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H. A. WEBB, BUSINESS MANAGER

WORKING CLASS OWNERSHIP

At Winnipeg, the street railway employees are on strike. The slaves of the company organized a union. Unions are for the purpose of protecting the workers. The bosses do not like unions. Hence the employers seized upon an excuse to discharge the union officials.

The slaves struck. That is, they ceased to work. Their slave's pay ceased. At once strikebreakers were imported. When slaves strike they starve their stomachs in the hope that the masters will be forced to give better slave conditions in order to get parasite profits.

When strike breakers are imported the slaves see their hopes go down, and they are apt to riot. Then the militia is called out. Or perhaps the regular troops. Canada spends six million dollars a year to maintain an army for the sole purpose of smashing strikes.

At Springhill, N. S., wage slaves have been striking for seventeen months. The masters would not grant better conditions to the slaves. Hence the struggle.

This takes place under capitalism. The poor, forlorn, patient, unthinking wage slaves of Canada compose the modern slave class. They bear the burdens. They do not enjoy. They produce. The masters consume.

And the poor creatures know no better way of bettering their condition than to say, "We will not work. We will starve ourselves. And the masters will not be able to enjoy the fruits of our labor."

These deluded creatures will not vote for their own emancipation. They will hurrah and cheer for Laurier or Borden or the local parliamentary henchman of the labor skinners. They will not adopt the parliamentary method of freedom.

Nor will they adopt the method of direct action. They will not say, "We are all wage slaves together. Let us unite in one grand army of revolting wage slaves, and face our exploiters."

No. The wage slaves are timid. They fear their masters. They rise to the false hopes the masters encourage. They vote for the politicians of their robbers in the hopes of being given doles. They will not strike as one man. They strike a few at a time and look on in impotent weakness while fellow wage slaves jump into the slave harness that slaves must wear under slave institutions while the slave get the bread of life.

When, oh workers of Canada, will the spirit of revolt enter your hearts and grip your lives? Will you forever be slaves?

Will you be content to see your wives and children and your children's children suffer because you are robbed?

Awake! Arise! Join with the army of your awakened comrades in chains. Unite for your own freedom. A word of happy hopes, of bright homes, of care free lives, of comfort, leisure and joy is yours for the taking.

But such a world is not for a class of slaves who possess the craven spirit of slaves.

Montreal is to have municipal pawnshops. This question is agitating the council and the chances are that they will be introduced. The pawnshop business is in the hands of small dealers. Consequently no big interests will be hurt. Moreover cheaper pawn bro'ing will make the few trinkets of the unemployed go farther in relieving want and thus save the charity doles from the pockets of the philanthropic capitalists. Municipal pawnshops are what the capitalists give to cover the poverty they produce. Under Socialism, where the means of life would be the common right of all pawnshops are unthinkable. Socialism would do away with pawnshops. Capitalism would "reform" them.

In the U. S. 13,000,000 toilers are sick every year. When they are sick they cannot work. When they cannot work their slave's pay ceases. Under chattel slavery the masters took care of the sick slaves and saw that they were cured. Under wage slavery the slaves have to take care of themselves when sick and if their funds give out, they can rot. Wherein is wage slavery superior to chattel slavery?

Labor produces all wealth.

Socialism will give the workers all they earn. Hence the labor skinners do not like Socialism.

The farmers of the west stand for co-operative societies. This is a step in the right direction. But it is only a small one. Socialists stand for the abolition of wage slavery.

The rise of the farmer class threatens some of the profits of the industrial parasites. Wherefore the henchmen of the industrial labor skinners tremble for the profits of their masters.

In the American Federation of Labor there are 117 international unions divided and subdivided into 27,000 local unions. Craft divisions make the workers weak when fighting the capitalist class.

The farmers are being advised to buy automobiles. The working farmer can no more afford to buy an automobile than can a wage worker. But there are many real estate owners who will buy automobiles.

With machine production poverty is unnecessary, slums are unnecessary, indigent old age is unnecessary. Socialism will set the machines to work providing the means of life for the people instead of for the capitalists.

I have nothing against Laurier for being Laurier. Laurier is Premier of Canada simply because he is the tool of the capitalists. Had Laurier not been a tool of the exploiters he would not be Premier. Some other would be holding down the job.

The public baths of Montreal were used 271,499 times during the summer months last year. Were the baths not public but run for profit then many people would perforce have gone bathless owing to the lack of the price. If free baths are good, why not free bread?

Senator Dandurand declares that universal peace will come in twenty-five years. He bases his estimate on the activity of the Hague tribunal and international arbitration. He takes no account of the international solidarity of the workers. I hope to see international peace come long before twenty-five years, through the abolition of international capitalism.

Little Monaco, the home of the gambling institution known as Monte Carlo, with seven thousand people, is tired of being ruled by a prince. It wants to become a republic. But the French capitalists say no. French capitalists about own Monaco and the people cannot have what they want. Yet Monaco is supposed to be an independent state.

The United States fought the War of Independence to be free from the taxation imposed by England. But today the United States pays Europe every year \$300,000,000 in rent, interest and profit. Each year the Americans are taxed this amount that is given to the parasite receivers of rent, interest and profit to Europe. The Americans think they are a free people. But international capitalism taxes them heavily.

P. C. Simons, Unionist candidate in the St. George's division of the Tower Hamlets at the British elections last January, has been awarded \$25,000 damages in the London courts against the London Daily Chronicle. The Chronicle had charged that he was responsible for having 3,000 men thrown out of employment and that he had voted against the proposition to feed poor children out of the public funds. All that Simons said was untrue. In England a man may be as corrupt in his personal morals as possible and yet stay in public life. You must not expose his private record because his private record has nothing to do with his public office. This is why we never hear of scandals in British political life. Not because they do not exist but because it would break any paper in libel suits and damages who would publish them. Now this last decision decided that a man's record is also his private property. This is an effective damper on public criticism. Our politicians shout for imperialism and the spread of British institutions in Canada. How they long for the British muzzle that restrains the freedom of the press!

The Farmer and the General Strike

The farmers of Canada have not had a fair deal. The manufacturers have been protected. The farmers have had to pay heavy toll to the manufacturers. They have been forced to sell good pork cheap and buy shoddy clothes dear.

The farmers have objected. In Canada they have formed large associations. They are going into politics. The western farmers particularly, have strong views.

I was born on a hillside farm of a hundred acres. The greater part of this farm was pasture and the greater part of the pasture was stoned. So I think I know something of farm life.

I have been through the free trade stage. I have longed for the time to come when we could sell dear food to England and be paid in good clothes and commodities bought cheap. So it is in no spirit of hostility to the farmers that I write.

