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W. U. COTTON, Editor

# Cotton's Weekly

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H. A. WEBB, BUSINESS MANAGER

This is No. 133

COWANSVILLE, P. Q., CANADA, MARCH 30, 1911

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## THE FARMER

The working farmer is exploited. He cannot be anything else. It is not until we get to the stage of landlordism or mortgages or wage slave farms that we get a parasite class of land owners.

The fundamental basis of the Socialist philosophy is that, extended over a long course of years, every commodity sells at its value. Labor power sells at its value, that is the labor cost it takes to reproduce the labor power. If it takes five hours to reproduce labor power that can work ten hours a day then wages will be paid on a basis of five hours socially necessary labor time and the commodities produced by the labor power will sell on a basis of ten hours socially necessary labor time.

When the work is done by wage workers and we have an employing and an employed class the Socialist philosophy can be readily explained and illustrated. For the commodity producers and the commodity owners are separate persons. We have the seller of labor power and we have a different person who is the seller of the commodities produced. Hence we can see the profits that go to the parasite owners.

But when we come to the farmer we have a different proposition and one that bothers many Socialists. The farmer is not a wage slave. He produces wheat and owns the wheat until he sells it. He does not sell labor power like a wage slave sells it. He sells labor power as a capitalist sells it. He sells labor power congealed in commodities. The farm owning farmer is an anomaly in a capitalist system of production. He is a combined worker and capitalist. He is a working owner of the means of wealth production. To see the true status of the farmer needs clear thinking and close reasoning.

A farmer works, raises wheat, and sells the wheat. If competition among farmers is keen and the market is limited, then wheat will not sell at its value. It will sell at the value of the labor cost which produced it. Supposing the wheat took one hundred hours of labor to produce. Supposing it costs but fifty hours of socially necessary labor time to produce the wheat. Let us reckon the labor hour to be worth one dollar. Then if the wheat sold at its value it would sell at one hundred dollars. But if it sold at the value of the labor power which produced the wheat it would sell for but fifty dollars.

If wheat sells at its value, say one hundred dollars, and the farmer remains poor, there are two possible explanations. He may owe a mortgage and freight rates may be high and all the farmer gets for himself will be the cost of his labor power, fifty dollars. The other fifty dollars goes in rent, or interest or high freight charges or inordinate elevator charges. The other explanation may be that the farm is socially inefficient. He may have a long haul to a railway station or the land may be poor or he may be a slow worker. In this case, although the wheat sells at its value, the farmer remains poor because it takes him one hundred hours to produce the amount of wheat that under average circumstances takes but fifty hours of socially necessary labor time.

But now comes the point that most Socialist lecturers overlook, the point that the farmer feels the most keenly, the point that makes him want reciprocity. **WHEAT NEED NOT SELL AT ITS VALUE. IT MAY SELL AT ITS LABOR COST.**

If the value of wheat is equivalent to one hundred dollars or one hundred hours of applied labor power, and the value of the one hundred hours of applied labor power is fifty dollars, the wheat may sell for but fifty dollars.

The farmer is a worker. As such under competition he cannot get more than the value of his labor cost. The farmer is a capitalist. As such he ought to get the value, not of his labor cost, but of his labor power.

Where the farmers are unorganized and compete one with the other in the sale of their commodities, and do not look after their political interests, the farmers will find that the commodities they produce sell below their value, that all they can get is but a bare living. Their ownership of their farms benefit them nothing. The wage slave without property gets as much as they do.

This is what has taken place in Canada. Protection has been in force. The manufacturers and railroads have charged all the traffic would bear. The farmer capitalist has

lost the benefit of his ownership. The farmer has been deprived of the surplus values rising from his own labor power. These surplus values have been absorbed by the industrial capitalists who have grown bloated, not only from the surplus values arising from the labor power of their own employees but also from the surplus values arising from the labor power of the farmers.

Now the farmer is awaking to his robbed condition. He is organizing for his own protection and benefit. In Kentucky the farmers burn their tobacco and limit the output to maintain prices. In Kansas, they burn their broom. In Western Canada they are talking of holding and cornering their own wheat.

I know that many Socialists will say that the farmers get the value of their wheat. But wheat that sells in Port Arthur for 55 cents a bushel sells in Minneapolis for 95 cents a bushel.

The farmers want to get the benefit of the private ownership of their farms. They can get this in two ways. They can combine to raise the price of their commodities. They can combine to compel railroads to lower their charges and to have cheap government operation of elevators and so on. The wage slaves only source of increased income is increased pay for their labor power. The farmer cannot increase the pay he gets for his labor power without raising the price of his commodities. Hence he will sell his wheat in Minneapolis. As the farmer can also improve his condition by getting lower freight rates, buying cheaper farm machinery, and reducing the price of the things he buys, many farmers, looking to this desirable reduction, feel they are robbed as consumers.

The recent high cost of living, due partially to the farmers getting more of the value of their commodities, necessitates a change in the rate of wages. Wages of wage slaves will have to go up. After the farmers have got the full value of their commodities we will see a great change in agricultural methods. Giant machines will invade the agricultural field and agriculture will be industrialized.

The economic interests of the farmers will compel them to get the full value of their commodities. It is a good plan for Socialists to stick to their main proposition, the abolition of rent, interest and profit and the abolition of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. The working farmers can join in this agitation as well as can the wage workers of the cities, for the working farmers are exploited.

The United Shoe Machinery Company owns patents on shoe machines. It will not sell these machines outright but rents them and skins the shoe manufacturers. The Dominion government passed an anti-combine law and the United Shoe Machinery Co., is the first case to be tried. The court of arbitration has just been appointed. Now the United Shoe Machinery Co., is asking for an injunction to prevent the trial of the trust by the judges selected. The laws delays are a wellknown barrier. You can sue a poor devil and get the case through mighty quick. But when it comes to a trust the law is worked overtime to keep the trust working overtime earning profits. All this tomfoolery will be abolished when the wealth producers take over the reigns of government and make laws that will abolish all parasite revenues.

Geo. W. Maythan, formerly one of the principal tug owners on the Great Lakes, declared at Buffalo that he had been financially ruined by the Great Lakes Towing Company. The bourgeois radicals would look upon this as a thing to become provoked over. They would declaim against the Great Lakes Towing Company. But Maythan was trying to do what the Company did. He was trying to get unearned profits through the private ownership of the means of wealth distribution. He got ousted by a profit taking concern. It is the mission of the revolutionary working class to stop all parasite profit taking, not to enter into the squabbles between rival labor skinners.

Mayor Beattie, of London, Ont., called a meeting of the Georges of that city to see about joining in the movement of the Georges of the empire to give king George a present. Not a George turned up. The Mayor's name is Fred. The Canadian people are still pretty sensible. Moreover Cotton's Weekly has been circulating some in London.

## ITALIAN LABOR

The Pickering, Ont., News in its issue of March 17th, has the following comment on foreign workers in Canada.

"One of the growing evils of this country; and one due to the increasing number of foreigners who come to this country, is that of carrying concealed weapons. In those districts where a large number of Italians are employed murders are yearly on the increase. It is one of the established customs of this people to carry still-kettles or other deadly weapons concealed about their persons, and when they enter into a dispute with others, this weapon is brought into play and in the height of anger a crime is committed. The provincial legislature is now dealing most severely with this evil. British law and justice will not tolerate this deadly practice, which is not common to Canadians, and all foreigners to live on Canadian soil and to become true Canadians, must conform to the usages of the people."

