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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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MULTUM IN PARVO

SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF PUBLIC MEN EXAMINED.

Bills and Public Berths—The "No Politics" A. F. of L. Union—More "Directing Genius" Discovered—Charity Workers on the Wrong End.

The anti-immigration bill now before Congress should be termed the "pro-graft bill." The only practical effect it will have will be to enable immigration officials to raise heavier levies of graft than now they do.

When Gov. Hughes, the now leading Republican candidate for President, said "Lincoln's the guide," did the Governor remember that passage from Lincoln's message to Congress in which he said that Labor deserved by far greater consideration than Capital? That was putting it mildly. But does Gov. Hughes follow his guide even that mildly?

Gustave M. Klopstock, the fifteen-year-old broker's office boy who put in his own bid for \$1,000 of New York City bonds last week, is being boomed by the capitalist press as a shining example of the individualism bred by the present system. Considering that Gustave is still one year under the legal age for leaving school, and that, consequently, even his meagre elementary education has been nipped before its completion, it seems more as if he were an example of the dead level of ignorance and lack of training which capitalism is everywhere forcing on.

Mrs. A. G. Ayres, the wealthy New York woman who gave a dinner and theatre party to celebrate her son's graduation from West Point, should remember that even in anger moderation is good. The lady stigmatizes the whole military arm of the government as "a service that tolerates such men as are in the U. S. army." She may be at some pains to recall this language soon, should these same "such men" be needed to shoot down the strikers of the particular railroad, mine, or shop in which she owns stock.

The press conspiracy to mislead the public on the crisis has adopted new methods. At first the papers simply suppressed information, and called suicides "apoplexy." Now bureaus have been established at different parts of the country, and they issue "press notices" booming things. This office gets several of these "press notices" a week from West and North and South. They all bear the imprint of one directing green-goods genius.

Pluck-me-store Mitchell's henchmen and Belmont's agents are "exchanging favors." The former is booming Judge Gray of Delaware for Democratic Presidential candidate, on the ground that, as an arbitrator of the 1902 anthracite strike he "protected the interests of the workingman"; the latter is booming Mitchell for Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, on the ground that he is "a worthy representative of Labor."—"You tickle me, I tickle you—and we both laugh and line our private coats.

The Central Federated Union of New York is preparing to have Gompers issue a call for a national convention of unions, "not to go into politics," but "to consider political action." That is a distinction which it takes the mercurial mind of an A. F. L. labor lieutenant of capitalism to fathom.

James W. Osborne, a Hearst lawyer, has been placed by Attorney General Jackson of this State in charge of the prosecution of the Ice Trust, and says he will follow the trail "even into the seats of the High and Mighty." This is quite possible. In the days preceding the French Revolution a Lady of the Queen's Household, the Marchioness of La Motte, was seen to turn against her suzerain, and a Prince of the Church, Talleyrand, went back upon his fellow pulpit politicians. But they both subsequently sought to betray the Revolution—and would have succeeded but for the virility of the Revolution which cast off traitors like a healthy body throws off scabs. Look out for the Osbornes!

Lo! A luminous interval! The Rev. Daniel J. O'Sullivan, rector of St. Mary's Church of St. Albans, Vt., comes out

flat-footed against Prohibition laws on the ground that Prohibition does not prohibit. All attempts to make business in liquor a crime are bound to dash themselves against the logic of facts that uphold the business of stock-gambling—the sublimated essence of capitalism. The Upas tree of capitalism can be destroyed only by laying the axe to its roots—never by monkeying with its flowers.

"If every one would stop discussing the wrongdoings of financiers and corporations, sixty days would put an end to these hard times," quoth Rockefeller's chancellor of Syracuse University, Day. That is just what capitalism wants—everyone to put his head under the sand like an ostrich, leaving the capitalist above to pluck the feathers undisturbed.

As a true Government of, by and for the capitalist class, the Washington Government has decided upon a scheme of furnishing the workers in Panama with music, free, gratis and for nothing. Three young lady violinists and singers are to be shipped to the Isthmus "to make the lot of the employees more enjoyable." Why not raise the men's share in what they produce, another way of saying, Why not raise the wages of the employees so that they can themselves pay for what music they like? To do that, however, would be "Socialistic paternalism." Capitalism likes to play the aims-giver towards the working class with a small portion of what it plunders the workers of.

Prof. Mallock should not neglect to take note of the developments in the great contest now going on over the will of the multimillionaire, the late Col. Thomas Snell, in Clinton, Ill. It is appearing from the letters produced in court from this depository of "directing ability" that his time was mainly taken up with directing schemes to debauch young girls—a necessary capitalist industry. The contest also is adding proof of Mallock's contention concerning the capitalist's self-sacrificing instincts. Snell "sacrificed" himself to the extent of \$175,000 in his schemes of debauchery.

The "Illini," an Illinois students' paper, reports an address by President James recommending a five year course in military training at the University. Is President James merely trying to furnish a berth for some stranded West Point man? or is he trying to equip soldiers for the capitalist class from among the students? or—but the hypotheses are too numerous to enumerate.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children glories in the announcement that it has "rescued" 140,040 children during the year 1907. The Society should rather hide its head in shame, if indeed it "rescued" those children, for upholding a social system in which such a mass of children need "rescuing." But, bad though matters would seem to be from the Society's report, matters are even worse: The children were not rescued. The really "rescued" are the pampered officials for whom the Society provides comfortable berths.

Commenting on the English outcries against the recent "cattle driving" in Ireland, the Rev. McDonald of Maynooth College gives the history of the original shameless expropriation of the Irish peasants to make room for the cattle. "No wonder English spells hypocrisy throughout the civilized world outside of England, and you know it does," he concludes. An international Socialist, knowing the criminal history of the capitalist class the world over, would have said: "No wonder that capitalist spells hypocrisy throughout the civilized world outside of capitalism, and you know it does."