The farmers want government ownership of railways; government ownership of chilled meat industry, terminal elevators, telephones, etc., etc. They also want free trade, an efficient and simple law for the formation of co-operative societies, and eventually cheap credit.

These things are good so far as they go. The banks are parasite institutions. Cheap credit would put them out of business. Co-operative societies are good. But they are liable to meet with strenuous opposition. Five thousand retail merchants and others who will be injured by the co-operative bill will go to Ottawa, it is said, and oppose the bill. Free trade is opposed by the men who own hundreds of millions of labor-sucking stock certificates of industrial companies.

I do not see any intimation that the farmers stand for the COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS. The farmers want CHEAP CREDIT. This would cause the value of farm lands to go up. The farmers want CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES. These would lower the cost of living; wage slaves could be hired cheaper on farm lands, and the farm owners would become agricultural capitalists.

Government ownership of railways, elevators, telephones and chilled meat business would reduce the cost of these services. The wage slaves would be still the expropriated proletariat. But the government, operating the railways without profit, the profits now going to the railroad owners would go in reduced rates to the transporters of the commodities, to the farm owners who shipped wheat, hogs, apples, etc. This again would cause farm lands to increase in value and the farm capitalists to become more wealthy.

But railroad workers have a habit of striking and they strike when they can squeeze their bosses the most. In Europe the railroads are largely government owned. Railroad strikes are treated more or less as an insurrectionary movement against the government.

Suppose the C. P. R., the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. to be government owned and the railroad workers all struck just as the grain was being moved out in the fall. Would there not be great commotion among the farm owners? Would there not be great commotion at Ottawa?

The industrial workers of Canada are moving in the direction of mass action and the general strike. At present a successful railroad strike means less profits for the railroad owners. The farmers and merchants now sympathize with the strikers and encourage the strikers to beat the railroad owners. This explains the activity at Ottawa in favor of the Grand Trunk strikers.

But under government operation without profit, a successful strike would mean higher railroad charges. Therefore the farm owners and manufacturers would swing all their influence against the railroad strikers and brutal methods would be employed to put the strike down.

Socialism has nothing to fear from the rise of the farming class. Economic forces are flinging us forward into the co-operative commonwealth.

But let us realize just what the farmer movement is. Socialism aims at the collective ownership, control and management of the means of production and distribution and the

abolition of rent, interest and profit. The farmers want private ownership of land and the profitless operation through government ownership of the means of distribution of agricultural wealth in order that the private ownership of the means of agricultural wealth production may become more valuable. This is something different from Socialism.

No doubt many farmers consider their aims to be Socialistic. No doubt in the coming clash between agricultural and industrial ownership and control Socialism will be brought nearer. But let us keep our aim clear before our eyes, which is the rise of the exploited toiling many to the full control and enjoyment of the values created by their labor.

The Liberals of Great Britain stand for four things. There may be said to be four planks in their platform. The first is the abolition of the hereditary right of a few to sit as legislators.

The second is the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail whereby the land is held by a few great landlords. The third is the establishment of the state and the fourth is the decentralization of government by appointing separate legislatures for Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. These are the Liberal reforms. They say nothing of the abolition of wage slavery nor doing away with the commodity nature of the means of life. Socialists hurrah as little for British Liberalism as an association organized for the abolition of chattel slavery would hurrah for single tax politicians.

The Austrian Commonwealth has decided to sell coal to the public. The mines owned by the state can produce a million tons a year. At the price of nine shillings a ton a profit of twenty-two cents can be made. Those engaged in the fuel industry vigorously oppose the movement. It will hurt their profits. But the public will support the move. For all, whether parasite exploiter or wage slave, desire to get cheap commodities. But here is the difference. The parasite exploiter will live better, having his income go farther. But the man who works for a living wage will find his wages going down. For labor power sells at what it costs the wage slave to live on. When living is cheap wages go down. This is what will happen in Australia.

Mexico has been trying a few dodges to wriggle out of her agreements with some of her taskmasters. The Mexican government threw open the country to the foreign exploiters. The capitalists rushed in to exploit the slaves. Easy money was to be made.

Now Mexico finds the burdens heavy. Limantour tried to break through some of the obligations assumed towards the Bank of Montreal. At once the Bank got busy. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, told the Mexican government that the Bank of Montreal must be protected or there would be trouble. Mexico backed down. Thus the capitalists enslave Mexico for the sake of profits.

Mary Dolan murdered her illegitimate child at Barrie, Ont., at the instigation of the father, Thos. McNulty, a barkeeper. They were condemned to be hung. But the government at Ottawa commuted their sentence. They will not hang. Thomas Candy, however, was hung in spite of numerous protests to have his life saved. You see Candy threatened the profits of the master class. Therefore the henchmen of the master class at Ottawa, Laurier, Aylesworth, Grey, let him swing. You working cattle, cheer for Laurier now. Cheer for the Governor-General. They stand for your enslavement and death. So cheer for your enslavers and murderers, you slaves.

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.

It is a puzzle to class conscious workers why their fellow wage slaves still continue to vote for slavery.

A flock of Russian spy buzzards have landed in Canada hunting political refugees to turn them into cannon in the Russian prisons. Shall Fedorenko be yielded up?

The House of Lords is threatened over in England. Across the border there is a strong movement for the popular election of U. S. Senators. But Canada still hugs her ancient Senators to her bosom.

The navy is unpopular in Canada. I believe that Earl Grey had a good deal to do with stuffing a navy on Canada. When you live under a monarchy you cannot escape the pernicious effects of monarchical activity.

The farmers marched to Ottawa and Laurier said little and the farmers marched back again. Laurier is tied to the eastern financiers. The west cannot look to him for relief from the industrial and financial profit lords.

"Every time that I have felt the weight of the soldier's gun upon my head, I have felt the necessity of one big labor trust. I have never felt that there was an identity of interest between the exploiter and the exploited."—William D. Haywood.

Russian political autocrats want to get Fedorenko. If they can snatch one victim from Canada it will put the fear of torture into the hearts of all other political refugees. Shall our Canadian courts be used to do the dirty work of Butcher Nicholas?

The capitalists are bringing about many reforms. They have to bring these changes in order to exist. The Socialists do not object to reforms, but they aim at putting out of business the capitalist system. Hence they do not hurrah for the reforms dying capitalism inaugurates to prolong its life.

Court martials in Russia in the last few years have killed over 3,000 persons. Many more persons have been beaten or kicked to death in the Russian prisons. Yet the capitalists of Europe still lend Russia large sums to keep the rotten government alive. There is good interest paid. International capitalism is responsible for many crimes.

