist concern would keep itself in operation just to give work. For the last four years the Company lost money, according to its own account, on every ton of coal mined. Why does not the company admit its failure and go out of business? Does it think that in this twentieth century of wage slave revolt that toilers of the Dominion are to live like chattel slaves, that once again J. R. Cowans may fill his stables with race horses? If the company is losing money, why does it attempt to import seals to take the place of the striking miners. The Company declares that it is operating at a loss. The men declare that the company has developed the mines for twenty years ahead. The company says that high wages are not conducive to steady work and maintenance of output, as there has been an average of a hundred and fifty-nine men off work daily, equal to ten per cent of the total employ. If it costs the company more to mine coal than the coal is worth, then the officials should rejoice when the men take a holiday. The less miners at work, the less coal there will be mined and the less the company will lose. Instead of rejoicing, the officials complain that ten per cent of the workers take holidays when the mine is running, thus saving the mine owners ten per cent of their loss. Is not that a ridiculous state of affairs for a sensible mine management to lay before a sensible public? Do the officials think they can guff the public?

The men complain that there has been mismanagement. That the mine officials know nothing about mining and if the mine is not paying, it is the fault of the bad policy of the management.

It is always a cheap trick of the capitalist minded to tell the wage slaves that times are hard, the bosses are making no money and that the wage slaves must accept less wages, poorer food and more poverty stricken ways of living in order to hold their jobs. There have been twenty-three strikes at Springhill. The economic war has hurt the pocket books of the Springhill mine owners. The capitalist agencies pour out their sympathy for the parasites whose incomes have been used up in the class war and tell the workers that this is not the time for them to press the class war because the poor parasites will be put out of business.

The class war must end in the abolition of economic parasitism. What is warfare for, but to conquer the enemy? The ultimate aim of strikes is to grant unto the workers the full product of their toil to the exclusion of enjoyment therein on the part of the capitalist property owners.

Springhill is pretty well revolutionized. Jules Lavenne has not been pumping revolutionary philosophy and revolutionary ethics into the wage slaves without effect.

Supposing that, owing to the demands of the strikers, all the revenues of the mines are used to pay labor and raw material and nothing is left for the parasite owners of the company's stock certificates. The owners would get nothing; they would find it unprofitable to run the mines and in spite the capitalist owners would close the mines down and let them flood with water. Then every plute organ in Canada that gave the question consideration would yelp and howl about the town of Springhill being destroyed by the exactions and impossible demands of the wage slaves. As long as capitalists control the legislative bodies, the capitalists will rob the workers or keep the workers out of the machinery of production. It is for the Socialists to capture the legislative bodies and to hand over the machinery of production to the collective working class to run to the exclusion of the parasite profit receivers. Under capitalist laws J. R. Cowans in his despotism can deprive 1700 workers of the chance to work without being robbed. Under Socialism the miners will run the mines and such labor wars as that of Springhill will be ended forever.

Tendencies of the Day

By Robert Hunter.

Certain tendencies of the day should make all thoughtful men pause and consider.

We all recognize the marvellous increase of wealth that has taken place in this country.

We all see the growing power of the few and the widespread poverty of the many.

We all know that the natural resources of the country are becoming the possessions of the few.

We see immensely valuable forests being cut down, incredibly valuable ores taken from the earth, enormous industries arising in all parts of the land.

We see men amassing fabulous fortunes so that our multi-millionaires have already become the wonder of the world.

We see great universities and libraries and laboratories being founded with endowments that pass belief.

We see great funds being put aside to advance education, to pension the clergy and the learned, to reward heroes, to forward the work of research and to carry on a multitude of philanthropies.

We see one man who in his possessions and power, surpasses Lorenzo the Magnificent.

We see a nation's food, a nation's building, a nation's transportation and a nation's industry owned and dominated by a handful of industrial grand dukes.

We see the political parties, the press and the government of ninety millions passing into the hands of the few.

And not only do we in America observe these tendencies but the whole world observes them.

Occasionally a foreign inquirer watches our development and warns us that we follow the path of Rome.

French, Italian, English and German visitors return home convinced that we are in the rapids of a revolution that leads not to freedom but to despotism.

They see the sons and daughters of our industrial grand dukes becoming idle and effeminate victims of luxury and vice, eagerly joining themselves to the decaying aristocracies of Europe.

And as the foreigners watch us with curious concern so, too, more and more of our own people are wondering to what end we move.

August Belmont sees the coming of the man on horseback and the rule of the country by Cossacks.

Leslie M. Shaw sees imminent a mighty civil war, class pitted against class to end, perhaps, in chaos and ruin.

Henry Watterson fears the rule of a mob that will rob, rape and murder.

And thus we find the whole world troubles about the future of America.

And curiously enough in the midst of these worries and dire predictions comes the message of Socialism.

It alone seeks to discover the causes of our misery, of our economic warfare, of our social wrongs and it alone pretends to offer a solution.

It offers almost the only note of hope; it alone holds out a great and beautiful ideal and it alone preaches an ethic that leads men to live and work for the common good.

It preaches the abolition of classes, the democratization of industry and the brotherhood of man.

It has something precious and ennobling to offer to a sick, weary and anxious world.

It fills the hearts of men with social idealism and a passion for the common good, to take the place of the selfishness of class, or of group or of individual.

And yet, marvels of marvels, it is perhaps the most hated doctrine preached in the world to-day.

Its very name rouses a passionate hatred. It is attacked venomously by the clergy, by the statesman, by the press.

They refuse even to try to understand it and seek desperately to hoot it out of countenance, to dam it by lies and wicked insinuations.

And what is most strange of all, they hear those without resentment those that speak of the coming of American Czars and Cossacks, of approaching civil wars and even of an American Rome.

But let any one speak of the coming of SOCIALISM and the powerful have no ears to hear or eyes to see or brain to think. Then they cease almost to be human and seem to have only stomachs and appetites and possessions and prejudice.

And therefore once more let it be said: that "the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

The charters of all the banks of Canada expire next year. Were an act of Parliament not passed to allow the banks to continue in busi-

ness not a bank could open its doors after their charters had automatically expired. Here is an opportunity for the statesmen of Canada to take for the whole people the power over public credit and public management of finance. With this power vested in all the people, the power of the profit lords would be curtailed. Will this be done? No. There has already been issued the statement that there will be no drastic revision of the banking act. Public credit will be managed by the few for the benefit of the few. The banks will still have the power of issuing promissory notes under the title of banks bills without interest. The banks will have the power of controlling credit in the interests of the labor skinner. For the Dominion government is not run in the interests of the workers of Canada but in the interest of the plunderers of the workers.

Socialist Tactics

Gustave Prager.

Men are creatures of heredity and environment. Therefore we can readily see that Socialists have different views as to tactics. And while we would like all "reds" arrayed so solidly against the master class, as to find no time for quarrelling among themselves, we realize the futility of such desire.

But all Socialists are agreed as to the revolutionary principle, they are unanimous in their demands, while the bourgeois thinkers are in a muddle on every question of ethics, politics, economics and philosophy. That because they have no ground to stand on, so to speak, whereas the Socialist position is firmly based upon scientific principles.

Says Joseph Dietzgen: "There are differences of opinion in our ranks too. Yet the anti-Socialists have no reason to rail against the dissensions among the Socialists. We quarrel about detail, about forms of organization, about practical and tactical questions, but in general principles and in matters of theory we stand solidly, shoulder to shoulder, for we have what the Old and New Catholics, Protestants and Freethinkers would like to have: we have system."

So really few seem to be clear as to the essential, fundamental difference between reform and revolution. Hence the argument is recently brought up even as to whether Karl Marx was a reformer or a revolutionist. Oh, ye Gods! And one hears a lot of hairsplitting talk and phrasemongery, that is not conducive to the progress of the cause. No clearer definition as to the difference between reform and revolution is there, than the view given us by Karl Kautsky:

"Those who repudiate political revolution as the principle means of social transformation or wish to confine this to such measures as have been granted by the ruling class are social reformers, no matter how much their social ideas may antagonize existing forms. On the contrary, any one is a revolutionist who seeks to conquer the political power for an hitherto oppressed class, and he does not lose this character if he prepares and hastens this conquest by social reforms granted by the ruling classes. It is not the striving after social reforms, but the explicit confining of one's self to them which distinguishes the social reformer from the social revolutionist."

(Karl Kautsky, "The Social Revolution," Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 1908.)

