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W. U. COTTON, Editor

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This is No. 121

COWANSVILLE P. Q. CANADA JANUARY 5, 1911

Sub Price 50c a Year—25c for 6 months

FAILURE OF THE FARMERS BANK

Our financiers praise our banking system. It is fine, they declare. It is so stable and solid and protects the people beautifully.

Notwithstanding the fulsome praise bestowed upon our banks by their owners, our banks continue to fail. They pop like popcorn on a toaster. Now it is the Banque du Peuple, again the Banque Ville Marie. Then it is the Banque St. Jean, the Banque Ste. Hyacinthe, the Sovereign Bank. Now comes the failure of the Farmers' Bank in Ontario. Other little banks, seeing the storm, surrender their charters and merge themselves in the larger financial institutions.

Banking is a skin game on the people of Canada. It is a skin game on the people of other countries, of America, Germany, France, Great Britain and elsewhere. The Banks produce nothing. They are a drain on the communities in which they exist. And they fail most miserably.

The banks of Canada actively engaged in business number twenty-eight. With the Farmers Bank gone, the banks will number twenty-seven. These banks do not compete. They are a combine. For the Bankers' Association is a duly organized and legalized society incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Association takes united action. It is a pooling of the banks interests. The rates of interest are fixed. The conduct of the banks in dealing with customers is decided on. The financial dealings of Canada are controlled by a legalized combine in the credit line. When any bank shows signs of breaking away from the combine it is put out of business. Those who know declare that the failure of the Sovereign Bank was unnecessary. But it was forced to the wall by the other banks.

Banking in Canada brings enormous profits. But it is not founded on any industry, as it is a steal upon the industry of Canada, the banks frequently get caught and are squeezed. The banks throw the squeeze back on their customers whenever they can. This is how it works out.

The banks borrow the credit of the people of Canada who have credit. The banks don't call it borrowing. They call it depositing. The people place their credit accounts with the banks at no interest or at interest at three per cent. The banks lend back the credit they have got from the people to other people at interest of seven or eight per cent.

The banks of Canada have a paid up capital of a hundred millions. They have borrowed the credit of others through deposits to the extent of nine hundred and thirty million dollars. That is what the banks owe the people. The banks have loaned the people eight hundred million dollars.

Now when the people want to get their money from the banks, get back their credit into their own hands, the banks cannot pay unless they get back what credit they have advanced to the people. So when the banks want money to pay their debts they squeeze their customers.

The banks stand together. They are running a skin game, legalized, but still a skin game. That is why every little while a bank goes under.

The banks, when they cannot meet their payments, have three months in which to scrape up funds with which to pay their indebtedness. These funds come out of the people to whom the banks have advanced money. This is why the banks will not take notes for more than three months. They want to be where, if they get squeezed by the public, they can in turn squeeze the public.

Here is where the Bankers Association has come in. A bank like the Sovereign bank, say, has made itself unpopular with the banking combine. The combine brings pressure to bear on the unpopular bank. The bank cannot meet its obligations. It takes the three months. The notes upon which it has lent money come due. The bank cannot renew them and wants them paid. The clients cannot pay them in full without borrowing. The clients go to the banking combine for credit. The banking combine refuses. The clients cannot pay. The bank cannot pay and goes under. Then the banking combine rushes to the feast like a vulture to a dead horse.

Truly our people are foolish to hand

over their finances to a set of private banks. Once we entrusted our conscience to a set of priests. The priests robbed us. Now we think we think for ourselves. But we hand over our money to a string of parasite institutions who bleed us without giving us anything in return.

Alderman Emard of Montreal would cancel the franchise of the Montreal Street Railway Company as it is not living up to its agreements. Ald. Emard stands alone in his demand. For Montreal is a capitalist city run by capitalists in the interests of capitalist exploitation.

The Canadian navy, it appears, has already done its duty by putting down a riot in Gaspe among fishermen who were being bled by retailers. This is what the navy is for. To keep the capitalist peace of the land. The fishermen of Gaspe objected to exactions, but they objected blindly and without knowing what to do. The Socialists object according to knowledge. And we are getting where our power is reckoned with.

Taft recently was presented with a gold badge at Worcester, Mass., by the Railroad Men of North America. The badge cost \$900. Now it appears that the badge was made by convict labor and is but a thin coating of gold over brass. Taft here has got handed a little of the rotten treatment he has handed the workers. With this difference. Taft is hurt in his pride. The workers are hurt in their stomachs.

Last winter the shelter of the police stations and the two principal night refuges of Montreal were given sixty thousand times. Canada is a new country. Montreal is the business and industrial metropolis. Yet here poverty and homelessness is prevalent. Capitalism crushes the people beneath its awful load that the multi-millionaires of Canada may grow rich out of the exactions upon the working class.

S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, has prepared the new banking bill without consulting the bankers. The bankers feel aggrieved, but they do not complain. The plute press is praising Fielding in not going to the bankers and asking them if they would like Canada handed over to them on a silver platter. But this is all sham. The banks are given their same old privileges and monopolies. For Fielding serves the labor skinner. That is why he is Minister of Finance.

Premier Gouin is going in for a policy of good roads in the Province of Quebec and for more education. The roads will allow commodities to be transported with less expense, and the education will teach the workers how to produce values more scientifically so that the capitalists may get more profits. But the good roads will also allow Socialist meetings with bigger attendance and the education will give the workers a thirst for information, and increased commodity production means more wage slaves to revolt. Go ahead Gouin. Give us good roads and education and we will put the plutes out of business.

The Montreal papers played up the tragedy of six little children whose mother had been killed by falling out of a window. The father was already dead. So this makes the six little children doubly orphaned. As the tragedy happened just before Christmas it could be played up well by contrast. Such a pathetic story gives the plute organs the reputation of having a heart and if the six little ones get relief it will be heralded abroad and the readers of the plute organs will think that the world is all right after all. But little is said of the thousands who are on the constant verge of hunger. Nothing is said of the capitalist extortion upon the working class in the shape of rent, interest and profit. Nothing is said of the thousands of weary hearted men and women whose labor power is exploited to the utmost that parasites may live well. That would give the game away. So one little tragedy which has little to do with the horrors of the class war is shoved to the front. When will the workers wake to the realization of their own misery and the cause of it, the system of wage slavery?

For the Sake of Old Comrades

There are many Comrades who have fought a good fight for Socialism, who have borne the burden and the heat of the proletarian battle.

They have grown old in the fight. They have been forced to slave for their masters. They have been compelled to give their strength unto the capitalists and to endure robbery and extortion.

Yet, wearied with their day's work, they have in years past, night after night gone forth to propagate Socialism, to march in processions, to awaken their fellow slaves whose eyes were not lifted above their slave tasks.

Out of their slave's pay they have taken many dimes to devote to the spread of the revolutionary philosophy that will bring freedom to their class.

They have denied themselves sleep. They have preached the gospel of discontent in the slave pens in which they were forced to work. They have been cast forth out of the factories. They have been black-listed. And all the punishments the master class has inflicted upon them because of their agitation for the abolition of slavery they have born without complaint.

Through good report and ill, through good jobs and through unemployment, they have ever faced towards the dawn and have not bent their spirits to the master class even when their bodies were bent beneath the burdens placed upon them by a parasite plutocracy.

Now they grow old. The eyes grow dim. The hands become feeble. Yet the spirit is the old spirit. They long for the freedom of their class.

What shall we do, Comrades, for the sake of these old warriors? Shall we let them sink into death in sorrow and sadness, or shall they die happy with the certain knowledge of the triumph of the revolution? Shall they pass from this life saddened with the complacent sneers of a plundering plutocracy torturing their mind, or shall they die with the shout of triumph ringing in their ears and the scarlet banner for which they have fought and suffered waving in triumph over a victorious proletarian host that has toppled down the bastions of capitalism?

Let us look for a moment at three scenes from history, the first a scene of darkness and despair, the second a scene of burning faggots from out of the flames of which come a prophet's voice ringing glad hope in death, and the third a scene of a general dying happy in victory.