At Calcutta, India, thirty-two Hindoo policemen clubbed some Mahomedan worshippers who wanted to sacrifice cows. We consider their conduct foolish. Yet here in Canada we have Protestants fighting Catholics. And the capitalists are cornering the means of life while the common people squabble over creeds.

A. E. Donovan, M. P. P. for Brockville, Ont., Conservative, in an address at New Dublin, declared that the Party System is essential to government. Of course it is essential for the exploiters. If the two old parties should unite, then there would be an end to the political guff worked on the slaves and the slaves would see themselves as they are.

Premier Sifton of Alberta declares that Alberta should have five experimental farms each to cost \$25,000. These are to be bought and furnished out of public monies and without any idea of making a profit out of them. They are run to instruct the people how to farm properly. If farms can be run without profit for the good of the people, why cannot we have banks run without profit and the distribution of commodities without profit and the production of food without profit? We can have these things just as soon as the people want to abolish rent, interest and profit.

Francis W. Hirst, of the London, Economist, declares that war scares are inspired for profit by armament contractors. Hirst, in a speech at Washington, declared that Japan, England and Germany are being crushed by war burdens. Had a Socialist made this statement it would not have had a press line given it. But a plute writer making this statement, it is given bold headlines in the newspapers. The capitalist politicians are squirming and explaining. But they are being forced to the Socialist conclusion that rent, interest and profit are the three great evils that afflict humanity.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

We have protectionists and free traders in Canada. The protectionists want to have protective duty to keep the home market for Canadian manufacturers. They declare that the owners of the industrial establishments of Canada cannot profitably employ wage slaves unless there is protection which will allow them to get good profits. They declare that the industrial employers will be in a position to pay good wages and that therefore the wage slaves benefit by protection. Let the capitalists have a chance to sell goods high and the wage slaves will be employed at good wages.

The free traders ask why they should have to pay high for goods when they can get them cheap. They say that high wages do not benefit the workers under protection as the cost of living is so high that the workers on high wages under protection are no better off than the workers on low wages under free trade. They say that with free trade and cheap goods the workers can work for low wages; goods can be manufactured cheap, and that, therefore, Canadian manufacturers with free trade could undersell rival countries in the markets of the world.

The protectionists and the free traders are very much to the front in Canada just now. The printer's ink of combat is flowing through columns and columns of the plute press. And neither side advances conclusive arguments.

Along come the Socialists and belabor both arguers. The Socialists point out the weakness of both sides. And both sides refuse to let the Socialists break into the discussion in the capitalist organs. For both protectionists and free traders desire to deceive the workers.

Under protection the worker gets higher wages, pays more for living expenses, is robbed while at work, and is frequently thrown out of employment.

Under free trade the worker gets low wages, pays less for living expenses, is robbed while at work, and is frequently thrown out of employment.

For, while the parasite capitalists own the industrial establishments, the workers are forced to beg for work at the factory gates. The masters can pay little or much, within certain limits. The masters pay, on the whole, just wages enough to feed, clothe and shelter the workers and for a certain proportion of the workers to rear up wage slaves after them.

With protection the workers get a higher nominal wage but the cost of living goes up. With free trade the worker gets a lower wage but the cost of living is low. The masters, through the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, rob the workers.

There are certain private owners whose profits would be bigger under free trade. Hence they shout for free trade. There are other private owners whose profits would be bigger under protection hence they want protection.

But the wage mules, the patient, long-suffering human beasts of burden who carry the plunderers on their backs, these creatures will be wage plugs as long as they allow the masters to own the machinery of production and distribution. Neither free trade nor protection will cause them to become liberated.

The Socialists are not bothered about the arguments for or against protection. They are busy persuading the workers to seize the reins of government and through political action, place the machinery of production and distribution under the ownership, control and management of the collective working class.

Under capitalism the harder the workers work the quicker the markets are overstocked—and the sooner comes unemployment. Under Socialism the harder the workers work the quicker they can take a holiday. The difference between capitalism and Socialism is that under capitalism the workers get a forced holiday and have to hunt work. Under Socialism the workers will take a holiday and enjoy the commodities they have made while at work.

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A MOMENT WITH THE POETS.

THE SONG OF THE WAGE SLAVE

"When the long, long day is over,
and the Big Boss gives me my pay,
I hope it won't be hell-fire as some
of the parsons say.
And I hope that it won't be heaven,
with some of the parsons I've met—
All I want is just quiet, just to rest
and forget.
Look at my face, toil-furrowed; look
at my calloused hands;
Master, I've done Thy bidding,
wrought in Thy many hands—
Wrought for the little masters, big-
bellied they be, and rich;
I've done their desire for daily hire,
and I die like a dog in the ditch."

A few years ago the voice of a poet
startled Canada. It was a voice from
the Yukon, the land of gold and deso-
lation, of riches and loneliness. It
was the voice of one picturing the
wild, free, primitive life with but lit-
tle thought of morality.

Robert W. Service, the poet, was a
bank clerk who had moved to the Yukon.
There he wrote what he saw.
When his poems reached the publishers
they were accepted and published,
under the heading of "Songs of a Sourdough."
They startled hypocritical Canada and the publishers sent
the author a check of five thousand
dollars as royalty on the number of
books sold in the first year.

The wage slave gives a picture of
his follies and failings and his long-
ings and work.

"Living in camp with men-folk a
lonely and loveless life,
Never knew kiss of sweetheart, never
caress of wife.
A brute with brute strength to labor,
and they were so far above—
Yet I'd gladly have gone to the gal-
lows for one look of Love."

"I, the primitive toiler, half naked,
and grimed to the eyes,
Sweating it deep in their ditches,
swining it stark in their styes,
Hurling down forests before me, span-
ning tumultuous streams;
Down in the ditch building o'er me
palaces fairer than dreams."

The conclusion of the whole matter
is given in the following words by the
wage slave.

"Master, I've done Thy bidding, and
the light is low in the west,
And the long, long shift is over.
Master, I've earned it—Rest."

Mark Twain declared that he dis-
trusted the miners of Bret Hart.
They did not talk like miners should.
Twain had lived among miners. He
knew how they should talk. Hart
had a great voice among easterners,
for his miners talked as easterners
thought miners should talk.

In the same way, I distrust the
talk of the wage slave of Service.
A wage slave who knows himself to be
a wage slave talks of revolution and
overthrowing the parasites. Service's
wage slave asks for rest. There is
bitterness in the heart of the wage
slave against the little masters. But
there is not one hint of throwing off
the burdens imposed by the rule of
the little masters.

Service's wage slave will be very
popular with the exploiters. For he
is a slave that slaves and rebels not.
Service is better when he strikes
the sex question. For sex is instinctive
and originated millions of years
ago. It is second in point of evolu-
tionary origin, the passion of life
alone forerunning it.