The Pickering News treats the foreigners as free agents, as though they wanted to come to our cold climate and to leave sunny Italy. They do not leave Italy because they want to. Economic determinism and the wiles of our capitalist exploiters bring them over here.

On the C. P. R. line running through Cowanville the section hands have had their pay raised to \$1.75 per day for the coming summer. The Canadian workers would not work for less. A few scabs could be got but then the C. P. R. does not find it profitable to use scab labor. It does not pay them in dollars and cents.

A good many of us wonder how so many Italians come to Canada. We wonder why they seek our northern clime. They, the passionate hearted warm blooded southerners, are out of place in Canada where the sun shines dim even on the warm June days. Why do they come?

The following secret circular sent out by the Grand Trunk to its officials explains who bring them here.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Office of District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Mch. 10, 1911.

Agents, Kingston, Madawaska and West in Ontario.

Labor Bureau Business—Italian Labor. Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Montreal, states that he has been advised that a certain labor agent in Montreal is now prepared to supply practically an unlimited number of Italian laborers, for ordinary work, who will be agreeable to work for \$1.50 per day, for the months of March and April, and perhaps May.

Will you please advise me promptly if any of the contractors in your territory will require labor of this kind and if so, give particulars so that we may arrange to supply them.

Yours truly,  
A. E. Duff, Dist. Pass. Agent.

There is the reason. In Italy living is cheap. They do not understand Canadian wages. They think a dollar and a half a day is a princely wage. The work is no doubt painted in glowing colors.

Then when they land they are placed under the tender mercies of the G. T. slave drivers. They are put at the hardest work. They are docked. They are charged doctors fees. Frequently they have to buy shoddy material from their employers at double prices.

Then when the alien in an alien land runs wild and draws a knife on his boss the capitalist papers in hypocritical indignation pour scorn on the foreigner. He is to blame. No. It is not the profit hunting corporations. Oh no. The blame belongs to the foreigners who came to what they thought was pleasant work at big wages.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Provincial Executive of Ontario is sending out a referendum for the holding of a convention of Ontario Socialists at Toronto, April 15th and 16th next. An invitation is extended to all Ontario Socialists and Montreal if they care to send a fraternal delegate.

I have long wanted to meet as many comrades as possible in a general rally. If this convention is held I will go to Toronto and attend it. This will be a great opportunity to get together for the purpose of mutual discussion of many things. I sincerely hope the convention will be held.

Read that circular. An unlimited supply of Italian laborers. What skin game is being played on Canadian labor? What connivance is there between our immigration agents, our political henchmen of the labor thieves at Ottawa, and our big capitalists to import Italian labor wholesale into Canada?

An unlimited supply of Italian laborers. You Canadian workers who think your politicians are protecting you had better wake up. You are not protected. You are being placed at the mercy of unorganized labor from other countries.

This is one of the circulars sent out. It has come to Cotton's by that road by which Socialist papers can get information which the capitalists want to keep secret. How many other circulars are out? How many Hungarian workers are being imported at low wages? How many other lines of work are affected?

The Grand Trunk is a special friend of the Laurier government. It has given to the G. T. the government backing for the G. T. P. The Grand Trunk had a strike. The men went back to work under false pretenses. The Grand Trunk hates unions. It is working to displace Canadians by Italians.

If you wish to control your own destinies you must become active. You cannot rely upon Laurier who is a special protector of private graft. You must rely upon yourselves.

Why not protest to your member at Ottawa against this secret mass importation of an alien race? They are being brought to slavery. If they come let them come as free agents.

You can look to your masters for nothing but oppression. You must rely upon your own strength to win your own battles. Hays is your enemy. Laurier is your enemy. You can make them bend to you only by uniting and showing your class solidarity.

The Crows Nest Pass miners will probably go on strike on April 1st. There are 3000 of them. The points in dispute are wages and the forcing of the miners to work under open shop condition on the part of the owners. These class struggles are battles between owners and wage workers. War is always wasteful but as long as workers work for wages and another class gets revenues simply through ownership, there are bound to be fights over the respective shares of the wealth produced by labor. Under Socialism, with social ownership there will be no need for strikers for the workers will get the full social value of their labor.

Controlling interest in the richest tungsten mine in the world situated at Scheelite, Guy-shoro county, N. S., has been sold to an eminent group of Canadian capitalists for \$250,000. The capitalists are jubilant as they see much unearned wealth flowing their way from a new army of expropriated wage slaves. But the capitalist joy will not last long for Scheelite will but be another battle ground in the war of slavery against rent, interest and profit.

## HERE AND NOW

There are many people who say that Socialism is all right but they want something here and now. They do not like the idea of fighting the class struggle. They want to go in for reforms and radicalism. They want to vote for Laurier and twenty per cent protection instead of Borden and thirty per cent protection. They want to work for prison reforms and good streets and technical education and initiative and referendum and many other like things. These things are better than nothing, but there is a better still. There is a central problem to be solved. There is the abolition of rent, interest and profit to be brought about. There is the abolition of wage slavery to be accomplished. There is the providing of the necessities of life by all the people for all the people.

In ancient Egypt and in Egypt of fifty years ago the natives dug canals for irrigation purposes. They dug them with sticks and shingles and even their bare hands. They scraped channels and flung the mud up on the banks. The mud would soon choke the canals again and the work had to be done over. It was like the method at present in use in building the roads of Quebec. The farmers scrape the mud from the ditches into the centre of the road in the spring. Before fall the mud is all washed back into the ditches.

The new method in Egypt is the controlling of the waters and the building of permanent irrigation channels. In some places roads are made permanent by macadam. These things take time. It required much thought and effort to macadamize roads and to think out large schemes of impounding waters. While these things were in the building much good effort appeared to be going to waste by natives who wanted things here and now. When the C. P. R. was in the building there were many Liberals of the "here and now" school who declaimed against the tremendous waste of money that might have been used to build wharves and weak backed bridges.

Economic revolutions in the methods of production and distribution must result in a mental revolution in our outlook upon social relations and the value of social labor and social rewards. The economic revolution has taken place. We must work for the corresponding revolution in the mental outlook of the people of Canada.

The engineers who have planned the Assouan dam are not content to build mud ditches protected by a lining of unbaked brick. The men who have planned a thousand mile trunk automobile road are not content to mix the mud with cobble stones to form a bumpy back road. The men who have planned to bridge a continent with metal are not content to putter round a back door railway. The men who have planned a high power transmission hydro-electric scheme are not content to fuss with windmills.

So the Socialists who have planned a care free state are not content to putter with a ten per cent reduction of international duties. The men who have foreseen the abolition of parasite incomes are not willing to spend their life energy in fighting one corner of the giant profit system. The thinkers who have investigated the foundation of criminal actions are not content to pick up the wrecks produced by an insane social system.

No. The Socialists aim at the utter abolition of the system that produces the overshadowing cares that afflict the social and economic life of Canada. They preach the mental revolution that must result from the economic revolution and that will result in the overthrow of the profit system.

The Socialists are at the heart of the problem. They leave the lopping off of the thousand tentacles of capitalism to those who see but the tentacle upon which they have fixed their eyes. The Socialists are heaving their way to the brain of the beast, knowing that when the brain goes the animal dies and all its thousand tentacles will become lifeless.

I have talked to capitalists who cannot see how Socialism will possibly work. They have got so in the way of looking at themselves as indispensable that they think they are necessary to the scheme of production. They have a great awakening coming to them.

Standard Oil has paid \$710,000,000 in dividends to date. How do you like the thought of all that parasite revenue, you wage slaves who get a dollar and a half a day?