In ancient Palestine the Israelites had put themselves in battle array against the Philistines near by Ebenezer. The Israelites were beaten and thirty thousand were slain. The Ark of the Lord was taken, and every man of the Israelites fled to his tent. Hophni and Phineas, the two sons of the High Priest, were slain, and Eli, who was ninety eight years of age, died in grief. And when the wife of Phineas heard of the catastrophe that had happened to her beloved she died in sorrow and childbirth. And she called the child Ichabod, for she said that "The glory is departed from Israel."

In England, during the reaction after the reign of Edward, Protestant England lay crushed under Bloody Mary, the faggots were alight and the Protestants were yielded up to the flames. In 1555, Hugh Latimer, formerly Bishop of Worcester, and Ridley, former Bishop of London, were drawn from their prison at Oxford to the stake. "Play the man, Master Ridley," cried Latimer, as the flames encircled them; "We shall light up such a candle by God's Grace in England as I trust shall never be put out."

The plains of Abraham in Canada. The English and the French met in battle in 1759. The battle had swung backward and forward. A ball struck the English General, Wolfe, on the wrist. He gave the order to charge, and a second bullet struck him inflicting a severe wound. He continued to lead the charge, and not long afterwards a third ball struck him in the chest. He was carried to the rear apparently unconscious. Soon one of those supporting him cried, "They run! They run!" "Who run?" asked Wolfe. "The enemy," replied the officer. "they give way everywhere. After giving one more order, Wolfe turned on his side, murmuring, "God be praised, I die happy," and expired.

Which shall it be, Comrades? Shall the old Comrades go out like Eli in darkness and despair with what they have fought for beaten before the triumphant onrush of the exploiting plutocrats? Shall we let their cause lie trampled beneath capitalist aggrandisement, based on fleet and army and police?

Shall they go out in darkness like Latimer and Ridley, with only their own inward fires of hope to keep their eyes bright to the last and their voices ringing clear?

Or, shall they go out like victorious Wolfe, hearing the shouts of their Comrades ringing victory?

It depends upon us of the Revolutionary Army, who are yet young and strong, to bear forward the Scarlet Flag of the Working Class to Victory. Let us press the fight in dominion, provincial, municipal politics. Let us press the fight in the unions, in the workshops, on the farms. Let us press forward the fight for the triumph of Social institutions to such good effect that the old Comrades may cry, "We Die Happy, for the Battle Is Won!"

The Canadian elections are to be held in 1912. How many Socialists will we elect, Comrades?

A new trust is in existence in the U. S., the oyster trust capitalized at \$4,500,000. The concentration of industry is proceeding apace.

Lloyd-George, it is said, is driving capital out of England over into Canada. Come on. Let us chase the profit hunters into Japan and China. We want the means of wealth production. But we don't want them owned by a bunch of labor thieves.

Mayor Gaynor declares that New York city is not ready for municipal ownership. No city is ever ready for anything that will cut off the revenues of the plunderers as long as the thoroughgoing capitalist politicians are in power.

You think you get the news in the daily papers as it should be. You do not. The Associated Press is controlled by the moneyed interests. A private wire runs from J. Pierpont Morgan's office to that of the Associated Press. Your news is tainted with the capitalist taint.

The farmers expect that through their deputation tariff revision will take place. This will mean that farm land will become more valuable and that capitalists will turn their attention towards agriculture. This is to be expected. For the farms must become industrialized before they will be Socialized.

Rockefeller has given \$35,000,000 to the Chicago University. Rockefeller has been one of the most successful labor thieves America has seen. He has brought the Socialist state nearer inasmuch as he has gobbled up the revenues that used to go to many smaller labor skinner. He has concentrated industry. Now it can be operated socially.

The City of Winnipeg is losing money by the street railway strike. The strikers refuse to work. The capitalist owners get no revenues. The city does not get its percentage of revenues. This proves conclusively that the workers are the ones who create the wealth. If they will but waken to the fact and demand what they produce, then will Socialism become a power in the land.

Australia has adopted compulsory military training. The reason for this is capitalist and racial. Five million whites occupy an unsettled continent and claim preemptive rights over vast uninhabited tracts. The swarming millions of Asia are looking for a place to settle. As capitalism develops in these countries of Asia there will be vast armies of the unemployed yellow and brown men. The central capitalist governments will seek for colonies. And Australia is preparing to resist the colonization of the island continent by the yellow and the brown. Were it not for international capitalism Australia would not have to arm herself. She arms herself to protect herself against the race evils that will arise from the capitalization of Asia.

Two hundred acres of farm land, lying partly in West-Toronto, have changed hands at \$200,000. The land was originally given by the Crown to John Clark. It is worth \$200,000 and is going up in price. Thus does unearned profit suck the revenues of the people. For \$200,000 paid for land which people must use means that \$10,000 a year will be taken out of the people who eventually will have to use this land. Under Socialism the land would be for the people, not for persons seeking to acquire unearned revenues from the needs of other people.

Carnegie has given ten millions to establish peace. Carnegie's wealth comes largely from the profits on selling instruments of war to the American government. If peace comes Andy's fortune will dwindle. Is this a sly move on the part of the Home-stead brute to bribe the Hague peacemakers into forcing on wars? Is Andy paying salaries of peace officers out of revenues derived from war preparation in order that the salaries of the peace officers will be cut off if peace does come and that their fear of losing their salaries will keep the peace officers favorable to war preparations?

CANADA AND THE U.S.

Our political institutions are far better than those of the U. S. The American thinkers are realizing that their constitution was foisted on them by reactionaries like Washington. When the American constitution was framed the franchise was extremely limited. Less than one hundred thousand voters imposed their will in the shaping of the political life of America. That will is still imposed and rules fifteen million voters.

The United States has a written constitution. This constitution is interpreted by the Supreme Court of the U. S. This Supreme Court is composed of nine men appointed by the president. They are appointed for life.

All laws passed by the various states can be taken to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court decides whether they are constitutional, that is whether they are within the power of the various states to pass. The laws passed by the federal government at Washington can also be taken to the Supreme Court. If this court declares the laws beyond the power of the federal government to pass then the laws are annulled.

The nine judges who decide on the constitutionality of the laws rule the United States. These judges are chosen by the president. They are corporation lawyers who have grown rich serving the special interests. They decide against the people in favor of the millionaire exploiters.

Kansas passed a law regulating railway rates. The Supreme Court threw this law out as declaring it unconstitutional as it deprived the railroads of vested interests. "Bleeding Kansas" has to suffer heavy freight charges. New York passed a law limiting the hours of workers in bake shops. The Supreme Court threw this law out, declaring it to be unconstitutional as it interfered with the liberty of sweated workers to work as long as they wanted to, which means as long as their bosses can make them work.

The federal government passed an income tax law somewhat like they have it in Great Britain. The Supreme Court threw this law out declaring that this was an infringement of the rights of the states. In Canada the railroad commission tears rates to pieces. In Canada we have no Supreme Court with such arbitrary powers. In Canada many provinces pass laws limiting the hours of labor in various industries.

In the U. S. the corporations reign supreme. Race prejudices reign. And the Supreme Court declares legal such things as race segregation, kidnapping workmen, stolen franchises, heavy freight rates, and disallows such measures as the limitation of the working day, regulation of freight rates, state controlled banking, and the rights of labor against exploitation. For this reason, the constitutional method of relief being closed, the United States is headed towards a revolution by violence. The Supreme Court by its slave decisions forced the U. S. into the civil war. The Supreme Court, by its labor decisions, is forcing the United States into violent revolution.

The birth rate of Germany is decreasing. In 1875 the birth rate was forty-two per thousand. In 1890 it was thirty-six. Last year it was only thirty-three per thousand. The German plutes and war lords are alarmed. If the birth rate falls off, where will be the army of unemployed that will break the strikes? If the birth rate falls off, where will be the human bodies that the German profit lords can feed into the maw of war? Truly the wage slaves of Germany must be censured when they refuse to bring new slaves into the world to bow their backs to the burdens of the exploiters.