"And hunger not of the belly kind,
that's banished by bacon and
beans;
But the gnawing hunger of lonely
men for a home and all that it
means;
For a fireside far from the cares that
are, four walls and a roof above;
But oh! so cramful of cosy joy,
and crowned with a woman's love."

Is it any wonder that lonely men
of the prairies and the Yukon cherish
Service's poems and regard him as a
friend?

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The miners at Broken Hill, Aus-
tralia, have gone on a beer strike.
They think that twelve cents is too
much to pay for a glass. So they
refuse to drink until the price goes
down to eight cents. The price has
not yet gone down.

What Socialists Have Done

They have grown from a little band
of idealists half a century ago into
an army of 25,000,000 persons today.

They have increased their interna-
tional voting strength nearly three
hundred fold within forty years—from
30,000 in 1867 to 8,803,000 in 1907.

They have become a recognized
factor in the public life of 25 modern
nations.

They have elected nearly 500 repre-
sentatives into the national legisla-
tures of various countries and placed
12,000 more into municipal offices.

They have built up political parties
that are more democratic and less
corrupt than any ever organized by
business men.

They have founded a powerful press
and circulated millions of pamphlets
and leaflets.

They have produced a scientific and
philosophical literature that com-
mands the respect of scholars every-
where.

They have won over to their side
many of the foremost thinkers, writ-
ers, scientists, orators, labor leaders
and dramatists of the old world and
the new.

They have exercised a deep influence
on present-day thought and action.

They have helped the trade unions
fight their battles for higher wages,
shorter hours and better conditions.

They have done much to stimulate
the demand for public ownership.

They have forced conservative gov-
ernments to make important conces-
sions to the working class and keep
good their promises of reform.

They have won old age pensions for
the workers in England, France, Bel-
gium, Germany and Australia.

They have compelled the German
government to adopt a scheme for in-
suring practically the entire mass of
German workers against accident,
sickness, invalidity and death.

They have abolished the slums from
German cities by pulling down the
rookeries and building model tenement
houses in their stead.

They have introduced the feeding of
hungry children in the schools of
France, Belgium, Italy and Norway.

They have secured the passage of
acts in England, Belgium, France,
Finland, Denmark, Italy and Holland
that ensure every worker substantial
compensation from the employer for
injuries received while at work with-
out his having to fight for same
through the courts.

They have done much to curb the
evil of child labor—to limit the hours
of labor in certain industries—to se-
cure for certain classes of workers a
higher wage—to enforce clean, whole-
some, sanitary conditions in all sorts
of industrial establishments—to pro-
tect trade union funds from damage
suits—to make life a little more
worth while to those who toil.

These are things they have SUC-
CEEDED in accomplishing here and
now.

They have not accomplished all
they want to accomplish, but the fact
that they have accomplished this
much in spite of the bitterest opposi-
tion, in spite, too, of their being
everywhere in the minority, shows
that they are hard fighters as well as
dreamers, that they are practical
statesmen as well as clever theorists.

But these achievements are a mere
earnest of what the Socialists hope
to accomplish in the near future.

They are sweeping forward to great-
er victories. As their power grows,
so will their usefulness.

Read Robert Hunter's "Socialists
at Work." This book may be obtained
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R. W. Northey.

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R. W. Northey, B.C.

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BUNCOME & SCRAPP'S

By R. W. NORTHEY

CHAPTER III.

Miss Wimple Agrees that "Business is Hell."

(Continued.)

"Out at the north end, No. 23 Baker's Row. It is a row of small
cottages at the rear of Green Street."

"What, all out there? Why, it's miles from here!"
"Yes, it takes me a good hour and a quarter to walk in mornings
and a quarter of an hour to walk home evenings. I suppose I'm too
tired to walk so fast evenings."

"You don't mean to say you walk that distance every morning, do
a day's work and then walk home! Why, it is shameful, a blot on your
civilization!"

"Tis quite a long walk home and I feel it very much some days.
But I can't afford the car fare very often, only when it rains. But, there,
I don't mind the walk as long as I can save Mary from the poorhouse.
If it was not that I am on my feet all day I should enjoy it these long
summer evenings."

"Now, Old man Harris was built on pretty much the same lines as
other men; but he was not kicking against the inevitable as most men do,
because he had had a long experience of the inner workings of "Business,"
and knew the futility of it, he had a thorough knowledge of the eastern
rules which governed it. He had seen men thrown out like a worn-out
machine thrown on the scrapheap when they were no longer able to keep
up the pace which Business demanded. He knew that he was no longer ef-
ficient and that a younger man could do his work quicker and better than
he could. He had fired old clerks for being slow, and he could not kick
when his turn came. It was "Business." So there was nothing strange
in his attitude of resignation. But he had not meant to be laid on the
shelf so early. He was caught unawares before he was ready. His eye-
sight went bad almost suddenly, and that solar plexus blow sent him
down and out from the bookkeeper class. He lost his job as head book-
keeper for Buncome & Scrapp, and he was fit for nothing else. He knew this,
and admitted the justice of his sentence. In this he differed from the
great majority of the down-and-outs. They blindly kick against condi-
tions they do not try to understand, and in their blindness do not see
that they themselves are mainly responsible for these conditions. There-
fore I claim that Old man Harris was something of a philosopher."

"Mr. Harris, you are either an angel or a very stupid and foolish
old man," said Miss Wimple after a few moments' silence. "If Bun-
come & Scrapp had served me as they have served you I am sure I should
have made a rough house for them. Oh, wouldn't I have made old Bun-
come squirm, and as for Scrapp, well, I'd have 'scrapped' him till he
cried 'enough!' Good heavens! It makes my blood boil! And you—you—
I can't find words to express myself—you calmly acquiesce in all their
shameful treatment of yourself, a better man than either of them, and ex-
plain away their brutality as being merely a necessary feature of busi-
ness. Oh, Business, what devilish cruelties are perpetrated in thy name!
Why did you stay with Buncome & Scrapp when you lost your position
as head bookkeeper? Why didn't you leave this nest of pirates and try
to get a job elsewhere?"