It is announced that Simon Lake has now laid out a submarine to cross Atlantic under her own power, with wheels to run on the bottom, and a door for divers like Jules Verne's wonderful Nautilus. With such inventive genius turned into the proper channels, the question of "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" will find an easy solution.

It is to be hoped Hetty Green knows what she is talking about when she says that men who know tell her Roosevelt will be nominated again. There is no sense, at this date, to "scatter" the corrupt matter that is gathering to a head. Poulitce it to a head. "Four!—Four!—Four more years of Teddy!"

AN HISTORIC PARALLEL

The student who looks into the heart of things as they are developing in the life of the American nation to-day, will, as he observes the forces at work therein, be struck by the close resemblance to the ferment that immediately preceded the Civil War.

For some twenty years before the War there was a peculiar mental unrest throughout all the ramifications of society, an unrest that presaged some great upheaval. The spirit of secession was in the air. Everything was splitting up, and of the fragments new things were formed. Political parties became divided, churches split asunder, then split again, scientific men were in disagreement, and literary men were at odds.

The word "rights" was on every lip. Two dozen of the different "rights" could be named off-hand: state rights, Negro rights, land rights, church rights, equal rights, sexual rights, Indian rights, woman's rights, etc., etc. Men waxed eloquent upon the right of the Negro to freedom, and other men grew warm as they advocated the right of a State to make and unmake its laws.

The Bible Communist colonies flourished, and the knave and charlatan thrived. The Methodists broke up into eight or nine sects; the Baptists divided about the same way. One sect arose to proclaim that the world was about to end, and from that sect sprang another which predicted the very day when the heavens would unroll.

Nothing seemed to escape the rage for separation. All the old anchors were loosed as hindrances to individual liberty, and freaks of every kind hid their day.

Of course, there was beneath all this surface manifestation some deep and

powerful underlying economic cause. In fact, it was a conflict between two economic principles as to which should rule the nation. That relic of the Middle Ages' Social system which had so long flourished in the South could not live within the commercial system that was rapidly developing in the land, nor could that Commercial system grow and slavery remain. The two became locked in fierce embrace and capitalism emerged triumphant.

While the spirit of separation seemed everywhere, and endless, "the shot fired on Sumter" worked a marvelous change: The advocates of slavery, driven by their material interest, took their place; and the advocates of freedom, driven by their material interests, found where to stand—and all the other issues that had been so noisy before were hushed.

To-day, despite the press and pulpit of the Jotus-eaters to the contrary, signs of great unrest are everywhere. The Republican party is in doubt and the Democratic party seems unable to profit by the predicament of the former. The Protestant churches, having lost their hold upon the people, are wondering whether a stronger Church authority is not desirable, while the old mother Church herself is confounded by the growth of the Jewish population, which for ages has had no cause to love the church of the Popes. Of late a new religious cult has grown apace.

In the economic field we have had the Trust, carrying all before it. The anti-Trust legislation recalls to mind the similar legislation that was enacted before the War. The literature of the day reeks with exponents by one side, and glooms with ecumenisms by the other; just as fifty or sixty years ago the

press was filled with the conflicting opinions of that time.

The scientific men of our time, like their predecessors, are trotted into the arena there to do the bidding of whoever may have purchased them for the time being. And so it is with the preachers, editors and professors. In the Civic Federation we see a Belmont patronizing a Gompers and from the depths of a Citizens' Alliance we hear the ravings of a Post against Gompers' trades unionism. So we might go on for columns along this line.

The revolutionary Socialist takes a look at the social barometer and reads the warning of the coming storm. Nor need he go out of his own ranks to read it. There too there is ferment. Men are put to the test, some are found wanting and a realignment of forces is sure to follow. The great rank and file of the movement are yearning for a movement one and indivisible. May they intelligently bring it about.

The engagement in Charleston harbor found the North unprepared, but she had the resources and the men. The day of like importance that finds the Socialist cause unprepared, will prove not only a day of reverse, but a day of defeat, that will come down upon us like a judgment, and it may then be too late to arouse from the trance.

The Socialist movement has gone through severe trials and has profited by them. We must yet endure the shock of many forces, for which we need all the energy, solidity and stamina of a united movement.

Workingmen of all countries unite! That slogan gathers meaning day by day.

RECONSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK.

the capitalist politicians and labor leading lieutenants who never did and never can, no matter what their honesty, bring relief as long as the present system of private ownership in the means of production continues.

We know that in the industrial organization only lies the power of the worker to take and hold that which he produces, and we again call upon the wage-working class to join with us in our demand for the unconditional surrender of the industrial and political forces of life, and assist in establishing the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution—the Industrial Commonwealth, in which the producer will be restored to sovereign citizenship.

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION

Whereas, The struggle of classes has offered opportunities to place-seeking labor leaders who are exploiting for private gain the discontented spirit of the craftsmen by organizing the craft unions into a federation known as the American Federation of Labor;

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is organized upon capitalist principles and false theories, namely, that the interests of labor and capital are mutual, and that labor should be disciplined to increase profit; and teaches these to the end that labor be divided into craft unions of warring factions and rendered easy victims of the capitalist class.

Whereas, The political trading and counselling with the capitalist politicians is evidence that the American Federation of Labor has degenerated into a Pinkerton spy brigade willing to divide labor politically as well as economically, thereby serving as a minion of the capitalist state, be it

Resolved, That in the face of this overwhelming evidence that the trade union movement has been diverted from its true course and become the bulwark of the capitalist class, unable to ameliorate the tragic condition of labor, We call upon the workers to sever all connections with the American Federation of Labor and study the principles and program of Industrial Unionism—that form of organization that recognizes the class struggle and proclaims that the interest of all workers are identical; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend the Industrial Workers of the World as the only true economic organization as its purpose is to organize all the workers in one industry and all industries into one industrial state, so that the working class may take and hold the products of their labor, thus putting a summary end to the present struggle of classes.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Daniel De Leon Delivers Excellent Lecture on Marx's Great Law.