Let us be up and doing, Comrades, and be filled with the "Socialist spirit of Revolt!" Looking over an old copy of the Appeal to Reason, glancing through the Army column, I was impressed with the following letters:

"Find enclosed \$1.00 and four names. I AM A BOY ONLY ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE. But I have one eye on the circulation of the paper, and the other on the skin game. Bank on me for another bunch in the near future."

The other letter containing a money order too, said:

"I AM IN MY 89th YEAR, with hearing too much impaired for conversation, eyesight barely sufficient for me to read and write, and mentalities waning, but I enjoy courageously expressing the truth. I mail out three copies every week, together with a letter, asking the recipient to subscribe. IT IS ALL I CAN DO."

Ah, my comrades, this is the Socialist Spirit!

The Austrian battleship Emperor Charles VI., just returned to Austria from Buenos Aires, reports the desertion of forty sailors. The Austrian navy treats its sailors harshly. The rulers consider them food for cannon and treat them accordingly. Is it any wonder that desertions take place and that there are a million Austrian Socialists?

Our "Industrial Combination" is a winner. Ten books by Debs and others for a quarter postpaid.

Words of Hope & Cheer

From "To-day's Problems."

NO MASTER AND NO SLAVE

JOHN SPARGO

When we today declare for the social ownership of all socially necessary things; when we denounce the system which makes private property master of the common life; when we urge our demands that the means of the common life, produced as they are by the common labor and experience of the world, be owned in common, we are more than a mere political party aiming at political supremacy.

We are the apostles of the great universal religious impulse, the faith of Humanity that the Brotherhood of man shall yet be universally recognized.

Thus we proclaim our faith in the highways and the byways of the world and sing it in our song. We are the heralds of the GOLDEN AGE OF PEACE.

"The day is coming," we cry, when the cannon's roar will be silenced by the PEACE SONG of a free and glad world. The day is coming, its dawn is at hand, when Socialism triumphant will break down the last barrier that keeps a single child from the fullest enjoyment of the vast heritage prepared for it through long centuries of pain and toil. The day is at hand when there shall be no man master of another's bread and life; when the words "master" and "slave" and all their hypocritical latter-day equivalents shall pass from human speech and memory. The day is nearer than most of us think or know when the ghoul's coining of little child lives into dividends shall cease, and the tender babes be given their natural fellowship with bird and flower."

All Humanity

EUGENE V. DEBS

The thoughts that breathe and burn are the loving and inspiring thoughts that encircle the world and embrace all humanity. Love is service, the joy of service is consecration, and the crowning of consecration is immortality.

The greatest souls spring from the greatest struggles. Only they who lose all find all; only they know the joy of triumph and the grace of exaltation. Every homeless brother challenges the validity of my title; every sorrowing sister rebukes my Christless complacency, and every neglected child smites my conscience in the name of Humanity. Not until all are fed are any fed; not until all are sheltered are any sheltered; not until all are civilized are any civilized.

All humanity is one and Socialism is for all humanity, therefore am I for Socialism, with all the blood of my veins and all the passion of my soul.

Socialism—Socialism, the noblest thought, the divinest impulse, the supremest aspiration, the most thrilling and far-sounding battle-cry of all history, whose rise has been the dream of all ages, and whose triumph will be the glory of ALL HUMANITY!

The Hope and Aim That Stirs Us to Action

R. P. PETTIFICE

The outcome of the present class struggle will be the social revolution. By political force the working class will wrest from the capitalist class the reins of government and will use the powers of state to legislate in its own interests. The means of wealth production, now the collective property of the capitalist class, will be made the collective property of the whole people. By that stroke classes will be abolished and all shall be workers. Wage-slavery will be overthrown and labor-power cease to be a commodity. Production will be for use and not for profit. Government of persons will die out and be replaced by an administration of things. The workers, being the owners of the means of production, will be the owners of wealth produced, individually to enjoy what they collectively produce.

Our Joined Hands Encircle the World

FRANKLIN H. WESTWORTH

The sun of the new world is rising; it is rising out of the solidarity of the working class. Its rays of light are bursting through the dark horizon which ignorance and deceit have so long riveted down about us. It is lighting up the faces of a new order of men and women; supermen and women; men and women not discouraged by defeat; god-like men and women; men and women who have found the secret springs of life and already are drinking deep and glorious draughts; men and women who are standing erect and whose joined hands encircle the world; men and women who see the world's wretchedness and the world's poverty and are ready to throw away their lives with a song on their lips, that such things shall not be. Courage then, my

brothers and my sisters! In the vision of your hearts lies the power to crumble effete civilization into dust. In the sun of your love and faith the world's tyranny shrivels; but the toiling masses are catching the spirit of that sun. The slaves of ten thousand years are stirring in their graves with the mighty heartbeats of the future. You are the liberators! Behind you a mighty host is waking from its age long sleep and unfolding its banners to the light. You are the victors. Where you now walk the earth will be beaten flat with the tramp of a million feet. Another day then; another day of glad courage and fortitude; another day and the towering palms of our new world will burst upon our sight. We cannot fail for we have laid hold of life's reality and life's meaning!

The Program of Human Happiness

J. A. WAYLAND

If our ancestors, centuries ago, with the crudest implements supported themselves and kept their masters in idleness and luxury, how surely can we, with modern machinery, sustain all the workers with all the good things of life with a four-hour day—if we but have the sense to institute a sane system of industry? We have made tremendous advance in every line of human activity but politics, which controls industry. On this line the people are still ignorant.

Of what use to increase production when it would only gravitate to the rich and make them richer? Would it not be sensible to arrange the ownership of industries so that those who actually do the work, mental and physical, really get the results of their efforts instead of keeping up a horde of modern kings, whose sole function is to swipe the things the workers produce?

The riches of the few are, and have always been, built upon the credulity of the many. A world of beauty, purity and joy awaits you and your children forever if you will but open your eyes to the truth of the common ownership of the things used to produce wealth.

In other words all poverty is a result of ignorance on the part of the workers of the world. Read books and think and you will have more to be thankful for.

A Machine-Exhausted Motherhood

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS

We have fought for our religious liberty, but industrial liberty is still a thing of the future. There are 6,000,000 working girls in the U.S. and what are the conditions, the environment, under which they perform their daily labors?

Thousands of these girls operate dangerous laundry machinery and receive only \$5 a week. The greatest thing we have to contend in our industrial life is the speeding up, as it were, of the machinery. The work which was formerly performed in the home by the women is now done in the factories.

The great difficulty between yesterday and today is the introduction of machinery which makes of the factory worker a mere machine tender and under conditions in most cases detrimental to health. We are simply becoming a part of a machine.

If women were given the right to vote these conditions would not exist very long. This is the next step.

Let Us Turn to the Light

EDWARD CARPENTER

O gracious Mother, in thy vast eternal sunlight
Heal us, thy foolish children, from our sins;
Who heed thee not, but careless of thy Presence
Turn our bent backs on thee, and
scratch and scabble
In ash-heaps for salvation.

Across the Border Line of Nations

W. F. RIES

For the first time in human history a great fraternal movement is sweeping across the face of earth and its millions of loyal adherents, social crusaders in the true sense of the term, are clasping hands across the border line of all nations, and in joyous acclamation, voicing the inspiring sentiments: "We are brothers, all, and war shall cease and stain fair earth no more."

EVERY WEEK

You run across a paragraph or an article in Cotton's, which you ought to mark and hand to a neighbor. For this purpose you should have a bundle of five or ten copies coming to you each and every week. For \$1.00 you can get Five copies for 6 months or Ten copies for 3 months. Send in your order now and get the full benefit of the Special Issues.

Cotton's Weekly has a well equipped Job Printing Department. I want work to keep it going, and make up the deficit on the paper. Use your influence to turn work our way. Write for samples and prices.

The Toboggan Slide

Cotton's met a toboggan slide this week and slid down it.

The list shrinks 315. The income of July and August was half that of April and May. As the majority of subs are six months it follows that the sub list will shrink to half its present size if the income does not increase.

The ons have been hanging round two hundred for the past few weeks. Two hundred on a week means a subscription of but five thousand.

If the sub hustlers want to maintain a ten thousand circulation there must be four hundred on each week. If the hustlers want to see the twenty-five thousand mark reached they must give ONE THOUSAND HALF YEARLY SUBS EACH WEEK.

Now I am going to tell you something. There is hardly one of you sub hustlers who realize the power there is in yourself to boom Socialism.

You want to be meek and gentle. You are afraid to step out and indict your views upon others. You think you are small in the movement and that what little you can do does not amount to much.

Comrade Gordon Cascarden of New York City struck Dutton, Ont., enthused the Local Comrades and in three days had gathered fifteen subs.

Why? Why did not other Comrades do this? Because of the limitations they themselves have placed upon their own efforts.

