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# Cotton's Weekly

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COWANSVILLE, P. Q., CANADA, APRIL 20, 1911

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## THE SOCIALIST YOUNG GUARD

It is said that the Jesuits say that if you give them a child to train till he is ten they care not who trains him thereafter. They will have had the child during his plastic period and thereafter the child will remain true to the faith.

As we grow old and our powers fail our memory goes back to our childhood days. We forget the strength of our manhood and our minds wander to our earliest days. When Fallstaff lay dying "a babbled o' greed fields" according to Shakespeare. This is in perfect accordance with the theory of evolution, for when strength fails the latest acquired characteristics fade away and the more primitive ones reappear. This explains many death-bed returns to the Catholic church by men and women who left the church in their prime. Tennyson in his poem The Wreck, brings this point out.

Hide me, Mother! My Fathers belong-ed to the church of old,  
I am driven by storm and sin and death to the ancient fold,  
Lying to the Catholic Cross once more, to the faith that saves,  
My brain is full of the crash of weeks, and the roar of waves.

The children of Israel had to wander forty years in the wilderness until the old generations who had been brought up under slave conditions had perished, and a new generation, who had been nursed on the fierce freedom of desert life had grown to manhood and were ready to bear the burdens of conquest.

Blatchford says that in his early days he was sent to church and taught to be good and wash his face and say, yes sir, and yes maam, to the Paris fashions and to fear and reverence those who sweated little children. Then he went into the British army for seven years and was taught to be brave and not to fear anything. Blatchford later became a Socialist, but now his fears are returning and he fears the Germans very much. He is also getting to fear foreigners on British territory. He is returning to the early teachings that he got in his youth.

What are we Socialists doing to counteract the pernicious teachings the young children get?

Jules Lavigne sees the evil and is agitating for a Socialist Young Guard composed of children. He has translated the following from the Italian. It is in Italy that the Socialist Young Guard flourishes. It shows how the Socialists of foreign countries are not surrendering the education of their children to be perverted by the system upheld and paid for and controlled by the capitalist class.

### ETHICS OF THE SOCIALIST YOUNG GUARD.

1. Love your school fellows who will be your fellow workmen in life.
2. Love learning which is the food of the brain; be as grateful to your teacher as to your parents.
3. Honour good men; be courteous to all men; bow down to none.
4. Always stand up for your rights and resist oppression.
5. Do not be cowardly. Be a friend to weak and love justice.
6. Remember that all the good things of the earth are produced by labor. Whoever enjoys them without working for them is stealing the bread of the workers.
7. Observe and think in order to discover the truth. Do not believe what is contrary to reason, and never deceive yourself for others.
8. Do not think that he who loves his country must hate and despise other nations, or wish for war which is a remnant of barbarism.
9. Look forward to the day when all men will be free citizens of one fairland, and live together in peace and righteousness.
10. Consider the welfare of the working people as something for which you must work.

In the second reader of the Protestant public schools of the province of Quebec is a poem about a little boy who had an old grandmother. They were very poor. So this good boy went and worked in a cotton mill, and every Saturday he brought his pennies and gave them to his granny, and the two lived on them. The second reader is published in Edinburgh and is no doubt used in Scotland.

Here are two horrible facts. An old woman who should be given an old age pension. A little boy who should be in school. Child labor is one of the damnable curses of our

modern times. Yet the capitalist educationalists combine the two. They make the sweated little boy support his old relative and the lesson is drawn that the boy is a very good boy because he does not demand an education and is willing to throw some man out of a job whose cost of keep is more, and who is willing to relieve the capitalist exploiters of taking care of an old woman by giving that old woman all his money.

Surely we need a Socialist Young Guard. Surely every Socialist father and mother should teach their children differently than the capitalist instruction they get in the public schools.

The Socialist Young Guard is an excellent organization to counteract the pernicious morals taught in our public schools and the pernicious, sycophantic, blind, unreasoning, lick-spittle, brutal parasite worshipping institution of the Boy Scouts which every bedecked gun-carrying, legalized human-butcher, commanding military officer praises to the skies.

The exploiters say that the people forget quickly. A steal is put through and the people protest. Elections are years away and before election time comes around the people have become accustomed to the new burdens and have forgotten the issue. The capitalist rely upon this fact and work it for all it is worth. But there is one class of people that do not forget. That class are the Socialists. They dig away back into past steals and show where the lords of Britain got their power by robbery. They dig back into Morgan's career and show where he got his start by buying condemned rifles from the American government cheap and selling them back to the American government as new and perfect rifles. They dig back and expose the thefts of coal lands, railway lines, and monopolies. The capitalists rely that those are old thefts and that restoration cannot be made as the original owners are dead. But the Socialists point out that there must be a complete restoration to all the people. So the thieves and exploiters and holdup men who call themselves financiers find it policy to keep quiet and try to keep the Socialist remedy from getting before the public. The Socialists know where they talk and are out to prevent robbery in the future and to do away with the present effects of past robberies.

Herman Palmer, an expert burglar who stole a hundred thousand dollars during his time, is now in the Tombs of New York. He declares that it is more lucrative to be honest for no matter how big the haul he got he spent it quickly and is now poor and in prison. This remark is reprinted in the capitalist press. The moral is drawn. It is one of those things which seem to show that it is better to be honest than dishonest. It appears to be an expert opinion. But Palmer is not fit to speak on the question. He only knows the side of the thief who has been caught. Palmer made big hauls and spent them. The conclusion that thievery is ill-rewarded therefore does not follow. All that Palmer's statement proves is that he was extravagant. To be honest does not mean to be prosperous. The wage slaves who work hard and get thrown out of a job while the labor skinner grows rich without labor have far more cause to say that dishonesty is more profitable than Palmer has to say that honesty pays better than dishonesty.

An organized system of getting seabs into Canada is in force. Four men were arrested for crossing the border at Windsor. They were on their way to Cochrane, Ont., and had received instructions from a man in Cochrane as to how to dodge the immigration officials. These four men caught will be used to try and make the wage slaves of Canada think the Dominion government is protecting them. But the Dominion government has agents throughout Europe enticing workers to come over to Canada. The only hope the workers have is to kick every plute politician out of Ottawa and put in a bunch of revolutionary Socialists who will do away with wage slavery altogether.

Socialism means the social ownership of the means of production and distribution for the benefit of all. Social ownership will not be for the benefit of all as long as rent, interest and profit are paid. For these things go to people who can then then live without working. So Socialism means that interest, rent and profit will be abolished.

A Canadian judge is the official protector of legalized robbery.

An Independent Labor Party is unnecessary in Canada. Let the Socialists get busy and show the workers that Socialism is the thing they need.

An Independent Labor Party simply means that the workers withdraw themselves from the old parties. But that is not enough. The workers must have some aim. If that aim is not revolutionary then the political activity of the workers will wonder in to byways and the workers will remain slaves.

Will the Social revolution come in with violence or in peace? That depends upon the country in which Socialism comes upon the resistance offered by the capitalist class to the order of the people to vacate power. If the resistance offered is weak then Socialism will come in peace. If repressive measures are adopted and the capitalist class resist by force the coming of the new order then Socialism will have to come in with some disorder due, not to Socialism, but to the commotion created by the recalcitrant capitalists.

It is hard for the capitalist religious person to get into his head his own position. He thinks he is where he is because divine providence has desired to bless him. He thinks he is unworthy the blessings bestowed upon him in many instances. This kind of man does not like to be told that he is a labor thief. He does not like to be told that society is unjust and he is getting part of the legalized plunder. Such men, however, are getting many severe jolts these days. They do not like these jolts but evolution is indifferent to their likes and dislikes.

I know Socialists who think that the best way to spread Socialism is to hit a man's pet prejudices. They call this process jarring the wage scales loose. This is not the way to catch mules. Hit a horse over the nose and he will fling up his heels and scamper away. It is because of such tactics that so much of Socialist effort has been unproductive. We want to get wage workers interested. Let him have his religion. Let him have his views of life. But gently, kindly, explain to him how much better off his family could be, or how much quicker he could get married and how happy he could make his loved ones, were Socialism here and we had justice and the workers got their just recompense. In this way far more can be won to Socialism.

We have Christian Socialists and we have scientific Socialists. We both aim at the abolition of capitalism. But one class goes to the bible and the other goes to Marx for inspiration. In the old testament there are many grand passages. The primitive Israelites practised tribal communism. Primitive Christians practised communism. The prophets of old thundered against robbery. Christianity was a wonderful movement for the freedom of the world from slavery. But primitive communism is not the social system into which we are going. For the doctrine of evolution has been discovered. The secrets of nature have been penetrated in part. Telegraphs, telephones, steamships, railways, aeroplanes, soil foods, reaping machines, gang plows, hydraulic mining, high tension power transmission lines, meteorological bureaus, coal, the compass, nitroglycerine, the loom, the typesetting machine, the giant presses, electric furnaces, liquid air, synthetic chemistry, bacteriology and many other things lie between us and the state of primitive communism that was the ideal of the old dreamers. Humanity moves onward. Our vision is to the future.

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The plutes have a great desire to see a spirit of humble honesty abroad in the world—among wage slaves.

Socialism will not come until the people want it. It is the mission of the Socialist agitator to show people that Socialism is something they want.

Capitalism makes tramps and he towns and she towns and rented houses and evicted families and unmarried man and prostitute woman and homeless construction gangs and the capitalists gravely declare that Socialism must not come because it would break up the home.

The capitalists say that Socialism will never come as the ruling class have always ruled, that the workers are too ignorant to unite and that the workers would not know how to run things if they had control. The feudal lords of France said the same thing in France over a hundred years ago. They woke up and found they had made a mistake. So our friends the labor skinner will find that they also have made a mistake.

I was listening to a judge giving a lecture on the constitutional history of Canada. He spoke of some of the past judges of Canada who had taken up arms against Great Britain and became rebels in 1837. The judge declared that we too would have been rebels in those days because the people were fighting for the right to govern themselves. That same judge would give the order to hang Socialists if we rebelled and took up arms to conquer for the toilers the right to govern themselves and their labor power. There are many people who see the need of past revolts and consider, as heroes those who took part in them, and who at the same time cannot see the need of present revolt against injustice.

Socialism is nothing wild and strange. Socialism is something very common place and clear. Socialism is not a doctrine of chaos. It is a doctrine of organization. Socialism centres round the principle that the productive worker should be given the social value of the wealth he produces in so far as is compatible with the care of the aged and defective. Socialism is a doctrine of the abolition of rent, interest and profit, the abolition of the private control of the machinery of production and distribution. It is a doctrine of the elimination of waste and the division of labor in the interests of those who labor. Even many capitalists favor Socialism for they realize that it is a far juster system than the one now in existence.