"Try? Oh, Miss Wimple, I did try. For twelve months I was trying,
answering all sorts of advertisements and spending my savings going to
various cities in search of work—work of any kind. My money dwindled
away rapidly, and to help me on the downward road we had sickness and
death in the family about that time. Doctor's bills and funeral expenses
had to be met, and we were compelled to keep moving to meaner lo-
calities and cheaper rents. The trouble with me was that even then I was
too old to keep pace with younger men. I was not able to do hard work,
and my failing eyesight was an insurmountable barrier to my ever again
doing bookkeeping work. After a long life of slaving for others I could
find no place to earn even a crust of bread for myself. So at last, for
Mary's sake I swallowed my pride. I went back to Buncome & Scrapp's
and begged for a job of any kind, almost pleading on my knees. It was
a bitter pill, Miss Wimple, but I took my medicine. I, who had offered
the same dose to others, was not going to squirm when my turn came.
Well, Scrapp created for me the post of general utility man at nine dol-
lars a week. I took it and kept my mouth shut. What else could I do?
I could not get a job anywhere else. Nobody wanted me, because they
could get little or no profit out of me. I was only fit for the scrapheap,
and honestly, I knew it. So it was Buncome & Scrapp's or starvation—
not for me, Miss Wimple, but for Mary. I should have put a bullet into
my brain and ended it all but for her. I couldn't leave her to face the hor-
rible future alone, so I stayed on, and here I am now, a derelict broken
on the wheel of Business, down and out never to rise again in this life.
But, thank God, it won't be very much longer now. When Mary goes I
shall go with her."

He straightened himself up and threw back his head like an old war-
horse scenting the battle, and in the expression on his face Miss Wimple
caught a glimpse of the man as he was before he became "Old man Har-
ris," and her respect for him increased considerably. There was a lump
in her throat when she again spoke.

"Mr. Harris," she said, "you go right home to your wife at once and
get a doctor to see her. I will see that he gets his fee. Don't worry
about losing your job, because if you are discharged from Buncome &
Scrapp's I know of something you can do that will bring you in six dol-
lars a week, and that is the main thing that is wanted—the dollars, not
the work. I've got your address here and I will call on your wife tomorrow
after I leave the office. I would go today, but I have work to do that will
keep me late. Please take this packet of car tickets, because you want to
get home as quick as you can, and you may have to go a long distance for
the doctor, besides having to go for medicine, so the tickets won't last
very long. No, keep them all, I have more in my bag."

"God bless you, Miss Wimple," he said as he rose to go. "Mary will be
proud to know you. I will do as you say and stay-home till they send for
me. You have done me a power of good, stiffened my back bone as it were
and I am sure your visit will do my wife more real good than the doctor
can. But this isn't business."

"No," returned Miss Wimple, as she held out her hand, "that hateful
word makes me hot. But I am not so very much surprised at the story
you have just told me, as I have occasionally come into contact with the
heartless and soulless beast before. But this—I can't find words to
express my indignation. How true are the words of the old poet still—
"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

"True," returned Harris, "but it is not really the man that is inhu-
man; it is the system. I see it now. I have always respected that hoary
old maxim, Business is business, because I was taught that way at school.
All young men who start in business have these principles drilled into
them from the beginning. Scrapp is only a hard man to deal with in busi-
ness matters. Where business is not concerned I have known him to be
good hearted and even generous. But my eyes are opened now, and I see
the devilishness of the system as I never saw it before. Business is hell!
Excuse me, Miss Wimple."

"Oh, don't be afraid of offending me. I can say ditto to that, and
probably will say something quite as strong to Mr. Scrapp before very
long. Now don't come to work tomorrow. I'll call in the afternoon."

With a polite bow Old man Harris passed out and closed the door be-
hind him.

(To be continued.)

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making a start.

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to Cotton's.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

Squire—Well, Pat, I'm sorry I've
no work for you.
Pat—Never mind, sorr, it's the
wages I'm wanting, and you'll have
that.—Eng. Ill. Magazine.

Creditor—Is your master at home?
Servant—Yes, please walk in.
Creditor—Thank heaven, I shall see
some money at last.
Servant—Don't make that mistake.
If he had any money, he wouldn't be
at home.—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Yesterday you were wishing it
was today. What are you wishing
now?"

"Now I'm wishing it was yester-
day. I have just remembered that
the premium on one of my insurance
policies is nearly due."—Chicago
Tribune.

Corncob (discussing the new school-
mistress)—Well, ye sez yer fair shook
on her; and 'ere ye 'ave yer 320 acres,
a four-roomed 'ouse and 70 cows.
(Emphatically) Why, all ye got ter do
is to ask 'er!

Bill (mournfully)—Yes; but ye see
she 'earn't milk.—Sydney Bulletin.

The MacPherson—Man, Judkins is
right—there's a deal o' sufferin' at-
tendant on you whisky drinkin'. For
MacFargert, ye'll mind me, whiles a
mon's drinkin' his ain whisky there's
the terrible expense tae think of; an'
whiles he's drinkin' a friend's whusky
he drinks sae much that he suf-
fers terrible the morn.—Sydney Bulet-
tin.

London, England, is going to buy a
slum area and clean it up. This
looks good, but still the graft is
there. The Tabard street area con-
sists of thirteen acres and contains
sixty-four houses. It shelters 3,552
persons. One Tabard street owner of-
fers a block of fifty houses for \$3-
250, or \$65 per house. The city is go-
ing to pay \$1,830,000 for the area, or
\$2,815 per house. You see where the
graft comes in. Tabard street is one
of the worst plague spots on earth.
It is unprofitable as well as being a
stench. So the city council takes it
off the hands of the owners at a good
round price. There is no graft in
England. Oh no.

Wake up! Cotton's Compendium of
Facts is calling you. You should
start 1911 in close touch with this
little book which is creating the stir.

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lany. 5c
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What They Stand For—Spargo. 10c
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SESSIONS OF OUR INDUSTRIES, by Richardson.
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A clear and concise exposition.

GOOD STOCK OF ALL THESE BOOKS ON HAND
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On to the Fight

Cotton's goes below the ten thou-
sand.
This is the Christmas present the
sub hustlers give the paper that is
fighting for the freedom of the wage
slaves.

But let us not fix our eyes on the
past. Let us fix them on the future.
A new year is dawning. And dur-
ing that year the sub hustlers are go-
ing to put Cotton's to the twenty
thousand mark.

In 1912, the general elections will
take place. We must prepare for the
fight.

In Nova Scotia the provincial
elections take place next year.
There is much work to do to pre-
pare for the battles, the expropriated
many against their enslavers.

THE FIRING LINE

THE TOP NOTCHERS

Nemo, Hespeler, Ont., trials 53
J. Port Arthur, Ont. 50
J. Handford, St. Thomas, Ont. 32
Ed. Hutchinson, Steelton, Ont. 20
H. H. Legate, Ottawa, Ont. 16
Alain Burke, Montreal 15
A. Allan, St. Thomas, Ont. 15
Edgar Crandell, Clearfield, Sask. 13
B. Nicholson, Winnipeg, Man. 12
C. Lindquist, Port William 10
W. R. Shier, Toronto, Ont. 10
Kandy Faulkner, Cobalt, Ont. 7
C. V. Hull, Moody, B. C. 6

Five halfers from Comrade S. C. Miles, Bentley, Alta.