## AUTOMATIC STORES

Edison is declaring that the automatic store is on its way. You all know how things were bought until recently. You used to go into a store with your little cent and would push it over the counter and say, "Gimme some gum." Now the gum is bought from a slot machine. No clerk. The Canadian post office department is installing automatic stamp selling machines. On the C. P. R. is an automatic machine that sells individual tups. You put a cent in the slot, pull the handle and out drops the cup. Telephone calls are run on the slot machine basis. There is a company formed to sell paper boxes of all sizes for automatic sale of commodities. We are entering an age when we buy our breakfast foods in boxes. No measuring, no weighing. You pay the price and you get the article.

You buy your tobacco in sealed tins or in sealed packages. Canned fish, canned meats, canned vegetables are now sold. In the olden days the merchant would weigh out the stuff you wanted to buy. Now in a great many instances all he does is to take the money and to hand you the box. This idea is being pushed by the company who has paper boxes to sell. It is standardizing purchases. It is invading many fields. The merchant who used to weigh out the goods and press down the scales with his thumb is finding his graft eliminated. Also the merchant, who would dash the commodity into the scales, make the scales sink beneath the blow of the sudden impact, lift the stuff off the scales before they had a chance to right themselves and charge you with the number of pounds the scales showed at their lowest dip, is also finding his graft going. The butcher who charges you eighteen cents a pound for meat, does the meat up in thick brown paper and heavy twine and weighs the whole parcel, thus selling you five cent paper for eighteen cents a pound, is finding his graft also going.

But not only is their graft going. They are going themselves. When once you have an article all ready wrapped up and sealed with standardized price and turned out by the millions, there is little use to have a man hand you the article and take your money. The cash register does the figuring. The merchant has become a mere automatic machine. Why not displace him with an unthinking machine? A machine does not eat food, nor wear clothes. Does not get sick and need the doctor, does not have to have a place to sleep in. Does not get tired.

Edison sees the trend of industry. He predicts the automatic store. How will a clerks union be able to compete against the automatic store? The store keepers themselves will be put out of business.

The mechanical selling of commodities will cause a depreciation in the value of real estate. Go through a city and see the hundreds of stores selling goods. Then think of them being rendered useless by a changed method of purchase.

The department store is systematizing the selling of commodities. It is seriously hurting the retail traders throughout Canada. But their effect will be augmented by the new methods.

No doubt the storekeepers will feel like smashing the machines that take away their jobs. They will feel the same bitterness towards the mechanical advance that lightens labor that the workers of England felt when they smashed the cotton machines. The merchants have a retail merchants association and will no doubt try to influence legislation against the improvements in commerce that take away their living.

But their efforts will be useless. The machine has come to lighten labor. It has come to stay. The only remedy is that all the people shall own the machines that have rendered so many workers jobless. Then these machines will be set to work to improve the lot of all instead of being set to work to pile up the earned profits for the few.

A British scientist says that we will soon be able to regulate the growth of the human body, owing to the recent discoveries as to the functions of the pituitary gland at the base of the skull. It is a good thing Socialism is coming before this discovery is set to work overtime for the parasites. For the receivers of rent, interest and profit would make the race of policemen big and of the machine-tending wageslaves stunted so that the reign of robbery might be prolonged for ever.

## STOCK SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

COTTON'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING CO., INC.  
COWANSVILLE, P. Q.

I HEREBY SUBSCRIBE to ..... Shares of Stock in  
Cotton's Co-operative Publishing Co., Inc., par value \$10.00, and herewith enclose \$..... being ..... payment on said stock.

Signed .....  
Street or Box .....  
City ..... Province .....

Twenty-five per cent of the amount of Stock subscribed for must accompany Subscription blank. Balance is payable in three equal payments of 25 per cent, at thirty, sixty, and ninety days.  
No stock will be allotted, and money will be returned, unless at least 250 Shares are subscribed for by April 15th next.







# 150 SHARES OF STOCK To Be Taken by APRIL 8th

## THE FIRING LINE

### TOP NOTCHERS.

Based on a computation of five half-years for a dollar.

Alain Burke, Montreal	30
H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S.	25
J. Kneeshaw, Calgary, Alta.	20
J. Day, Prairie Grange, Alta.	20
C. M. Bowes, Dundurn, Sask.	20
Wm. Revelley, New Toronto, Ont.	20
J. A. Celander, Kaslo, B. C.	15
P. J. Hunt, Mildred, Sask.	15
Levi Smith, Prairie Grange, Alta.	15
J. E. Lundberg, Lockhart, Alta.	15
Chas. Cunningham, Montreal	15
Wage Slave, Montreal	15

Comrade S. Anderson, Ottawa, Ont., lands a yearly and a half.

Comrade Jas. Todd, Nanaimo, B. C., wants five half-years enlisted.

Two yearlies from Comrade Stanley Webster, Fort William, Ont.

A halfer from Comrade Thos. Stairnes, West Toronto, Ont.

Two halfers from Comrade A. H. Ferguson, Bridgeport, N. S.

Two yearlies from Comrade A. F. Farley, Guelph, Ont.

Two halfers and a yearly from Comrade George Fletcher, Prairie Grange, Alta.

Comrade Chas. Cunningham, Montreal, wakens ten halfers and a yearly and takes a book of Facts.

Comrade Ethbert A. Brown, New Westminster, B. C., takes five half yearly sub cards.

A halfer and a trial fall to the prowess of Comrade Geo. Moehman, Hardisty, Alta.

A QUARTER is a popular price—it takes 250 of our Gummed Stickers. Assorted package, 25 cents.

Comrade T. Richards, Campark Treorchy, South Wales, England, swings four halfers over the seas.

Comrade Math. Scheile, Fairburg, Alta., puts Cotton's in touch with a yearly.

Comrade Albert Reynolds, Chalk River, Ont., adds one yearly to the sub list.

Comrade F. C. Dörner, Galt, Ont., takes five half yearly sub cards and starts chasing pluts.

Comrade A. F. Orser, Celista, B. C., makes the bulldog happy with a bone for a bunch of halfers.

Comrade H. C. Besant, Red Deer, Alta., will undermine the faith of halfers in this rotten plut system.

Comrade Wm. Revelley, New Toronto, takes a bundle of ten copies for one year, and becomes a shareholder in Cotton's.

Comrade A. Anderson, New Waterford, N. S., forwards five half yearlies. Now six Cotton's go to a post-office where but one lonely copy went before.

Comrade M. B. Hassard, Dauphin, Man., is out to chase the victims of the wily plut with five yearly sub cards. While Comrade John Hassard, same place, lands two yearlies.

Comrade H. G. Ross, Glace Bay, N. S., guides four trials, two halfers and five yearlies into the wigwam and takes eleven half yearly sub cards to round up another bunch of intelligent workers.

Comrade P. J. Hunt, Mildred, Sask., takes fifteen half yearly sub cards. And the bulldog licks his chops and dreams of a glorious fight in which he will help send the plut system to the boneyard.

Comrade J. A. Celander, Kaslo, B. C., takes three dollars worth of sub cards and a book of Facts. That is the kind of work that will put the plutes out of business.

"Somebody has been kind enough to send me your paper and I like it very much. Enclosed please find two yearly subs." Comrade J. K. Downie, Carcross, Y. T.

"I am still camping on the trail of the working plug," says Comrade John Kerr as he pays for five half yearly sub cards and throws in a yearly for good measure.