There are two sides to Socialism. There is the present class struggle and there is the future Socialist state. Socialism will benefit all by freeing the world from misery, by providing the means of life for all, by eliminating wasted efforts and making it easy and prosperous to do right and difficult to do wrong. That will be a glorious state of society and many capitalists long for it to come. But we have to abolish capitalist exploitation before that state of society can exist. Peace cannot come to a community when the neighboring woods are the home of bandits. Liberty can not come as long as slave owners control. So Socialism cannot come as long as capitalism rules. We must throw off the rule of the capitalists. It is the class struggle which produces the opinion among some that Socialism is a doctrine of hate and discontent and disorder. Certainly there is disorder when two classes exist in a nation. There is disorder when the authorities are chasing highwaymen. But that disorder, that turmoil, precedes the peace and prosperity that comes with a settled system of economic justice.

## THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

The Independent Labor Party is forming in Canada. The first issue of the Canadian Labor Party Bulletin has been issued in Toronto. It is a finely got-up paper the size of Cotton's Weekly. The first issue is five thousand copies. It is a monthly publication and the editors declare that the next issue will be ten thousand.

The paper is published in the interests of forming an I.L.P. like that in Great Britain. It is edited by Ed. Stephenson of Toronto with A. W. Puttee, editor of the Winnipeg Voice, Jos. T. Marks, editor of the London, Ont., Industrial Banner, and A. P. Dyer, editor of the Eastern Labor News of Moncton, N. B., as associated editors.

The first issue thus pays its respects to the Socialist Party of Canada:

"That Canadian International (?) Revolutionary Socialist Party of the first part, whose post-office address is Vancouver, needs not much attention from those who desire a comprehensive, powerful Labor party in this country. It has had years to make good as practically the only political organization of the workingmen in the field, but it has only spread dissension among the Socialists, driven out its best workers, laid down an impossible programme, and followed a contradictory policy, and created a holy-garby before whose dictum the petty bigots in the fold must bow. Some of the members who have publicly boasted that they will be scabs as long as they live, and others who have dropped their membership in unions because of resolutions hostile to trade unionism introduced in locals of the party, will make a tremendous noise at the first sign of a federal Labor party. Other members who are union men and some of them expert heresy hunters, too, will talk loudly of the rights of the minority, and so on, should their union try to approve of the formation of such a party. Oh, well."

In the first issue is the platform of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which is as follows:

### TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS PLATFORM

1. Free compulsory education.
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days per week.
3. Government inspection of all industries.
4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.
5. A minimum living wage based on local conditions.
6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, water works, lighting, etc.
7. Tax reform by lessening taxation upon industry, and increasing it upon land values.
8. Abolition of Dominion Senate.
9. Exclusion of Chinese.
10. The union label to be placed on all manufactured goods where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.
11. Abolition of child labor by children under 14 years of age, and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.
12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.
15. Direct legislation through the initiative and referendum.
16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

Joe Ainey, Labor Controller of Montreal, elected by the capitalists as a safe and sane slave, and Alphonse Verville, labor Liberal M. P., endorse the paper and its aims. It is endorsed by Ramsay MacDonald, British M. P. on the labor ticket who leans strongly towards liberalism.

The first issue warns the workers against the labor policy of the Liberal party.

The formation of the I.L.P. in Canada shows that the Socialist Party of Canada has not been able to make enough headway to stop it. This may be due to the ignorance of the wage slaves. It may also be due to erroneous, uncouth and brutal tactics of the organizers of the Socialist Party.

Throughout Canada no doubt many of the Socialist Party members will

oppose bitterly the formation of this new party. As far as Cotton's is concerned the policy pursued will not be the hammering of the new party nor the endorsing of it. Cotton's will try in the future as in the past TO MAKE SOCIALISTS.

If the wage slaves of Canada get the revolutionary idea into their heads that "labor produces all wealth and to labor it should belong," then the Joe Aineys and the Alphonse Vervilles will lose their power. The men who will rise to office within the labor party will not be slaves who consider that the workers always will be slaves.

The hope of Socialism does not lie in a Socialist party with few members who are impossibilist political actionists. The hope of Socialism does not lie in a great and numerous labor party whose members think the thoughts of slaves. The hope of Socialism lies in a revolutionized working class who know that they are slaves, know who their enemies are, and are eager to throw off the industrial and political shackles that make slaves of them.

A good many Socialists forget that there are people in the world who cannot see Socialism. They do not know what it means. We are apt to get impatient with ignorance in people about things which seem commonplace and certain to us. We speak of revolutionary Socialism standing for the interests of the working class and yet the working class are frequently abused by Socialist speakers. People are puzzled to know what is the difference between Socialism and trade unionism. Socialists do not advocate strikes and yet frequently support strikes when they are on. The reason of this is plain when once the Socialist aim is seen. Socialism aims at the working class control of the means of wealth production and distribution. The capitalist class own the mines. The capitalist class own the products mined by miners. The miners work for wages. The capitalist class sell the product and get the profit which is the difference between the cost of wages, etc., and the sale price. Now trade unionism endeavors to organize the workers to demand shorter hours and more pay. Socialism organizes the workers to own the mines and the product of the mines which comes from their labor. Trade unionism leaves the capitalist class in possession of the mines, still controlling the labor of the workers and owning the products of the mines. Socialism would vest the ownership of the mines and the product of the mines in the collective working class. So the aim is different. But Socialists support strikes and hope the strikers will win. They do this in order that the workers may have shorter hours and more pay so that their bodies may be stronger and they may have more time to think, for Socialists know that when the workers think they will surely see the benefits that Socialism will give them.

Capitalists are now talking efficiency. They are finding that underfed wage slaves are not profitable any more than underfed draught animals are. They are finding that slim-waisted workers are not so profitable as workers whose lungs are filled with fresh wholesome air. So we have capitalists who go in for reforms and we have uplift movements and church sociological leagues. The capitalists try to make us believe that these things are done for the sake of humanity. We know better. For the blood and the agony and the tears of exploited and mangled and murdered wage slaves speak too plainly from the pages of history for us to be deceived by the vapors of the capitalist exploiters. No. The kindness of the capitalists is but the kindness that would be shown to a valuable draught animal to make him efficient. If the workers want their freedom they must conquer it for themselves.

There are many assaults being made on capitalism. There are the growing power of the unions, the spread of industrial unions, direct action, political action, old age pensions, child labor laws, and many other things. These all are attacking the capitalist system. For the capitalist system is based on the purchase and sale of commodities including labor power. The limitation of the working day, the prevention of child labor, old age pensions, are all assaults upon the capitalist system because they interfere with the purchase and sale of labor power in this freest manner. Socialism will finally carry the day and the capitalist system will be done away with.

## HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE

By W. E. Hardenburg.

Of course most of us are already acquainted with the methods of the ordinary millionaire-in-the-making.

We all know that he is usually the son of a desperately poor, but honest parents and that he generally got his start by working in some country store at nine dollars a week for seven or eight years. His honesty, ability and energy were, of course proverbial for twenty miles around. He always went to church two or three times every Sunday and attended a prayer-meeting four or five times a week. Then, after the seven or eight years in the country store, he usually became dissatisfied with his job and started in buying railway systems or building steel plants.

It is worthy of note, however, that details, as to how he managed to save up the money necessary to embark in these latter operations, are invariably omitted.

According to some recent American press despatches, however, an association of New York cotton speculators have originated a much simpler and easier plan. Knowing the poverty of most of the readers of Cotton's Weekly, I think it my duty to acquaint them with this simple method so that they, too, may become millionaires.

It appears that this plan was simply to "scatter through Georgia and South Carolina a million cotton-boll-weevils, so that the fields in these states would be attacked by the pest, and the yield of cotton correspondingly reduced—and the prices boosted."

Now, why couldn't you wage-slaves evolve something like that? It is simply because you haven't got the brains. Brains are necessary to think out such "high finance" schemes as this. That is why you are poor—you haven't got the brains.

It is true that considerable brains and education are necessary to become an expert crack-man, but, of course, that is an entirely different matter. Our "captains of industry" say it is, anyway, and they must know.

It also takes brains to bribe politicians to pass laws that enable one to get all kinds of special privileges, such as government bounties on certain products; protective tariffs for "infant industries"; incorporations of water-logged mergers; railroad and steamship subsidies; in short, anything one wants. You see it is brains that count.

If you workers had any brains at all, you would use them something after this fashion:

What causes bribery, corruption of public officials, etc? Is it not because certain private individuals have certain private businesses (which they run, not for the public welfare, but for their own private profits) that they want favored? Now, if these private individuals had no private business, but were just workers, like you are, they would have no motives whatsoever to bribe or corrupt public officials, would they? On the other hand, if the people owned these businesses collectively, they would have no motives to bribe anybody either would they?

What causes panics—"hard times"? How do they start? Is it not something like this: ACCORDING TO STATISTICS, THE WORKERS RECEIVE ONLY ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR TOIL. In other words, the wageslave can only buy back from his master, with his wages, about one quarter of what he has produced. Thus the owners of the various factories, mills, mines, etc., accumulate wealth in the form of surplus products. Every ten or fifteen years so much wealth accumulates that the masters decide to lay off their men, until they have marketed the products that have accumulated. The workers, deprived of their wages, are soon unable to buy these products. A panic ensues. Goods do not sell well, so the masters raise prices in order to maintain their profits. Hard times set in. Workers and their families go hungry and ill-clad, although stores and warehouses are filled to overflowing. They cannot get enough to eat because they have produced too much. Finally, after this surplus wealth has been consumed by the parasitical army and an infinitely small proportion of it has been doled out to the workers as charity, the masters again give the workers permission to earn their living. Question: Could such things happen if the workers themselves owned collectively the machinery of production?

What causes prostitution? Is it not mainly because female workers are miserably under-paid? And are they not underpaid so that the masters' profits may be the greater? How can factory girls, department store girls and other women wage slaves live on \$4.00 per week in New York? How about the sweat shops? Have you ever heard of the women chain-makers of Croyley Heath, England,

who get two pence an hour? Do you think such things would happen if the PEOPLE owned these factories, these department stores, these chain works, instead of private individuals, who run them only to make private profits?

Do you think God ever decreed that 90 per cent of the people must sweat and toil through all their cramped and dreary lives in order that the other 10 per cent might live in ease and luxury, might have steam yachts and palaces, mistresses and champagne? Do you think the people will ever decree it, once they own what they have produced—viz. the machinery of production and transportation?

But of course that would be "impracticable"—for the people to own and control what they MUST use. It would be "visionary"—so our masters say through the parasitical press. Of course, they speak disinterestedly. Still, on the other hand, it was once thought "impracticable" and "visionary" for the people to own collectively or socially such things as roads. Private roads, having toll gates, etc., were the only practicable thing. To propose any such scheme as free, public roads at that time would have been very visionary. Would it not? The same applies to schools, and many other things.