When once you really get awakened to your own worth, to the majesty of the Socialist movement, and to the power of your intellect and personality, then you can become a power for Socialism that you little dream of at present.

Cotton's is out for twenty-five thousand subscribers by this time next year.

I know I am going to get them because each of you are going to wake to your own powers of persuasion. I have faith in the Socialist movement and I have faith in each one of you. Far more faith in you than you have in yourselves.

You can easily put Cotton's to the twenty-five thousand mark.

The great majority of you can treble the effectiveness of your work, when you waken to your own innate powers.

Will you have faith in yourselves and in the near approach of the Socialist Revolution?

Circulation Statement

Following is the statement of circulation for the issue of September 2nd.

	OFF	ON	TOTAL
Ontario.....	200	90	3589
British Columbia.....	44	41	1344
Nova Scotia.....	68	12	1286
Alberta.....	43	32	1008
Prov. of Quebec.....	61	13	708
Manitoba.....	77	5	669
Saskatchewan.....	24	6	618
New Brunswick.....	1	8	314
Elsewhere.....	9	5	104
Yukon Territory.....	0	0	41
Prince Ed. Island.....	0	0	21
Newfoundland.....	0	0	5
Total.....	527	212	9,707

Loss for week 315

Total issue last week was 10,900

The Canadian Northern Railway, the Mackenzie and Mann concern, has been busy garnering in the small roads. In Ontario it has acquired the Bay of Quinte Railway, the Central Ontario, the Ironstone and Bancroft, the Westport and Brockville, and the Harrowsmith and Kingston. The C. P. R. recently acquired the Dominion Atlantic in Nova Scotia. Our Canadian railways are rapidly being absorbed by a few groups of financiers. These make many millions simply by gathering in the railroads and taking unto themselves the difference between what the public has to pay them and what they have to pay their wage-slaves and for raw material. This is capitalism. The few own, the many work and pay tribute. Under Socialism the transportation system will be for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of the pocketbook of the parasite owners.

Arthur Lavoie, who was found guilty in Montreal of stealing twenty dollars worth of property, asked the judge who sentenced him to give him three years in penitentiary instead of a lesser term in jail. Lavoie is a young man and he wants to learn a trade. The only place he can learn one is in the penitentiary. The state takes its prisoners and teaches them to do useful work. So if a penniless young man wants to get on the way for him to do is to commit a crime and then ask the judge to sock him with a heavy sentence. Such is the anomaly of the capitalist-system of disorganization.

The British courts have been lambasting labor as well as the American courts. The Osborne decision is to the effect that the trade union funds could not be used for political purposes. As the members of the British Parliament are not paid and as the labor representations could not be paid out of labor funds the British plutocracy thought that their servile courts had given labor a hard hit. They did. But the smack is waking labor and putting it in an ugly mood towards the British labor skimmers. And Socialism gets another boost.

HAVE YOU YET TRIED?

Each Socialist in Canada is represented in Parliament by some M. P. This M. P. has received the majority of the votes of his constituency. He may have got them honestly, but more likely dishonestly.

The M. P. does not like to have questions pumped at him. Particularly with regard to Socialist topics.

Do you want to help labor? Do you want to press forward the Socialist propaganda? Then write to your Member and ask him where he stands on the question of the robbery of the worker. Where he stands with regard to the exploitation of the toilers. Get him to answer. Let every M. P. be put on record. YOU and your friends can draw an answer from your M. P. The information of just where the political representatives of the people stand on this question will be invaluable for campaign purposes.

YOU can show up your M. P. to your fellow slaves. Will you do it?

The German Socialists are hugging themselves with joy. Kaiser Billy has been talking about how he is going to rule Germany as he wants to and the common people are not to have a say in the government. The exploiters of labor have been playing a wily game on the people and making them think that the people are running things. William steps right out into the open and tells the German people the condition of things as they are. William's speech means fifty more Socialist members in the next reichstag.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertising Rates for Cotton's Weekly are \$1.00 per inch, per insertion (1000 words) for the first week. Subsequent weeks at 75c per inch. Average issue per week is 10,000 copies.

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

FOR SALE

161 acres S. E. Quarter Sec. 14, Tp. 40, R. 16, W. of 4 m. nearly 80 acres cultivated, balance unbroken all level land, first-class soil. Soil house, 30 x 14 inside, 2 log houses, 3 stables, 3 wells, live spring, one coal mine, nearly 6000 good 1 mile coal. 10 miles due north from station, Halkirk, C.P.R., 2 miles from P.O. Foreman, and school 2 miles, 1/2 mile from P.O. Notre Dame de Lavoie. Good water, good shelter, good outside pasture and hayland on Schooner and Painter's Creek. Reason for selling, ill-health and old age. For particulars, write CHARLES STEIBITZ, Foreman, Alta.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

District of Bedford

A TERM of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Bedford, will be held in the Court House, at Bedford, on MONDAY, the third day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give Public Notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner in the Common Jail of said District and to others, that they must be present then and there. And I give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.

Sheriff's Office, Sweetwater, 20th August, 1910

102-4 CHAS. S. COTTON, Sheriff.

Industrial Combination

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

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

Special Subscription Offer

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

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

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

COTTON'S SPECIAL OFFER

Application for Six Month Subscription Post Card

5	10	15	20	25	30
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Cotton's Weekly, Cowanville, P. Q.
I am interested in increasing the circulation of Cotton's Weekly, and desire you to send me a supply of Half-yearly Subscription Cards. I agree to use my utmost endeavor to sell the cards, and will remit for them at the rate of \$1.00 for each Five Cards, when sold.

NAME.....

Box or Street No.....

Town..... Prov.....

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

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

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THE FIRING LINE

A halfer from Comrade A. E. McGregor, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
Two bones from Comrade W. H. Vollans, Calgary, Alta.
Comrade E. McGrath, Winnipeg, Manitoba, takes five sub cards.
Comrade Wm. Frank, Galt, Ont., also takes sub cards for the battle with capitalism.
Three dollars from Comrade V. A. Hintz, Secretary Berlin Local, for bundles.
Comrade M. Murawchick, Port Colbalt, Ont., feeds a bone to the bull dog.
Comrade F. H. Her, Oxley, Ont., renews his sub and adds a yearly and thus doubles the sub list of Oxley.
Comrade A. Anderson, Pearl River, Ont., a lone outposter, sends four halfers and a yearly.
Four dollars, from Comrade B. Liss, Secretary, Ontario Provincial Executive, for bundles.
Comrade H. A. Kummer, Preston, Ont., renews his sub and adds a yearly.
Comrade G. Heal leads two halfers to the dope room and takes supplies of dope for himself.
Quality Printing at Economy Prices from Cotton's Job Printing Department. Drop a card for prices.
Sheik Abdullah, Phoenix, B. C., forwards six dollars for sub cards and agitation.
Comrade R. Heilingher, Montreal, adds five halfers to his bunch of post cards previously taken.
Cotton's has been hard hit by the Summer Slump. Do something now to tide things over.
Comrade Frederic Lapierre, Toronto, Comrade W. Norwood, Elmira, Ont., each take five sub cards.
Three halfers from Comrade M. Nix, Renfrew, Ont. That makes the Renfrew sub list an even score.
"I am enclosing one dollar and four halfers to be attended to at once." Comrade A. L. Reid, West Toronto.
You'll be wise to send in 25 cents and get the Industrial Combination. Ten books and every book a dinger.
Comrade Geo. R. Bulman, Central Park, B. C., arrives with the price of five halfers and a dollar for the Agitation Battery.
A B. C. wage slave brings two other wage slaves to learn the methods of revolt unbeknownst to their capitalist exploiters.
Comrade B. Liss, Secretary, P. E. C., Berlin, Ont., pays up for fifty half yearly sub cards and orders a like quantity.
Comrade H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, and John McKay, New Glasgow, will each see that five halfers become enamored with discontent.
Comrade Halvor Clauson, Vancouver, B. C., takes five sub cards as weapons for the smiting of labor thieves.
Comrade Jas. Stapley and Robert Woodhouse, Lindsay, Ont., and L. P. Green, Valparaiso, Sask., will see that five halfers see the light.
"Our battle cry is, keep her rolling." Says Comrade R. H. Lowe, West Toronto, as he rushes into the fray with five half yearly sub cards.
Comrade J. Harvey, Bridgeburg, Ont., takes five half yearly sub cards for the making of Socialists. At present three copies go to Bridgeburg.
Comrade W. K. Bryce, DeMaine, Sask., brings it about that four Cotton's go to DeMaine where one copy went before.
Comrade G. Barber, Ottawa captures a halfer. Three hundred and twenty-one copies of Cotton's go to Ottawa.
Comrade E. J. Ryan, Winnipeg, Man., and John I. Smith, Hopewell Cape, N. B., arrive together with the price of five half yearlies.
Six halfers and a yearly is the recent swat landed on the capitalist system by Comrade Frank Saunders, McAdam Junction, N. B.
Another pioneer reports at headquarters. Comrade J. W. Warrington, Gilby, Alta., makes the Gilby sub list climb from one to six.
Fieldholme, Alta., had one subscriber. Now it has four. A lone outposter got to work and is busily engaged in sapping the capitalist system right at his door.
Comrades M. Wayman, and J. Johnson, Literature Committee of Local number one, Montreal, forward a dollar for bundles and send along two halfers.
"One more kick against capitalism. Good luck to you in your new home. Keep the pot boiling." Comrade A. Kerminsky, Montreal, who wants five halfers cared for.
Comrade C. P. Babcock, Amherst, N. S., and Archie Hogg, New Westminster, B. C., meet at Cotton's box office receipt window with the price of five halfers.
"Enclosed please find one dollar for another twelve month's dose of our dope for myself and Wm. Trebeck, Sen." Comrade W. R. Tribbeck, Hamilton, Ont.
Two yearlies from Comrade J. Lyons, Secretary Local 8, Ottawa, and the price of five halfers from Comrade A. G. McCallum, of the "So. burg."
Two yearlies and five halfers is about the way Comrade Robert Taylor, Sydney Mines, N. S., thinks he ought to hit the capitalist system at one whack.
Comrade Wm. I. Roche, Coleman, Alta., thinks that John Herron's constituency of Macleod needs more Cotton's. So he shoves four yearlies into the political grinder.
Comrade Mrs. Robt. MacPherson, Kinsella, Alta., spreads the gospel of discontent to three Kinsellians. This was a place where but one Cotton's went before.
Comrade F. W. Thorpe, Bentley, Alta., adds a yearly to the twenty-one other Bentley readers of Cotton's and drives another nail into the political hopes of Michael Clark, M. P.