The first of Daniel De Leon's two lectures on the law of value, "General Merchandise," was delivered on Feb. 13 to a large and interested audience at Maennerchor Hall.

Although apologizing for the dryness of his subject, De Leon failed to show any reason for the apology. The abstract subject was handled in a lively and attention-holding manner, clearly elucidating the great law of value laid down by Marx.

Disposing of the capitalist claim that supply and demand determine value, De Leon showed that during the free coinage agitation, the capitalist class in its hour of danger, stole a page out of Socialist economics, and its orators vied with each other in upholding Marx. Marx has proved that value is dependent on the social labor crystallized in it. Supply and demand occasionally balance; they become equal. What then determines value? Do commodities become valueless? On the contrary—the value remains. It is then seen to be dependent on the social labor crystallized in the commodity.

Since supply and demand do not determine value, what do they determine? They determine the price of the commodity. They pull the price above or below the value alternately, but in the long run the price and the value coincide.

This, said the lecturer, is the case with merchandise in general. With the special merchandise, labor power, something different occurs. He who believes that the laborer gets the full value of his labor power has failed to understand Marx.

ST. JOHN SPEAKS

MILWAUKEE WORKINGMEN LISTEN TO HIM AND EDWARDS.

General Organizer of the I. W. W. Shows Craft Unions Are Thing of the Past—Editor Edwards Points Out Significance of Industrial Organization.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12.—The Industrial Workers of the World held a well attended meeting on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, at Bohemian Turn Hall. A. S. Edwards, editor of the Industrial Bulletin, formerly editor of the Social Democratic Herald, and Vincent St. John, general organizer of the I. W. W., were the speakers. St. John gave a very clear explanation and exposition of the rise and growth of trade unions. He went back to the time when machinery was yet unknown, when everything that was produced was made by hand. "One man made or was able to make an article in its entirety. At least those were the requirements in those days. The cabinet-maker could make almost any piece of furniture out of a board; the shoemaker was able to produce a pair of shoes or boots out of a hide; the tanner understood the tanning of the skins, from beginning to end. And so all along the line. The craft unions were a product of those times, a reflex of the mode of production prevalent. They could not have organized differently in those days," said St. John.

"But the process of evolution, the march of evolution," continued the speaker, "lessened the chances of labor to obtain its rights by means of its economic organizations, the craft unions." Here the speaker dwelt at length on the process of evolution. He drew a clear picture of the gigantic development that has taken place in society.

"That economic movement that wants to put up a fight against the capitalist class and be successful at the end must be founded upon correct principles. The Industrial Workers of the World is such a movement."

The utter inability of the craft unions to gain their demands was very clearly pictured by St. John in dealing with the printing plant of Donnelly & Son at Chicago. Here as nowhere else was shown the necessity of the working class to organize on industrial lines.

"In this big printing establishment," said the speaker, "there were employed the different trades or rather sub-trades that make up the printing business. Every branch does part of the work to turn out the complete product. Instead of belonging to one union, to one industrial organization, they, on the contrary, are divided among themselves and belong to as many different trade unions as there are branches in the industry. Therefore, it is very easy for the employer to oppose any move on the part of the men, because their very strength is scattered instead of being united as it ought to be. Each of the different unions has its own contract with the boss; one contract expires to-day, another a half-year later, and still another a year hence. Under such conditions it is very easy for the boss to defeat the men. Were these men united industrially they would husband their power, concentrate it and in no time have their demands granted."

Our old friend and comrade Edwards, the first editor of the Social Democratic Herald spoke next. Among other things he said: "It is said and so very often repeated that the I. W. W. is controlled by one man. Nothing could be more absurd, for it would not be possible for one man to control an organization so revolutionary in its scope."

A good point scored was: "Not so very many years ago we ourselves were not clear or agreed as to how to solve this great social question. Many and various were the opinions given, but not till the question of industrial unionism came to the front did we obtain the key to the riddle of solving this all important problem." Edwards' speech was closely followed and the Milwaukee workingmen are waking up to the importance of Socialist Unionism.

WOMEN PROTEST

NO PARADE, BUT HOLD ROUSING MEETING.

Stirring Speeches—City Administration Criticized—Blame Male Voters for Panic and Unemployed—Ballot and Pay Envelope Should Go Together.

Union Square was the gathering place of about 2,000 woman suffragettes last Sunday afternoon. Most all wore the yellow buttons, "Votes for Women," and carried leaflets written in behalf of the right of woman to the ballot. It was intended to have a parade, but a squad of police was on hand to prevent any marching. Miss Malone therefore addressed the throng of women and told all to follow her and the committee. It was thought to move up to Madison Square and hold a meeting there. But the police were again on hand to stop any speech-making. A hall was in readiness at 21 E. Twenty-third street, and thither everyone flocked.

Miss Malone in opening the indoor meeting scored the police administration severely. Remarking that since it was found by the police that to parade on Sunday was against the Sunday laws, she would like to know if all Sunday laws were being as strictly enforced in the city. "Are the laws of looking to relieve the miseries of the people being as carefully enforced as the Sunday laws?" The shot went home.

Mr. Leonard Tuthill followed. He believed in "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Men have the special privilege of the suffrage, women are denied the ballot because of their sex. All just government rests on consent of the governed. Women are governed but have no say.

An extensive speech was made by Mrs. Lydia K. Commander, who urged the necessity of enlisting workingwomen to the cause. "All through life, from cradle to the grave, the sexes stand shoulder to shoulder, woman bearing the additional burden of bearing children and rearing future citizens.