Have you ever wondered where the campaign funds for the two "grand old parties" come from? Do they not come from the men at the head of our "infant industries," our railways, our manufacturers? And why do these men give so much money to these two political parties? Is it because our "big business men" and "captains of industry" are generous enough to give such large sums away for charity? If so, why do they not contribute to the funds of the Socialist Party?

And how is it that it sometimes happens, especially in the States, that the same corporation subscribes to the funds of both of the old parties? Do you suppose they do it without expecting anything in return? Are the candidates of these two old parties generally working men, or are they generally lawyers or even Big Men themselves? If the candidates are not working men, men of your own class, why do you vote for them?

Is it because they have brains? Or is it because you have not? Think it over.

Among the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners of London, England, the bicycle has been much discussed. There were certain workers who had bicycles and used them in travelling about to do the work of their employers. Others had no bikes and went on foot. The employers were giving preference to the bike owners as more work could be done in less time. The bike was part of the machinery for producing more work and the possessors thereof were in an advantageous position as compared with the propertyless, bikeless co-workers. By a vote of 11,260 to 1,456 the Carpenters and Joiners have declared against using bicycles in working hours. The vote no doubt shows how many were bike owners and how many were not. This little incident shows how true the Socialist philosophy is. The vote was governed by the economic interests of the voters. The property owners of bikes were in a minority but although in a minority they were forcing many of the propertyless majority into the ranks of the unemployed. If you wish to get the key to the apparent contradictions in society and to find the motives of men and in what direction society is tending, study the Socialist philosophy.

There are sixty-four millionaires in Montreal. Many of these are multi-millionaires. If we presume that they average two million each and that they get four per cent returns on their possessions, these sixty-four gentlemen will be in receipt of a parasitic revenue of five million dollars a year. A worker's family averages an income of not more than five hundred dollars a year. There is good reason why the capitalists support this present system as the best ever. But why workmen should vote for it is a curious thing that puzzles Socialists.

Sheldon is being brought back to Montreal. Sheldon got away with a few hundred thousand dollars in a crooked manner. Now the plutocrats will jug him. The plutocrats will see to that. When a small fish like Sheldon is put behind the bars it kind of makes the ignorant think that our law courts are made to stop dishonesty. This is the opinion the plutocrats want to be possessed by wage slaves. The court protected graft of the parasites will be all the more secure.

Cotton's carries in stock three of the best propaganda books published: "The Common Sense of Socialism," by Spargo; "Industrial Problems," by Richardson; and "Principles of Scientific Socialism," by Vail. Well and tastefully bound in paper at 25c. a copy.

## BUNCOME & SCRAPP'S

By R. W. NORTHEY

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR "COTTON'S WEEKLY"

(Continued.)

### CHAPTER XII.

John Logie Thanks the Chairman for his Consideration.

John Logie once more rose in his place. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I am one of the oldest members of No. 91 and have attended most of its meetings, and I must say that in all my experience I have never attended a more interesting meeting than the present one. We have all heard the case against Brother Judson Sweeney, and for my part, while I do not care to pass judgment on circumstantial evidence, yet, like the lady in Shakespeare's play, methinks he doth protest too much. More than that, he gives himself away when he asks 'What is there in it for me?' He says he couldn't make anything by it. Now it seems to me that a man with such mercenary ideas as that would be capable of doing anything for reward. The man who always puts the question to himself 'What is there in it for me?' before he performs any act, good or bad, must be of a pitifully small nature. He is of the earth, earthy. If Judson Sweeney is guilty, he can rest assured that sooner or later he will, like Judas, get all that's coming to him, for there is an immutable law that metes out exact justice, and there is no more heinous crime than the betrayal of one's fellows. In his ridiculous charges against Socialism the man is to be pitied rather than blamed, because he unwittingly displays his utter ignorance of what he is condemning, and I am of opinion that it would be useless to attempt to enlighten him. But there are men here of broader intellect and higher ideals than Judson Sweeney, and to them I would point out that while we have been organized for many years and fought for the right to live in many industrial battles we unionists are really no better off than we were when we started. While there are many millions more of wealth in this country today than there were fifty years ago none of it is in the hands of the workers. We are allowed what the workers have always been allowed—a bare living and no more. And to get even that bare living we have to go to some master and petition for a job, or, in other words, for the right to live. Some unionists talk a lot about the right to work. There is no such right. There is no law in this or any other country that gives the worker the right to use the masters' machines without the masters' consent. And even if we succeed in getting such a law as the right to work passed, of what use would it be to the workers unless it carried the right to be paid for that work? The right to work demand under the present system is one of the most foolish demands that ever emanated from a foolish brain. Under Socialism every man will have the inalienable right to work. It will be the birthright of every child born under the new dispensation all over the broad earth. (Applause.) Just imagine how different, how much better it would be, the living for all humanity, if the mines, mills, factories, railways, great industry in fact, were owned collectively, if the vast profits that now go into the pockets of the great corporations and their wealthy stockholders were retained by the men who do the work." (Applause.)

At this juncture Sweeney and three or four of his sympathizers left the room, but as the chairman made no move Logie went on: "As the lid is off for tonight I may not be called to order for touching on a matter that has hitherto been zealously excluded from union meetings. Almost from the beginning of unionism we have been bound by the east-iron rule of 'No politics in the union,' and so we have been forced to confine our fight to the industrial field, where we are at the greatest disadvantage. Comrades, we have been fighting on the wrong field! On the political field we are IT, because we have the votes! In the industrial field we are weak, because we have not got the dollars to carry a strike to success, and even if we had the vast number of unemployed, increasing all the time, would beat us to a standstill. And who could blame them? Where is the man who would rather see his little ones starve than sear on his fellows? 'Once the workers begin to realize this truth they will combine in one great political party—the workers' party—and vote themselves into office with power to make the laws of their country. Then, and not till then, will the workers come into their own and no more be wage-slaves for the maintenance of a leisured class who do no useful work. Then, and not till then, will they have the right to work, and the right to choose the work they best like to do. In conclusion, let me say that such a political party is already in existence and is winning fresh victories all over the civilized world. That party, Comrades, is the Socialist party. (Great applause.) Mr. Chairman, allow me to tender my thanks for the great consideration you have shown in permitting a Socialist to address a union meeting." (Applause.)

The Chairman: "Of course it is against the rules, but as they have been suspended during this meeting I had no alternative. But although I do not exactly understand what Socialism is and although I have always thought it visionary and an idle dream, I am beginning to think that we have been fighting on the wrong field. I am so far interested that I would like at some future date to have the rules suspended again so that the matter may be more fully discussed. There are many members of this union who are bitterly opposed to Socialism, and I am not ashamed to admit that I have always been a consistent opponent of it, in the union and out. But there is certainly a lot of commonsense in Brother Logie's statements and I've been thinking I'll take a look into it myself. (Great applause.) I don't think there is any necessity for taking a vote on the strike question as the meeting seems to be almost unanimous against it, and as Tuesday's decision has been resinded we'll leave well alone." (Applause.)

The meeting adjourned.

### CHAPTER XIII.

Miss Wimple Receives Something of a Shock.

It was Friday afternoon and Roshton N. Scrapp was seated at his desk in his private office dictating an important document to Miss Wimple who was taking it down in shorthand. That it was important was evidenced by the fact that at times he had recourse to a pile of papers, apparently plans and specifications of machinery, for information.

"Be very careful about these figures, Miss Wimple," he said. "This is the tender for the Stephenson work. I want to get this job, as it is the finest and most delicate machinery ever yet attempted in this country. The drawings are splendid and are a credit to the draughtsman. I don't think there is another firm in the city outside of Buncome & Scrapp's that has the facilities for turning out such work properly."

"Very well, sir, I'll be most careful," returned Miss Wimple, and the dictation went on.

Before it was completed, however, Supt. McSurly came in. He was looking quite smart, with his hair nicely brushed and a beautiful red rose stuck in the lapel of his coat. He made an elegant bow to Miss Wimple as soon as she looked up.

"Hello, Mac," said Scrapp. "Hall a minute, an' nearly through. Sit down."

"If you're on the Stephenson tender," said McSurly, "is about that I want to see you. I thought you would be working on it, as tomorrow's the last day."

"Well, what about it? Anything new?"

"Yes, it's something new, alright, something that will probably cause you to reduce the figures a bit."

"Well, what's the trouble? Something about the strike, I'll bet."

"That's what it is," returned McSurly. "The strike is off."

Miss Wimple didn't want to lose any time today as she had promised herself a trip out to the Harrises' this evening, and there was quite a lot of correspondence to be typed off before she could get away. Besides, there was no knowing how long McSurly would sit there talking to her. So she withdrew to her desk by the far window and began her task without delay.

"I thought you said the union had voted to strike," said Scrapp.

"That's right. The strike vote was carried at the regular meeting on Tuesday night and rescinded at a special meeting held last night. And the joke of it is that the anti-strikers were the Socialists."

"Joke? Where's the joke?"

"Why, can't you see anything of a joke in the Socialists voting against a strike? Ain't Socialists always ready for a strike, or anything that will start a rough house for the bosses, no matter whether they are good, bad or indifferent?"

"Aw, aw, the joke is on you, Mac. It is very evident you don't know anything about Socialism."

"Well, I must admit that I don't know very much about it, but it looks that way to me. I thought the strike would be a sure thing with all them Socialists in the Machinists' union."

"And so you counted on their help to carry the thing through? Well, Mac, you ain't the first to make that kind of a blunder. The police and the judges and the government have been doing it for years. Unless they thoroughly understand Socialism they can't successfully fight it, and once they do, they thoroughly understand it they don't want to fight it."

"Aw, said McSurly somewhat puzzled, then I suppose I may conclude that you're something of a Socialist yourself?"

"No, Mac, you mustn't suppose anything of the sort, because such an accusation would be wide of the mark. I have read most of their standard works, spent a lot of time over Karl Marx's Capital and thereby obtained a fairly good working knowledge of Scientific Socialism. And let me tell you, Mac, that it is because I do understand Socialism that I can see the futility of fighting it. If I were a working man I should certainly be a Socialist, but as a partner in the prosperous firm of Buncome & Scrapp's I don't need to be. See? Perhaps when I'm an old man and have had my fling I may take up the ethical side of the movement and use what wealth I may have left to further the cause from an altruistic point of view. You didn't know there was an ethical side to Socialism did you, Mac?"

"No I didn't. All I know or want to know about Socialism or Socialists is that the whole gang ought to be put to work on the rock pile."

"Ha, ha, ha! That's where you show your ignorance, Mac. There's quite a lot of officials like you. They put me in mind of an enraged elephant lumbering around in a china shop smashing and trampling delicate and rare old china that can never be replaced. They are bludgeoning and destroying all that is best and highest in human nature, and in their ignorance are sowing a crop of dragon's teeth that will have to be reaped in terror and bloodshed later on. Some of these Socialists will have their names emblazoned on the scroll of fame a hundred years from now, Mac, when such common mortals as you and I are forgotten dust. But my ambition don't run in that direction, at least not just now, and I am content to enjoy the fruits of my twenty

years' battle for the prize I always kept in view. But there, read it up and judge for yourself, Mac. After you began to understand it a little you'd become quite interested."