The net profits of the Bank of Hamilton for the financial year just closed was \$422,030. The net profits of the Union Bank were \$451,620. These earnings all come out of labor. Under Socialism the function of banking would be socialized and the millions now made by the banks would go to the wealth producers. But the wealth producers evidently prefer to live in poverty under robbery than to live in comfort on their own earnings. For this is the only way we can interpret the fact that the wage plugs continue to vote for the Grit and Tory henchmen of the labor skinner.

What a Hustler thinks about "FACTS" is enough to make a fence post think! —B. B. VOGEN, Dundurn, Sask.

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THE LAND QUESTION.

WASTEFUL FARMING

Once upon a time there was a dorky who was inclined to a certain amount of religious exercise. He joined the Anglicans, he joined the Methodists, and finally joined the Baptists.

The reason why farming does not pay as well as industrial establishments is not because of protection, nor of freight rates, but because of the unorganized and wasteful methods of farming.

Have nothing against the farmers. I am only analyzing the position they take. They shout against high railway rates but they do not shout against high prices for provisions.

"But" some farmers will say, "the railroad barons make millions. We poor devils can hardly escape mortgaging our farms. We are attacking the parasites. We are working farmers. There is a great difference between us and the railroad magnates."

Yes. There is a great difference. There is the difference between efficiency and inefficiency. The railroads know how to cut out useless work. The farmers are still slaving away at unprofitable tasks.

Around Covansville there are many farms. This is a dairy country. The farmers bring their milk to the factory to be made into butter and cheese. Each morning sees many farmers going to the factory with a can of milk.

The farms are run with out-of-date tools. The farms are run individually and much time is lost by going from job to job. One American declared that if he were given the farm lands of Kansas to organize and operate, he would give the Kansas farmers eight hour day, bigger incomes than they have at present, and he himself would have an income of twenty million dollars a year.

The farmers are organizing. They are inquiring into the robbery practised by the railroads. They try to make out that this robbery is practised upon them. This is not so. The robbery is practised upon the wage slaves of the railroad.

Let the farmers inquire into themselves. Let them study economics and the trend of industry. They have a long hard road yet to go before they learn wisdom. They have to go through the stage of capitalist concentration. Many of them will be squeezed out of their farms. A few will become agricultural multimillionaires.

The solution of the land problem lies in the future, with the industrialization of farm lands and the revolt of the expropriated farm workers.

Ten Great Wrongs

By Robert Blatchford.

- 1. Large numbers of honest and industrious people are badly fed, badly clothed and badly housed.
2. Many thousands of people die every year from preventable diseases.
3. Very many people, after lives of toil, are obliged to seek refuge in the workhouse, where they die, despoiled and neglected, shamefully branded with the stigma of pauperism.
4. It is an almost invariable rule that those who work hardest and longest under capitalism are the worst paid and the least respected.

5. The wealthiest men in our nation are men who never did a useful day's work.

6. Thousands of men and women, willing to work, are unable to find employment.

7. The conditions under which the mass of people labor are often unhealthy, nearly always disagreeable, and in many cases dangerous.

8. While on the one hand wages are lowered on account of overproduction of coal, of cotton, of boots and shoes, on the other hand many working people are short of bread, of fuel, and of clothing.

9. Through competition, millions of men are employed in useless and undignified work, and all the industrial machinery of the nation is sometimes thrown out of gear, so that one greedy rascal may over-reach another.

10. The workers do not get enough leisure, nor enough fresh air, nor enough education, nor enough pleasure, and their surroundings are very ugly and very dirty and very dull.

It is these great wrongs that the Socialist Party is trying to right. It would remove these terrible evils by abolishing their causes. What are their causes? They are, firstly, the robbery of the many by the few through their control of the great industries, and, secondly, the insane competition in the business world that results in an enormous waste of labor, the production of more goods than the market demands, the silly multiplication of stores and factories, and widespread disorder.

The remedy lies in the thorough organization of industry under a system approximating universal public ownership. That is the ultimate aim of Socialism. Meanwhile the Socialists are at work for the enforcement of wholesome conditions in all industrial establishments, for the shortening of the workday, for state employment of the unemployed, for the overthrow of militarism for the curtailment of child labor, for making medical treatment just as free as education, for raising the standard of living, for everything that will benefit the common people.

If you approve of these things and recognize that the best way to obtain them is through a working class political movement, then a big welcome awaits you in the Socialist Party.

HE LOST HIS VOTE

In Toronto property rather than intelligence is the test of citizenship. The election bye-laws of this city place dollars above men. The following story has a local application.

A negro in the state of Virginia owned a mule valued at \$150.00. As there was a property qualification of this amount required before an adult male could exercise the franchise, he was accordingly placed on the voters' list. This colored gentleman voted at several elections, but finally the mule died. The next time that our friend appeared at the polling booth he was therefore told that since the mule had died he no longer had a vote. This put the old fellow in a quandary, but he scratched his head and said: "Well, sah, I have come to the conclusion that it wasn't me that had the vote; it was the mule."

AN UNSOUND ARGUMENT

A witty as well as a soft answer will sometimes turn away wrath. A Socialist, in the midst of a stirring address, was struck by a rotten egg full in the face. Pausing to wipe away the contents of the missile, he calmly continued:

"I have always contended that our opponents' arguments were very unsound."

The crowd roared, and he was no longer molested.

Says the London, Ont., Farmers' Advocate: "High interest and rental charges, due to the enormous price of land in the fruit districts, running up as high as a thousand dollars an acre is one of the factors to which Canadian fruit-raisers point as limiting their profits when undertaking to justify maintenance of fruit prices by means of duties." The Advocate has here struck on one of the fundamental injustices of capitalism. The actual workers get but a bare living wage or income. If there is anything more, the workers do not get it. It goes to the owners of the means of wealth production. High price of fruit does not raise the incomes of the fruit workers. It raises the revenues taken by the owners or mortgage holders of fruit lands. The only remedy is to socialize the land as well as the other means of wealth production.

Great Britain has one billion five hundred million dollars in Canada sucking up interest out of the unpaid earnings of the workers. This means that Canada is paying sixty million dollars a year toll to the parasite plunderers across the pond. No wonder the plutocrats of Great Britain are howling aloud their love of Canada. Great Britain hugs Canada to her bosom only that Canada may be sucked of her life's blood.

BUNCOME & SCRAPP'S

By R. W. ORTHEY

CHAPTER IV.

Scrapp and McSurly Rehabilitate Themselves.

(Continued.)

It was half-past three on the afternoon of the next day and Scrapp, who had dropped into his office about half an hour earlier to dictate some correspondence for Miss Wimple to take down in shorthand, was on the point of leaving when she broached the subject that had been in her mind all day.

But a few words about Scrapp first. He was a small, slim man, not bad looking, although his face was of the kind termed hatchety. He had good teeth, a captivating brown moustache and fine grey eyes. He looked to be about thirty, but he was nearer forty. He had that subtle self-poise and complacency of manner that is always characteristic of the capable man who is conscious of his capability. The man who knows he can do things is never a slouch. Scrapp had been a live wire ever since he had started out at fifteen as junior clerk. He had schemed and worked hard, not because he loved hard work, nor the daily grind of office routine, but for the power and position he aimed at, and now that he had won he intended to enjoy life while he was still young enough to enjoy it thoroughly. Buncome had been showing him the way for years past by casting the burden of business on to his shoulders, and now he was going to pass the heaviest portions of the pack on to McSurly. Why not? They were paying him \$7,000 a year; he was capable, just the sort of man to keep things rushing, and the business at present was returning enormous profits. Buncome had a big pleasure yacht, a small racing yacht, motor boats and three or four automobiles, and Buncome had not done a thing to the business for years. He came to the office to smoke and read the papers when he was in town, but that was not an every day occurrence. Buncome grabbed his profits all the same. So Scrapp was planning a trip to Europe himself, and he didn't intend to wait till Buncome returned either. He was—there, I'll let Scrapp go at that. Take him or leave him, as you like.

"Mr. Harris called to see you yesterday, Mr. Scrapp. He was in great trouble and wanted to speak to you about it." Miss Wimple's voice was low, but clear.

"Mr. Harris? Who's Mr. Harris? I don't know any such man."

"I mean the old man who works in the shops. I believe they call him Old Man Harris."