"There are one million female farm laborers, as many more in the mines and in the mills and shops. Three-fourths of the ready made clothes are produced by women. In fact, in everything does woman share the burdens equally with man, but at the polls she is denied her say. Not the ballot and the musket should go together, but the ballot and the pay envelope."

Mrs. Borrman Wells, the prominent woman suffragist from England, asked:

"How many women in New York have a holiday to-day? They work week days and Sunday, and starve as many days. Since the law allows them to starve all these days why cannot they protest?"

She said that two million children in the country are being ground down by the industrial machinery, and that in New York city alone 170,000 unemployed line the streets. "What are legislators doing about this?"

Another speaker said that women voting could do no worse than men, and not put the country into any worse panic than exists now.

Miss Malone here called upon one of the women in the audience to address the meeting. Mrs. Arnold, who was there upon introduced, told of her struggle to make a living for herself, her sick husband and three sons. Said she: "After going through all this trouble, bringing up these boys, they get each a vote, but I do not. Why is this, I would like to know?"

The political corruption and the election methods of the political parties were neatly handled by Miss Coleman, who practices law. She said she had stumped in the last campaign in the interest of her father, and she knew that it was money which counts—"democracy" counted for nothing. She demanded the ballot as a social necessity. "If woman was as corrupt as the politicians she would have no need to ask for the ballot; she could buy it."

Miss Anna Maley said to the men that the women had come to "criticize your administration." There were now thousands of people unemployed through the men's use of the ballot. "We would like to have a try at it. We are competent to vote as intelligently."

Referring to the claim that only those should have the ballot who bore arms Miss Maley said: "Let those who agitate for war, the captains of industry, the ministers in the pulpit, and the public press, then go to war. But in such case there would be very little shouldering of muskets. These people only cared to have working men do that fighting. They trained the youth of the country up to a kind of patriotism which meant the shooting of Uncead biscuits and surplus clothing into the foreign markets and the Philippines.

The speaker said that while she was a woman suffragist she was first of all a Socialist.

The women are determined to fight on until their demands are won.

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SEATTLE S. L. P.

Adopts Municipal Platform and Trade Union Resolution.

We, The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, declare our allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and, acknowledging with approval the soundness of principle and policy of our national organization, enter the coming municipal campaign with the following as our platform:

We hold as an economic fact that the present capitalist society is made up of classes, the working class and the capitalist class; that by their labor the working class produce all wealth; but that, by owning the means of making a living, the capitalist class appropriates the entire product of labor, paying back in wages one-fifth of the total product. To this condition of affairs, the buying and selling of labor power by the property-holding and propertiless classes, can be traced all social evils.

As private profit is the sole incentive of capitalist industry, and as markets are necessary to realize profits, it is self evident that the capitalist system in robbing the great majority of the people and reducing their purchasing power to one-fifth of the wealth produced destroys its own markets and is working its own downfall. The resulting retrenching in industry, discharging and laying off thousands of workingmen, women and children swells the ranks of the ever increasing army of unemployed and threatens the lives of millions of industrious people.

We furthermore declare that the working class of the United States is slowly realizing that its right to life, liberty, and happiness depends upon the abolition of the present capitalist system.

The Socialist Labor Party being a political organization of the wage-working class founded upon years of experience and schooled by scientific investigation, enters the political campaign with a full knowledge of the insufficiency of political action alone; we know that political concessions unaccompanied with economic changes lead to reform, which always proves reactionary; and we again assert that the Working Class must unite economically and politically to attain complete emancipation.

We call upon the workers to desert

RICHMOND S. L. P.

Emerge From Its Recent Struggle Unconquered.

Richmond, Va., February 13.—The conclusions that would naturally be drawn by the readers of the Daily People from the heading that it printed on Sunday last—"Richmond Victory—Young and Campbell Win Virginia Free Speech Fight"—together with the concluding paragraphs of the article, would be that Young and Campbell were acquitted in the higher court. Such was not the case. The jury, after deliberating for an hour and ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "guilty," but assessed the fine at the minimum sum provided by the "move-on" ordinance, viz., three dollars, as compared with the twenty dollars assessed against each of the men by the Police Justice four weeks ago. Upon Judge Witt being informed by our counsel that Young and Campbell would pay no fine whatever, but would go to jail in default of same, he at once remitted the fine and all costs, told us to go on, and wished us good luck. He told me that we should not have been disturbed by the police; that the whole affair was a petty one at best, but that the police department, under the existing ordinance, had the right to interfere with meetings held in the street if they saw fit. No official—not even the mayor—has a right to grant a permit to any person to hold street meetings. The blue-coat that happens to be on the beat where a street meeting is in progress is the arbiter, the censor, the "whole cheese."

Under the circumstances, however, we have emerged from the fight as successfully as we could hope. There has been no compromise of principle on our part. We have to the end maintained our constitutional right to free speech and when opportunity arises we will again assert this right.

Our mass-meeting, held last night, was a rousing success. The hall was packed by at least 300 workmen, and a responsive crowd it was. The speakers had them "on the jump" from beginning to finish. Both Young and Campbell were in fine fettle, and the writer, who had the privilege of presiding over the meeting, had an opportunity of hammering the local henchmen of the capitalist class for the part they had played in this contemptible affair.

The collection taken up amounted to \$7.16, which we considered as fairly good in these times of unemployment. The enclosed account of the meeting is taken from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the leading capitalist newspaper in this section of the country. It is illuminating, and between the lines the reader can easily glean that the demonstration was only too successful for the Times-Dispatch to feel any elation over the outcome.

Comrades Young and Campbell left this morning for Roanoke, Va., which is 200 miles from here, and where they will do propaganda work in conjunction with the S. L. P. section there.