World Wide Socialism

James Connelly is giving weekly lectures on Socialism in Dublin and is drawing large crowds.
Many of the sea seamen shipped by the Adriatic deserted when the vessel reached New York.
Taft is mousing over "lawless workmen" and in a message to the republican party declares that the workers must be kept in their place.
A very successful state convention of the Socialist Party of Delaware was held at the Labor Lyceum, Wilmington, Tuesday, August 23. A full ticket was nominated.
Eugene V. Debs, the most eloquent Socialist in America who recently underwent a serious operation at Mayo Brothers' sanatorium, at Rochester, Minn., is reported fully recovered and ready to resume his speaking engagements, in the current issue of the Appeal to Reason.
Emil Seidel, Milwaukee's Socialist mayor, declined to serve on a Roosevelt reception committee, and gives as his reason the "unscrupulous and unfair position that Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my spare time and energy."
The Japanese government is alarmed at the rapid spreading of Socialism in the empire and lays the blame for this condition of affairs to the Japanese subjects who have been in all India and Hawaii, where, according to the government, they have acquired Socialistic ideas of a Social-Democracy.
Theodore Roosevelt has been attacking the Supreme Court judgments of the United States and declares that if such judgments are allowed to stand democracy in America will become a sham. It is to be noted that Roosevelt did not start this campaign until the Appeal to Reason had made the attack on the courts a popular issue.
The Socialists of Germany on August 26th, added another striking triumph to their recent long list of successes. In the election for member of the reichstag from Zschopau, Saxony, the Socialists elected their candidate, he receiving 13,700 votes against 4,350 cast for Liberal and 4,600 for the Reform party candidates.
Hope for the unification of all the Socialist forces in Great Britain and Ireland is the keynote of the report of the Socialist-Democratic Party of Great Britain to the International Socialist Congress. "For the past twelve or thirteen years the unification of the Socialist forces in this country has been a settled portion of the policy of the Socialist-Democratic Party," declares the report.
The second international congress of women Socialists opened at Copenhagen on August 26th. Frau Clara Zetkin, of Germany, presided. One hundred delegates, representing sixteen countries, were present. Ten American delegates attended the congress. Luella Twining, of Colorado, opened a discussion of women's suffrage, urging that women be given liberties equal with those enjoyed by men.
Everywhere throughout New York state there is great interest in the campaign of the Socialist party. Meetings are larger than ever before, more questions of an intelligent nature are asked, and the demand for Socialist literature is unparalleled. And the message is not only gladly received, but there is a strong tendency, judging by collections at meetings, to help the party pay for the delivery of its message.
John I. Beggs is president of the Milwaukee street railway concern. The Socialists control Milwaukee and are making the street railway step around live. The company has cut Beggs' salary from fifty thousand dollars a year to thirty thousand. There are no aldermen who can be bribed and consequently Beggs is not worth so much to the railway labor skinkers as he was under a capitalist administration of the city.
The Mexican refugees, Ricardo Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, recently released from the Florence, Ariz., federal prison, together with L. Gutierrez de Lara and Praxedes G. Guerrero, are to start a paper to carry on the campaign for the freedom of the Mexican workers. All donations and subscriptions should be sent direct to "Regeneracion," 420 West 14th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
One of the first results of the recent labor victory in Australia is the decision of the Victorian government to retain in its ownership the coal fields of the province and operate them for use instead of profit. An eight-hour day is established for the miners, no person being permitted to work more than forty-eight hours in one week below ground. The State will use the coal for its own railroad system and will sell the surplus for manufacturing and domestic purposes. -Railway Carmen's Journal.
A viceregal commission has been sitting for five years to investigate the condition of the Irish railways. The seven commissioners are unanimous that the present system of small companies and competition is wasteful and a great drag on Ireland. Three commissioners favor one private company and one board of directors to run the railways supervised by the state. The majority, four commissioners, favor the complete nationalization of the Irish railways. They say that private ownership necessarily results in a hunt for dividends to the detriment of the services of the roads.
The Socialists of California are enthusiastic over the prospects in the coming election. Having nominated J. Stitt Wilson as their candidate for governor, they are now putting forth every effort to elect him. With two automobiles donated for the purpose of campaigning they are touring the state in the interests of their candidate. At one of the meetings in San Francisco 300 people were unable to secure even standing room and were turned away. At the Dreamland rink

Socialism in Canada

BRANTFORD, ONT.
A. Farmilo of Toronto spoke here the other night, just previous to his departure for the West. His talk ran along the lines of how the workers were robbed of the fruits of their labors through a non-producing class owning the means of production. As to the means of changing that ownership Farmilo certainly enlightened the workers who heard him, and a good sale of literature wound up another successful outdoor meeting. With travel and a wider experience Farmilo will be a most useful addition to the party in the Province of Alberta.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
Brantford Local has to report another most successful outdoor meeting.
Owing to the interest which Baritz's three lectures caused here last week end, a large crowd were in attendance to hear Alex. Lyon of Toronto. Lyon is no more the "fery one" of a year or two ago, who was accustomed to throw wads of burning wrath at our capitalist rulers and all their henchmen. He has developed into a moderately calm, logical speaker, who can hold his crowd second to no one that Brantford has heard yet.
And from a ten or fifteen-minute "spit-fire" speaker he has blossomed out into one who can hold the job down for a couple of hours.
Lyon finished up his talk by pulling off a literature selling stunt, a la Baritz, for which our literature agent is deeply thankful.
Get something to strengthen your vocal organs so that you can make a bigger noise Alex, but come down again anyhow.
W. D.
CUNNINGHAM AT KINGSTON.
Brookville, Ont.
Aug 29th, 1910.
Cotton's Weekly.
Dear Comrades—I arrived here yesterday morning after viewing the places of the labor thieves from the deck of the steamer up the St. Lawrence. If the wage plugs could get a glimmer of the splendor of their lords a little oftener, they might possibly get a desire for more sumptuous fare than liver and bacon.
I succeeded in getting a bunch together in Peterboro so that a local will be situated there from now on. I left Peterboro on Thursday for Kingston and held two meetings there on Friday and one on Saturday. On Friday night I started out on the corner and had a splendid crowd when the police came up and ordered me to the market square. I got the bulk of the bunch, however, and had a good meeting, and also another fine crowd on Saturday at the same square. As an evidence that Kingston workers are beginning to get dissatisfied, the greater portion of the crowd stayed right around me for an hour and a half in spite of the fact that the crack Salvation Army band from Peterboro were giving a concert on the other corner of the square.
I left Kingston yesterday, and came here where I held a meeting in the Park in the afternoon.
Yours in revolt,
LORNE CUNNINGHAM.
A HISTORY OF LOCAL ALBERT SOCIALIST PARTY OF CANADA.
Dear Comrade Editor:
As a member of Local Albert, N. B., of the S. P. of C., I have decided to send you a history of our Local, so that you and your readers may know something of the difficulty under which the Socialist organizer labours in this part of the country.
In the year 1908, Comrade A. Fillmore, who had been away from Albert for some time, came home a Socialist. He had been home a very short time when he made up his mind to organize a local here in Albert, and when R. A. Fillmore makes up his mind to do something, there is very likely something to be done, unless there is some very good reason why it should not be done. When Fillmore said that he was going to organize a local in Albert, the people of the place said that he was crazy and laughed at him and some of them even hinted that he should not be allowed to stay in the village. But in spite of their sneers, he set to work to carry out his plans in a way that was bound to bring results.
His first convert was Clarence V. Hoar, a young bank clerk, who, when he became convinced that Socialism was the only hope of the workers, joined him in his efforts to organize. The writer, being disgusted with party politics and its evils, was ripe for something else and, on being appealed to by Fillmore, read the platform of the S. P. of C. Being satisfied that it was the right party for a workingman he signed the application for charter, and has been in the fight ever since and he is going to stay in it until victory or death ends it.
Claude MacDavidson was our next member. He knew what Socialism stood for and was ready to join us when told what we were trying to do. J. Clifford Stevens of Hopewell Hill and Rupert S. Epp of Harvey, made up the number of six charter members. Our application was accepted by the party and a charter was issued.
When the organization of Local Albert was announced, we soon found out what the enemy were capable of. The preachers began the attack by preaching against Socialism as a vile and pernicious movement. They ignored all invitations