"Oh, Old Man Harris! What did he want of me?"

"He is not certain whether Mr. McSurly discharged him yesterday. So he came to you to find out. He says he was too much afraid of the superintendent's passionate temper to ask whether he was fired or not."

"Fired, hey? But what had he done to get fired? McSurly would not fire a man without cause."

"From what Harris told me I should say it was entirely without cause. He had asked to be allowed to go home for a few hours as his wife was sick, and Mr. McSurly told him to go home and stay home, as he was no good here."

"I must say, Miss Wimple, that McSurly has the deuce of a temper when he is put out, and I fancy he must have been worried about something just before the old man made his request. I don't think Old Man Harris would be of sufficient importance to McSurly to raise his ire like that. However, since you have mentioned the matter, I'll send for McSurly and we'll hear his side of the question. Old Harris may have exaggerated or misrepresented it." He was moving towards the office phone when Miss Wimple said:

"Before you call Mr. McSurly I would like to mention another matter, a matter that does not concern the superintendent at all. Before I go any further, Mr. Scrapp, I must say that I have no right, legal or otherwise to interfere in your treatment of your employees—only the right of a common humanity to protest against a great injustice, an injustice done to a poor, helpless old man who has no one to speak for him or assist him in any way. So I took it upon myself as a duty to bring the matter to your attention."

"Excuse me, Miss Wimple, but I really don't know what you are driving at. Where and what is the injustice you mention?"

"Don't you think it was unjust, not to say mean and small, to make Old Man Harris pay the wages of the office boy out of his nine dollars a week?"

"Pay the wages of the office boy! Did Harris tell you that? Then he's a lying old rascal! It is not true. I don't exactly remember how long ago it was, about a year, I think, that I noticed there was too much messenger work for a man of his age, and I jokingly said to him one day, 'You'll have to have an assistant, Harris, and mind you pay him good wages! It was in the office, I remember. So he told you he had been paying the boy's wages. We'll soon see who's right.' He went to the phone and called the cashier, who appeared at once.

"Oh, Wilson, what pay is Harris receiving now?"

"Old man Harris? Six dollars a week, sir."

"Is that so! Then he told you the truth, Miss Wimple. But I hope you'll believe me when I say that this is the first I knew of it." Turning to the cashier he said: "By whose orders was his pay reduced from nine dollars?"

"I don't remember now, sir. I think it had something to do with the office boy's wages. All I know is the first week Jimmy Hike came I found Old Man Harris' pay account was reduced to six dollars, and I put that amount in his envelope."

"And you have been doing it ever since?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, find out how long ago it occurred, then take from the cash box three dollars for every week that has elapsed since then and put the whole amount in an envelope addressed to Mr. Henry Harris. Then bring it here, and do it now."

For several moments after the cashier had left the room only the click, click, of the typewriter broke the silence. At last Scrapp said: "Miss Wimple, I feel just like what you said just now—small and mean. I swear it was only a joke on my part when I told him to pay his assistant good wages. I'll find out the fool who made it a reality and fire him pretty quick."

"I don't think it would improve the matter very much to discharge the offender. It might have been the head bookkeeper himself. Whoever it was he probably had no sense of humor and could not distinguish between a joke and reality. You have made restitution to Mr. Harris, and I think it would be much better to let the matter rest where it is."

"Very well, then, Miss Wimple, we'll let it go at that. But I can't understand why Harris made no protest at the time. Why didn't he come to me or even Buncome with a protest?"

"It was hardly likely that he would come to you, Mr. Scrapp, seeing that he believed you had ordered the reduction, but he did go to Buncome."

"And what did Buncome say?"

"Said he could not interfere; you were manager."

"Yes, that's just like Buncome. 'Tis generally a waste of time to go to Buncome. But while this matter of Old Man Harris is up for discussion we might as well go through with it. I'll call McSurly and find out whether he discharged him yesterday."

While he was at the phone the cashier brought in the envelope addressed "Mr. Henry Harris" and laid it on the desk. "I find it was a little more than a year ago," he said, "just fifty-four weeks last Friday. There is \$162 in the envelope, if you will count it, sir."

"All right, Wilson, and mind for the future see that Harris gets his full pay."

"Yes, sir," and Wilson retired.

After counting the money Scrapp said: "Here, Miss Wimple, please give this to Harris and explain to him how the mistake occurred. He must have had a deuced poor opinion of me all this time."

"I never heard Mr. Harris say anything ill-natured about you, Mr. Scrapp. He merely blames the system. He thinks men are made selfish and hard-hearted by the system."

(To be continued.)

THE FUNNY SIDE OF ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

"You will suffer untold misery up to the age of forty," said the fortune-teller. "And then?" "Then—you will have got used to it."

"And you really think, doctor, that you must perform the operation today?"

"Oh, yes. There may be no necessity for it tomorrow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Brother Johns—"Ain't it wicked, deacon, ter rob dis chicken coop?"

Deacon—"Dat's a great moral question brudder. We ain't got time ter argue it now. Han' down anudder pullet."

"I haven't the vestige of a case," said the crafty client to the craftier lawyer. "But I have money." "How much?" casually inquired the legal one. "Twenty-five thousand dollars!" proclaimed the client. The lawyer put out his hand: "Shake hands!" he said, you have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you won't go to jail with that sum!" And he did; the client went there "broke."

Rising Politician (whose friends have given him a brass band serenade)—"My fellow citizens, this spontaneous tribute touches me deeply. I am at a loss to find words to express my thanks. You have laid me under an obligation I shall never, never be able to repay." Leader of Brass Band (in alarm)—"But dis was to be gash dransaction, mein friend!"

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION

Is Socialism opposed to religion? No! Socialism is a working class political movement that has nothing whatever to do with a man's religious beliefs. The International Socialist Congress has repeatedly declared religion to be strictly a private matter. All the important Socialist parties in the world have done likewise. That the Socialist Party of Canada is not opposed to religion is proved by two facts: Firstly, that many Christians, including clergymen, belong to it; and secondly, that there is not a word in its platform, pledge or constitution that can be construed as inimical to any one's religious ideas. One hundred and sixteen ministers in Great Britain have recently signed a manifesto endorsing the aims and principles of modern Socialism.

The Montreal city council is going in for reforms. This is an age of reforms. The capitalist plunderers are out to make things better. So in Montreal fifteen thousand dollars in salaries are lopped off at the city hall. It takes two million dollars a year for Montreal to fulfil her obligations to the capitalist debt owners of the city bonds. This enormous sum is not cut. This is the revenue going to the parasite idlers. As it is the capitalist class that is doing the reforming the capitalist income is left alone. The capitalists see that they get their full plunder. But the workers, they get the sack. Now if it were the workers who were reforming the city finances, revolutionary workers, that is, who would not be hypnotized by the glib tongues of the labor skimmers; it would be the parasite plunderers whose incomes would be cut. But then the fool workers think capitalists know it all and therefore workers don't know it all and therefore what the labor skimmers do to the skun workers—must be all right.

WE'VE SIMPLY GOT TO

We've simply got to make Canada take her place in the international Socialist movement.

We've simply got to organize and discipline the workers into an army of intelligent revolters.

1910 is dead, forget it. 1911 is here, let us use it for the extirpation of plute worship from the heads of the wage slaves of Canada.

Cotton's will do the trick and the sub husters are placing it where it will be able to do effective work.

It depends upon the sub husters when Cotton's will pass the twenty thousand mark.

Circulation Statement

Following is the statement of circulation for the issue of December 29.

Table with columns: OFF, ON, TOTAL. Rows: Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Prov. of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Elsewhere, Yukon Territory, Newfoundland, Prince Ed. Island, Total.

Gain for week 31. Total issue last week was 11,000.

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THE FI...