"I don't want to give up this paper. It is doing good work and I will do all in my power to help it along," writes Comrade Chas. Donner, Wellington, B. C., with three yearlies.

Comrade Arthur Richardson, Windsor Junction, N. S., got tired of being the only subscriber to Cotton's at his postoffice. So now four Cotton's go where one went before.

Dundurn, Sask., is getting to be a regular red centre. Comrade C. M. Bowes orders the dope for sixteen halfers. Saskatoon constituency will be a good place for a Socialist candidate.

"I hope there will be enough shares to keep Cotton's humming," writes Comrade L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont., as he remits nine bones for bundles on behalf of Brockville local no. 18.

"I like your paper fine. It reads like a book of literature and one of the very best at that," writes Comrade T. Robley, Millet, Alta., forwarding three halfers and taking a share of stock in Cotton's.

"My subscription has run out. Enclosed you will find fifty cents for another year. It is too good a paper and I cannot get along without it. I wish you and your cause success." Comrade Elias Ashton, Beaver Hills, Alta.

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.

"You will find enclosed one dollar for half yearly subs. Socialism is not only a grand political movement but the greatest Christian movement the world has ever seen. Why, the ministers should fairly howl for it." Comrade W. S. Wingham, Ont.

Comrade Alain Burke, forwards twenty halfers and ten yearlies from

Montreal and quotes Tom Moore's verse, "Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes, the only throb she gives is when some heart indignant breaks to show that she still lives."

"Enclosed please find three dollars for sub cards. If you will just call me a mule instead of giving my name it will be a bit safer for me. I used to be in the next stall to a hustler who was given a warm time for hustling subs." Wage mule, Montreal.

Comrade Martin S. Weatherbee, River Hebert, Cumberland County, N. S., is out to help Comrade Jules Lavenne make that county red to the centre. Takes five half yearly sub cards and watches for a chance to make the wage slaves think for themselves.

"Herewith I send you ten trials, in hopes that some of them will continue their subs. I am paying for these myself as my mite towards the cause. I would say, don't get disheartened but keep up the struggle to get the paper on a paying foundation." Comrade Chas. Cochrane, Piteox, Alta.

"Enclosed you will find two half yearly subscriptions. I realize we workers must do all we can to keep Cotton's going as I believe we have in Cotton a man with the ability and education to fight for the workers." Comrade Herbert Schwartz, Elmira, Ont.

"I guess these few subs will put our postoffice out of the Pioneer stage, and as these are a few hard thinkers they will likely be able to do a little for the cause after awhile." Comrade F. Wheatley, Banked, Alta., with three halfers and a yearly. Now five Cotton's go to a post-office where but one went before.

"Please find enclosed three dollars for fifteen half yearly sub cards. I tried to do my best. I hope your paper will keep on, and if so I will bring more in in the near future. Comrades, we have to go right to work. We cannot afford to let Cotton's die." Comrade J. E. Lundberg, Lockhart, Alta.

"Enclosed please find two yearly subs. The Comrades here in British Columbia do not like to spend time in agitating reforms of any kind. Too much time is being taken up in England and the States in reforms, and very few there know what Socialism is." Comrade Mrs. Joseph Leonard Allen, West Fernie, B. C.

"The light is dawning on quite a few of the farmers round here. I am doing all I can to show them how they are getting exploited both ways. I also wish to back up Comrade Tracey's statement as to the financial standing of most of the farmers in this country. I am sending you two halfers." Comrade Wm. Brown, Dundurn, Sask.

"Enclosed you will find one dollar for four halfers whom I have convinced that it is to their interest to read Cotton's Weekly. I have been on the road representing different institutions during my life and I must say that trying to convince a workman to his own true state and condition is the toughest thing I have struck yet." Comrade K. McDonald, Brantford, Ont.

"I feel I must do all I can for the onward movement of your paper. We need it and must put forth every effort to bring it to the front and I wish to do my part. I look forward to the time when we can put men in the House who will make laws for the working man. To my way of thinking this is the only way we will ever get justice. Thus speaks Comrade C. A. Hill, Hamilton, Ont., with four yearlies.

Comrades J. Day, R. Gadson, F. Day and E. Newman, Prairie Grange, Alta., write a letter in which they say, "We have received your letters in regard to shares, but finding it impossible at the present time to take any shares, we herewith enclose one dollar each for sub cards. By no means let the paper go under. We will get your paper and the most powerful paper in Canada."

"I am not surprised you have decided to turn the paper over to the Comrades. Only that you have the staying qualities of an outlaw cause you would have thrown up the job long ago. Putting one's whole life in fighting other people's battles is a very thankless task. The Comrades should own the paper anyway. We are not going to let Cotton's die." Comrade Jas. S. Johnson, Atholmar, B. C.

"I admire your bold stand on behalf of the enslaved. It will indeed be a very great pity if you are forced to abandon your little ship. I have great hopes of you. Come, Comrade, be of good cheer. For you are stirring thought, and thought moves the world. I enclose first payment of three shares. I can ill afford it but have great faith in you and your assistants. Also enclosed fifty cents for two half yearly subscriptions." Comrade John Davis, Toronto.

"I have not long been a reader of your most valuable paper. But both myself and husband are Socialists, and when we read your last week's paper, of how you are determined to make a co-operative paper of it, and the terrible struggle you have had to build up the paper, and to think that we sit idly by doing nothing while you are giving your life's blood for us, I feel that we ought to be ashamed to call ourselves Socialists. But you must not on any account let the paper go under just when you are beginning to be a power for the cause. I know all true Socialists are at the back of you and we will make your paper such a power in Canada that the government shall tremble at your growth. Therefore as proof of our intentions, we have resolved to take a share of stock. Also please send us three dollars worth of sub cards, also send us twenty-five cents worth of leaflets." Comrades Mrs. and Mr. Levi Smith, Prairie Grange, Alta.

## World Wide Struggle

The plague in India last month caused 88,498 deaths.

The state of Missouri has abolished convict labor.

The American railroads are laying off hundreds of men.

Minot, North Dakota, has elected a Socialist Mayor in the person of Arthur Lesieur.

ASSORTED LEAFLETS—250 assorted for 25 cents. Give titles or state what kind.

The printers of London, England, are gradually winning their strike for a fifty hour week.

A \$30,000,000 bread trust has been organized in the city of New York to monopolize the bread supply of the city.

The American Federation of Labor has declared that organized labor is not complete without the co-operation of the negro workers.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of Saint-Louis has endorsed the Socialist party candidates for the coming municipal elections.

The Socialist Party of the State of California is trying to devise a way of taking over and controlling the Socialist publications of the state.

The Socialists of the U. S. are calling upon all workers to demand that the U. S. government keep its hands off Mexico.

The American Finns now have a daily paper in the Finnish language. It is published at Hankoek, Mich., six pages and costs \$3.75 per year.

Six hundred policemen and firemen in the 27th ward of Chicago have announced that they will vote the Socialist ticket for Mayor. The elections will be held on April 4th.

In the French army nearly three times as much is spent for wine as for bread, vegetables and food preserves all put together for the officers.

France has to recruit its gendarmes from the semiproletarian classes, the better class of workers shun the service. There has lately been a perfect epidemic of crimes which can be traced to the exploited condition of the French workers.

The Subjects of the Prince of Monaco are at outs with their liege lord and gambling king of Monte Carlo. The relations are becoming so strained that France may have to intervene. If she does Monte Carlo will have the lid put on it.