"Not me," said McSurly. "I don't want to be interested."

"There you are," said Scrapp. "That's typical of all the pudding-headed opponents of Socialism. They don't understand it because they don't want to understand it. That's the real standpatter. But, after all, there's very little difference between us, Mac. You don't understand it and you don't want it, while I do understand it and don't want it—not yet at least."

Scrapp was a many-sided man and his energy and resources were phenomenal. He was bound to be a leader in whatever he undertook, and had he studied Socialism before he became a sure winner in the race for wealth he would probably have been a shining light in that growing army of comrades which is camping on the trail of greedy old king Profit all over the civilized world. As it was, the study of Socialism had done Scrapp no harm, because he was the one man in the firm of Buncome & Scrapp's who had discrimination enough to understand the meaning of anything like justice towards the men who did the firm's work and earned the firm's income. Buncome hadn't the least little bit of such discrimination and, as we have seen, McSurly was lacking the same thing.

(To be continued.)

## Letters to the Editor

### CAPITALIST POLITICIANS AT WORK.

Ingersoll, Ont.

I thought it would interest you, unless you have already been informed, that a certain firm has made advances to the minister of education for Ontario, drawing his attention to the increased agitation of Socialism in Canada, and asking his cooperation in facilitating the sale of anti-socialist literature to collegiate institutions and high schools. In the circular to collegiate principals it states that they have had the consent of the minister of Education to go ahead. They also state that the U. S. A., European countries have formed anti-Socialist associations and it was time to organize similarly in Canada. Great stress was laid on a book they were selling, which they guaranteed to offset any Socialist argument. The name of the book is "The Impossible Vagaries of Socialism, its Fallacies and Illusions," by Robert Larmour, an ex-railway president.

I am sorry I am not in a position to take a share in Cotton's, nevertheless, I hope it will not be discontinued. Some years ago I worked for Wilshire's Magazine and we had a local here, but it was short lived. The people here will flock by hundreds to a patent medicine show, but would have to be paid to attend a lecture.

I wrote a couple of weeks ago to Malcolm Schell our M. P. for North Oxford about the government discrimination against the Co-operator, but as yet have received no reply.

Yours truly, C. F. Fleischer.

### GRAND AND INSPIRING.

Dear Comrade—The picture of Jules Lavenne and the Socialist Young Guard is grand and inspiring, and the Buncome & Scrapp's story, your valuable paper is interesting and instructive, showing what is likely to take place if we do not have labor parliaments in the near future. Strikes and riots are incipient civil war, and unless industry becomes socialized will probably end in whirlwinds of rebellion shaking the earth. Ancient Rome went down in the zenith of her glory because a few parasites owned almost everything, and her sixty million slaves were ruled by brute force. Accursed profit must be abolished or the race become degenerate and extinct. Millionaires and paupers are not desirable citizens and under Socialism there will be neither rich nor poor, but all will be comfortable and happy.

Capitalism produces—Cannibals, Blackhanders, burglars, highway robbers, infanticides, mercenary marriages, children's courts, lunacy and suicide, starvation and misery in lands of plenty. A French scientist says all mankind are more or less insane, which seems true, judging by the chaos that exists everywhere. Alien capitalists have possession of coal mines and Canadian soldiers are called out to put down starving strikers in Nova Scotia. Thank heaven, Jules Lavenne is there also. A. Ames, Toronto.

### A CRACKER-JACK OF A STORY.

Dear Comrade—That was a cracker-jack of a short story you had in about a month ago, written by a Berlin comrade. I gave it to the Baptist minister to read, and he said he would not be afraid to don his old clothes and go out and look for a job. Said I, "In the slums of a big city?" Said he, "No, not there."

The census taker will soon be around. I wish you would suggest to the Christian Socialists who read your paper, no matter what denomination they belong to, or if they belong to none, when asked their religion by the census taker, to see that he writes down, "Christian Socialist." This will give us some official recognition in the blue books. The motto of the Christian Socialists is "The Golden Rule against the rule of Gold." We have it lettered in red and hung up in the Methodist church here. Comrades in other churches please follow suit. Yours for the red.

C. P. Culliford.

### WHAT & WHY COMBINATION.

One hundred of each of our three best Leaflets: What Socialists Want, What is Being Done for You, and Why I am Not a Socialist, for only 25 cents. Ask for What & Why Combination.

### GUMMED STICKERS—250 assorted for 25 cents.

All new and snappily printed in red and blue. Size 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches.

## STILL KEEPING OVEN 10,000

We have a loss of 66 to report this week. Gracious, this is not the turn in the affairs of Cotton's which leads on to victory and a whole of a big sub list, which we have been talking so long about. We can't just convey to you the strenuousness with which we wish it was. If there is not a decided change, the figures will dip well below on next week's report. We feel ashamed if it goes below the 10,000 mark again. The reason for this must be that Cotton's grand brigade of hustlers have been waiting—waiting for what—why waiting to see if Cotton's was going to pull through. Several comrades writing in about stock during the past two weeks have stated that they would send in a good bunch of subs as soon as they received a guarantee that the paper was going ahead. Well take it straight right here that Cotton's is going ahead full steam. Get those bunches of subs on the way to Cotton's and put the list up to a higher mark than we have ever reached. Get rid of the "Cold Feet" feeling and get into the optimistic mood that now prevades at Cotton's, the Temple of the Revolution.

Sit right down now and figure out that healthy list you ought to send us May Day, the day when labor should be feeling and thinking red, sheep that red banner flying proudly to the breeze. Let the 1st of May mark the beginning of a big advance for Socialism in Canada. Get out into new territory and force the propaganda. A grand advance all along the line is now in order.

## Circulation Statement

Following is the statement of circulation for the issue of April 14.

|                   | TOTAL |
|-------------------|-------|
| Ontario           | 107   |
| British Columbia  | 32    |
| Alberta           | 37    |
| Prov. of Quebec   | 29    |
| Saskatchewan      | 18    |
| Manitoba          | 21    |
| Ontario           | 40    |
| New Brunswick     | 0     |
| Elsewhere         | 2     |
| Yukon Territory   | 0     |
| Newfoundland      | 0     |
| Prince Ed. Island | 0     |
| Total             | 289   |

## Loss for week 64

Total issue last week was 11,100

## Cumberland Election Fund

By Jules Lavenne.

I have received the following funds towards the Cumberland County Election Fund, since last report:

|                                                                             |                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hamilton Karl Marx Club, wishing you and the boys every success, K. Knudsen | \$3.50                                                      |
| M. Lazarus, N. Wellington, B. C.                                            | with hopes that we will be successful in the campaign. 1.00 |
| W. W. Jones, Alameda, Sask.                                                 | Stay by your post we are with you \$2.00                    |

Since last report \$6.50

Previously acknowledged \$2.00

Total \$8.50

I also acknowledge the receipt from Comrade F. Farrell, Hespeler, of two six month sub cards. This means two new readers for Cotton's. Also two sub cards for International Socialist Review from Com. W. W. Jones.

Come along comrades, help us. We have a double fight on hand. After 20 months of strike, we are more determined to win than ever, and we are going to strike at the ballot box. Here is what appeared in the capitalist papers: "Socialism is much feared. It is reported that 1600 workers have joined the ranks of the Socialist Party in Cumberland County, N. S." So help us, comrades. Yours in revolt.

In the Nova Scotia legislature a bill was introduced to prevent the fishing rights in the rivers and on the shores of the sea from being disposed of to become the exclusive right of the capitalist-purchasers. The good fishing spots are being acquired by the rich and the boys and men who formerly took a day off to go fishing are finding that there is no place for them to fish. The bill was defeated. The capitalists are to be allowed to monopolize fishing as they have been allowed to monopolize industry. We cannot expect any other treatment from capitalist politicians. They must serve their masters. The only hope of the common workers is to work with the political party, the Socialist party, that stands for the social ownership and enjoyment of the things which nature has furnished and which can be used for the needs and enjoyments of man.

WHAT & WHY COMBINATION—One hundred of each of our three best Leaflets: What Socialists Want, What is Being Done for You, and Why I am Not a Socialist, for only 25 cents. Ask for What & Why Combination.

## GUMMED STICKERS—250 assorted for 25 cents.

All new and snappily printed in red and blue. Size 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches.

## Dr. W. J. CURRY

DENTIST

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# 89 SHARES OF STOCK To Be Taken by MAY 1st

## THE FIRING LINE

### THE TOP NOTCHERS

(Reckoned on a basis of five halfers for a dollar.)

S. Bradford, Port Arthur, Ont. 26  
Wm. Voss, Winnipeg, Man. 20  
E. V. Fisher, Inverness, N. S. 18  
Chas. Thompson, Granum, Alta. 15  
A. Rabinovitch, Montreal 15  
J. L. McPherson, Viking, Alta. 12

A bundle order for \$3.00 gets "Facts" free.

A yearly from Comrade J. Cordova, Montreal.

Comrade C. R. Stewart, Keewatin, Ont., gathers up four halfers.

Comrade Turner of Guelph taps in two.

C. G. Johnston rings in one from Greenwood, B. C.

Jno. Lamont comes across with a yearly from Nelson, B. C.

Comrade Gruce shakes hands from Brockville, over a halfer.

Comrade Owens hands in a farmer's sub, posting it at Independence, Alta.

Comrade R. Lochhead, Port Arthur gathers up three halfers, and sends them rejoicing on their way.

Comrade Mary MacNeil, Stettlerton, N. S., persuades one new reader to join the circle.

A bunch of fifteen-halfers are going on duty from Hespeler through the efforts of Comrade Farrell.

Comrade Hardenburg sends in a sub for a homesteader from Red Deer, Alta.

Comrade Farley of Guelph, signs as yours for Socialism, when he sent in that last list of five halfers.

Three likely halfers hit the ties at Toronto, headed for Cotton's, and landed safe. Started by Com. G. Plow.

Comrade Northey, author of Buncombe & Scapp's, which is attracting much attention, sends in two renewals from Olalla, B. C.

A royal sub card order to the tune of five, connects Com. W. Dingle of Edmonds, B. C., with ammunition for plute thinkers.

Comrade Celandier drops in quietly from Kaslo, for a copy of that revolutionary little book, "Facts," and a nice package of sub cards.

Comrade W. S. Birckett renews faith with Cotton's by bringing in a list of three for the Province by the Pacific coast.

Comrade J. H. Morrison, Amherst, N. S., brings along three yearlies as renewals and captures two brand new readers into the bargain.

That warm little book known as Cotton's Facts is still hard at work, Red clear through, cover and all. Comes free for a \$3.00 order for sub cards, bundles or agitation.