Comrade George Howell, Calgary, Alta., forwards a yearly.

A halfer from Comrade J. R. Ernst, Black House, N. S.

Two yearlies from Comrade Chas. Donner, Wellington, B. C.

A yearly from Comrade Walter E. Hadden, Grand Forks, B. C.

Comrade Jules Lavenne, forwards a yearly from strike bound Springhill.

Comrade Henry Judd, Brackendale, B. C., wants Socialism talked to four halfers good and plenty.

Five halfers from Comrade R. A. Carmichael, Halifax, N. S., delight the heart of the bulldog.

Comrade R. B. Vogen, Dundurn, Sask., puts the revolutionary hope into the heart of a yearly.

Two halfers is the Christmas present Comrade W. J. L. Norrish, Toronto, gives to Socialism.

Four dollars for bundles from Bertin, Local No. 4, per Comrade Clayton Weber, Secretary.

Comrade R. Heilinger, Montreal forwards five halfers to join the fight against the labor skinkers.

Comrade John R. Green, Cornwall, Ont., rushes three recruits to the front, a yearly and two halfers.

"Enclosed find one dollar for five halfers. Hope to send some more shortly." Comrade C. Hiscocks, Montreal.

Seven trials and a yearly from Comrade J. Walker, Montreal, are welcomed for the fight against robbery.

"I sold the seven yearly post cards and enclose \$3.50. I would like to have my copy of Facts." Comrade Sandy Faulkner, Cobalt, Ont.

"Enclosed two yearlies. Just two drops in the ocean that is going to cover capitalism." Comrade D. W. Patriquin, Giroux Lake, Ont.

Six yearlies from Comrade J. V. Hull, Port Moody, B. C., get Socialism pumped into them while Comrade Hull gets a copy of Facts.

Enclosed please find three dollars for fifteen half yearly sub cards and Cotton's Compendium of Facts." Comrade A. Allan, St. Thomas, Ont.

"Please find enclosed one dollar for two renewals. I like the paper very much. It is getting better all the time." Comrade H. M. Lawrence, Ross Creek, Alta.

"Enclosed find three dollars. Kindly send five yearlies and five half yearly sub cards. And don't forget Facts." Comrade W. J. Lindquist, Fort William, Ont.

"I have succeeded in getting two wage plugs interested in the fact that they have the power to think for themselves." Comrade M. Stafford, South Wellington, B. C.

Fifteen halfers come swinging into the wigwag for their dope, directed by Comrade Alain Burke, Montreal. This is the seventeenth lot of subscribers sent in by Comrade Burke.

"Enclosed please find fifty cents for my sub. Would like to send a bunch but the people round here seem to lack a few cents of having any money." Comrade James Ledingham, Eagle Hill, Alta.

"Very sorry to see the sub list go back last week. I enclose three yearlies to help out and will do all I can. Hope to see you reach the twenty thousand mark." Comrade C. A. Hill, Hamilton, Ont.

"Enclosed find three dollars for agitation and one dollar for sub cards. Don't forget my Compendium of Facts." Comrade Edward Hutchinson, Steelton, Ont.

"Here I am with another scalp that would like to read your paper. I like your paper very much and whenever I get a few minutes I am booming Cotton's." Comrade James E. Smith, Watson, Sask.

"Enclosed find one dollar for subs. I have been reading your paper and am pleased with it. I am seventy-six years old and hope I may live to see Socialism." Comrade Mrs. M. E. Lawrence, Ross Creek, Alta.

"Enclosed please find a halfer. I have to slave here a good many hours a day. So I am unable to do as much for the paper as I would like. I put in a little job wherever I can." Comrade A. Banks, Central Park, B. C.

Pro halfers come from Comrade W. H. Pendlebury, Theodore, Sask., who protests against the Russian tyranny at the throat of Fedorenko. Thanks to the awakened wage slaves of Canada the Czar is balked of his prey.

Ten policemen each get Cotton's for three months in Toronto per Comrade W. R. Shier. The wage slave watch dogs of the plunder of the plutocrats are wakening, and want to be introduced to the Socialist bulldog.

Fifty-one trials, a yearly and a halfer, come from Comrade Nemo, Hespeler, Ont. The fifty-one enlist for three months. But we hope they will become permanent Socialists. For Socialism must come before man will be free.

"Enclosed find two half yearly subscribers. I am delighted with your paper and am endeavoring to do my utmost for the cause. We often debate on Socialism and are making a

few think here." Comrade H. A. Dodd, Penkill, Sask.

"Enclosed find a dollar and a half for three yearlies. Credit my Compendium of Facts with this amount and I will send the balance soon. I wish you and your valuable paper every success for the coming year." Comrade H. J. Lawrence, Halifax, N. S.

"Enclosed find \$3.50 for ten half yearly sub cards and three yearlies. This is a hard place in which to get subs, but I'm getting them limbered up some around here now. Don't forget to send me the book of Facts." Comrade Edgar N. Crandell, Clearfield, Sask.

"Enclosed find two yearlies. Sorry I can't send more but the cattle ranchers I talk to say they have no time to read up or to make money. They are so busy. So they are satisfied to let the other fellow make the money—the man who don't work." Comrade Chas. W. Thompson, Granum, Alta.

"Enclosed you will find one dollar for five halfers. It is really my first hustling for subs. I do it because I think it is my duty to do so. Only with the same kind of effort did Socialist literature come into my hands. The good seed was sown and on fertile soil." Comrade Gus. Haag, Sweet Valley, Alta.

"Am sorry to see a loss of one in the sub list last week, but here goes. Enclosed please find three dollars for which send me twelve half yearly sub cards and I will hustle them back in quick order with the names of new subscribers. I am doing all I can to assist you. Let me have a Compendium of Facts." Comrade B. Nicholson, Winnipeg, Man.

"Enclosed find money order for \$4.00 for sixteen half yearly subscriptions to Cotton's Weekly. Forward papers to the enclosed addresses. Start as soon as possible. In return send me a free copy of your Compendium of Facts. Wishing you all success in your good work of opening the eyes of the wage slaves." Comrade H. H. Legate, Ottawa.

"Enclosed please find a list of thirty-two names of people who have subscribed for six months to your paper and eight dollars to cover same. Now besides capturing this list of subs I think that I have advertised Cotton's as well as I have been able to, to date, in this locality. I think that the circulation of your very valuable paper could be vastly increased in St. Thomas with a little energy and nerve on the part of our Comrades, and in my estimation, all that is necessary is GET BUSY, and make this city lead the list. Please send to a Comrade and myself a copy of your Compendium of Facts." Comrade Jack Handford, St. Thomas, Ont.