237 ex-deputies of the Russian Duma have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment since the Czar pronounced that there would be freedom of speech and assembly. Even the elected representatives of the people must say nothing the reactionaries do not like.

Anti-clerical rioting broke out in Sao Paulo, Brazil on March 13th and several persons were killed by the police. The rioting arose over the appearance of a young girl in a parochial school who could not be produced when demand for her was made.

The Rev. Chas. Stezle, the parson appointed by the Presbyterian church to labor with the workers and try and uplift them, is crying like a spanked baby over the action of the United Mine Workers in making Mitchell choose between the Union and the Civic Federation.

Italian workers in Milan, Italy, have formed co-operative working societies and take contracts for building railroads, stations, houses, digging drains, and doing other work. They have learned how to displace the contractor and the landlord as they build long streets of houses for municipalities to house workers in.

In Great Britain in the cotton trade there are 80,000 half timers. These are children who go half a day to school and work half a day in the cotton mills. They get half a dollar a week for working, less than two cents an hour. This is the celebrated cotton industry of England which is the proud boast of the capitalists.

The militarists of California are angry over the circulation of anti-militarist literature throughout the state. The literature is circulated by Socialists and is said to be written by Jack London. The recruiting officers are finding it difficult to get recruits for the army and militia, hence the anger of the bloody minded.

Deputy Ubrusoff of the Russian Duma, an extreme reactionary, declared a few days ago that female students during the revolutionary period consorted in hundreds with drunk sailors in order to carry on the revolutionary propaganda. The outcry raised by the moderates over the implied slander was so great that the sitting broke up in disorder.

The Milwaukee Socialists are taking steps to relieve the lot of the unemployed. The city councilors declared they would give a third of their income if the editors and proprietors of the newspapers would do the same. A public hall is to be given and the city is to go ahead with large city improvements to provide work.

The Industrial Workers of the World won their Fresno free speech fight. The workers refused to hire lawyers to interpret the first article of the American constitution. They talked themselves. When the city council heard of the hundreds of I. W. W.'s headed for Fresno they quit, repealed the anti-strike ordinance and freed the prisoners.

The Socialist members of the Belgian house have been calling upon the government to investigate the conduct of the police and soldiers during the recent strike of 25,000 miners. They proved that the police had acted as agents provocateurs. But the government refused to investigate. Capitalism produces the same government trickery whether it be Belgian

## miners, Welsh miners or Pennsylvania miners.

Bill Haywood while in Europe called upon Gustave Herve, the revolutionary French syndicalist who has been jailed for four years for praising the deed of an apache who shot a couple of policemen. The policemen had hounded the man and prevented him from getting jobs. They had charged him with white slavery. They broke him. He took vengeance in his own hands and killed the policemen. Herve declared that such acts were virtuous against official tyranny and that the weak had to protect themselves. Herve is an antimilitarist.

Representative Maurer is proving a thorn in the side of the capitalist politicians of Pennsylvania. He has presented a petition for the abolition of the state constabulary signed by 70,000 voters. He has introduced a measure to give ten dollars a month to every blind person in the state who has no means of existence. This is being fought by the institutions for the blind who make a living by working the charity stout and waxing fearful over the sad lot of the blind.

When the question of the disposal of the unfinished statue of the late Senator Quay came up, Maurer moved that it be moved in front of the state penitentiary and used as a hitching post.

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.

## Ways of Helping Over the Crisis

YOU CAN take one share of Stock, or as many as you like, paying 25¢ per share, down, and the balance in three monthly payments. This is the first and most important thing as it will guarantee the continued publication of Cotton's.

OR YOU CAN order a Bundle, and thus be a member of the Bundle Boosters. Seven copies per week for 1 year \$3.00, and a copy of Facts free. See other bundle prices in another column.

OR YOU CAN order a Bunch of Sub Cards. Seven yearlies and a copy of Facts for \$3.00. Fifteen half yearlies and Facts for \$3.00. Also five yearlies for \$2.00. Five halfers for \$1.00, and credit slip for Facts.

OR YOU CAN rustle for subs with out the cards. Sub Blanks galore will be supplied on demand from Cotton's. Get a bunch of the Booster Leaflets; they will do the talking. Ten cents per 400.

OR YOU CAN back the Agitation Battery in the Publicity campaign. A dollar or more goes a long way at this crisis. Facts Credit slip for less than \$3.00. Facts for \$3.00 contribution.

AND YOU CAN perhaps influence someone to send us an order for Job Printing. We need work just now, as this department has run dry. Send in a list of likely people or merchants who use printing in your town. It will help.

Get in somewhere under one or more of these Six Lines of Action. Then you will have a paper that will win all along the line. There is a chance for everybody to work. No excuse for letting your paper languish. Keep it primed for continuous action.

## The Bundle Boosters

Things are kind of slow with the Bundle Boosters this week. There needs to be an awakening to the grand work that can be and has been accomplished. It is an easy matter to join the Boosters. Just select a bundle from the list below, send in your order, and then get busy like Jules Lavenne, no truce, no rest, every week, and there will be something doing in your burg. That's the kind of tactics that win.

These are the new boosters during the last two weeks:

Mrs. E. Bellemare, Toronto 20  
M. Nash, Dominion, N. S. 20  
L. S. Grue, Brockville, Ont. 5

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

## 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.

Cotton's will not issue any more sub cards on credit. It has proved too costly in book-keeping and postage. Cash must accompany all orders.

SCRIBBLING PADS—Very handy for secretaries and others, size 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches, three for 10 cents.

## Socialism in Canada

### MONTREAL

At the meeting held under the auspices of the S. P. of C. on Sunday afternoon the 19th, inst., an address was delivered on the subject of dealing effectually with the unemployed question.

The speaker showed very clearly that unemployment breeds and multiplies itself, and advocated the formation of Co-operative Colonies as a means of coping with the evil, on the principle that the removal of a number of unemployed would not only provide for them, but clear the ground and relieve the pressure on those remaining, leaving them better able to carry on the fight with their exploiters.

The weekly meeting of the Local was devoted to the discussion of the forthcoming May Day celebration, to be held in conjunction with the various Trade Organizations of this City.

All are welcome at our Headquarters, 330 St. Charles Borromeo, at 8 p. m. Monday evenings.—S. Major, Cor. Secy.

### LAVENNE AT WORK

Springhill, N. S., March 20th.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed please find fifty cents for the enclosed yearly. We are very hard up in Springhill. We are putting up the biggest struggle against capital that has ever been recorded in the labor history of Canada. We will soon have a provincial election and we have a firm conviction we will drive the old parties to the wall as far as Cumberland County is concerned.

During the last two years our well known Comrade Lavenne's method of propagating Socialism has had the effect of a thunderbolt on the two old parties. The fact that Comrade Lavenne has been made a special target by the corrupt capitalists shows this. They did everything their imagination could invent and the people would stand to boot him out of the way. They have tried to scare him by threats and they have tried to bribe him to get him on the side of the Company. But Jules Lavenne's answer will remain forever in the memory of every worker of the county. His answer was that he would rather die in the gutter than be a traitor to his class. Then they set the perfumers after him. It seemed at that time that they were wild to get him behind the bars. But all their devilish schemes failed and now Comrade Lavenne is working like sixty for the emancipation of the working class. He has formulated a plan for the election campaign which will prove to be the grave clothes of the two old parties, providing he gets the financial support of Comrades outside to whom he has applied.

Yours in revolt,  
J. W. Gelling.

### REPORT OF JULES LAVENNE ON CUMBERLAND CO. ELECTION

Springhill, N. S., March 1911.