Alain Burke, Stafford Gale, P. J. Fitzgerald, Olaf Pehrson, James LeBrocq, Rupert Loebbeck, T. Robley, Mill E. V. Fisher, I. Murray, Bowden Comrade J. Or, forward... Three yearlies... A halfer from Blackwell, Wood... Two halfers Robinson, Coat... Comrade J. Ont., adds five... Comrade H. stoke, B. C., in... Comrade M. growing Montre... Comrade R. Ont., swings fight... A halfer from Toronto. Another... Comrade E. forwards three... and the price of Comrade R. Orangedale, N. yearly subscriber... Comrade T. wants Cotton's... and four yearlies... Comrade H. Man., sends two... tenderly cared f... Comrade R. B. C., swings in... three halfers an... Comrade J. A bundle of five c... for North Batt... Comrade H. C., enlists five... revolt against... Comrade F. Ont., sends alo... declares he is in... Comrade H. Alta., connects... subscribers with... Comrade Cha... Dnt., captures a... with him to the... Comrade W. Ont., brings liv... the fight for th... ers. Two yearlies plunked into... Comrade H. J. S. Comrade R. Arthur, Ont., f... and three yearl... of Facts. Comrade Wm... say, Ont., wish... Christmas as... the price of five... After you have... Cotton's, pass... paragraph will... way to econom... Comrade Dav... Hat, Alta., w... when his subscri... mean time he... ahead three year... Comrade Jor... View, Alta., r... year and brings... for the revoluti... Always keep... your pocket to... whom you con... keep supplied... Seven copies fo... and a copy of... 'Enclosed ple... for which send... closed bunch o... me that book... Stafford Gale, Make a STAT... 'Facts.' A C... all amounts... takes a \$3.00... Free. Comrade Ala... eighteenth an... with thirty h... the revolution. 'Were I thirt... would hear fro... lie way," wr... sends in five d... battery and w... shine from a... see it and put... Many comrad... lar people in... marking speci... cles to ensure... 'More to enl... yours for enlig... Comrade E. V... has had time t... a string of s... halfers. 'I send you... cannot send yo... they have been... and it takes a... them from th... Comrade E. I... wood, Man. 'As a slight... untiring efforts... a wage plug)... following subsc... writes a Carle... forwarding six... ers. 'I have been... could not get o... canvass them f... Christmas Cot... the twenty th... Comrade Jas... warding the pr... four trials.

THE FIRING LINE

THE TOP NOTCHERS

Alain Burke, Montreal 30
Stafford Gale, Sidley, B. C. 17
P. J. Fitzgerald, Giroux Lake 16
Olaf Pehrson, Bawlf, Alta. 14
James LeBrocq, Halifax 13
Rupert Loehhead, Port Arthur 10
T. Robley, Millet, Alta. 9
E. V. Fisher, Inverness, N. S. 9

Three yearlies from Comrade R. B. Murray, Bowden, Alta.
Comrade Wm. Watson, Ingersoll, Ont., forwards two yearlies.
Two yearlies from Comrade H. Girdschig, Black Pool, B. C.
A halfer from Comrade A. E. Blackwell, Woodstock, Ont.
Two halfers from Comrade Thos. Robinson, Coatsworth Station, Ont.
Comrade J. A. Campbell, Bala, Ont., adds five half yearly recruits.

Comrade H. N. Coursier, Revelstoke, B. C., introduces four yearlies
Comrade M. Lightstone, swells the growing Montreal list with two halfers.
Comrade R. Small, Port Cobalt, Ont., swings three halfers into the fight.
A halfer from Comrade G. Plow, Toronto. Another wage slave awakened.

Comrade E. Hill, Guelph, Ont., forwards three dollars for bundles and the price of four trials.
Comrade Rev. R. H. MacPherson, Oranodale, N. S., introduces two yearly subscribers.
Comrade T. Robley, Millet, Alta., wants Cotton's to go to five halfers and four yearlies.

Comrade H. W. Kerr, Grand View, Man., sends two yearlies along to be tenderly cared for.
Comrade Robert Blair, Rossland, B. C., swings into the wig wam with three halfers and a yearly.
Comrade J. A. Ferrell, takes a bundle of five copies for three months for North Battleford, Sask.

Comrade H. Gregory, Sydney, B. C., enlists five halfers in the army of revolt against outworn conditions.
Comrade F. R. Mann, Box Grove, Ont., sends along five halfers and declares he is in the fight to stay.
Comrade H. C. Huff, Vegreville, Alta., connects the brains of two subscribers with Cotton's Weekly.

Comrade Chas. Caldwell, Maland, Ont., captures a neighbor and hastens with him to the subscription counter.
Comrade W. J. Cossey, Sarnia, Ont., brings five halfers to share in the fight for the liberty of the workers.
Two yearlies and two halfers are plunked into Halifax County per Comrade H. J. Lawrence, Halifax, N. S.

Comrade Rupert Loehhead, Port Arthur, Ont., forwards seven halfers and three yearlies and takes a copy of Facts.
Comrade Wm. A. Goodwin, Lindsay, Ont., wished Cotton's a Merry Christmas as he comes down with the price of five halfers.
After you have read your copy of Cotton's, pass it on. Some little paragraph will start another on the way to economic freedom.

World Wide Struggle

The Vermont Socialist News is a new monthly Socialist publication.

A general strike is threatening in Saragossa, Spain.
28,000 U. S. government clerks are forming a union.

11,443 voters have signed the petition to recall the Mayor of Seattle.

The bubonic plague has killed seven million persons in India in twelve years.

The agitation against the class character of the court decisions is growing in Germany.

"The Socialist" is the name of a new eight page weekly published in Columbus, Ohio.

Three striking garment workers of Chicago have been shot to death by the police.

The garment workers of Chicago are still on strike and are determined to enforce their demands.

Schwab of the U. S. Steel trust, has purchased vast iron deposits on the Orinoco in Venezuela.

A strike of twelve thousand dockmen and coal heavers has tied up the port of Barcelona, Spain.

The Rev. John D. Long, Christian Socialist, has been forced out of his church in New York city because of his views.

Ninety thousand Italian railway workers are preparing to go out on strike to enforce their demands for higher wages.

The German reichstag has voted to allow the railway men to belong to the projected chambers of labor despite the opposition of the government.

The U. S. government is building a 27,000 ton warship to cost \$5,830,000. Many people are out of work and starving. Millions for war but not one cent for relief.

32,658 insane persons are confined in the New York institutions. Alcoholism caused by the stress of capitalist exploitation and rush is one of the most fruitful causes.

The Spanish Socialists have broken with the republicans under Larroux. Larroux has been showing signs that he does not mean what he says in desiring the speedy coming of the republic in Spain.

Edward McCann, the Chicago police inspector who was a grafter on the earnings of unfortunate women, has been jailed for five years. Needless to say other police inspectors are still enjoying the graft.

H. A. Tuttle, President of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, Minn., is working hard to have the commission form of government adopted in that city to save it from being Socialized like Milwaukee.

When Fred. D. Warren, of the Appeal to Reason, goes to jail at Fort Scott on January 22nd, he will be accompanied by the whole Appeal staff and many comrades will come from a distance to accompany him.

The editor of El International, a paper friendly to the striking cigar makers of Tampa, Fla., has been locked up on a charge of "conspiring" to prevent the striking cigar makers from returning to their slavery.

The Austrian government has forbidden a meeting of the Young Socialists in which an anti-militarist address was to be given. In Germany the government has suppressed the official publications of this association.

The packing plant of Schwarzhild & Sulzburger for the establishment of which Oklahoma City gave \$300,000 bonus in order to get it to locate in its midst, is now advertising for Mexican help as Mexicans work cheaper than Americans.

The American government, in order to protect the ravages of American capitalists against the Cubans, are preparing to invade Cuba again with an army. The Cubans find the American yoke heavy and now hate the

Important to Sub Hustlers

Comrades, a new year has been ushered in, which promises bright for Socialism. It is important that you keep in close touch with Cotton's and you are earnestly requested to register on the army roll for 1911.

Many of you have changed addresses, and thus are out of reach at a vital moment. Wrong addresses also mean a waste in postage, which should be saved for propaganda purposes.

Write in and tell us what you think of the present issues of Cotton's, and what the prospects are for the cause in your district. Do it now.

THE HELPING HAND.

Assist Cotton's staff by signing your name and address to everything you write.

Make all money orders payable to "Cotton's Weekly."

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

Always give expiration number when renewing sub.