THE FIRING LINE

The circulation is starting downward. Use the sub cards you have on hand to put the list back solid over the 10,000.
Comrade James Lebrocq pays for five sub cards and wants five more in a hurry. Comrade Lebrocq lives in Halifax the constituency that returned R. L. Borden. Halifax possesses eighty-six subscribers.
Comrade C. H. Elliott, St. Thomas, Ont., takes five sub cards. Thirty-three Cotton's go to St. Thomas. How soon will the St. Thomas Comrades replace the Conservative M. P. with a Socialist one?
Comrade Geo. E. Fry, Yarmouth, N. S., forwards a yearly and two halfers. Comrade Fry was formerly of New Glasgow. Comrade Fry doubles the Yarmouth sub list by his recent stunt.
Comrade E. Anderson, Ymir, C. W. Anderson, Nelson; T. H. Dunne, Crowhead; P. A. Askew, North Vancouver; Harry Asson, Port Moody, all of British Columbia, arrive in one mail with the price of five half yearly sub cards.
"Enclosed please find postal note of one fifty for six postcards sent me. I gave them to Comrade John J. Killam and he has sold all of them and wants more." Comrade E. P. Curry, Financial Secretary, Porcupine, Ont.
Comrade Chas. Stiebritz, Foreman, Alta., forwards one dollar for the Agitation Battery and inserts an ad for the sale of his farm in Foreman. Comrade Stiebritz is a Socialist and an old-hustler for Cotton's Weekly.
"Enclosed find price of five sub cards. Stay with the game. It looks good to me. Getting better every day. The end is sure to come soon." Comrade I. A. Austin, Nelson, B. C.
Comrade M. J. Gorman, Cobalt, Ont., takes twenty-five half yearly sub cards on behalf of the local and forwards a yearly garnered in by Comrade Steele, Gowanda. The Cobalt sub list at present stands at a hundred and thirty-eight.
"Enclosed find two dollars and twenty-five cents. One dollar for renewal of bundle. One dollar for sub cards, and twenty-five cents for enclosed sub. Yours, one of the beaten or betrayed." Comrade Wm. Ogilvie, Ottawa.
"Enclosed find one dollar for sub cards and one dollar for agitation. I would like to have sent sooner but I had troubles of my own. Wife in hospital with typhoid, but is recovering, thank God." Comrade R. Brydson, Toronto.
Comrade Gordon Cascadon, arrived in Dutton, Ont., from New York City, and within three days, with the help of local Comrades, gathered eight yearlies and seven halfers. Dutton had two subscribers. It now has fifteen. And two subs go to nearby places.
The B. C. boys cotton to Cotton's Weekly. Comrade Walter Dingle, Edmunds; Walter E. Hadden, Grand Forks; B. J. Anvill, Grand Forks; and Archie F. Berry, Rossland, B. C., each take five sub cards, while Comrade W. H. Quant, Keremos, B. C., lands on the system with ten halfers.
Comrade H. Schurman, Thompson, N. S., takes five sub cards. Thompson, N. S., is in Cumberland county. Three Cotton's go there at present. Soon there will be eight. And that is the way the capitalist system is undermined. Socialist sappers working all over Canada sapping, sapping, till the whole system is ready to fall because of its honey-combed condition.
Comrade A. E. Blackwell, Woodstock, Ont., takes five sub cards. Forty-seven copies go to Woodstock right where Edward Walter Nesbitt lives. Nesbitt is the Liberal M. P. who declared that he would acquiesce in any measures Lemieux might take to put Cotton's out of business. And Cotton's is still in business and the sub hustlers are plunking forty-seven copies right into Woodstock and letting the voters see what kind of a system Nesbitt supports. Now—will Nesbitt be good?
"I wish you would cut out the six months subs as it would be better all round. I can send a yearly card for fifty cents to anyone who can afford a twenty-five cent sub, and I am sure that there is nothing in it for Cotton's to have a lot of six month's subs to look after when you can have them for a year just as easily. Any one who will kick on fifty cents for such splendid value as one year of Cotton's will kick just as much at parting with twenty-five cents or even ten cents. At least that has been my experience." Comrade A. J. Gordon, Lachine, P. Q.
"Your paper has made a great hit with me, and I look forward to its coming more than any other paper I take. First thing I do when I get it is to turn to the "offs" and "ons" and am always glad when the ones lead by a large margin. You ought to get each subscriber in renewing to send along one new one with his subscription, as many wage slaves can be induced to become a half-yearly subscriber anyway. I want to see you on your way to that twenty-five thousand mark and expect to see you there this time next year. Don't call my name out 'in meetin'." A Cape Breton wage slave.
BUNDLE PRICES.
10 copies per week, for 3 months \$1.00
25 copies per week, for 3 months \$2.50
5 copies per week, for 6 months \$1.00
10 copies per week, for 6 months \$2.00
5 copies per week, for one year \$2.00
10 copies per week, for one year \$4.00
Cotton's Compendium of facts is a valuable little book that is assured in the near future. Facts that hammer the profit system welcomed.
"Quality printing at economy prices" from Cotton's. Send for samples.