The following Comrades have answered the call sent out:

From Berlin, Ont., "Wishing you every success in May election. Yours in revolt." H. Martin, \$10.00

From Brantford, Ont., "To help in the coming election fight." Comrade A. W. Baker, \$2.00

From Brantford, Ont., "I have followed your plucky work in Cotton's Weekly and have felt at times that I was almost useless in the grand world redemption movement, alongside of such fighters as yourself." Comrade Geo. H. Townsend, \$1.00

Total so far \$13.00

To the enquiring Comrades, I wish it understood that we are not in the political field to capture votes. Political tactics have no place in our party. We are in the field to make one of the greatest educational Socialist propaganda campaigns that was ever made in the Maritime Provinces. We are out to make Socialists. Not a cent will we pay for hall renting to hold meetings. No traveling expenses for speakers. But instead every voter in this county will receive a copy of Cotton's six weeks in succession previous to elections. There are 13,000 voters in Cumberland County and we intend to put Socialism before them during six weeks and the most of our campaign fund will go to Cotton's Weekly instead of going for hall renting, traveling expenses, etc. The topic of this campaign will consist of a friendly talk on the "Class Struggle" through Cotton's Weekly. So we invite all the Comrades of different trades and farmers especially to prepare a short article to appear in any of these six special issues, providing we can get the funds.

Yours in revolt without truce nor rest,  
Jules Lavenne.

### BILL No. 37

Resolution from Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154 in favor of a bill as introduced by A. C. McDonnell M. P., House of Commons, Ottawa, and numbered 37 as an Amendment to the Dominion Election Act.

Whereas, under the regulations of the Dominion Election Act as it exists at this time, it is difficult and indeed oftentimes impossible for the workers to enjoy their franchise as they desire to.

And whereas we feel that we are taking a step in the right direction by endorsing Bill No. 37 introduced by Angus Claude McDonnell M. P. for South Toronto by which measure the Polls will be kept open from six a. m. to eight p. m. and election day become a public holiday.

And whereas we are opposed to the

## deposit of two hundred dollars which is required to be made by a candidate seeking election under the present existing conditions.

Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154 W. F. M. assembled in regular session hereby proclaim ourselves in favor of the passing of Bill No. 37 as introduced in it's entirety, thus granting the workers as a whole the practical value of their franchise.

And be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be forwarded for publication to "Cotton's Weekly," "The Toronto World," "The Cobalt Daily Nugget" and "Miners Magazine." That copies also be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Angus Claude McDonnell M. P. and George Gordon M. P. for East Nipissing.

Duncan J. McDonnell, President, Fred T. Carroll, Secretary, Committee: Nicholas King, Robert McKnight, John Dunn.

### EIGHT HOUR DAY RESOLUTION

Adopted by Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, Western Federation of Miners, Gowganda, Ont.

To Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario.

We, the wage workers of the Gowganda District hereby request of the Ontario Government the passing of an eight-hour day Bill for the workers engaged in the Mining Industry of the Province.

The conditions under which the workers live and work are far from being as they should. The disagreeable and trying occupation of the men of the mines is common knowledge to the average person. So far as the mining industry is concerned, the eight-hour working day is practically universal outside of Ontario. It would seem to us to be quite unnecessary to state at any length the numerous parts of the world where an eight hour day obtains, but in order to keep abreast of every other portion of the universe where mining is carried on to any extent it will be absolutely necessary for the Province of Ontario to alter its laws considerably and especially to restrict the hours of labor to eight. This Province has already acquired fame as a rich mineral field, and as a producer has far exceeded all expectations, but in spite of these facts still operates under bad working conditions, conditions which can readily be made satisfactory both to the operator and the mine-worker.

Therefore, be it resolved that we the members of Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154 W. F. M. assembled at one of our regular sessions request of the Government of Ontario the passing of a measure whereby it will be unlawful for the mine-workers as well as the millmen and smelters, to work for a longer period than eight hours in any one day, and we trust the present session of the legislature may see their way clear to take action upon this important matter with out further hesitation, thus placing themselves upon record as having legislated in favor of the long suffering majority, the workers.

Duncan J. McDonnell, President, Fred T. Carroll, Fin. Secy, Committee: Nicholas King, Robert McKnight, John Dunn.

### Puttin' 'Em Over

That's what the patriots behind Cotton's are doing these days for the Battery. Puts us in mind of the Ball Game days coming and some that are past. When the pitcher gets them over in the right way its one, two, three and out. Slick battery work is this.

We're glad to see those plunks coming over for the Battery Boys. The next thing will be that The Battery will be putting 'em over for the plutes and they will be fanning the air in a useless attempt to turn back the Socialist benders.

Keep putting 'em over, brother patriots—every copper is needed. Here's the list:

J. C. Cole, Athabasca Idg., \$2.00  
A. Dick, Cobalt, Ont., 1.50  
H. White, Hamilton, Ont., 1.50  
E. F. Simmonds, Woodstock, 50  
C. W. Anderson, Nelson, B. C., 50  
S. Anderson, Ottawa, Ont., 50  
B. Malpass, Wellington, B. C., 25  
Chas. Donner, Wellington, B. C., 50

Since last report \$6.25  
Previously acknowledged 37.25

Total to date \$43.50  
Amount still needed is \$306.50.  
Come on in and put one over.

### A DEFINITION OF SOCIALISM

Socialism does not consist in violently seizing upon the property of the rich and sharing it out amongst the poor. Socialists do not propose by a single act of Parliament, or by a sudden revolution, to put all men on an equality and compel them to remain so. Socialism is not a wild dream of a happy land where the apples will drop off the trees and into our open mouths, the fish come out of the rivers and fry themselves for dinner, and the looms turn out ready-made suits with gold buttons, without coaling the engine. Neither is it a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never say damn, who love their neighbors better than themselves, and who never need to work unless they wish to. No! Socialism is none of these things. It is a scientific scheme of government, entirely wise, just and practical.—Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England."

If you get this paper regularly, it is paid for. You needn't worry about a bill.



## How the Socialists of Vienna are Working

By Bob Petr.

Vienna, a city of over 2,000,000 people, has a very unjust system of election. The voters are divided into four classes. In the first class, there are the richest citizens, numbering about 1,600; in the second class, there are the landlords, the school principals, and the higher officials, numbering in all about 29,000; in the third class, there are the small business men, the lower officials, and men that are earning over 4,000 crowns (\$100) yearly, numbering about 40,000; in the fourth class, is the working people and this class numbers about 80,000.

The first three classes vote for thirty-six Aldermen. The last class, the workers, vote for twenty Aldermen, and every voter in the first three classes has the right to vote for the alderman that the working class votes for. There are about 140,000 votes in the fourth class.

The Socialists have, however, elected eight Aldermen. In the last election the Socialists cast 97,000 votes, electing eight Aldermen and the anti-socialist party (the clericals) cast about 50,000 votes and elected one hundred and thirty Aldermen.

It is very difficult for the Socialists to elect an Alderman, and to do so necessitates a hard fight, but they like to fight.

The first thing they do is to get a big sum of money, and the second to take care of every voter, and the third to start the campaign work two months before election.

To get the necessary amount of money to carry on their campaign the Socialists follow this plan:

- 1) Collect every cent that is possible at every opportunity.
- 2) Sell the Socialist weekly, the "Volkstribune."

The price is 4 cents, the ward selling the copy, gets one-fourth of a cent, which is turned into the election fund. Every Socialist is very diligent in the work, and some sell from three hundred to six hundred copies each week.