In Manitoba there is a workmen's compensation act. Injured workers have not much money. Lawyers want money. So the workers get before the courts in Manitoba have to promise to split up what they get with the lawyers. Thus the useful workers are bled by the parasite workers. But what else can we expect under capitalism?

Sir Alfred Newton, former Lord Mayor of London, is letting vagrants join in London courts if they agree to join the army or navy. That is where the navy of England gets its recruits. If a war comes and they get killed off, why there are just so many workers who are useless to the capitalists out of the way.

Socialism in Canada

Professor E. Kylic has been lecturing in Toronto on the "Menace of Socialism." They see it coming.

Fedorenko has been laid up with a severe attack of la grippe. Max J. Finkhstein, who has defended Fedorenko, has returned his fee of \$1,500 to the Russian Freedom League and has offered his services should they again be required for the purpose of liberty.

C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member in the Alberta legislature, declared in the House that the Bellevue-disaster in which thirty-one miners lost their lives was due to the incompetence of the government inspectors and severely arraigned the government for its lack of care of the lives of workingmen.

"If ever Socialism reaches a high and permanent place in the world, it will not be because of selfishness but because it has imbibed the principles of self sacrifice and devotion. I believe there are such men in the Socialist ranks today, men who are better than they say, and who are willing to sacrifice everything for the ideals they preach." These were some of the statements made by Rev. A. J. Pineo, last month in the Oddfellows' hall, Vancouver. Mr. Pineo declared he was not a Socialist but that Socialism was part of the evolution of life.

Comrade S. E. Haight delivered a lecture on Socialism in Rogers Hall, Eyebrow, Sask., Monday evening, Dec. 26. The Eyebrow Herald in its issue of December 23rd, announcing the lecture, had this to say of Comrade Haight: "Mr. S. E. Haight, the lecturer, is an experienced and effective campaigner in the cause of Socialism and unless you are willing to run the risk of being converted to his views, you had better stay at home and spend a quiet evening reading magazine articles by Gugenheimer, Carnegie or some other plutocrat who is infected with the literature bug."

MONTREAL WORKINGMEN PROTEST.
Through an energetic protest he sent through the proper diplomatic channels, against the contemplated legal murder of Dr. Kotoku and his twenty-five comrades, because of their opinions on political economy and their propaganda of the same.

"That the members of this meeting had been, up to the present time, under the impression that Japan was getting to be a civilized country, but should such a legal murder occur, they would be justified in the belief that Japan is not more civilized than Russia."

This resolution will be introduced at the meeting of all the Socialist locals to be held on Sunday, January 8th, in the Labor Temple Montreal. All Montreal Comrades and lovers of liberty are urged to attend and help prevent the murder of Socialists in Japan. America is protesting and Canada should not lag behind when reaction is clutching at the throat of the foremost thinkers of Japan.

AMHERST, N. S., WAKING.
The workers of Amherst, N. S., have at last realized the necessity of organizing themselves on the economic field. A local union has been organized with ninety charter members and over one hundred workers have made application for membership on December 20th and they were still coming by the score. This union will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Springhill strike has had a great deal to do with the birth of this union. A number of strikers got employment at Amherst during 1910, and as the cost of living was at the highest and the wages the lowest, they began to agitate in favor of unionism. I must say here that several attempts had been made to form a union but these attempts had failed. The workers would not come to the meeting. They were afraid to lose their jobs. So they kept on overproducing like obedient slaves for three meals a day during a part of each year, thus scabbing themselves out of a job a part of the same year.

Semi-starvation for themselves, their wives and their little children was the result of overproduction. Now that the cost of living goes up and wages goes down and the gospel of discontent has been preached among them by some of the I. M. W. boys from Springhill, they begin to see and realize that they must organize themselves to keep up their wages or starve.

The workers of Amherst are coming to the front. The conditions brought about by the greed of capitalism will make them good union men. They will see into the double dealing purposes of the political deceivers of the old parties and will become class conscious.

Yours without truce nor rest,
Jules Lavigne.

COMRADE LESTOR COMING EAST.
Comrades Chas. R. Lestor and Mrs. Lestor, have been campaigning in Saskatchewan. These Comrades are coming East. All the locals throughout Ontario and Quebec who desire to arrange dates can make arrangements by addressing Comrade Lestor, at Regina, General Delivery, Post-office. Mrs. Lestor cannot be depended on to speak owing to her recent illness. Comrade Lestor is well fitted for the role of lecturer, and is a good propagandist.

The Regina Morning Leader, speaks as follows of Comrade Lestor:
"Charles Lestor, the young Socialist from the coast, who is at present

Call for Boosters

With the opening of the New Year, an urgent need is felt for Bundle Boosters to help wake up their fellow men to the injustices of the present system, and show them the way to a more just and equitable existence on this old planet.

The Bundle Boosters are those who subscribe for a stated bundle of Cotton's every week, and faithfully look after the distribution. Much good work has been accomplished by the Boosters, as they reach many who cannot be reached in any other way.

Fellow worker, you are hereby invited to come in and join the Boosters in their grand work. Its easy to get a Bundle to fit you and the cost is low. See prices below. Pick your bundle and start the order today.

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Advertisement for Cotton's Weekly, Cowansville, P. Q. Includes details about subscription prices, bundle prices, and contact information for the publisher.

Advertisement for Herman Reich Insurance Agent, Dr. W. J. Curry Dentist, and Montreal Home Socialist Party of Canada. Includes contact information and details about local events.

Advertisement for Cotton's Weekly, Cowansville, P. Q. Includes details about subscription prices, bundle prices, and contact information for the publisher.

ANALYTICAL SOCIALISM

DECREASING VALUE OF GOLD

Socialism, on its scientific side, is an analysis of the production and distribution of the necessities and luxuries of life, as made and distributed under the capitalist system under which we now live.

The great advance that Socialism has made in the science of economics is the demonstration that all wealth comes from labor and that rent, interest and profit originated through the robbery of the workers, that if the workers got the full product of their labor, rent, interest and profit would cease.

There are two kinds of values to commodities, a use value and an exchange value. Air has a use value to man, but it is not bought and sold and has no exchange value. Therefore it is not a commodity.

The value of commodities is determined by the amount of the socially necessary labor power therein incorporated. If it takes twenty hours to make a suit of clothes and place it in the hands of a purchaser, and it takes five hours to do the same for a pair of boots, then the value of the suit of clothes will equal the value of four pairs of boots.

This is what is the basis of all trade. But it is not reckoned this way. The process is concealed behind the money symbol. It is said that the suit of clothes is worth twenty dollars and that four pairs of boots are worth twenty dollars.

The value incorporated in commodities while based on labor power, is measured in terms of money. Money, which is based on gold, is the universal medium of exchange and measure of values.

The value of this money itself is based on labor power. It takes effort to get gold out of the earth. If it takes five hours to get five dollars worth of gold out of the earth, coin it and place it in circulation, then when we say that a pair of boots is worth five dollars we mean that it takes five hours of labor to get five dollars gold out of the earth and it takes the same time to make a pair of boots and put them on the market and that labor power incorporated in gold exchanges for the labor power incorporated in boots.

Gold is selected naturally for the basis of money as it represents congealed labor power, does not rust away nor dissipate with time and is easily divided into various quantities. In primitive times cattle was the measure of value. In Latin the word for money is pecunia. This word also means a herd. From this word we get our word pecuniary. But cattle were very unsatisfactory as a means of exchange. They died. They grew old. Some were worth more than others. So gold has now become the basis.