I shall forward by March 1st, for publication in the Daily and Weekly People, a statement of the moneys received and disbursed in connection with the Young-Campbell Defense Fund. There are some amounts pledged to us which we have not been able as yet to collect. Section Richmond will meet on Sunday, the 23d inst., in special session to close up this matter, and the financial report will promptly follow for publication.

Alex. B. McCulloch.

(Enclosure.)

ASSAIL JUSTICE AND NEWS-PAPERS.

Speaker at Socialist Mass-Meeting Jumps on Everybody in Sight.

Frank Young, of Indianapolis, and Joseph Campbell, of Philadelphia, two travelling agents of the Socialist Labor Party, who recently got into trouble with the Richmond Police Department for holding public meetings on the streets, addressed a mass-meeting last night in Ellett's Hall.

Over two hundred Richmond workmen crowded the place and listened through a fog of tobacco smoke to the socialist propaganda laid down by the orators of the organization. The capitalistic class was freely described as the criminal class, and was charged with practically every crime from petty larceny to murder, the meeting finally working around to a collection for the expenses of the speakers to enable them to continue their travels through the South.

Assails Them All.

The spice of the evening came in the introductory speech by Mr. Alexander McCulloch, an active socialist agitator of Richmond, who described in no un-

certain language the circumstances of the arrest and imprisonment of the two Socialists.

Police Justice Crutchfield, described as "a bully and a braggart, unfit to hold a position which he uses to browbeat better men." The newspapers of Richmond came in for their share of criticism, editorial and news items concerning the arrest of the Socialists and the enforcement of the ordinance regarding obstructing the streets being read by Mr. McCulloch with a running comment, the whole being described as "the emanations of a capitalistic and biased press."

Socialists Speak.

Mr. Young, the first speaker, made no direct reference to local conditions, saying that he was not here to denounce Justice Crutchfield, but to explain the working and theories of the Socialist Labor Party. He proceeded with a well prepared, argumentative address in which he severely attacked the present system of government as leaning to the capitalistic class.

Mr. Campbell continued the same line of argument for socialistic principles, charging that capital in this country is directly responsible for the death annually of nearly a half million children, through the manufacture and sale of poisoned and adulterated baby foods. He concluded by predicting a great international struggle for supremacy in the East, in which the navies of the world would join; a war resulting in a social upheaval, in which capital would sink and labor rise, until like water they reached a common level.

[The corrections noted by our correspondent had been made in the Weekly People of February 15.]

PROBING CHILD LABOR.

Laws in South Flagrantly Violated—Northern Manufacturers Complain about "Unfair Competition."

Atlanta, Ga., February 14.—Instigated by the complaints of northern cotton mill men, the United States Department of Commerce and Labor is investigating the child labor situation in Georgia and other southern States.

The work is in charge of a special agent, W. B. Palmer, who with a large force of clerks has been sent to Atlanta from Washington. Statistics are being collected bearing on the child labor situation throughout the South. These inquiries are confined chiefly to the employment of children in southern cotton mills.

Northern spinners complain that the southern manufacturer is enabled to sell his product at a lower rate than his northern competitor by reason of the fact that he uses child labor. This, they say, is "unfair competition."

Notwithstanding that many of the southern States have passed anti-child labor laws, these are recognized as being hopelessly inefficient, and it is declared the figures now being gathered by the federal officials will be startling in their nature. It is said that the reports of the investigating forces show that in many instances the child labor laws are being flagrantly violated.

GIRLS WIN STRIKE.

Providence, R. I., February 14.—The strike at Jos. Krupp and Co.'s, makers of shirts, 39 Gay street, has been declared off, the girls, sixty-three of them, going back on their own terms, winning hands down. The strike was called last week as a result of the firm's attempt to introduce the piece work system.

MITCHELL FOR GOVERNOR?

Attempt to Boost Mine Workers' Misleader into Illinois Capitol.

Chicago, February 14.—John Mitchell, the notorious retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, is being talked of as Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

WORKINGMAN'S CHILD VALUELESS.

So Says Paterson Jury to Father Who Sued for Slaughtered Little One.

Paterson, February 14.—Acting on the infamous rule of law in this State that a child is an expense rather than an asset to its parents, a jury here yesterday, before Justice Black, awarded a suing parent \$150, merely the cost of the child's funeral, in a suit for damages for the accidental killing of a child.

The suit was brought by Eli Weiss against the Fuller Express Company because a child of his, 2½ years old, was run down and killed by one of the express company's wagons. The court, in charging the jury, recalled to it a decision given by Chief Justice Gummere that the plaintiff was entitled to damages only for the actual pecuniary loss that the parent had sustained, and the jury could not be governed by any sentimental consideration. The same decision also held that children were an expense and not a source of revenue.

HAYWOOD MEETING

MANY WORKINGMEN TURN OUT IN PROVIDENCE.

Thomas Powers, of Industrial Workers of the World, Acts as Chairman Miss Twining Makes Address—Telegram to Roosevelt Demanding Immediate Removal of Troops from Goldfield.

Providence, R. I., February 10.—Music Hall, Westminster street, was packed to the doors last night. About 1,200 people were present to hear Wm. D. Haywood, the vindicated secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. When Haywood entered the hall he was given a great ovation.

The meeting commenced at a little after 8 p. m. After some remarks by the chairman, Thomas Powers of the Textile Workers was introduced. Powers said he was glad to see Haywood out of jail. He said he had the pleasure of meeting Haywood at the Chicago Industrial Workers of the World convention, where Haywood was chairman, and was surprised at his judgment and ability. He said he felt it proper to express his opinion of the man: "Haywood is appreciated." He called on the members of the I. W. W. to stand on their feet. I had no idea there were so many. Cheers lasted several minutes.

The next speaker, Luella Twining of Denver, said: "Comrades and fellow-workers, we have achieved a great victory. We saved our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the gallows. It is almost two years since Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped, and Governor Gooding said that they would never leave Idaho alive. We know the men in Chicago were hung for daring to want an eight-hour movement."