WHAT HUSTLERS THINK ABOUT "FACTS"

Says Comrade R. B. Vogen, Dundurn, Sask., "I received your Compendium of Facts. Thanks. That book is enough to make a fence post think. I am using it to the best advantage, and I will have another copy before long, as the Comrades here will borrow this one from me and forget to return it."

Says Comrade C. A. Hill, Hamilton, Ont., "Last week I received Cotton's Compendium of Facts and like it very much. It places a man on the stand of facts. No guess work and no getting round it."

You need a Compendium of Facts. You can get one by helping along your own freedom. Send three dollars for subs, sub cards or agitation to Cotton's Weekly and get this book.

FEDORENKO

Fedorenko, the Russian refugee at Winnipeg has been released on a technicality. The papers forwarded from Russia were not in proper order. Therefore the judge decided that there was no demand for extradition and that Fedorenko was illegally detained. At present he is a free man. But it is expected that the Russian government will send out a proper requisition and that Fedorenko will again be arrested. It is doubtful if he would now be free were it not the rising of the people in his defence.

So far the Refuge League Committee have received \$5,780 for the defence. The Mayors of Toronto and Montreal have also money collected for the defence, and the New York League has \$2,000 ready to send if needed.

Now that Fedorenko is free let us turn our attention to freeing the slaves of Canada.

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.

DON'T BE AFRAID.

Don't be afraid to write your criticisms. We have no preconceived notions as to how a Socialist paper should be run. You, coming into contact with the readers of Cotton's can tell how certain articles affect them. Write in your opinions. We have got many good pointers from friendly critics.

LAND that \$3.00 worth of subs. and get "Facts." You need Facts and Cotton's needs the subs. Put the New Year spirit into it. Your sub will be an encouragement to Cotton's for 1911, while Cotton's Facts will stimulate and educate you to propagate Socialism. It's a square deal. Get busy before New Years.

World Wide Struggle

Alaska has asked the U. S. Socialists for an organizer and has been given one.

Premier Briand of France declares he is not in favor of proportional representation.

Dora B. Montefiore, of the Social-Democratic Party of Great Britain, is on her way to Australia on a speaking trip.

In spite of official denials, the revolutionists in Mexico are still active and have beaten the Diaz troops in several battles.

S. W. Rose, Socialist candidate, has been elected to the city council of Biloxi, Miss. This is the first Socialist to be elected in the state.

Socialist papers in nine different languages are starting the Socialist campaign in Chicago for the spring elections of the city.

Fifteen deputy sheriffs who shot and killed some striking miners at Yukon, Pennsylvania, have been sentenced to but three months in the workhouse.

In the Landtag election in Reus, Germany, the Socialist vote has increased by 2,000. Five Socialists have been elected.

The town of Edmunds, Washington, will have the first Socialist mayor of any town in that state. The successful Socialist candidate is W. H. Cook.

Vorwaerts, Germany, has a circulation of 150,000 daily. It is starting a campaign to boost this to 200,000 per day before the end of the coming year.

In the next elections in New York state the Socialists will be the third party on the official ballots, the Independence League sinking to fourth place.

Taft is economizing by sacking employees, cutting wages and lengthening hours. As a result a move is on foot to organize the federal employees into a union.

The Russian revolutionists are awakening from their apathy and showing signs of activity in many quarters. The government answers this activity by turning the Black Hundreds loose on the people.

Fred D. Warren, of the Appeal to Reason, has refused to accept a pardon at the hands of Taft, even if one were offered. He declares he committed no crime and has done nothing to be pardoned for.

The British Socialist vote fell off fifty thousand. This is explained by the fact that both Blatchford and Hyndman have become war mad and have joined with the jingoes for more navy and army burdens.

Portland, Maine, is taking to Socialism. Comrades report that a great change has come in the last few months. Even the pulpits are being thrown open on Sunday for talks on Socialism straight and unadulterated.

In his first lecture in New York after his trip, Wm. D. Haywood spoke in favor of the Industrial Workers and declared that craft divisions made the American Federation of Labor useless for the struggle of the working class.

The Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M. A., D.D., Litt., has been appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford University, England. Holland is a Christian Socialist and editor of the Socialist paper, the Commonwealth.

Six new locals were organized in Wyoming in the six weeks before the elections. Two have been organized since and half a dozen more are in prospect. Forty new members at large were admitted and all the locals reported increased membership.

Twenty-two miners have been killed by a mine explosion in Bluefields, W. Virginia. Thirty have been killed near Frank, Alta, and four hundred have been killed in a mine explosion at Leigh, thirty-five miles from Liverpool, Eng. Meanwhile the masters find coal mining profitable.

Hyman, Premier of Belgium, declares that government is fully socialized.

COTTON'S RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the week ending Friday, Dec. 23rd were as follows: for 86 trials, 69 halfers and 44 yearlies, \$44.80; for bundles, \$4.10; for agitation, \$13.00; for books, \$1.35; for advertising, \$2.00; for leaflets and stickers, \$4.52; for job printing, \$8.00; for sub cards sold \$20.50; total \$88.27.

The daily receipts were, Saturday, Dec. 17th, \$26.95; Monday, \$17.75; Tuesday, \$17.62; Wednesday, \$26.35; Thursday, \$8.45; Friday, Dec. 23rd, \$4.25.

FARMERS' BAIT OFFER.

Here you agitator, who have been wanting to get after the farmer, land on this offer with both feet: 250 each of these Five Splendid leaflets, Who Gets the Big Haul, Selling at Cost Prices, Fleeing the Farmers, A Man Talk on Social Problems, The Greatest Thing on Earth, all for \$1.00. Ask for "Farmers' Bait Leaflets."

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
7 copies per week, for one year \$3.00

THE year 1911 will be a banner year for Socialism in Canada because "Facts" is in existence. This little book is a stimulative, educative and propogative proposition. Every copy that goes out radiates activity, and it takes activity to get it. An all-round Red bunch of activity is "Facts." Say, comrade, better land those subs for New Years, and start 1911 with an active spirit.

COTTON'S SPECIAL OFFER

Application for Six Month Subscription Post Cards

5 10 15 20 25 30

Cotton's Weekly, Cowansville, 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 marking X under one of the numbers printed at top of this blank.

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

Socialism in Canada

Will Comrades send short items for this column of Socialist activity in their locality?

The unrest at Springhill is increasing and the strikers are again picketing.