Some of you comrades must have a lot of sub cards stowed away some where. Have a look around and start them travelling back with the message of hope.

Comrade Geo. Penfold, Guelph, Ont., takes fifteen more half yearly sub cards. Cotton's sub list will soon be hitting a pace that will scare the scalps of the plutes.

Comrade N. Crandell, while regretting inability to land stock in Cotton's, gets an order in for thirty-five copies of a popular propaganda book. He signs himself, one of the undesirable.

"Rush me another copy of Facts," says Com. R. M. Lochhead, of Port Arthur, as he takes a hearty whack at the system to the rhythm of six halfers.

Ten yearlies go to Winnipeg at the command of Comrade Wm. Voss. Socialism is spreading rapidly, and the large sub lists sent in by the hustlers show that the workers are wakening.

The sub hustlers are getting right down to business, serious business. Comrade Edward V. Fisher, Inverness, B. C., persuades nine yearlies and one halfer to investigate Socialism and see what it means to the men, who labor.

Comrade P. P. Cosgrove, Westville, N. S., candidate for the I. L. P., for Pictou county, forwards a yearly. Comrade Cosgrove in the first issue of the Independent Labor Bulletin draws the distinction sharply between exploited worker and exploiting capitalist.

Comrade S. Bradford created somewhat of a furore at Cotton's when he landed from Port Arthur with a list of 13 yearlies. The sub blank was full up to the neck. He is a pioneer with a big P. A copy of Facts is due to him also a special pioneer premium.

"Enclosed please find fifty cents for another yearly. I manage to get one occasionally. What is the matter with the Socialists in Canada? Why they don't get together and organize one party?" Comrade Sam B. Betzner, Dawson, City, Y. T.

"Got a couple more victims. If Cotton's is giving me credit for subs there must be one of those little books coming to me. I have one myself, but another slave here wants one. Anyway, find enclosed a dollar bill for two subs." Com. I. A. Austin, Nelson, B. C.

"I do like reading your paper every week as soon as it comes from the post office. I enclose fifty cents for my renewal and twenty-five cents for books on Socialism. Please use your own judgment for the kind to begin with." Comrade J. H. Morrison, Glenora, Man.

Enclosed please find three half yearlies. These new comers are hitting it up hard. When I talked to them about the chance to get ahead in the next twenty-five years they began to see things. Cotton's is doing a great work. I had it sent to me by

a man in Box Grove, Ont." Comrade Walter Clark, Ont.

A pleasing list of eight yearlies comes from Granum, Alta., through the efforts of Com. Chas. Thompson. His message reads like this: "Am sorry cannot send you a longer list, but you know what farmers are. They would sooner take ten fake papers than one good honest paper like Cotton's."

Comrade A. Rabinovitch was the first to land in response to the "Never Haul Down the Flag Appeal." He believes in keeping the flag flying, and expresses his thoughts like this: "Wish you every success in your noble work. Whether Socialism is good or bad, wise or foolish, I want to know. Nine halfers and three yearlies took a copy of Facts."

Gowganda Miners' Union takes a bundle of fifteen for a year, and Sandon, B. C. Local takes a bundle of five for a year. I see a whole host of readers learning to like the dope from a copy of these bundles left carelessly where the new reader is sure to find it just as soon as it is left behind, even while the leaver thereof is watching the new reader out of the tail of the eye.

Please find enclosed fifty cents for my renewal. The paper is very good only some times it is not up to the ordinary. I am I.W.W., and we believe in direct action. "But any time I have a vote I will do the right thing. Of course there is some hard feelings between ballot men and direct actionists, but I do not waste much time over tactics. You do us some justice by giving us a little good space." Comrade H. Hartnell, Victoria, B. C.

Comrade Klamroth sends a sub and a battery lift from Stettlerton, Alta., and moves on to another town. This is his message: "I wish I could do more. I am 67, and have to help to keep a family yet. For 17 years I have not been able to do manual labor, but have been travelling for Socialism most of the time. I talk on the streets, in school houses, in camps of all kinds. A free lance speaker. I think we should use every means possible with all kinds of people. Yours for Socialism in our time."

Find enclosed fifty cents for sub cards. We had a good meeting in the Province Theatre last Sunday, and will have them there weekly for the next month or so. Comrade Harry Sibbald has sold over eight hundred Socialist books so far this year—all good books. This is more than he sold for the first six months last year. He is doing a great work among those who don't just see it of the working class. This is the class which will cut a great figure when the crisis comes in which we are up against either starvation or production for use, i.e., the Social Revolution." Comrade W. J. Currie, Vancouver, B. C.

"Enclosed you will find six yearlies for which you can send me your book of Facts. I will keep on sending you a few. Go after them. They need it all more and more. Let me know what you think about the C.P.R. land deal. I think they have got more land than was given them in the grant. If they have, it would be all right to make them disgorge."

Comrade J. L. McPherson, Viking, Alta. Socialism aims at the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. The C.P.R. has got millions of acres and thousands of miles of railway. Under Socialism this land and this railway will be socially owned. Suppose the C.P.R. did get a few million acres of land than was given them. What does it matter? Let us take all their land and socially own it, whether it was given or whether they just took it. What was given was legal robbery. What was taken was illegal robbery. Let us abolish all robbery whether legalized or not.

Our next issue, No. 137, will be a May Day Issue. We have much good matter on hand and several good articles will appear from the pen of Canadian Socialists, all pertinent to May Day. This notice is rather short but there is plenty of time if you act quickly. If you want copies wire in your orders by night telegram. Bundles will be shipped by early mail. Price is 60 cents per hundred.

Montreal comrades are taking a good sized bundle. We can catch you in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime. No. 137, 60 cents per hundred.

A WHOLE YARD

Gentlemen:—Kindly discontinue sending me any more of your papers, as it is not elevating, instructive or interesting to any one of common sense. I have not time to devote reading such rubbish when there is so much that is helpful to be had.

Yours truly,

S. Halfyard, Montreal.

FACTS! FACTS!

A copy of Cotton's Compendium of Facts comes free for every \$3.00 order for Subs, Sub Cards, Agitation or Bundles. If you send \$1.00 and over, and less than \$3.00 at one time, ask for "Credit Slip" for Facts. Cotton's wants you to have a copy, and does everything possible to help you win out. Facts can't be bought for money.

The unrest among Canadians, the deep questionings about our national welfare, is widely prevalent. There was never a time when Socialism had such a chance for being received by a willing people as now.

If you are receiving this paper regularly you can bank on the fact that it's paid for. No bill will be sent.

## WORLD WIDE STRUGGLE

Get a bundle and plug away consistently in your environment.

In Tacoma, Wash., the Socialist vote for Mayor was 3,303.

A union of women teachers has recently been formed in Glasgow.

The Socialist vote of Belleville, Ill., has increased from 129 in 1909 to 957 in 1911.

In Jamestown, N. Y., the Socialists came within five votes of winning an aldermanship.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the Socialists have elected two aldermen.

In Racine, Wis., a Socialist justice and alderman have been elected.

In Chicago, Rodriguez polled 24,759 votes for Mayor against 13,429 for Mayor in 1907.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., the Socialists cast 1,600 votes for Mayor. Last fall the Socialist vote was 400.

Thirty-three members of the Porto Rican cigar makers union on strike have been thrown into prison.

A Chinese Socialist party has been organized, affiliated with the international movement.

Another revolutionary organ has appeared in Belgium. It is called "L'Exploitee," and it is an organ of the direct actionists.

In Rosedale, Kansas, the Socialists elected a councillor, and Fort Scott elected three of the five aldermen, as well as the city attorney.

Since the execution of a number of Socialists in Japan there has been a marked advance in the propaganda of that country.

The Austrian parliament has dissolved owing to the refusal of the assembly to vote enormous increases in the army and navy expenditure.

During the past three months the membership of the Socialist Party of the United States has increased from 58,011 to over 78,000.

Turkey has forbidden the formation of a Socialist party in that country, and four Socialist papers have been suppressed. But this does not end Socialism in Turkey.

In St. Louis, Mo., the Socialists polled 12,000 votes for Mayor out of a total vote of 82,000. Last fall the Socialist vote was only 8,000 out of a total of 140,000 votes cast.

A general strike of the compositor in the printing trade has been going on in Finland for two months. The masters are retaliating by refusing to furnish paper to the Socialist publications.

Butte, Montana, will have a Socialist administration for the next term as a result of the election of April 3rd. Mayor, city treasurer, police judges and five out of nine aldermen is the Socialist record for that city.

The cotton workers of Massachusetts have been put on part-time owing to an agreement of the American operators with the operators of Lancashire. In the meantime immense cotton mills are going up in India.

Industrial unionism is spreading in England. Tom Mann is doing there the work that Haywood is doing in America. Thirteen small unions have amalgamated in Sheffield and become one. A National Federation of Transportation workers has just been formed. This federation embraces stevedores, dockers, sailors, firemen, lightermen, crane drivers, ship stewards, bakers, butchers, and the dock workers of Ireland.

The Socialist candidate for alderman in Milwaukee has been defeated. He was defeated by a fusion of the Democrats, Republicans and Catholics. The Socialists won this seat last time because of the split in the capitalist votes between rival capitalist candidates. The Socialist vote increased from 8,555 to 12,254. So the Socialists will soon have an absolute majority of all the votes. A daily paper will soon be started which will help the Socialists immensely.

Ten cities in the U. S. have elected Socialist Mayors. They are as follows with their population: Milwaukee, Wis., 373,857; Berkeley, Cal., 40,434; Butte, Mont., 39,165; Beatrice, Neb., 10,000; Girard, Kansas, 7,000; Red Cloud, Neb., 3,000; Two Harbors, Min., 7,000; Wymore, Neb., 2,700; Victor, Cal., 2,000. In Beatrice the Socialist Mayor is W. E. Griffin, oil wagon driver.

John A. C. Menton, cigar-maker, has been elected Mayor of Flint, Michigan, with a working class vote of over 7,000. Three aldermen, two superintendents, three school trustees, one assessor and one justice of the peace have also been elected on the Socialist ticket. Menton's majority was 552. The organ of the Flint Socialists is Flint Flashes. Flint Flashes has been pouring hot shot into the capitalist parties and the victory has been largely due to the fighting ability of this paper.

The Clarion of London recently contained the following, which it declared to be strictly true: "A publican (saloon keeper) of Kettering was in the habit of keeping swill and offal for his pigs in a barrel in his house. Becoming suspicious that he was being robbed of some of this by night, he set the police to watch, and a constable was rewarded for his vigilance by seeing a man with a bucket make his way into the yard, fill it with swill and then depart. The constable did not arrest his man at once, but followed him to see what he would do with his booty. He followed him to one of the meanest parts of the town and saw him disappear into one of the tenements. Creeping closer, he peered through the window, and a strange sight met his gaze. Seated around the bucket were the man, his wife and children, each taking turn for a cupful of swill."