"You saved the officers of the W. F. of M. I wish I could tell you that this victory is over, but it is not so. The mine owners do not rest. Troops are to-night in Goldfield. I call upon you to send a telegram to the President demanding the removal of troops from Goldfield. It is for us as working people to stand by the miners of the West and save them from the brutal soldiers who outrage wives and beat children."

Miss Twining mentioned the case of Steve Adams, now in jail in Colorado, on a trumped-up murder charge. She said that Steve Adams has been persecuted as much as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and urged the workers to stand by him, that the mine owners decreed that Steve Adams should not live because he was a member of the Western Federation. She then called upon the audience to contribute to the defence of Steve Adams.

Then Haywood was introduced amid great applause. When it subsided, he spoke as follows: "Comrades, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. You have given me and my comrades our life and liberty. I am here to-night to urge you to do for yourselves what you have done for me." Haywood referred to the interview of J. Pierpont Morgan, saying: "The working people of this nation will not submit to a low standard of living so Morgan can buy pictures with the money that is ill-gotten. Our wives will not submit to the Vanderbilts will be able to buy Counts as so much per head. I never knew a workingman who was able to save up enough to take a trip around the world."

"So, when I ask you to act for yourselves, I want you to protect your life and liberty. We want the full product of our labor, nothing less. We refuse to enter into an agreement with an employer. We claim the right to work and think as we please. We have been fought on that account. We are glad of it. Any time the mine owners want a favor of us, we will find out what is the matter with them. When I went to jail I was an Industrial Unionist and Socialist. After the jail doors opened I still remained an Industrial Unionist and Socialist. I know that if we are united industrially and politically the Morgans will have to go to work. Out of the West I come to you and urge you to better your conditions."

Haywood went over the history of the Western Federation and the strikes in which it was involved, describing the horrible conditions that existed. Speaking of Goldfield, he said: "The President keeps the troops in the district despite the report of his commission that there was no occasion for them. Why does he not send troops to protect the lives and limbs of the working class, who are killed daily through the greed of the capitalists? We want a society that will have the machinery of production and distribution owned collectively and operated for the working class generally."

The collection, amounting to \$101, was sent to the defence of Steve Adams. The following telegram was read and

unanimously adopted and ordered sent to the President:

"President Roosevelt,

"Washington, D. C.
"Twelve hundred citizens assembled at Music Hall, Westminster street, Providence, R. I., demand of you the immediate removal of troops from Goldfield."

No mention was made of Preston or Smith.

The S. P. worked another shabby deal on the S. L. P. at the Haywood meeting.

An invitation was received from Hurst, a prominent S. P. man here—he runs a little shoe store in Olneyville—on behalf of his party, to have an S. L. P. man on the platform.

The comrades of Section Providence decided to send one—Comrade McDermott.

That's as far as he got—a seat in the rear. I cannot bring myself to write what I think of some of the local skates who spoke, outside of Powers of the I. W. W.

THRIVE ON PANICS

Stock Exchanges Merely Dens of Robbers Fighting Each Other for Spoils.

Certain persons have ventured to defend the Stock and Grain Exchanges as necessary and useful institutions. It is a miracle that they were not suffocated by the enormity of their assertion. What? The exchanges of the world useful and necessary? Have they ever kept within the limits of their legitimate business? Are they ever simply the meeting-place of the bona fide purchaser and the bona fide seller, whose honest demand and honest supply can come together and transact their business? The simile comparing the Commercial Exchange to a poison tree is incomplete, because it only symbolizes one phase of the transactions carried on there—their effect upon the moral nature of the people. The Exchange is a den of robbers, in which the modern successors of the robber knights of the middle ages make their abode and cut the throats of all who pass that way. Like the robber knights they form a kind of aristocracy, which gets a handsome livelihood out of the people. Like the robber knights, they claim to exact contributions from the merchants and artisans. But, more fortunate than the robber knights, they run no risk of being hung high and dry if a stronger than they comes upon them in their high-handed course of purse snatching. Panics are the great harvests of speculation, the opportunities for the slaughter of the entire saving and producing classes in a nation, or in a continent en masse. Then the few great capitalists, the enormous fortunes, open their jaws and swallow not only the whole property of the investment-seeking public, but also that of the small robber capitalists, whom they usually good-naturedly allow to play around them, looking on like a lion at the mouse's gambols. Great depreciations of values are usually brought about and utilized by the financial giants. They then hang up everything that has a future to sell it again when the storm has passed away to the very same people who have just sold it at such ridiculous prices. They buy it again during next panic at the same low rates, and play the cruel game as often as a few years of peaceful industry has refilled the empty drawers of the producing classes.

This is merely how the big capitalists devour the small, but they are all alike robbers, and would be unable to rob each other if the whole of them did not rob the workers at the pay-table.—Max Nordau, "Conventional Lies."

WAGE CUT IN SILK MILLS

Ribbon Weavers of Shelton, Conn., Face Reduction of 20 per Cent.

Shelton, Conn., Feb. 7.—The Specialty Silk Ribbon Company, employing one hundred weavers all of whom are unorganized, on last Wednesday posted notices on its looms reducing the prices of its already underpaid workmen from fifteen to twenty per cent.

The men are much wrought up over the situation. An agitation to resist the cut is going on but unfortunately several prejudiced young fellows have raised the feeling of race hatred, there being men of Irish, French, German, Italian, Polish, Syrian and Greek nationalities involved. It cannot be foretold how far this feeling will interfere to defeat the solidarity of the men. An organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World could do much good here.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM

GHASTLY HORRORS OF WORKING CLASS LIFE IN ENGLAND AFTER THE INVENTION OF A RKWRIGHT'S LOOM.

From Blackwood's Magazine, Vol. XXIII.

(Continued from last week.)