THE FIRING LINE

meeting fully 4,000 people were present and the enthusiasm shown gave evidence of the feeling among the people of that city.
Pompeo Ciotto, national secretary of the Socialist party of Italy, answered a correspondent of the Pan-American press in the following emphatic manner, when asked what was the position of his party in relation to organized labor: "Yes, sir! every member of the Socialist party of Italy, whose trade is organized, must belong to the union. We do not consider a man worthy of the name 'Socialist' unless he shows a sense of solidarity on the economic as well as the political field."
A crisis in the Russo-Finnish struggle will be reached toward the latter part of September when the Finnish diet meets, declares former Premier Lee Mechin, of Finland. The czar has ordered the diet to make the selection of Finnish representatives in the Russian duma its first business, and Mechin says the order will be ignored. "I cannot predict what Russia will do then," Mechin said, "but it may take administrative measures to prove to us and to the world that the Russian proposal can do no harm to Finland. We will remain faithful to the Finnish constitution, and will fight to the death for our rights."
The executive committee of the British Social Democrats have chosen the moment when an important conspiracy trial is going on at Dacca, Bengal, to issue a manifesto denouncing British tyranny in India, which, it is declared, is going from bad to worse. Among other things the manifesto contains the following: "All the infamies denounced by members of the present cabinet when they were committed in Russia, Austria, Turkey and China are now being perpetrated in Hindustan by the Asquith government. Is it to be wondered at that secret conspiracy and open assassination are spreading? When free speech, free combination and a free press are suppressed, what other course is open to an enslaved populace. Our despotism has forced the most peaceful, most submissive race in the world into an anarchist propaganda."
The city of Gracov, Galicia, has an Azef case on hand—only the Azef in the case is dead. On August 9 Stanislaus Rybak, a Russian spy, who settled down in Cracow and secured a position as a representative of the Polish Public School Society, was shot and killed in the street by a young Pole named Trubnowsky. Trubnowsky fired twice at Rybak. Instantly a crowd gathered about the man who fired the shots and began to yell that Trubnowsky he lynched. At the top of his voice Trubnowsky shouted that the man he shot was a Russian spy, who had well earned his death and the anger of the crowd subsided. Later Trubnowsky made it clear that he was an emissary from the Polish National party in Warsaw and that he killed Rybak because he had sent hundreds of revolutionists to the gallows. Trubnowsky, who is only twenty-three years old, was remarkably cool throughout the ordeal through which he was submitted and answered all questions with intelligence and clearness.
The number of organized Social-Democrats in Germany has now risen to 750,000, which is an increase of 89,521 in the year, of 14.13 per cent. The men have increased by 89,521, and the women by 20,386. There were held in the course of the year 29,826 members' meetings for Comrades, and 13,814 public meetings. Twenty-three million leaflets were distributed and 2,500,000 pamphlets and calendars. The number of the municipal representatives rose from 6,431 to 7,729; the number of municipal councils with Socialist deputies rose from 2,210 to 2,479. The punishments inflicted on Comrades by the police and judges for work in the service of the party amounted in all to thirty-seven years' imprisonment and 30,524 marks (about \$6,125) fines. The number of subscribers to the seventy-four party dailies amounted to 1,041,498 persons.
A WORD TO YOU.
You are a socialist?
Yes!
You belong to the party?
No!
You pay no dues to a socialist organization?
No!
You deliver lectures on Socialism in public halls and from street corner rostrums?
No!
You distribute socialist literature?
No!
You write Socialist papers?
No!
What's wrong? Afraid to show your colors?
No!
What then? Simply indifferent?
No! You are interested, but don't see what you can do.
Well, you can help the cause by soliciting subscriptions to socialist papers from your friends, neighbors, tradesmen, shop-mates and fellow unionists.
You can also help the cause by purchasing socialist leaflets for quiet distribution among the people you meet.
You might also write half a dozen postcards a week to various magazines and papers requesting articles describing the socialist movement.
W. R. S.
THE HELPING HAND.
Assist Cotton's staff by signing your name and address to everything you write.
Make all money orders payable to "Cotton's Weekly."
Write book, bundle, card, or sub orders on separate sheets of paper from letters on other matters.
Always give expiration number when renewing sub.
Is there a reading room or public library in your locality? If so, send in a sub card in order that Cotton's may catch the eye of the patrons.

THE FIRING LINE

to appear on the public platform and debate the question fairly, but they chose rather to make a coward's castle of the pulpit in the interests of their paymasters, the wealthy mill-owners and lumber dealers. And one evening when we were in our room at headquarters a number of young women began throwing stones at the door and windows. This was done by members of the most prominent families in the village. The leader of the party being a sister of the wife of our M. P. The members of the local were shunned as if they were poisonous reptiles, and they were thought capable of such outrages as bomb-throwing or throat cutting, and at first no trick was too bad to play on the Socialists. The window breaking affair, however, taught them that we, as citizens of the country, had a right to the protection of the law and their tricks were given up as a bad job.
The next move on the part of the enemy came in the shape of a letter from the general manager of the bank of New Brunswick asking Comrade Hoar either to leave the Socialist Party or resign his position as bank clerk, and Comrade Hoar, like the true Socialist that he was, answered it with his resignation. Comrade Hoar is no longer a member of our local having withdrawn to join the local in Portland, Maine, where he now lives.
In October, 1908, John H. Tingley, a brother of the writer became a member of our local, and in the same month two of our charter members were expelled for voting the capitalist ticket. These were R. S. Coppard, and J. C. Stevens. From that time until July, 1909, there were only five members in Local Albert. In July, 1909, L. Harriet Fingley of Mindway and Delbert Epp of Lowell joined us and are still members of our Local. Comrade L. Harriet Fingley is teaching school in an adjoining county and John H. Fingley is in Yale, Washington.
Comrade Fillmore is away organizing part of the time and works in an Amherst nursery when he is not organizing, so that there are only three members residing in this place now, two being Davidson Gopp and the writer. But the work is going on and when Fillmore comes home we will have another application for membership to consider in our next business meeting. Though our members are few and scattered, yet we are making the big bugs sit up and take notice. But for the true courage and faithful work of Comrade Roscoe A. Fillmore, Local Albert would probably have never been heard of, but he who stood and bore the jeering of the ignorant masses is still doing good work as Maritime Organizer, and I hope will continue to do so until death claims our noble comrade, which we hope will be many years from to-day.
D. R. Tingley.
Recording Secretary of Local Albert No. 3 of N. B., S. P. of C.
CHILD LABOR QUESTION.
Where children are employed most freely, there the wages of adults are the lowest.
If one or two children in the family are earning a few dollars per week, then father can afford to take less.
Again if the children are given jobs, then there is less work for the grown-ups.
The consequence is that full grown men and women, having to compete against boys and girls for employment, and having more of themselves around town looking for work, have to accept pitifully low wages.
But where children are kept in school or at home until the age of fourteen or sixteen, the adults, free of their competition in the labor market, can command higher wages. In fact, the income of the average family in the states where child labor laws are enforced are higher than in those states where such laws either do not exist or remain a dead letter.
The workers therefore should never oppose the prohibition of child labor or the enactment of compulsory school laws. It is not they, but the employers, who lose.
The employers must pay higher wages to the parents when their children no longer help to eke out the family existence. And unless they can pass the increased cost of production on to the consumer, their profits will be diminished.
W. R. S.
SUB PRICE OF COTTON'S
Canada and England.
Six Months, 26 copies 25c
Six Months, clubs of 5 1.00
One Year, 52 copies 50c
One Year, clubs of 5 2.00
Three Months, club of 5 50c
Three Months, club of 10 1.00
"Cotton's Compendium of Facts" is a valuable little book that will be published in the near future. It will be a priceless book to Canadian Agitators, as it cannot be bought for money.
A Sub Card frets at being away from home too long, with its work unfinished. It's home is Cotton's, where it received the impress that converted it into an evangel of freedom. Have you one? Let it finish its work.
If there is a barber shop in your town where a table is kept for papers and magazines, see that a copy of Cotton's goes there every week.
Get in touch with Cotton's for Job Printing.

LETTER FROM RHODES

The following letter has been received by me from Edgar N. Rhodes, Member of Parliament. The letter of Rhodes is a straightforward one and is as different as light from darkness from the shifty crawling letters of Lemieux.

Editor of Cotton's Weekly,
Cowansville, P. Q.

Dear Sir,—

I have read with care your issue of August 18th and particularly those portions which refer to me. I do not court a newspaper controversy, but in justice to myself, as well as to the great army of workers, whose interests you profess to serve, I think it only fair that you should be put in possession of the facts.

When the strike at Springhill began, August 10th, 1909, at the meeting of Local Union No. 469, U.M.W. of A., at which the strike was formally declared, the matter of interference by politicians was discussed and it was unanimously agreed that no politician be allowed to interfere. This decision has been reaffirmed to me from time to time since then by a great many miners of Springhill, some of them prominent officers of the Union, and at no time since then have I ever been called to assist. In view of this decision, having the interests of the miners at heart, and knowing the me of Springhill to be a particularly intelligent body of men, I have respected their wishes and have heretofore refrained from taking any part whatever. At the same time, from the beginning of the strike, I have repeatedly stated to the Secretary of the Union, as well as to prominent miners, that whenever they wish my services, I am only too willing to lend any assistance in my power.

For over a year the men of Springhill have had ample time in which to view the strike in all its phases and they are still of the same mind. Do you not think these men are the best judges as to what is in their own interest? Or, do you think they are wrong and that I should have paid no heed to their wishes? I believe you will agree with me that under the circumstances I have pursued the proper course and that your references to me were unwarranted.

But let us go a little farther. Assuming that I should attempt to intervene, you state that "the fight is a political one." This must mean that to your mind the question is not to be determined by treaty or negotiation, but that it should be cured by legislation. Perhaps you will be good enough to point out what acceptable legislation could be passed by the Dominion Parliament. I have it from the Secretary of the above Lodge that the miners of Springhill are not favourable to the Lemieux Act in any form; the only amendment they favor is one calling for its repeal. On the other hand, the miners of Cape Breton, who are a larger body, are in favor of the principle of the Act and are opposed to its repeal. I have at various times discussed with Mr. Watkins, the Secretary, the question of compulsory arbitration, but as yet the men at Springhill are not willing to go that far. Do you advocate compulsory arbitration? This is as far as the Dominion Legislation could go.