The procession in New York city commemorating the death of 146 workers in the Triangle Waist Company fire, totalled 150,000. Half a million more struck work for the day and lined the streets. The day was a rainy one. The police ordered the marchers to go five abreast. When they saw the thousands passing they ordered them to march eight abreast and then ten abreast. It was the mightiest protest against capitalism that has yet taken place in New York city. The capitalist press of Canada gave hardly any report of one of the most important protests that has ever taken place on this continent. Here is a short extract from a London Ont. paper. "The sombre line was broken for a short interval by the Italian section, which carried banners of the Italian colors draped with black, and by Socialist organizations, carrying red flags and banners, inscribed with assembly district numbers. The only demonstration made by the onlookers was when the Socialist banners came into sight. This was especially true at Madison Square, where the red flags were greeted with a rumble of low-voiced cheering."

Hands up for the Bundle Booster.

RALLY ROUND THE STOCK ISSUE

Since the last issue, sixteen shares of stock in Cotton's Co-operative have been taken. This brings the total up to 161 on Saturday, April 15th, leaving just 89 shares to be subscribed for by May 1st, just fifteen days away.

Rally round the flag comrades. Let the sun rise on May Day on an emancipated Cotton's, your paper on a firm foundation, free to fight your battles without fear or hindrance.

The latest subscribers are here set forth. See to it that YOU are represented before next issue.

J. Stacey, Winnipeg ..... 1  
W. T. Farrell, Hespeler ..... 1  
S. D. Stacey ..... 1  
J. Lamont, for Nelson Comrades ..... 2  
W. Dingle, Edmonds, B. C. .... 1  
Local No. 4, Berlin ..... 1  
C. B. Kubrycht, Cumberland, B. C. .... 1  
W. Cormick, Cumberland, B. C. .... 1  
C. G. Johnston, Greenwood ..... 1  
W. H. Bambury, Phoenix, B. C. .... 1  
Jas. Cordy, Phoenix, B. C. .... 1  
M. Sontomme, Phoenix ..... 1  
N. Lemieux, Phoenix ..... 1  
A. Sincere, Guelph ..... 1  
Silent Comrade, Webb, Sas. .... 1

Since last report ..... 16  
Already acknowledged ..... 145

Total ..... 161

What is the matter with the Maritime provinces? Not one comrade in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia to take up a share. There is yet time comrades. Don't let your provinces go unrepresented. You need Cotton's in your struggle for justice.

About Buncombe & Scapp's

When you are writing in to Cotton's just kindly say what you think of Buncombe & Scapp's. It appeals to the staff here as a mighty interesting story, intensely interesting, but then we have seen more of the story than our readers. Canadian Socialist writers are just beginning to develop. It is well to give them all the encouragement within our power. Comrade Northey, the author of Buncombe & Scapp's has been ill. It would cheer him up if you would find the time to write him a few words about that story, he'll appreciate it.

Comrade Culliford, who is a good writer himself, has this to say: "Regarding your serial story Buncombe & Scapp's, would say, I like it immensely, far better than your former one. Northey's style is comprehensive and natural. He makes his characters bring out some strong points, but I think if he made them answer some of our opponents arguments, it would be more convincing to non-Socialists. For instance, the so-called identity of interests between capital and labor."

KEEP IN MIND.

That your name and address should be signed to everything you write.

All money orders should be made payable to Cotton's Weekly.

Write book, bundle, card or sub orders on separate sheet of paper from letters on other matters.

Always give expiration number when renewing sub.

The slaves of Canada must look to themselves for their own freedom.

## SOCIALISM IN CANADA

Be a winner with a bundle.

MONTREAL VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Montreal Local were lived up considerably on Sunday last, the 9th inst., when Comrade Paritz arrived from Toronto and addressed our weekly meeting on "What Socialism Is." For a clear and concise definition of Socialism, and its basis, Paritz would be hard to beat. That he was appreciated by the audience, was amply proven by his response at the close of the address, both in applause and materially.

Our May Day preparations are being gradually completed, and we are going to have three or four days of genuine active service which ought to make Montrealers sit up and take notice, and if any one wants to know, 330 St. Charles Boulevard is where it's all happening at 8 p. m. Mondays—From D. Major, cor. sec., Montreal Local.

THE SPRINGHILL STRIKE.

The following is a letter from a comrade as to the strike situation at Springhill, N. S.

Dear Comrades—Just a few lines to let you know what is going on here. We have had the soldiers here for nine months, and on the first of the month they put the provincial police in charge of the town. The company gave Attorney General McLean and Premier Murray their orders, and like good little boys they obeyed, but they did not get their one hundred and fifty men, they only got seven or eight, and two of them only worked one day. I am going to send you the names of some of these traitors, so that the boys in other parts of Canada will know who they are.

One is Thomas Piggett, and some of the boys in the west will remember him as the man who tried to sell us in 1899. Others are Richard Piggett, Duncan Blue, Jas. Mackay, Wm. Louthers and Wm. A. Harris. These are the men who sold their principle and went to scabbing on the seabs. Striker Sharp says they will shut down if the men don't return to work on their terms. So I guess we will have to shut down. He is a poor strikebreaker and has made a failure of his job—Edgar Harrison.

Here is the despatch sent to newspapers in the Maritime provinces by a press-agency from Halifax. Taken from original typewritten copy received and used by an N. B. daily.

Halifax, N. S., April 3.—Commissioner Thompson and a force of thirty men took charge of police administration at Springhill Mines today. For the first time in the history of the town no loitering was allowed on the streets, and everybody had to move on. Commissioner Thompson, besides being the head of the police force is also stipendiary and before him must come for trial all except civil cases. The provincial police wore White Helmets, Yellow Leather Belts, Pouches for Handcuffs and a Sock for Batons. Non-strikers returned to work today and are expected to morrow.

Comrade Jules Lavigne reports as follows:

Dear Comrades—There is no change in the strike situation. Comrade H. S. Terris sought my property for the amount that was against it, and will resell to me for the same amount. So they have not got me out of Springhill yet. Yours, no truce, nor rest.

COMMISSION FOOLERY.

The business men of St. John, N. B., are out advocating the commission form of government. Some time ago a meeting was held to boost this new form of capitalist rule. The speakers represented the owners of some of the most important industries in the city. These speakers emphasized the fact that politics would be left out, although it is to be noted that only the Liberal papers are boosting the commission idea.

In alluding to the speakers on the platform at a meeting held in the North End, Dr. W. F. Roberts stated that "These men are local leaders in both political parties, and they have agreed to throw these differences away for the present and work together for what they believe to be the greatest good of the city."

Another gem was uttered by L. P. D. Tilly who said, "I tell you, gentlemen, that in this movement we have dropped politics. I know that we have our election fights here, but I am glad to say that just as soon as the fight is over and the smoke has blown away, we are just as good friends as though a conflict had not taken place."

Socialists have always contended that there was no difference between Liberals and Conservatives. One lot represented the big capitalists and the other the small capitalists. What did it matter to the workman who squeezed him? The fact that matters is that he is squeezed. We know how quickly the Liberals and Tories drop their so-called differences as soon as a workman is opposed to them. Take for instance the cases of Nanaimo where the old parties fused to defeat Comrade Hawthornthwaite, all to no avail. Then we can also point to Fernie, B. C., and lastly to the Rocky Mountain division, Alberta, where Comrade O'Brien won out in spite of the tactics of the old party politicians.

At the end of the meeting Comrade J. W. Eastwood enquired whether they would allow criticism, and after a delay he managed to gain the platform, much to the disgust of some of the Liberal and Tory politicians who occupied seats on the platform.

Comrade Eastwood created an uproar by remarking that "during the evening the present civil government had been characterized as rotten." This statement shocked the refined ears of the labor skimmers present.

The speakers declared that no such charge had been made. The civic government was only "unsatisfactory" and "incompetent." Graft had not been charged. It had only been "insinuated." The civic government was not robbing the city. It was only misapplying the money, etc.

Some of the audience persisted in the demand that Comrade Eastwood be heard which carried. So Comrade Eastwood continued, and declared that some of the speakers stated that big salaries should be paid to the commissioners so as to ensure good administration. He pointed out that Dr. Pugsley was well-paid to be Minister of Public Works, yet if one reads the St. John Standard one finds out what the Tories think of this well paid official. Premier Hazen was well paid but the Telegraph did not consider him worthy. Strange to relate the advocates of the commission plan never enquired into the Milwaukee system of administration which is giving such satisfaction to the masses of the people there.

Comrade Eastwood pointed out the truth that the plutes did not want any workingman on the commission. They never arranged for a speaker from the working class. All they wished to do was to draw another herring across the path of the toilers to obscure the issue and to ride on the backs of the workers for ever. As long as the workers vote for their masters that is all the masters want. But the workers were awake and in sleep. John there was yet hope.—F. Hyatt.

BREAKING DOWN PREJUDICE

The Agitation Battery is supported by voluntary contributions from the readers of Cotton's. Just now it is engaged in a campaign to break prejudice through capitalist publications. The letter below will show how the Battery funds grow:

Dear Comrade:

I am in receipt of yours of the 8th, urging me to take stock in Cotton's. Am very sorry my present circumstances prevent me from doing this, but to show you any sympathy in this uphill struggle, and the admiration I feel for the way you stick to your guns against overwhelming odds, I enclose you my "widow's mite" in the form of a dollar to help along the good work of the Agitation Battery, wishing you and the paper every success. Yours, W. B. Gracie.

These are the latest to help along the work of the Battery:

C. E. Weeks, Kelowna, B. C., \$1.00  
M. Lazzari, S. Wellington, B. C. 2.00  
J. S. Allen, Redcliffe, Ont., .50  
W. B. Swan, Lachine Locks, .50  
Mrs. Cochrane, Stettlerton, Alta., 1.00  
L. Klamroth, Stettlerton, Alta., .50  
J. Cunningham, Waterloo, Ont., .50  
W. B. Gracie, Toronto, Ont., 1.00

Since last report ..... \$ 8.00  
Previously acknowledged 50.50

Total ..... \$58.50

This leaves \$291.00 yet to be brought forward for this publicity campaign. Who's next.

A Bundle Suggestion

Cotton's Bundle list has not been keeping up to the old healthy standard. This means that a lot of people are not being reached with the message of freedom. Formerly we had many new readers who were reached by stray copies. Travelling men found copies in railway stations and other places. Very often they were tendered a copy on the streets of cities, and were glad to pay for a copy to read in their spare moments. And in various ways we felt that the message was abroad, and Cotton's doing the work for which it is published.