The following were the hours of labor imposed upon the children employed in a factory at Leeds the summer before last. On Monday morning, work commenced at six o'clock; at nine, half an hour for breakfast; from half-past nine till twelve, work. Dinner, one hour; from five till eight, work; rest for half an hour. From half-past eight till twelve (midnight), work; an hour's rest. From one in the morning until five, work; half an hour's rest. From half-past five till nine, work; breakfast. From half-past nine till twelve, work. Rest half an hour; and work again from five till nine on Tuesday evening, when the labor terminated, "and the party of adult and infant slaves" are dismissed for the night, after having toiled thirty-nine hours, with brief intervals (amounting only to six hours in the whole) for refreshment, but none for sleep. On Wednesday and Thursday, day-work only. From Friday morning till Saturday night, the same labor repeated, but closed at five—to show that even such masters can be merciful. This is one of the extreme cases—but they are not of very rare occurrence; ordinarily the working hours vary from twelve to fourteen; they are often extended to sixteen; but in some mills (are we right in saying so?) they seldom exceed twelve for children.

The length of labor varies according to the humanity of the employer, and the demand for his goods at particular seasons. Thus sometimes the operatives mostly children, are worked nearly to death; at other times, they are thrown partially or totally out of work, and left to beggary or the parish. Averaged throughout the year, their work may not seem excessive. But is it just, asks Mr. Sadler, that the owners should be allowed to throw out of employment all these children at a few days' notice, and to work them to an unlimited number of hours the moment it suits their purpose? Just or unjust, it is—say we—a lamentable condition for the children—and we do think with Mr. Sadler, that, if the effect of his bill were in some measure to equalize the labor, and thereby prevent those distressing fluctuations, distressing in both extremes, it would so far accomplish a most beneficial object.

A factory child—say, a small girl, "Simon's sickly daughter"—must be at her work—say at four o'clock of a snowy winter-morning—else she will be cursed—fined—or strapped. Her father's house is a long mile from the mill—and has no clock. To ensure punctuality, the small sickly wretch ("nature," says Mr. Sadler, "is not very wakeful on a short night's rest, after a long day's labor") has been roused much too early, by one of her parents shaking the sleeper, "more in sorrow than in anger," and with the sleet in her face, away she sets off to the town just as the cock, after his first few faint crows, has again put his head under his wing, on his perch between his favorite partlets. 'Tis no uncommon case; "whoever," says Mr. Sadler, "has lived in a manufacturing town, must have heard, if he happened to be awake many hours before light on a winter's morning, the patter of little patters on the pavement, lasting perhaps for half an hour together, though the time appointed for assembling was the same." She works for some hours before breakfast, after what some folks would have called no supper—and then what a breakfast—covered with dust! Nor is she allowed to eat it, such as it is, sitting; but must swallow a mouthful now and then as best she may, standing and working at the beck of that engine. Her work, it is true, may not be of a very hard or heavy kind. Nay, it is even light. But her eye must be quick, and her hand nimble, and her mind on the alert—for if she have "a bad side," smack comes the strap across her shoulders. It is not so much the degree of the wretch's labor that wears her out, as its duration. Wearisome uniformity, continued position, constant and close confinement—these are cruel to body and mind, and these are her portion. A cockney in a counting-house "wielding his delicate pen," as he "pens a stanza while he should engross," is wearier at nightfall in his embowered nest, than the naked coalheaver who has hoisted from the hold of a Newcastle a ton of black diamonds to each of his twelve pots of porter. At midday "to dinner with what appetite she may," and some hours after, a cup of thin sugarless tea, for nothing else will stay on her stomach. There is a demand—and work must go on till midnight. She gets drowsy, and lies down on the floor to snatch some sleep. The overlooker spies her white face upon her thin arm for a pillow—blue eyelids shut—pale lips

apart; and, to cure that lazy trick, dashes over her head and neck, and breast, and body, a bucketful of water. And now the whole gang of small sweaty sickly slaves is at work in spite of the stupor of sleepiness,—and how think ye do they contrive to keep themselves awake? By all manner of indecencies of look, speech and action, possible in purgatory. Fathers have sworn to it, and wished they had been childless. Weak, sickly, rickety, chicken-breasted, crooked, decrepit, spine-distorted Sally, scarcely nine years old, to that leering deformed dwarf Daniel, answers obscenity to obscenity, at which the street-walking prostitute would shudder, and fear the downfall of the day of judgment!

Yet it is maintained by some that the factories are healthy. Let us speak first of the health of the body—afterwards of the soul.