One great fact I think you have overlooked. That is, that the mines in Nova Scotia are owned by the Province and in addition to that, under the British North America Act, "Property and Civil Rights" are under the exclusive jurisdiction of Local Legislatures. If the question is a political one, if it is one for Legislation, then the Local Government of Nova Scotia is the responsible body and so are its representatives; and yet, although I read your paper carefully, I have failed to find that during the whole year you have attempted at any time to fasten the responsibility upon them.

You express the view that I may become provoked because of your reference to me and in consequence I may withdraw any action I intend making with reference to your paper and the Post Office Department. In this you are entirely mistaken. Whatever your attitude with respect to me, past, present or future, you may rest assured that I will deal justly in this matter, as I will with all matters which may come before me. I can truthfully say that as a public man, the one object which I continually have before me is to serve the people justly and to the best of my ability.

I have political ambitions, but they are honorable ones and I care not who the man may be, he cannot give of his best unless he has ambitions—be he Socialist or Capitalist.

Of one thing I feel certain and that is in dealing with public questions, you would assist your cause very much more by giving others some little credit for sincerity. You have not a monopoly of honesty of purpose or a desire to do what is

best in the interests of humanity. Would it not be better to give credit for honest views to even those who are opposed to you until you find them to be dishonest?

In conclusion let me say that I believe all of my public actions have been sincere and honorable and, while I appreciate the honor of being a representative of Cumberland County, I do not wish to hold that position one moment after I feel that I am not giving of my best to the County, and I remain satisfied with the consciousness that I am doing my full duty, as I see it, to the County of Cumberland, including the miners of Springhill.

Sincerely yours,
Edgar N. Rhodes.

P.S.—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of a letter which I have to-day written to William Watkins, Secretary of Local Union No. 469, U.M.W. of A., Springhill, which I believe you should publish and I will forward to you, upon receipt, a copy of this reply.

C. W. R.

LETTER TO THE U.M.W.

The following is a letter written to the Secretary of the U.M.W. by Rhodes:

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 24th, 1910.
William Watkins, Esq., Sec. Local Union No. 469 U.M.W. of A.,
Springhill, N. S.

Dear Sir,—
I beg to bring to your attention formally several references to myself and my attitude with respect to the existing strike at Springhill, contained in Cotton's Weekly of August 18th, 1910.

When the strike was declared, over one year ago, I was advised that the matter of intervention was discussed in your Lodge and it was unanimously decided that no politician should be allowed to interfere. I have from time to time since then, from a number of men prominent in your Union, been repeatedly told not to interfere. Knowing your wishes therefore, I have carefully refrained from taking any part whatever. At the same time, I have repeatedly stated that whenever you deem it in your interests to call upon me I shall be pleased to render any service in my power.

I take it you are still of the same mind, but, in view of the nature of the articles referred to, I would like to have a letter as to just what your wishes are.

It would be too much to expect that my attitude, whatever it might be, would meet with the approval of your whole body, but I wish to assure you that I am at your service whenever you choose to call upon me and that in all matters affecting me I am prepared to state my position in writing in order that there may be no misunderstanding.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me a reply to this letter in the near future, as it is possible that I may be absent from the County during the greater part of September.

Faithfully yours,
(Sgd.) Edgar N. Rhodes.

RHODES A POSSIBLE POWER.

The striking miners of Springhill have made it a settled policy to keep the politicians out. It was unanimously agreed that no politician be allowed to interfere. Such was the conclusion of the Union No. 469 of the U.M.W.A. at the time of the strike. And this decision has been frequently reaffirmed. What does this fact signify?

This signifies what Cotton's has frequently declared. That the politicians are on the side of the exploiters. The miners realize this and have acted on the principle that it were best to dispense with the alleged assistance of those who would work against them.

When men are fighting a strike they desire all the assistance they can get to win. If the strikers are such a fine body of men as to know what they want, and they unanimously decide that they do not want the services of Mr. Rhodes or of any other Liberal or Conservative politician, I think that the logical conclusion to be drawn is that the men realize that Mr. Rhodes would not work in their interests. If Mr. Rhodes will work in the interests of the men for the settlement of the strike, then Mr. Rhodes is suffering under a most serious misapprehension as to his intentions and he owes it to himself to clear away these apprehensions in the minds of the strikers as quickly as possible.

"Do you not think," asks Mr. Rhodes, "these men are the best judges as to what is in their own interests?" Mr. Rhodes is a serious man and one who is honorable. Yet it is strange that Mr. Rhodes did not see where that question would lead. "I want to help you," says

Mr. Rhodes. "Keep away," say the miners. "You know what is in your own interests," says Mr. Rhodes. Does not Mr. Rhodes see the weakness of his position? The very fact that he intimates that the miners know their own best interests when they tell him to keep away shows clearly that he realizes his help would be a detriment rather than an aid.

If the help of Rhodes would be a detriment rather than an aid why do I ask the miners to get after him and help him? For this reason. The fight is a political one. Rhodes is the M.P. Let him get into the fight for the men. If he will not, then there is one political reputation shattered. If he will and his help proves that he does not know how to help, then there is a political reputation also shattered. If he gets into the fight unwillingly and not wholeheartedly, the men will realize that they must drive their member to serve their interests, and they will awake and elect a member who will always be in the thick of the fight. Rhodes cannot escape. The light of publicity has been turned upon him. He must either make good with the men or be cast aside for someone who will. And as he is a capitalist politician by conviction, honorably so indeed but this is a nonessential, the chances are that he will be forced to give way in Cumberland County to a revolutionary Socialist.

Mr. Rhodes asks what he can do, what legislation would be acceptable. Compulsory arbitration is entirely unsuitable. Such a measure would bind the workers to the triumphant power of the capitalist exploiters. It would take away the present poor rights of the workers to try and enforce their demands by starving their bellies.

The remedy is the abolition of rent, interest and profit, the abolition of industrial absolutism, and the vesting of the totality of the machinery of production and distribution in the collectivity of the working class.

This, Mr. Rhodes declares, is impossible for the Dominion Government to effect as its jurisdiction does not lie in such matters. This would mean confiscation and as "property and civil rights" are governed by provincial laws it follows that the provinces should move in such matters and not the Dominion, and if the blame lies anywhere, it lies with the provincial politicians, not the Dominion. Such is Mr. Rhodes position.

It is true that "property and civil rights" are matters vested in the provinces. But it is also true that the Dominion has the power of vetoing any legislation passed by the provinces. It is also true that the Dominion controls the army. Did the provinces pass laws confiscating the mines and manufacturing establishments from their present owners and vest them in the collective workers, the Dominion would veto such legislation and if the province persisted the army would be called out.

It is also true that the Dominion and provincial politicians work hand in hand. They work together. Technically the politicians are separate. Practically the politicians are banded into one organization. The Dominion politicians work for the election of provincial politicians and the provincial politicians work for the election of Dominion politicians.

The remedy is the legislative overthrow of capitalism. The Dominion politicians are as much to blame as the provincial. I say that this fight is a political one. Political action is wider than legislative action. Just as political action on the part of the strikers is not necessarily ballot-box action so political action on the part of M.P.'s is not necessarily legislative action.

I have no doubt that Mr. Rhodes is honest and sincere. He is ambitious and he says truly that the man who is without ambition is worth little. As to Mr. Rhodes' good intentions, Sam Johnson long ago declared that the road to hell is paved with good intentions. As to ambition, the Springhill strikers are also ambitious. They covet better working conditions. Let Mr. Rhodes unite his political ambitions with the economic ambitions of the working class and he will climb far higher than he can by allying himself with the corrupt Tory Party whose record has been a record of building plutocracy upon wage slavery.

The letter kills. The spirit gives life. Debs speaks. The laws are against him. But the people flock to hear him. The American boss-try to kill Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The Appeal to Reason speaks and the American plutocracy trembles and the miners walk free.

You have been turned down by the miners, Mr. Rhodes. What have you done to show that they could have confidence in you? When the soldiers were imported did you protest? Did you keep the wires hot roasting Fred Borden? Have you been with the miners advising them as to their best way to fight? When Jules Lavenne was snatched

from his home did you protest? Have you flung your energies into the fight for the men?

You have not. You were told to keep away and you kept away. This is not the kind of political leadership that the men want. When the Pullman strike was being debated in 1894 Debs said, "For God's sake don't strike, boys. But if you strike I'm with you."

That is the kind of help the strikers want. They want men who risk their political ambitions for the sake of freedom and progress. Are you willing to fight for what you know is right?