Money, gold, currency based on gold, these are the universal means of exchange. Money, therefore, will buy all commodities. The capitalist therefore, starts the process of production with money. He buys material with money, he hires workers with money. The laborers work up the raw materials and the capitalist sells for money the new commodities made for more than the combined raw materials and labor cost him. Thus the manufacturers buy, say, wood, iron, coal for his furnaces and power, oil, etc., and makes school desks which he sells for more than what all his original raw material and labor power cost him. In other words he puts in a certain amount of money, and draws out a greater quantity of money. As money is congealed labor power, he draws out more congealed labor power than he put

in. And he does no work. He has evidently robbed his workers of some of their congealed labor power. This robbery takes place because labor power is the only thing that can create value. Let us say that it takes five hours of socially necessary labor time applied to raw material per day to furnish the worker with food, clothing and shelter for himself and family. The worker is given by the capitalist a money wage which is equivalent to five hours of congealed labor time incorporated in the money. But he works ten hours for the master. The master then sells this ten hours of congealed labor for ten hours of incorporated labor time embodied in money. He has robbed the workers of one half of their labor power congealed in commodities. He has put in congealed labor time and drawn out double congealed labor time at the expense of the worker whose labor power has been congealed. The capitalists call this surplus labor power they have got, profits.

Now let us take up the question of increased gold production. Let us see what effect this has upon wages. Gold production used to be done by hand. Now it is being done by machinery, hydraulic pressure, more efficient stamping mills. The labor power, therefore, involved in the production of gold of a certain quantity is decreasing. If it took, formerly, one hour of socially applied labor power to produce one dollar in gold, and by increased use of machinery it now takes one-half hour to produce one dollar in gold, it naturally follows that a dollar measured in labor time is now worth but one-half what it formerly was worth. Twelve years ago the gold supply of the world was about four billion dollars. Now it is in the neighborhood of eight billion dollars.

If the labor power congealed in a certain quantity of gold is now just half what it was a few years ago, it follows that it will take just twice the amount of gold to purchase the same quantity of labor power congealed in shoes, clothing, food, shelter. In other words, the decreasing value of gold puts up the cost of living.

If the manufacturers formerly hired workers for one dollar and a quarter per day, and the cost of gold has gone down fifty per cent, then one dollar and a quarter now in wages, will purchase but the same amount of congealed labor power that seventy-five cents would purchase twelve years ago.

The gold mines are pouring out gold the world over. New areas are being discovered and new machinery is being installed. The workers are finding their wages shrink in their hands. The workers are striking for bigger pay. Sometimes, they get it and sometimes they don't.

Owing to the shrinking value of gold, the standard of living among Canadian workers is being lowered. The workers cannot get the comforts they formerly could. The capitalists are getting ever bigger and bigger profits, while the expropriated workers are suffering an ever increasing quantity of misery.

The Socialist point to the remedy. Let the workers own the machinery of production, the mines, mills, forests, workshops, establishments of exchange, warehouses. Then they will get all they produce. Until they rise in revolt and capture this machinery, they will continue in a condition of servile slavery.

"Soldiers under capitalism are workers hired by capitalists to murder their fellow workers for a pittance that would put a scab to shame."—Eugene V. Debs.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN UNDER SOCIALISM

THE SOCIALIST STATE

When men lived under the feudal mode of production the political institutions were feudal. Men now live under the capitalist mode of production. The political institutions are therefore capitalist. When men live under the Socialist mode of production, the political institutions will be social.

Before capitalism could triumph the feudal political institutions had to go. The power of the kings and the nobles had to be broken. The rising capitalist class could not use the political institutions of feudalism. They therefore shaped for themselves the parliamentary system as it is known in Germany, France and England.

Parliamentary institutions are peculiarly capitalistic. They are suited to the purpose of the capitalists. It is extremely doubtful whether parliamentary institutions will suffice for Socialism. Rather our form of government will be as completely changed by Socialism as the feudal form was changed by capitalism.

Parliamentary institutions divide the country up into various territorial divisions for electoral purposes. These are called counties. The voters within these divisions vote for a member of parliament. The worker, the drone, the capitalist, the lawyer, the rent receiver, the rent payer, the rent receiver, all these persons vote for one member, to represent their interests. These interests conflict. It is impossible for a member to represent two people whose interests are opposed. Thus the rent payer wants to pay less rent. The rent receiver wants more rent. The worker wants more wages, the capitalist wants more profits. The M. P.'s are supposed to make laws for all these various and conflicting interests. They cannot do it. One class must get laws made for it. Under capitalism this class is the capitalist class.

The two hundred and twenty Canadian constituencies send two hundred and twenty-two members to Ottawa. The majority of these must agree upon a measure before it passes the House of Commons. The Governor General appoints the Senators of whom there are over eighty. These Senators must agree to a measure also and the king, represented by the governor-general, must also agree. When the Commons, Senate and king have agreed to a measure, it becomes law to be upheld by the courts, police, and soldiers.

This clumsy government machinery is very expensive. It is something apart from the life of the people. Its methods and doings are but slightly followed. For these reasons it is a fit government tool for the exploiting capitalists.

Under Socialism this complex machinery will be swept away. Political institutions as separate from industrial institutions will vanish. The capitalists own the mines, mills, etc. The workers work in them, run them, manage them. The capitalists, to hold their ownership, must have a political state to keep the owners in possession thereof by force. The capitalists use Parliament as a means for maintaining the revenues of idle, non-occupying owners by force.

Under Socialism the capitalist state will be unnecessary. The workers enter the factory gates as wage slaves now. Under Socialism they will enter as owners. The workers now occupy. The capitalists own. The political state is absolutely necessary to the capitalists to maintain this

unnatural division, between occupier and owner. Under Socialism with the workers both occupying and owning, the capitalist state will be absolutely unnecessary.

The Socialist state will be based on industrial conditions. The voting will be from the factories. The factory, trade or profession, these will probably be the voting units.

There are many who think that government ownership is Socialism. This is not so. The industrial wage slave drivers, the manufacturers, are fighting the railway slave drivers, the railroad owners. The manufacturers want cheap transportation to the cutting off of the revenues of the railroad owners. This fight is a fight between rival parasite owners for a greater share of the produce of the plundered workers. Socialism would abolish both railroad and manufacturing profit to the great increase of the incomes of the workers.

The Industrial workers of the World realize the coming Socialist state the most clearly of any organization. The Industrialists say, "Let us organize the workers into one vast labor trust in such a manner as to PREPARE THEM TO TAKE OVER THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND RUN THEM." Craft unionists are fighting simply for better slave conditions. The Industrial Unionists are preparing the formation of the Socialist state within the shell of the capitalist state.

A Clever Student

Adolphe Zemetkin, who is to lecture in Toronto the second Monday in January, is noted as a wit. Addressing a body of working people in New York, he said: "My dear friends, let me urge upon you the necessity of not only reading good books, but also of owning them, so that you may have access to them at all times. Why, when I was a young man I used frequently to work all night to buy books, and then get up before daylight to read them."

Paid in Advance

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

One vast merger is being formed of the Montreal public utilities. The merger is being floated in England so that, should the city council eventually fall under Socialist influences and the people try to recover what the henchmen of the labor skinner gave away, the cry can be raised of vested rights and English warships can assemble in the St. Lawrence to force industrial slavery on Canadian citizens. But the revolution is breaking in England as well as in Canada, and London parasites may be wrenched loose from their parasite revenues quicker than the Canadian ones.

The paper called the "Roseland, B. C. Miner" has revised its advertising policy. As the home advertisers do not patronize its columns sufficiently it has decided to accept advertising from the departmental stores. The small dealers are being crushed out by the big ones. This little incident but shows the trend of the times.

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A MOMENT WITH THE POETS.

FREEDOM.

Freedom is to do for the love of doing. And to be for the joy of being. And not to do or to be From environment, counsel or custom. And methinks that this freedom, Is doing and being, As God intended. —Verne Dewitt Rowell, London, Ont.

THE CELEBRANTS.

The great white lamps swing to and fro, The plays are out, the restaurants Throb with pale crowds that come and go— Night's unimpassioned celebrants, Beautiful women with cold eyes, Silvery shoulders, crimson mouth, Drink the sharp cocktails of the south.

Or with strange smiles and memories Call to wan cheeks a hectic glow— The lamps swing gravely to and fro. They have heard Wagner, in their blood Tingles the music's sovereign mood; They have seen Tristram at the ship's Tall helm, and drained with Iseult's lips The fatal Philtre in the wine. They laugh, they speak, but each observes Quietly how the sounding nerves Fell Art's essential anodyne. They have banished care, regret and woe.