C. M. Hays declares that all striking railwaymen will be reinstated by January first on the Grand Trunk.

At Wetaskiwin, Sask., Socialist lectures are being given Sunday afternoons in the Bijou theatre by the Rev. A. O. Alexander.

In a lecture delivered at Crystal Theatre, New Westminster, B. C., Comrade E. T. Kinney declared he would not trust McBride nor his government as far as he would trust a dog with a sausage.

Comrade O'Brien's bill to have wage workers paid at least forty-nights in Alberta has been turned down in the committee of the whole legislature. It is likely that his bill to provide better safety appliances for miners underground will also be killed.

The Canadian capitalist papers have given columns to the declaration of the German Chancellor that the recent rioting in Berlin was due to Socialist agitators. They have not said anything about the proof before the courts that the rioting was more on the part of the police than on the part of the workers, the police attacks being unprovoked.

More than one thousand persons attended the dinner given in the Auditorium Hall, of Reading, Pa., to celebrate the Socialist victory of the election of James Maurer to the Pennsylvania legislature. "Reading the next Milwaukee" is the slogan of the Reading Socialists.

In the recent British elections the Independent Labor Party elected 43 labor members. This is a gain of three. The I. L. P. vote was 382,158. This does not mean that these are all the labor votes there are in Britain. It means that these votes were cast in those constituencies which ran labor members. As only 56 candidates were run out of a total 670 seats, the Labor Socialist vote of Britain would easily be over a million on a full vote.

THE FAKE OF GREATNESS

A singer of international reputation, whose salary is \$2,000 a week, recently disguised himself as a beggar and sang on the streets of New York for half a day. She was not recognized, and collected less than three dollars. It is a striking example of the fakery of greatness under this system. A few are lauded to the skies and paid fabulous prices because they have reputation, not only in music, but in literature, where under other conditions they would not be recognized, and thousands just as good are never recognized for lack of opportunity. There are thousands of writers who excel those who are the top liners today, who cannot break into print. There are people whose opinions are heralded to the world, who are infinitely behind in ideas, mere workmen who will get no hearing. The heroes of the world are common clay. Any other clay would make as good vessels as they. The rich, the rulers, the famous are merely people who have, under the system of advancement by conspiracy, been favored in one way and another. There will never be any real greatness until merit stands on its own legs, where opportunity is fully socialized.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed by Toronto Local No. 1, Dec. 7th, 1910.

Whereas all residents of a city must comply with its bye-laws and regulations; and

Whereas non-property owners no less than property owners desire honest government, effective fire protection, well paved streets, sufficient schools, pure water, etc.; therefore be it

Resolved by the Toronto Socialist Party that it declare itself to be in favor of so amending the election bye-laws as

(1) to permit any citizen, whether he or she owns property or not, to run for the mayor's office, the board of control, the municipal council and the board of education, or to vote for candidates for same, and

(2) to extend the franchise to married women, it being already granted to spinsters and widows.

Copies of this resolution to be sent to the Toronto daily papers, Cotton's Weekly and the Winnipeg Voice.

RESOLUTIONS RE FRED D. WARREN'S SENTENCE.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Cobalt Miners Union W. F. M. No. 146:

Whereas, Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kansas, has been made the recipient of the vengeful wrath of the capitalist courts, of the United States, not for any technical violation of even the capitalist made-laws, but merely for the bold fight he is waging on behalf of the working class which is proven by the fact that he is the only one they have ever thought of prosecuting, of the hundreds who have done the same thing for which he is being punished; and

Whereas, the sentence imposed upon Comrade Warren, of 6 months imprisonment and a fine of \$15.00 is really occasioned by the struggle he put up for the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of Miners, when they were so outrageously treated by the authorities, being kidnapped from their home state, taken to Idaho, and held there without Habeas Corpus, their treatment throughout being devoid of any semblance of the Justice which the laws of "free" America are supposed to accord to individuals; and

Whereas, in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the Supreme Court of the United States declared their kidnapping legal, while Comrade Warren is prosecuted and punished for offering a reward for the kidnapping and return to his own state, Kentucky, of the Republican Ex-Governor Taylor, who was indicted for murder and for whom a large reward was offered by the Kentucky authorities; and

Whereas, this proves clearly that there is one law for the capitalists and another for those who champion the rights of the working class, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the members of the Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146 of the Western Federation of Miners in Meeting Assembly-mindful of the fact that the fight of Comrade Warren and the Appeal to Reason for our officers.

At the time of their imprisonment and trial, was largely responsible for their acquittal—do hereby enter emphatic protest against the unjust and vicious attempt of the ruling class, to railroad to jail this comrade, who is being punished for championing the

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cause of the officers of our organization, and for fighting oppression and injustice under which the working class of America groan, and he it further

Resolved, that we ask all class-conscious working men and particularly the members of the Western Federation of Miners to enter protest and to do all in their power to prevent the execution of the most unjust sentence that copies of these resolutions be sent to the following papers for publication, "Appeal to Reason," Cotton's Weekly, and the Miners' Magazine.

Committee—Jos. Gorman, Frank K. Richards, Wm. Du-Feu.

THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Comrade O'Brien Points Out the Distortion of Truth by Capitalist Institutions.

(Correspondence Wm. McQuoid.)

In the discussion of the bill for the incorporation of the Calgary University in the Legislative Assembly, C. M. O'Brien, member for the Roxy Mountain division, presented the Socialist contention that the presentation of economic truths is foreign to the nature of capitalist institutions. He also entered a strong protest against military and religious training as a part of the curriculum of educational institutions.

He pointed out that the wealthy people did not give their money to educational institutions for the love of poor people. Educational institutions are a good investment for the capitalist class. They served a double purpose. They gave technical education. Some knowledge of the physical forces of nature increased the productive power of the slaves. Moreover capitalist institutions of learning distorted and misrepresented those branches of learning which were not economically beneficial to the capitalist class, the truths of which, if known to the slaves, would cause the slaves to revolt against capitalist exploitation.

Comrade Simpson, who is now touring on the educational commission, when questioning the representatives of your educational institutions, asked, "Do you teach how to measure lumber?" "Yes." "Do you teach how to measure value?" "No."

The reason why the measuring of value is not taught is that if the slaves knew how to measure value as they know how to measure lumber, etc., they would know how much value they produced and how little was turned back to them in the shape of wages.

Comrade O'Brien continued, "Owing to the changed method of getting a living, certain organs in the human structure that were at one time useful have now become useless and some times dangerous. It is the work of the surgeon to eliminate such rudimentary survivals. What is true in physical structure is also true in human ideas, for after all mind is matter and ideas are the result of sense perception, and as our method of getting a living changes our sense perceptions and ideas change or become rudimentary survivals."

"The non-Socialist thinks