Now comrades, we want that old healthy sign in evidence again. Comrade Hardenburg of Red Deer makes this suggestion: He says: "Let comrades and locals order 25 or 35 copies of Cotton's each week at the reduced bundle rates. Each copy would therefore cost less than a cent each. Now it seems to me that newsboys would be glad of the chance to sell them at 5 cents per copy, thus making a profit of 4 cents each copy. They would thus push Cotton's, for on ordinary papers they only make a cent a copy. This method is employed on the "Eye Opener," and it accounts for the great circulation of that sheet. It stands to reason that a boy will try harder to sell a paper he makes 4 cents on than one he only makes a cent on. And people will often take anything thrust at them in this way just to see what it is. I hope to try this scheme when we get our local going."

Here are the latest bundle Boosters. Look them over and then get busy on the bundle prices below. You get Facts free for a bundle order of \$3.00.

Copies.  
P. Johnston, Sandon, for local ..... 5  
Local Gowganda, Ont., ..... 10  
E. F. Simmonds, Woodstock, Ont., 10  
E. Crandall, Souris Valley, Sask., 10

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 reforms introduced by the labor skimmers simply readjust the burden on the backs of the wage slaves so that present galled spots may be eased while other galled spots are being made.

## CAPITALISM DOOMED

Historical Necessity and Surplus Value will Oust the Capitalist Class with the Aid of One Big Shove from the Workers

W. E. Cocks, Regina, Sask.

Any man expressing views in favor of any political party should be prepared to give reasons why he favors that party to the exclusion of the others. In order to see which is the best political party for the workers today, we must compare the principles of each and see what they stand for.

The Liberal and Conservative parties are both in favor of retaining the present capitalist system in spite of all the evil results which are a product of that system. There is no need for me to enlarge upon those evils. They are ever present with us.

True the old parties pretend to eliminate these evils by passing women's compensation acts, child labor laws, old age pensions; but these reforms do not touch what the Socialist party contends is the cause, namely, the ownership of the means of production by a class which enables that class to reap all the advantages which accrue.

Thorold Rogers—in his book, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," tells us that the golden age of English labor was in the fifteenth century. Every man had access to land and could cultivate his patch and graze his stock on the common land which was free to all.

Wages in money were small compared with what they are today, but food, clothing and shelter were so cheap that a few weeks work provided the workers with sufficient to sustain them for one year.

This was at a time when production had not reached the stage that it has reached at the present time in which, through the advance in science and machinery, we can produce a hundred fold more than could be produced at that time. The owners of the means of production reap all the increase and are getting wealthier every day, while the workers are getting correspondingly poorer and poorer. So that, seeing that the increased benefits of civilization go to the owning class and to that class alone, it is not unreasonable for the Socialist to demand that one of the present classes be eliminated and that the working class shall be the sole survivor and own the means of production for the benefit of that class.

Now it is one thing to say that the owners of the means of life get all the benefit, but that is not sufficient to convince the average workman without the Socialist can show him how that ownership is used to rob him of what he produces.

Now today, under the capitalist system, everybody lives by buying and selling. The capitalists make their living by buying and selling commodities, but the worker has no commodity to sell but his labor power, which in the last analysis is his life force. He therefore has to sell himself and in order to sell he must find a buyer.

That is where the capitalist comes in. He says, "Here I've got machinery, raw material, land, and now I want what you've got." So the worker and the capitalist make a deal. The worker supplies the capitalist with labor power and the capitalist pays for it the price demanded by the worker which is regulated by a law called supply and demand, which, owing to the fact that there is always a larger supply available than the capitalist class need at any given time, compels the worker, through competition with that other reserve supply of labor power, to sell his supply for what it will actually cost to renew it.

So that if the capitalist gives back to the worker sufficient to reproduce that which the worker supplied him with then he does not rob the worker during the process of buying and selling labor power. But where he gets ahead of the worker is in the fact that the worker embodies his life force in those materials and the capitalist takes the produce of the worker's toil and sells it on the open markets of the world for enough to buy back more materials and more labor power than he had originally. In other words, the worker receives enough by the sale of his labor power to reproduce the energy he expended, and it has been estimated that if every man worked two hours per day he could produce sufficient to give everybody a good living.

But the workers are kept working long after they have produced enough to reproduce that energy, and the difference between that which the worker receives and that which the capitalist receives is called by the Socialists

## SURPLUS VALUE.

That is the source of all profit. Suppose a shoemaker is hired for ten hours. His wages are two dollars. During the first five hours, by noon say, he makes one pair of shoes.

This pair of shoes is worth three dollars. Their cost to the capitalist is as follows: wages, \$2.00; wear and tear on machinery, 20c; raw materials, 80c; total, \$3.00.

So far there has been no profit for the capitalist and if the worker had stopped there he would fail to illustrate the capitalistic mode of production.

But he goes back in the afternoon and makes another pair, value \$3.00. The cost to the capitalist of this second pair of shoes is, raw material, 80c; depreciation of machinery, 20c; total, \$1.00. There is nothing to pay for labor. The profit for the day is therefore \$2.00. It is from this unpaid labor that the capitalist gets his profit. The laborer remains poor and the capitalist gets rich, because the laborer works part of the day for himself to reproduce his wages—and part of the day to create value for which he gets no reward.

As capital is accumulated out of profits, capital itself is therefore an accumulation of unpaid labor which the working class have allowed the capitalist class to take at the point of production.

This surplus value is that which ultimately brings in its train the parties which are coming more and more frequently because the products of labor must be sold to those who labor, seeing that they form the vast bulk of the population. As the laborers do not receive the whole product of the labor power expended they therefore are not in a position to buy back the products they produced, and so the products of labor accumulate in the warehouses of the world and at last the owners of those products say to the workers, "Here, you people will have to lay off. We've got more than we can sell." And so the factories close down and the working class, selling no labor power, get no money.

Hard cash disappears, credits vanish, commerce is at a standstill and the working class are in the contradictory position of starving because they produced too much, and they continue in that deplorable condition until the capitalist class have wasted or destroyed the accumulated product, and require the labor power of the workers in order to start producing again.

Thus the game starts again. Little by little business picks up. The pace quickens and we have a period of prosperity, which causes another load of overproduction and we get another crisis. So the vicious circle grows and, as Engels says, becomes more and more a spiral which must come to an end. So we can plainly see that necessity will be the cause of the ultimate awakening of the working class.

Nature has been lavish. The soil is as prolific as ever. The bowels of the earth teem with the metals and minerals that men require. Our machinery is the most productive that the world has ever known. Society possesses everything necessary to supply the wants of humanity. But the private ownership of the means of production grips us in its merciless grip and poverty is a necessary corollary of plenty.

So we Socialists say that the workers are gradually awakening to the fact that the private ownership of the means of production is the cause of the troubles that we are being to today and that necessity, the necessity of living, will ultimately force the working class to seize the political control and make the private ownership a thing of the past in favor of Social Ownership.

All changes of society have been due to necessity. Scientists have discovered that the fall of the Roman Empire was due to the drying up of the rivers and lakes of Central Asia. When the inhabitants of that country saw that water was abandoning them they had no recourse but to go where they could get water, and so those strange invaders who have been considered by many Christians as instruments of divine vengeance to punish the Romans for their sins, were moved by that very material consideration, a diminishing water supply.

The discovery of America by Columbus is usually presented to the school boy as a wonderful romance, but it was really due to the necessity of discovering a new route to the Indies. For a century or more prior to that discovery, Europe had carried on a profitable commerce with India. In the twelfth century there were many available routes. Towards the close of that century these routes became closed by hordes of savages, making trade impossible, and leaving only one remaining route by way of Egypt. As this route was at the mercy of the Moors and Turks, they promptly took advantage to levy toll, which they used to build up a military system which menaced all Europe.

Europe's only way out of the diffi-

culty was to find another route to the market they wanted. The merchants' trade with the royalty and nobility in the spices and silks they got from India was in danger of being extinguished, and so the necessity sent the great navigator across the ocean. The same cause sent Vasco de Gama around the African continent to the same desired haven, India.

Magna Charta was also signed by King John through the necessity of setting a limit on his encroachments on the fortunes of the barons.

The Reformation was caused by the struggle between the German ruling class and the papal court as to who should be permitted to exploit the workers.

The Socialists, realizing that all these changes were forced by the necessity of the times in which they took place, have no difficulty in saying that the necessity of the workers will ultimately compel the necessary changes in the way in which society obtains its living. The change in the method of obtaining a living will result in a change in the customs, ideas, morals, ethics, religion, and ideals of society. We cannot describe in detail the future Socialist state. We Socialists do know, however, what we want and what we are striving for. We want more of the good things of life for ourselves and our children.

It is not work we are looking for. We don't want work on the same terms as we get it today, but we are willing enough to work provided that we get the benefit of that work instead of some idle, non-productive capitalist.

Some people would say we are selfish. But we know nature is selfish and we are part of nature. Altruism is nothing but collective selfishness. We work to help our fellow workers, not because we want to help them, so much as because we know that only by helping them can we help ourselves. As we help our class we help ourselves. The working class are rapidly getting wise to this fact and the new class, becoming conscious of its needs, demands social institutions in harmony with its needs and the new forces of production.

The old class fights through its political supremacy to retain power to uphold existing forms and institutions and so we have the class struggle which is being carried on by the workers against the capitalist class all over the civilized world.

We believe in Socialism because we realize that it is the coming change of society because of the necessity due to the mismanagement of the capitalist class.

In the beginning we had individual ownership. That proved inefficient and was swallowed up in class ownership. Now the administrative bankruptcy of the capitalist class is self proclaimed and social ownership is the only alternative.

This socialization of the means of production involves the transformation of existing property relations and social institutions, that is—a Social Revolution. With that revolution, as Engels says, "man is finally marked off from the rest of the animal kingdom, and emerges from the mere animal conditions of existence into really human ones."

The whole sphere of the conditions of life which have hitherto environed and ruled man will come under the control of man and for the first time he will become the real conscious Lord of Nature, because he will have become the master of his own social organization.

Now I have shown that such a change of system has got to come sooner or later. The only reason why it is not coming sooner is because of the ignorance of the working class who, although they have the power to alter the conditions under which they live, are content to leave the control in the hands of a class whose interests are opposed to their own. The mission of the Socialist is to educate his fellow workers to use their votes in order to vote for a system which will benefit themselves instead of voting in favor of the present system which favors the interests of the opposing class.

The Liberal and Conservative parties favor the present system. The Socialist party favors the future system.

Which do you want?

Capitalism is breaking down. Out of the chaos will rise Socialism.

SUB PRICE OF COTTON'S.

Canada and England.  
Six Months, 26 copies ..... \$ .25  
Six Months, clubs of 4 ..... 1.00  
One Year, 52 copies ..... .50  
One Year, clubs of 5 ..... 2.00  
Three Months, club of 5 ..... .50  
Three Months, club of 10 ..... 1.00  
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## A VICTIM OF THE SYSTEM

By C. P. CULLIFORD

JIMMY WOODS had deliberately lied to the superintendent of Belcher's Furniture Factory. "How old are you my boy?" the superintendent had asked in a kindly way; "Fourteen sir," and as his interlocutor looked on the frail figure before him, he felt no reason to doubt his word.