Come Rhodes. Fling yourself into this fight. Let your better nature rule. You are honorable, sincere. You have brains and courage. I covet you for the army of Social Revolutionists.

Mr. Rhodes Incorrect

On receipt of Mr. Rhodes' letter I wrote to the Secretary of the striking miners at Springhill and also to Comrade Jules Lavenne. Comrade Jules' letter is as follows:

Dear Comrade—

We would like to see the letter you have received from Mr. Rhodes. We never, so far as I know, refused the help of anybody to WIN OUR FIGHT. We want to win, but we want no compromise, and if Mr. Rhodes was ever told anything by the strikers it was to the effect that we do not want to compromise in our claims.

Yours in Revolt,
JULES LAVENNE.

The Secretary writes that he thinks Cotton's will be put in possession of correspondence between the Local Union and Mr. Rhodes that will give a fair understanding of the position.

He declares that it is incorrect to say that they have turned down Mr. Rhodes and incorrect to say that they have refused to enter the strike from the political side. In fact the workers are rapidly awakening to the absolute necessity of united action on the political field, if they expect to secure legislation of any benefit to the toiling masses.

The men recognize that the fight is political as well as economic. This being the case there are only two hypotheses to account for Rhodes' action. EITHER HE HAS REFUSED TO FIGHT THE POLITICAL BATTLE FOR THE MEN, OR, HAVING AGREED TO FIGHT, THE MEN REFUSED TO TRUST HIM.

Here are seventeen hundred men out of working fighting for better working conditions. The laws are loaded against them. The military is called out in the interests of their economic enemies. And their Member of Parliament fights not for them. What conclusion can the men come to than that the heart of their M. P. is with the enemy?

Usually a capitalist politician can pretend to be working for the men and with the general public can carry the impression that he is helping the men when in reality is fighting for the bosses. But Cotton's is showing up the false pretensions of such politicians.

Paid in Advance

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

General French has been in Canada and has severely criticised our military equipment. It is inefficient. It is wasteful of the money spent. The dollars are not spent in as efficient a manner as possible for the committing of murder. The plute papers are calling for a remedy and they are calling for more money to be spent. Ten millions, to be thrown away on war preparations. And the workers walk our streets in search of work. Our old people get hustled off to jail as the only refuge for them in their old age. Our children fester and die in our slums. But ten millions can be spent to teach strong men the goose step. Ten millions can be spent on bored steel. But bread for the unemployed, that is the lookout of the capitalist system at whose shrine the capitalist politicians worship as at the shrine of a golden calf.

14 Books for \$1.00

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

HOW THE LAWS WORK

Nova Scotia has a law which aims at some slight protection of the workers. It prevents the working as a miner of a man who has not been certified as such by a board of examiners composed of workmen. The law reads:

15 (1) No person not employed as a miner in a mine previous to the 11th day of March 1898, shall be permitted to cut, mine, bore, blow, shear, loosen or extract coal by hand, machinery or otherwise, unless he has been employed in some capacity in a mine for the period of one year, and holds a certificate to that effect from a board of examiners of workmen hereinafter provided for.

That is the law that governs the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. Is it obeyed? The following affidavits of men who are working in the mine show how flagrantly the law is violated.

AFFIDAVIT.

I Albert Denis hereby make oath and say as follows:

I am working for the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company as a coal miner. I have been mining coal in the Springhill mines since the sixth day of July, 1910.

I have never been before any board of examiners for miners' certificates in Nova Scotia.

I hold no certificate as a coal miner in Nova Scotia.

Signed DENIS ALBERT
Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1910.

Signed D. MURRY.

A Commissioner of the Supreme and County Court in and for the county of Cumberland, N. S.

AFFIDAVIT.

I Wery, Gran Baptiste hereby make oath and say as follows:

I am working for the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company as a coal miner. I have been mining coal in the Springhill mines since the 22nd of May, 1910.

I have never been before any board of examiners for miners' certificates in Nova Scotia.

I hold no certificate as a coal miner in Nova Scotia.

Signed WERY, G. BAPTISTE
Sworn to before me this 27th day of August 1910.

Signed D. MURRY.

A Commissioner of the Supreme and County Court in and for the county of Cumberland, N. S.

AFFIDAVIT.

I Noel Ronier hereby make oath and say as follows:

I am working for the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company as a coal miner. I have been mining coal in the Springhill mines since the 18th day of June 1910.

I have never been before any board of examiners for miners' certificates in Nova Scotia.

Signed NOEL REGNIER.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of August 1910.

Signed D. MURRY.

A Commissioner of the Supreme and County Court in and for the County of Cumberland, N. S.

The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company wants to run scab labor. The law is conveniently set aside. Why should the Company obey the law? Are not the laws made for the masters? Cannot they break them when they want? Sure they can.

But when the workers break the laws that is another matter. The Company officials howl, Murder! Police! Judge! Judge!

The soldiers come running up with machine guns. The company thugs act as police. And the courts rush out an injunction to prevent the strikers from interfering with the illegal employment of scabs by the company. And Jules Lavenne is rushed off to jail.

You see how the matter stands, workers of Canada. The laws are made for the bosses and not for you. The politicians are elected to serve the bosses' not to serve you. The courts are made to keep you in wage slavery.

Your only hope is to become revolutionized. Your only hope is to capture the legislatures, the courts, the military, and to use them against your exploiters.

TWENTY-TWO STRIKES

Once upon a time there was a man who lived on the top of a hill from whence a village could be seen in the distance below. Along the road over the hill leading to the village came a traveller. The traveller asked the man what kind of people lived in the village. The man asked the traveller what kind of men lived in the last village he had visited. He replied that they were a good natured neighborly lot who were pleasant and well to live with. The man then replied to the traveller's question, that the people in the village were a good na-

tured neighborly lot who were pleasant and well to live with.

Over the hill a little later came another traveller who asked the man what kind of people lived in the village below. The man asked the traveller what kind of people lived in the last village he had visited. The traveller replied that they were a snarling lot who were hard and unpleasant to live with. The man then replied to the traveller's question that the people in the village below were a snarling lot and hard and unpleasant to live with.

The man on the top of the hill was wise. He knew that the traveller would find in the village the treatment they had found in the last village.

In Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, there is a mine management. This is the management of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. This management has existed for twenty years. During this time the management has found the miners a snarling lot and hard and unpleasant to live with. During those twenty years there have been twenty-three strikes. At the present time there is a bitter and hostile feeling on the part of the men towards the managers.

The Board of Conciliation in 1909 called attention to this hostile feeling in a most pointed manner and strongly recommended that the board of directors make a careful investigation as to the causes of this friction in order that they be removed.

F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor, made an investigation of conditions later on. He reported as follows, "I find evidence of strong feeling as between the management and the employees of this company."

Acland declares that the cause of friction is presumably not on one side alone. It is his opinion that without new management and "the weeding out of a number of objectionable spirits among the men at Springhill, there could never be harmonious relations."

The company has made a move to weed out the "objectionable spirits." Has it not had injunctions against picketing issued? Has it not had Jules Lavenne arrested two or three times and carted off to Halifax? But what move has the company made to weed out its objectionable management? Not a move. It keeps Cowans. It keeps the other officials. The town is tied up with a strike and the men who have struck twenty-two times and are on their twenty-third strike are determined to stay out.

The management of this mine is handed over to a group of objectionable men to manage. Capitalism does not guarantee that the masters should be honorable. And because this group of would be labor skinners have got hold of a mine, seventeen hundred miners suffer and a town of seven thousand Canadian people is going to the dogs.

Were there industrial democracy instead of industrial despotism the mine management could be voted out of their jobs by the workers. The men could set over themselves the kind of men that would be suitable. Under capitalism Cowans continues to rub the men the wrong way, the men refuse to work, troops are called out to keep Cowans in his position of industrial despotism, and the lamentable spectacle goes up of industry halted, men who want to work under fitting conditions prevented from working, and the whole might of Canadian military power and the courts of legalized injustice are swung against the good of the community to do the will of the exploiting few.

People of Canada. Is it not time that such conditions should cease to exist? Is it not time that the private ownership of workingmen's jobs should be made to cease? Is it not time that miners, railroaders, factory workers and all the other useful workers of Canada be freed from the bonds of industrial tyranny?

How would it do for the collective workers to run industry as to assure to each man, woman and child in Canada food, clothing and shelter? How would it be to abolish rent, interest and profit and competition? How would it do to democratize industry? How would it do to mix a little brains with the running of our industry for the general good? We can do it, and it will be done under Socialism.

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