While the great lamps swing to and fro. From argent revelry they pass, From jeweled wine and crystal glass, Where Broadway curves into the night, Where swing the great lamps, grave and white, They whirl in monstrous motor cars Forgetful of the wintry stars, Of the strange darkness left behind, Where in the bitter, biting wind, With writhing limbs, grotesque, half-bare, The starved tramps drowse in Union square.

Ludwig Lewisohn in the Young Choir.

BILLS INTRODUCED

In the issue of December 15th I gave an outline of the first ten bills introduced into the House of Commons. The practical work of the House of Commons is to initiate and press forward legislation to enact laws. The following are additional bills.

Bill 11—Bill introduced by F. D. Monk, Conservative member for Jacques Cartier, P. Q., to allow the common people to organize co-operative credit societies among themselves. The banks will oppose this bill as it threatens their monopoly. This bill should be supported.

Bill 12—Bill introduced by Aime M. M. Beauparlant, Liberal M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, P. Q. Provides that employees of the Dominion government can have their salaries seized for debts. This puts the government wage slaves under the thumb of debt collectors. This bill is bad and should be opposed.

Bill 13—Bill introduced by E. N. Lewis, Conservative M. P. for West Huron, Ont. Provides that all poisons must be sold or given away in bottles made square and with rough or corrugated corners. Glass to be blue. This is aimed to prevent people taking the wrong bottle and swallowing poison thinking it to be medicine.

Bill 14.—Bill introduced by S. S. Sharpe, Conservative Member for Ontario North. Provides that the banks shall pay over to the government all stock, dividends and sums of money not claimed for six years. The banks have over half a million of this kind of money now in their possession. Sharpe thinks the government might as well have this money as the banks and use it until claimed.

Bill 15.—Bill introduced by J. B. Black, Liberal M. P. for Hants, N. S. Provides that a doctor licensed to practise in any province will have the right of practising in all the provinces. At present a doctor in one province, no matter how good he may be cannot practise in another province. This is a foolish limitation which Black's bill will remove.

Bill 16.—Bill introduced by S. S. Sharpe, North Ontario. Provides that while the ballots are being counted after an election the public shall be excluded. This is a reactionary measure designed to give the returning officer, appointed by the government and the election agents of the two old parties a chance to monkey with the ballots to the detriment of a third Socialist party. This bill should be opposed.

Bills 17 to 21 inclusive provide for the incorporation of private railway companies. Ralph Smith, Liberal Labor from Nainaimo, B. C. is fathering Bill 21. Smith is ready to work with the labor skimmers. His radicalism has all oozed out of his system.

Bill 22.—Bill introduced by W. L. King, Minister of Labor to prevent the importation, manufacture, sale and resale of opium. This bill is likely to pass as it is introduced by a cabinet minister. Opium used for medicinal and scientific purposes does not come under this prohibition.

Bill 23—Introduced by A. Meighen, Con. M. P. for Portage La Prairie, Man. Aims at throwing the burden of proof on the railways of animals killed on railway tracks. Aims to make the railroads prove that they were not in fault in cattle guards, etc., for animals wandering on their tracks. Bill of interest to farmers.

Bill 24.—Bill introduced by J. W. Edwards, Frontenac, Que., to amend the Canada Shipping Act. It places Ontario shipping under certain regulations of the Canada Shipping Act, making the great lakes on a par with ocean shipping.

Bill 25.—Bill introduced by G. H. Barnard, Conservative M. P. for Victoria, B. C., to amend the Exchequer Court Act and to give the people greater freedom in suing the Dominion government.

Bill 26—Introduced by E. N. Lewis, Conservative M. P. for West Huron. Called the Daylight Saving Bill. The bill aims at putting the clocks back one hour during the summer months and making this standard time. This is to give the employers a chance to save illuminating expenses in summer time in factories.

Bills 27 and 28.—Introduced by J. Jameson, Conservative M. P. for Digby, N. S. Aims at suspending certain customs restrictions for fishing ships entering Canadian harbors for supplies, etc.

Bills 27 and 28.—Introduced by C. Martin, Liberal M. P. for Regina, Sask. Provides for the incorporation of Co-operative Societies. This bill should be strongly supported.

Bill 29.—Introduced by F. F. Pardee, Liberal M. P. for Lambton West, Ont. Provides for the inspection of Railway Locomotive Steam Boilers. This is of interest to wage slaves employed on railways.

President Diaz is getting a regular revolution going against him. The old reprobate has murdered Mexicans, imprisoned them in foul dungeons, tortured them, enslaved the workers and debased the living conditions of the vast majority of his countrymen. Yet he has been hailed as a great ruler in the capitalist press of Europe, the United States and Canada. Why? Because he has invited the international vultures of finance to come feast on the life blood and the bones and sinew of his countrymen. The vultures came and pronounced the least good. Now the revolution is come and the people are struggling to be free. They may throw off Diaz but they are chained to the capitalist exploiters to whom Diaz handed over vast privileges. These capitalists own the governments of other countries and control warships and have trained murderers in uniform to fight against revolting slaves. So, until the Socialist revolution comes, Mexico will be a prey to the international money lords who tear the vital of any country they invade.

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The Class War

By William Restelle Shier

THE workers want high wages. The employers prefer to pay low wages. The workers want short hours. The employers insist on long hours. The workers want large, airy, well lighted, sanitary establishments in which to labor. The employers crowd their "hands" into dingy, badly ventilated, ill smelling shops in order to keep down expenses. The workers want the machinery to be safeguarded. The employers object because safety appliances cost money. The workers want the employers to compensate them for injuries incurred while at work. The employers resist because profits are of more importance to them than human life. The workers want all their comrades to have a right to the native labor market by promoting immigration. The workers want their children to be assured a liberal education in the schools. The employers desire the children to be available for their states and factories.

The workers want labor legislation to protect their interests. The employers fight labor legislation because it is contrary to theirs. The workers are determined to get what they want. The employers are determined to prevent them. The workers organize into unions. The employers organize into associations. The workers resort to the boycott and the strike. The employers resort to the blacklist and the lockout. There is war, civil war, between these two great hostile forces in society. In this war the employers use a weapon, that the workers have not yet learned how to handle. They use the legislatures to pass laws favorable to them and unfavorable to the masses. They use the courts to interpret the laws as they want them interpreted. They use the judges to hurl injunctions against labor organizations restraining them from picketing, from paying strike benefits, from publishing the names of "unfair firms," from doing any of the things that lead to victory.

They use the militia and the police to crush the strikers and drive them back to work. They are able to do these things because the workers have voted them into power. The Conservative and Liberal parties represent the interests of business men. Their members are mostly business men. They depend for their campaign funds exclusively upon business men. Yet the workers support these parties at election times, and then wonder why the government is always for the rich and never for the poor. It should be as plain as day light that before we can have the enactment and enforcement of working class laws we must have administrators, legislators and judges who have the working class point of view, who have been elected to office under the auspices of a working class party and who are pledged to obey the mandate of a well disciplined working class organization. Once the workers organize politically, they can whip the bosses to a standstill. Once they vote together as solidly as they strike together, they can have every thing their own way. Once they gain control of the various branches of the government, they will have no trouble obtaining higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, compensation acts, old age pensions, state employment of the unemployed, more liberal education for their children, and the other things they want. Aye, they can get all these things, and more.

They can put the the millionaire class completely out of business. They can take the mines away from the mine owners, the railroads away from the railroad owners, the big factories away from the big factory owners, and vest their ownership in the hands of those who actually do the work. How? By pushing the principle of public ownership into the domain of all highly organized industries. Not until this is done, not until the workers own the machines, not until the whole product of labor belongs to labor, will the class war come to an end. This is the message of Socialism to the world. The Socialist Party is striving to give this message concrete, definite expression. It is an important message, one that you should study thoroughly, for the Socialist movement is bound in the near future to affect your income, your rights and your standing in the community. Whether advantageously or not, you must be the judge. Do you endorse the foregoing ideas? Are you willing to fight for the emancipation of your class? If so, we invite you to join the Socialist Party of Canada. We need active workers. Send your address to Cotton's WEEKLY, Cowansville, P. Q., and you will be put in touch with the nearest branch.

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