Every ward is divided into precincts, every precinct into streets, and every street into houses. Every one of these divisions has a trustee. The house trustee knows each one of the voters living in the houses in his division.

Two months before election, each day, every voter receives a Socialist pamphlet. It does not matter whether he is a Socialist or not. The work is so organized that it is very easy for the Socialists to get the matter in the hands of the voters.

On election day there is one clerk and four watchers, tried and true Socialists, in the polling places. They watch like foxes and do not leave the room for a minute. Beginning at five o'clock in the morning on election day, hundreds of Socialists walk the streets visiting houses and factories to get voters for Socialism.

Every Socialist knows the platform by heart. I remember on the last election, I was a member of the Board of Equalization, elected by the Socialists. The platform contained about twenty points, covering three pages. Every Socialist could repeat the platform, word by word.

The knowledge of victory is, to the Socialist of Vienna, the best reward. He makes no charge for the work that he does for Socialism. To work for the "Socialism" is to him the duty of his life. One for all, all for one, is what it means to him.

The election system used in the election of members to the Legislature is the same as the one used in the election of Aldermen. The Socialists have elected seven members to the Legislature.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung," the daily Socialist paper of Vienna, has a circulation of 75,000; the "Volkstribune," the Socialist weekly, has a circulation of about 80,000, and the "Neue Glucklichter" (satiric), 15,000.

Six years ago the "Arbeiter Zeitung" had a circulation of 38,000 daily, and was 180,000 crowns in debt.

At the present time it has 100,000 crowns to its credit, and an up-to-date printing plant.

The second daily, the "Delincke Laily" (Bohemian), has a circulation of about 30,000 copies daily, and owns a modern printing plant.

Five editors of the above mentioned papers are members of the Austrian Congress.

The Socialist party also owns a large bakery and a large soap factory. They sell thousands of loaves of bread each day and it is the best bread sold in Vienna. Much has been written of this large bakery by the various Socialist papers of America.

**SELLING & FLEEING PACK-AGE of Leaflets for Farmers.** Contains 100 each of: Who Gets the Big Haul, Selling at Cost Prices, and Fleeing the Farmers. A big package for 25 cents. This offer is only good for 30 days.

The Canadian government has announced a reorganization of the Canadian militia. Can it be that the Socialist propaganda has been at work in the Canadian army making the government change its form and shift the troops? This is what Italy had to do to keep the army from becoming too deeply infected.

2,200 persons own half the land of England. Would it be hard to live at ease if you had the right to hold up a thousand or ten thousand of your fellowmen for living on the earth? Private ownership puts the many into the power of the few. Socialism will allow men and women an honest chance to get what they earn.

The Structural Iron Workers Union of Toronto is demanding an increase of pay of five cents an hour. The Iron Workers are easy. Why should they be content with but five cents increase? Let them make the revolutionary demand that they be given the full social value of their labor power. That would give them an increase of three or four hundred per cent in income instead of a bare forty cents a day.

At Dartmouth, Attorney General Maclean of Nova Scotia delivered an address on "Poverty." He declared that unemployment was the great cause of poverty and that sickness was the next great cause. The drink habit, he declared, caused very much less poverty than is generally supposed. The most careful investigation in the city of York, England, showed only four per cent rose from that cause. Maclean does not tell us that capitalism causes unemployment. It would not do for him to give away the game of the employers of labor.

A Comrade writes that if the workers only knew how the strikers were treated by the Grand Trunk Railway they would get mad clear through. Now the G. T. is getting Italian laborers to work for \$1.50 per day. They can get all they want. Why should not the masters treat the slaves as they like? Do not the slaves vote for Laurier who puts millions of the people's money into the pockets of the railroad barons? When the workers vote for their own interests instead of for the interests of the capitalists there will be a great change in the status of those who labor.

His Grace, the Duke of Sutherland, has purchased a tract of over three thousand acres of land east of Calgary. It is his Grace's intention to divide the land into eighty-acre farms for tenants and to build himself a mansion in the centre of the estate surrounded by pleasure grounds. The Canadian government gives away large chunks of nature to the C. P. R. The C. P. R. sells the large chunks of nature to his Grace for large chunks of money. Then his Grace puts peasants on the chunks of real estate to do the work, nature yields harvests, and his Grace makes the industrious workers divide up with himself and heirs until such time as the peasants wake up and give his Grace a chunk of real estate on which to raise the fodder for himself, the Duchess and the youngsters.

The Industrial Banner published at London, Ont., has exposed the Grand Trunk in its nefarious oppression of labor. Five lives were lost at a wreck on the Buffalo and Goderich division of the G. T. The conductor W. Mechem, was found guilty by the coroner's jury of carelessness and neglect. Mechem was one of the experienced seabs the Grand Trunk wanted to have imported to replace the strikers. The old hands could not get back their jobs because the Grand Trunk wanted to have seabs working for it. And people are huddled to death, because C. M. Hays wanted to lie and trick the men out of the benefits they won by their strike. Why does not labor rise in its might and confiscate the railroads away from their parasite owners?

It is frequently said that workers want work. In times of panic men will refuse to work for poor wages and the cry is raised against them that they are lazy and do not want to work. This is unjust. The men want to work but they realize it is madness to take work at poor pay. Four hundred thousand workers, say, are at work and fifty thousand are out of jobs by panic. If these fifty thousand were willing to take work at a twenty per cent cut in wages fifty thousand other workers would be displaced for the cheaper help. These displaced in turn would have to work for poorer pay in order to get jobs away from men at work. The process would go on until we had the worst kind of sweated labor. It is one of the splendid signs of workingclass spirit, that even in times of panic they stand together for a living wage.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE FARMER QUESTION

Conjuring Creek,  
March 11th, 1911.

Dear Comrade:  
I regret to see the step you are contemplating. Your paper cannot be successfully run by such a company as you propose. It is too true that certain Socialist speakers are doing all they can to injure you, thinking thus to boost the Clarion. One of their organizers last week was sneering at Cotton's as baby food. He spoke and reasoned by the hour to prove that the farmer was only a wage worker and not in any sense a capitalist. If such speakers would only give us credit for common horse sense, and if they knew enough of farm conditions to explain just how and where we are robbed they might rouse some enthusiasm. In the two nights I listened to him he did not draw one spontaneous shout from his audience. The fact is their speakers are all wage workers proper and do not get our viewpoint.

When I first landed in the U. S. in 1870 farming was a fairly good business, with wheat close to the dollar mark and other farm products at corresponding prices. Labor was well employed and the farmers were led to speculate and expand their business and holdings, naturally borrowing money. Then the trap was sprung. The money of the nation was reduced by the Resumption and other acts of Congress from as near as I can remember \$52 per capita to less than \$5. Wheat dropped to anywhere from \$5 to 50 cents at country points and a majority of the farmers were bankrupt. Now I am informed that the circulation has been increased to \$13 per capita by the issue of \$2,400,000,000 of emergency currency and again wheat passes the dollar mark. When our capitalist masters get ready they will spring the trap once more.