An incessant struggle with poverty will add to the lines of care in an adult, but when it grips a mere child, and throws him upon the cruelty of a competitive struggle for a living, the effect is to age his appearance. Jimmy had been told that he must be fourteen years old, before he could get a job in the factory, and although he had just turned twelve, he suffered no qualms of conscience when he stated his age as fourteen. The fact of the matter was, he simply had to secure work, which meant money to keep starvation away from the home. His father had died two years before this story, leaving the mother and Jimmy with two younger children on her hands. Mrs. Woods soon secured work in a textile industry, but the meagre wages paid for this work did not suffice for the necessities of life, and leave enough to pay the rent of two rooms in the tenement they called home. The rent had to be paid whether they had enough to eat or not, or out they would be turned into the street.

Property rights, under our glorious twentieth century civilization of capitalism, ever take precedence over the rights of human beings.

Up to the time our story opens, and subsequent to his father's death, Jimmy Woods had spent much of his time upon the street, consequently the early moral training he had received from his parents was gradually receding before the evil influence of his surroundings. His mother was laid up sick for a few days, and as the rent was getting in arrears, Jimmy manfully resolved that he would try for a job in the factory, which brings us back to where we began. The superintendent did not question his veracity, but simply said "come with me." He took him down into the machine room where the screeching and buzzing of the various machines was almost deafening. Threading his way amid the piles of material yet to be transformed into the finished product, he at length came to the gang-saw at one end of the room.

"Do you think this boy will do, Bob?" he inquired of the man in charge.

Bob Markle ceased feeding the insatiable machine for a moment, and looked over the newcomer. "Well he's not very big," he asserted, "but then you know it's speed that counts at this job, more than strength."

"Do you think you can pile that stuff on the truck, as it comes through the machine?" asked the boss, turning to Jimmy.

"Yes sir, I'm sure I can" was the reply.

"Very well then, report to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. You may go now," and together they wended their way back whence they had come. Thus it was that Jimmy Woods became an employee of the Belcher Furniture Co.

The following morning, before the last whistle had ceased blowing, our young hero was ready to start work. He was thinking what a great help the \$2.00 a week he was to receive for his labor, would be to the family in their impoverished circumstances, and he mentally resolved to do his very best at his new work. Bob Markle, under whom he was to work, greeted him kindly, and then proceeded to oil up his machine.

A word or two about the gang-saw. It consists of a number of rip-saws (in this case 4) arranged on a shaft parallel to each other, and adjustable as to width. These revolve at a high speed and the material is conveyed to them by what is known as a self-feeder. The operator must work fast to keep the machine going, as also the boy at the rear end to keep the stuff clear.

Jimmy Woods soon "got onto his job" and by his anxiety to do his very best gained the friendship of Bob Markle. Before reaching the climax of this narrative, we ought to say a few words about this man, so that the reader may understand him better than most of his fellow-workers at Belcher's. He frankly avowed himself to be a Socialist. The wage-workers at Belcher's knew nothing of Socialism except what they had been told by capitalist apologists, or read in the capitalist press, hence, at the mere mention of the word, they would conjure up visions of dividing-up, of breaking up their homes, of losing their jobs etc. Markle used to reason with them and endeavor to present the subject in its proper light, but he did not make much impression. As he facetiously remarked to fellow Socialists, "You can't make any impres-

sion on a plaster-of-paris brain, affixed to the superintendence of Belcher's Furniture Factory. "How old are you my boy?" the superintendent had asked in a kindly way; "Fourteen sir," and as his interlocutor looked on the frail figure before him, he felt no reason to doubt his word.

Quiet and unassuming in his demeanour, he was not the man to force his views upon any one, and because he was a first class mechanic, he was greatly respected by the bosses, who realized that skilled artisans were not easily obtained. Bob Markle possessed a great love for humanity, without which no man can become a Socialist, no matter what his mental ability may be. His love for humanity was not confined to his own family, nor was it bounded by geographical lines which separate nations. It was universal in its scope. In a short time he found out from Jimmy something about his family, their poverty and privations, and his heart went out to the little fellow, compelled to toil ten hours a day in a dusty factory, instead of being allowed to play and develop naturally like some of the privileged class children. Like all Socialists, Bob was strenuously opposed to child labor in the factories. He declared that no children of his would ever work in a shop, unless it was a case of "have to." He knew too well that the profits accruing from child labor, owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, were much greater than from adult labor. Oh, how he detested that word profits, the pivot upon which the whole fabric of our society swings. The crimes, the sin, the physical and moral degradation, the misery and wretchedness directly traceable to profits, are beyond computation. And yet Markle was firmly convinced that it could all be abolished.

In conversation with a fellow-worker, a supporter of capitalism, he said: "You believe in collective ownership of the public schools. You are a bachelor and yet you are contributing to the education of my children—that's Socialism, because you see it's run without profit. You would not want the postal department to be privately owned would you? If so it could cost you more than two cents to mail a letter to England. Well then, as we have demonstrated that collective ownership is a good thing with the schools and postal service, why should not the people own the railroads, mines, manufactures and all other industries?"

One day Mr. Belcher accompanied by a stranger, was seen standing by a rip-saw, engaged in earnest conversations. What were they talking about? We will let the reader into the secret. The stranger was endeavoring to introduce a new safety appliance to attach to the saw, to obviate the danger of throwing material.

"Can we put through as much stuff per hour with your device as we can without it?" enquired the mill owner, at the same time casting a rather contemptuous look upon the complicated mechanism before him.

"To be perfectly candid with you," replied the agent, "it takes a little more power to run the machine, and it makes a little more work in this way." He then proceeded upon some technical explanation not of interest to the reader. "But," he concluded "think of the safety of your employees; there is positively no danger from flying boards."

"Oh well, as for that," said Belcher, "We have had very few accidents from that source, and as my men are very careful workmen I do not apprehend any. I am not running this shop for my health or the health of my employees. Your device is quite expensive, and we cannot afford to instal it just now. If you have any invention to accelerate the work to increase our profits I will be glad to listen to you."

We have no desire to censure Mr. Belcher for his attitude in this matter. Placed in his position any of us would have acted in a similar way. So long as the profit system is tolerated then so long will human life be sacrificed for gain.

Jimmy Woods became a prime favorite in the shop. He was not a boy to slink his duties like a great many of the others. His mind was concentrated on his work, as there were two little sisters at home practically depending on his earnings.

About five weeks after Mr. Belcher's refusal to instal the safety appliance device, an accident occurred at the works resulting in the death of our young hero. It happened in this way. The man who trucked the stuff to Markle's saw was very busy and behind in his work; consequently when Bob ran out of material, he closed down his machine, and taking Jimmy with him proceeded to another part of the shop for a truck-load of stuff. They had a big load on the truck, and Bob was doing the pushing, while the boy walked along on one side, steadying the load with his hands to keep it from toppling over. They had to pass in front of a

big rip-saw, the operator of which was carefully standing to one side of his saw, working away totally oblivious to his surroundings. Suddenly the saw made a louder screech than usual and almost simultaneously Jimmy Woods sunk to the floor with a low moan. He had been struck by a flying board from the saw.

Tenderly they lifted him up, and quickly a doctor was summoned. We will pass over the harrowing scene. He lingered for two days and then passed away. Markle visited the home and rendered all the assistance he could. A subscription headed by the proprietor was taken up, which provided for the temporary needs of the family. After that we cannot say what became of them. They were probably swallowed up in the floss and jetsam of a big city.

Did the proprietor instal a safety appliance device after the fatality? Yes, just on the one saw that committed the atrocity. It is altogether unlikely that an accident of a similar nature will ever occur at the Belcher Furniture Factory. The slow process of taking human life, however will still obtain, i. e. by breathing the vitiated atmosphere, inhaling the dust laden germs, the absence of sunlight and pure air, the high speed at which men and boys are compelled to work to keep pace with the machines—all these are enervating, and conducive to the shortening of human life.

A simple hardwood slab made by Bob Markle, or perhaps we should say finished by him, marks the resting place of this victim of the competitive system. The epitaph is characteristic of the man who inscribed it. After the name, age, date of birth and death are the following words:—"In the great marts where Mammon strives the cheapest of all things are human lives."

The protectionist papers are reporting that New England farms are being deserted and that reciprocity will cause Canadian farms to be deserted in the same way. One thousand French Canadians have just left New England and have gone to the Canadian northwest. The newspapers favoring protection declare this is due to Canada's fiscal policy. This is not correct. The desertion of the New England farms is due to the capitalist system. The workers build houses and clear farms and build villages. The workers are given just enough pay to feed, clothe and shelter themselves. They are not given enough to buy the houses they build. Consequently when the houses are built there is no more work for many workers. Their revenue ceases. They hear that there is a new country two thousand miles away. They go there and are kept busy building more houses. In the meantime the houses they built in the older country become unoccupied. Thus the depopulation of the New England states is due to capitalism. The same conditions are beginning to strike Canada.

The Republican party of the States before the last election went before the people and said they would revise the tariff. They asked the people to let the tariff be revised by its friends, and the people consented. The result was that the tariff was revised upward. There are many politicians who ask the people to allow the profit system to be revised by its friends. The people consent and find that the profit system has been revised in the direction of added burdens, and heavier profits for the exploiters.

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Last Week ..

W. U. COTT

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THE HISTO

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May Day is a holiday adopted at the Congress of 1889 and after the Congress 1891, 1896, Paris 1904.

The resolution of the world's laboring the 1st day and further time do their utmost. May Day is a holiday, as being a better time of the glorious day and the day just finished.

The day was celebrated in Paris by the adoption of the day of the laborer's joy at the ready so pronounced the ushering in of the evils that

our body part not generally a holiday of Canada (United States) backwash of Socialist movements, but which comprehend its

May Day is according to labor troubles, commenced, but labor trouble usually spend the one of their favor in France where celebrate this holiday. The advantage of it others to visit theatre or lecture Austria, Belgium and other celebrate May Day.

This holiday other holidays is only one which the workers have declared their own, that recognize no more antagonism displayed against

upon the 1st of May Day is a very different day, because it who take part a spirit of fraternal desire is to learn great hope of Socialist movement knowledge to brothers. New this day of society, when their revolution listen to one of

The drunken common on other days by its absence celebrate May Day two-fold, because worker is more average, and a upon May Day holiday.

Judge Lanctin indignant in his 19th over the labor. An understanding years of at by the Dominion. The judge declared who employed a who ought to be judged, who see power, a. Na force the conclusion about child labor laws which evil homes. He m according to law slavery. The S will confer a human hearted bringing about will allow just according to jus

The judge on seven thousand economic justice slavery and to just which part have the weak workers.