Something over twenty years ago the U. S. farmers were in revolt. We appealed to the laboring class. Things were then at the worst for us. They refused to join us. Now those who blazed the trail for Populism were Socialists, not the most of those who were elected to office, but those who built up the party. We were Socialists then and still are. But when they tell us we are only robbed at the point of production and that there is not and cannot be any robbery at the point of consumption they go too far. When they tell us we are wage slaves of the railway and other capitalists who make a profit from our labor, they may speak rightly. But if they make profit on our product, do they not make profit on what we consume? Their speakers own the idea of our being robbed by the stores even when they make fifty and one hundred per cent profit, and farm machinery is worth all we pay for it. Trusts are not formed, in their estimation, to maintain or raise prices, but only to cheapen the production and reduce wages. The truth is we are robbed both coming and going, and although the prosperous farmer may be worst robbed of his product, the small farmer is certainly worse robbed on what he consumes. Why do we not, as a party, concentrate our forces in a fight for direct legislation without losing sight of any plank in our platform? But no. That would be reform and it is revolution we must fight for. Perhaps I might see it that way too. If I was fifty years younger, but being so close to the end of my working days, immediate reform looks better than revolution in a distant future which I shall not live to see. You have done your part nobly, Comrade. Don't be a quitter.

W. T. Bucknell.

### INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Dear Comrade:  
The Industrial Union Advocates of Montreal claim it their duty to draw your attention, and that of your readers to a few facts concerning the I. W. W. movement in America.

After reading recent article one is led to believe that advanced working class activities are and should be divided into two distinct and separate sections, each mutually ignoring the significance of the other. On the one hand it tells us, are the Socialist Parties of Canada and the U. S. carrying on political activity, on the other the I. W. W. carrying on industrial or economic activity.

It is true that two such bodies do exist with characteristics similar to those mentioned. But are they social? Can the worker throw in his lot with either of them and feel that his conditions of life are going to be permanently bettered by their exclusive activity. Can the same worker—that is the average worker—great majority—can he suppress and stifle his status as a social being, and spend all his energy in building up a mere isolated, ostracized, industrial stronghold—a mere fortress in the desert? or can he ignore his status as an industrial worker and content himself with building up the fortunes of some political adventurer?

We say NO!

The workers must exercise all the activities at their command, and which society has placed before them. If we look to the preamble adopted by the first I. W. W. convention we find this clause—"Between these two classes—the employer and the employed—a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field." Do either of the two bodies referred to above endorse this clause? No! The S. P.'s not only limit themselves, but endeavor to limit the workers to the mere delegation of individuals, forgetting probably not knowing the historical fact that political action can never rise above the economic power that gave it birth. On the other hand we have the I. W. W. so called, which you seem only to acknowledge and favor, masquerading under a usurped title, as a revolutionary organization, but ignoring those important factors which bring

man and man together as social beings.

As a result of this state of affairs we have the ludicrous spectacle of would-be leaders telling the workers from one platform that industrial action is alright but not really necessary, and the same individual telling the workers from another platform that politics is an illusion.

Another result of this confusion is on the one hand the conversion of free speech agitators, etc., into industrial issues, and on the other of bona fide industrial struggles being carried to parliament. No wonder the workers are confused and appear sluggish when such foolery prevails.

The Industrial Union advocates of Montreal do not ignore political action but ignore the illogical position of pure and simple political parties like the S. P.'s of C. and U. S. We take our stand with the bona fide I. W. W. by the preamble as originally adopted.

The I. W. W. so called, that you refer to, is made up of persons more in sympathy with Anarchism than Socialism, who are incapable of discipline, who fulfill no real industrial function and who shirk all social responsibility. It is not this type of individual—the "blanket stuff," the "bum," the "freight car jumper," etc., that will emancipate the working class, but the man in the industrial centres, who has to stand by his job, whose social and domestic obligations prevent him leading that nomadic, half barbarous and unsocial life that seems to appeal so much to the type just referred to.

In closing—although much more could be said, we in Montreal are not trying to break up the S. P. local, we have a far more important mission to perform. We believe in political action which in turn recognizes the importance of industrial organization. We do not believe in industrial action which ignores the importance of political action.

We are out to bring the workers together on the political as well as the industrial field.

Hope this will explain our position.

Yours fraternally,

Sec. Industrial Unionist Club.

### A SOCIALIST MEDAL FOR COTTON.

I see by Cotton's of March 2nd, that the capitalists are getting a little uneasy about the influence of Cotton's Weekly. And they dare not tackle a Harry Orchard to put him out of business so they are offering the cash in chunks. They well know that if they put the paper out of business and Cotton is not a profitable slave they can soon dispose of him. The offer is a Socialist medal for Cotton and I hope he is not for sale.—J. Goodmurphy, New Westminster, B. C.

Here is a little fling at Socialists from a plutocrat. "It has been noticed that a Socialist millionaire holds on to his money with as firm a grip as any other kind." Why should he not? Socialism aims at the prevention of the robbery of the wage slaves. It aims at the abolition of rent, interest and profit. As long as injustice lasts a man must either be an exploited wage slave or an exploiter. The unearned incomes are unjust. The state of the unpaid wage worker is unjust. Under capitalism the choice of the millionaire Socialist does not lie between an unjust income and a just existence. It lies between an unjust mastership or an unjust slavery. Why should not the millionaire Socialist remain in his position of wealth as long as the wage slaves will not rise and overthrow the rule of their exploiters? The slur upon the millionaire Socialist, of whom there are not more than one or two, comes from the ignorance of the capitalist writers about Socialism. Socialism does not call upon millionaire Socialists to divide up their wealth. That would be folly as long as robbery exists. But it will be found that the well off Socialists are spending their time and their money freely to waken the wage slaves and to rouse them to abolish the system that robs them.

Socialist Songs—A few copies on hand to clear, at 10 cents per copy or 3 for a quarter.

## EUREKA LEAFLETS

JUST what Canadian Socialists have been waiting for. A splendid series of Propaganda Leaflets by Canadian writers. Red hot from Cotton's press. Well printed on good paper. Price Right. Here are the Titles just off the press, more coming:

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- 4 WHY DO CHILDREN DIE? W. U. Cotton, Editor of "Cotton's Weekly."
- 5 SELLING AT COST PRICES (For Farmers). F. N. Crandell, Clearfield, Sask.
- 6 FLEEING THE FARMERS. E. N. Crandell, Clearfield, Sask.
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- 9 THE GREATEST THING ON EARTH. R. W. Northrup, B. C.
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NOTE THE PRICES—20c. per 100; 50c. per 200; 1.00 per 1,000; 5.00 per 5,000; 10.00 per 10,000; 20.00 per 20,000; 50.00 per 50,000; 100.00 per 100,000; 200.00 per 200,000; 500.00 per 500,000; 1,000.00 per 1,000,000; 2,000.00 per 2,000,000; 5,000.00 per 5,000,000; 10,000.00 per 10,000,000; 20,000.00 per 20,000,000; 50,000.00 per 50,000,000; 100,000.00 per 100,000,000; 200,000.00 per 200,000,000; 500,000.00 per 500,000,000; 1,000,000.00 per 1,000,000,000; 2,000,000.00 per 2,000,000,000; 5,000,000.00 per 5,000,000,000; 10,000,000.00 per 10,000,000,000; 20,000,000.00 per 20,000,000,000; 50,000,000.00 per 50,000,000,000; 100,000,000.00 per 100,000,000,000; 200,000,000.00 per 200,000,000,000; 500,000,000.00 per 500,000,000,000; 1,000,000,000.00 per 1,000,000,000,000; 2,000,000,000.00 per 2,000,000,000,000; 5,000,000,000.00 per 5,000,000,000,000; 10,000,000,000.00 per 10,000,000,000,000; 20,000,000,000.00 per 20,000,000,000,000; 50,000,000,000.00 per 50,000,000,000,000; 100,000,000,000.00 per 100,000,000,000,000; 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