Medical men were examined before the Committee of 1818—Winstanley, Ashton, Graham, Ward, Bellot, Dean, Dudley, Boufflower, Simmons, Jarrold, and Jones; all highly respectable, some of them of the highest eminence. They spoke out like honest and skillful men, and gave their opinions which were wanted; and they stated facts, too, and melancholy ones—"which made them shudder." Dr. Winstanley says, that in general the children in Cotton Factories are sickly and small in stature, and unhealthy in their general appearance, with sallow complexion, showing a great debility of constitution, and a want of muscular strength; that, on examination of about a hundred of them in a Sunday school, he found forty-seven had received considerable, three very considerable, and others greater or less injuries; and that when the factory children were separated from the rest the difference in the appearance as to health and size was striking at first sight. Dr. Ashton gave in a report, showing that, in six factories he visited with other medical men, the aggregate number was \$24, of whom 162 were healthy, 240 delicate, 43 much stunted, 100 with enlarged ankles or knees, and 37 distorted in the inferior extremities, and 258 unhealthy; and he took alternately a dirty and a clean factory, in order to satisfy himself—three reported to be the cleanest, and three the dirtiest, in the town of Stockport. He visited Church-gate Sunday school containing 1143 children. Of that number there were 291 girls and 275 boys employed in factories; and their countenances betrayed such sickness, wanness, and ill-health, that he could at once distinguish, without giving the masters the trouble to separate them from the rest employed differently, who were blooming and ruddy. All those authorities agreed that employment in cotton factories brings on disease and shortens life. Dr. Simmons says, that the children look so much worse than others, that, in the general population of Manchester, he could almost unerringly point them out on the streets. They are all in possession of facts; but independently of facts, they all deliver opinions founded on their knowledge of the nature of things, without doubt, as to the pernicious and deadly effects of those occupations, on which the above audacious blockheads persisted in declaring their incapacity to form any judgment. Dr. Perceval, "a name equally dear to philosophy and philanthropy," who saw the rise, progress and effects of the system, and closely connected though he was with many who were making rapid fortunes by it, expressed himself upon the subject, says Mr. Sadler, as a professional man and a patriot, in terms of the strongest indignation. He says, even of the large factories, which some suppose need little regulation, that they "are generally injurious to the constitution of those employed in them, even when no particular disease prevails, from the close confinement which is enjoined, from the debilitating effects of hot or impure air, and from the want of the active exercises which nature points out as essential to childhood and youth. The untimely labor of the night, and the protracted labor of the day, not only tend to diminish future expectation as to the general run of life and industry, by impairing the strength, and destroying the vital stamina of the rising generation; but it too often gives encouragement to idleness, extravagance, and profligacy, in the parents, who contrary to the order of nature, subsist by the oppression of their offspring." He afterwards asserts the necessity of establishing "a general system of laws for the wise, humane and equal government of all such works."

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CHARLES FOURIER

RANKS AMONG FOREMOST EMANCIPATORS OF MAN.

By A. Conrady.

[From *Die Neue Welt*, supplement of Berlin *Vorwärts*.]

The year 1908 marks the passing of a century since Fourier published his "Theory of the Four Movements." This laid the foundation of the work of the great Socialist. Its appearance, at the time scarcely noticed, is one of the most important events in the history of Socialism, the same as its author is one of the most prominent figures among the Utopians who immediately preceded scientific Socialism.

Glady would one describe in detail Fourier's career, but there is not much at hand to write of because he spent the greater part of his life in the solitude of his study. If such the small chamber could be termed. He labored indefatigably upon his ideas, and as a consequence lived little in the world about him. This is the reason that Fourier's biographers meet with an impediment in searching for accounts of his life. He made little ado about himself; personal experiences and references to friends were only mentioned in his books when such served to illustrate his theories. What information has incidentally been left behind bears principally upon his life during his years of apprenticeship, when he received impressions which determined his bent of thought. It is, accordingly, of the days of his youth that most is known.

Charles Fourier was born on February 7, 1772, at Besancon, the son of a well to do draper. His parents designed to have him take future charge of the father's business, and in order to acquaint him with the art of salesmanship he was placed into the store when a boy. But the effect of this was to produce an entirely unexpected result. Instead of Charles's interest becoming concentrated upon commercial transactions, he only learned to detest the trade. The young fellow possessed a marked feeling of righteousness, and was full of sympathy for mankind.

We know of several incidents of his childhood which are characteristic of his humane spirit. He daily and for a long time gave to a poor lad the thickly buttered bread received at school for breakfast;—this fact became known only by accident. Whenever a dispute occurred among his playmates he always took the side of the weak against the strong. We can therefore understand how things must have worked upon him when he would observe how in the father's business the home workers of the cloth industry were exploited and the customers tricked. He relates that trained from his sixth year to the business, he learned at this early age the difference between trade and truth. At each-when he would be taught never to speak falsely; then he would be led forth into the store to be "broken" into the noble craft of lying, or art of selling. Struck with surprise at the swindling practised, he took buyers aside, who were to have been made victims, and would uncover to them their deception. One of these told the lad's father of his doings, and he promptly received a sound thrashing. His parents declared reproachfully that he would never be of any use in a commercial line. As a matter of fact, he had already formed a deep aversion for such practices.

The memory of having had his ears boxed never left him. He asked himself what kind of society that was where those who told the truth were chastised. As Hannibal at the age of nine swore an oath of hatred against the Romans, so the seven-year-old Fourier took upon himself the oath: "I swear eternal hatred to commerce!"

The parents, however, held to their determination to keep the youngster at the business, and had him taught in certain things, but these only increased his distaste for the predetermined career. He received a very thorough education and learned excellently. He would have liked to have continued his studies at Paris, but the parents would not hear of that. He was to enter the business world and a friend had told them that the favorite sciences of Charles's, logic and physics, were of no need to a salesman. But this friend had noticed that the boy had no inclination for commerce and advised against forcing him into an objectionable occupation. The parents, nevertheless, insisted upon their course. Twice the boy ran away; but finally he acquiesced and stayed against his will. No wonder it was always said of him: "A conscientious young man, but unfit for trade."

For the unsatisfactory hours spent in "Workshop of Lies," as Fourier called it, he recompensed himself by his leisure time and taking hours of his sleep to pursue all kinds of particularly geography, which at that peculiarly attracted him.

When he became a commercial traveler, after his apprenticeship, and became more independent, he toured France and, above all, Paris. He also visited the Netherlands and Germany, whose culture highly impressed him. His desire for knowledge was the one impelling force which led him to undertake these journeys. He could afford to travel, for he had meanwhile come into possession of some money: his father had died and left him a fortune of 80,000 francs, the interest on which permitted him to live somewhat according to his inclination. But this happiness was to be short-lived.

Before Fourier entered upon more travels, the great Revolution had broken out. It was from the start against his liking; he was not particularly sympathetic to it. The aversion to business which dominated him prevented his seeing the great stride which the Revolution offered as against the maladministration of absolutism and feudalism. He only saw a victory of the Liberal bourgeoisie who had proclaimed "Freedom of Trade" as the principal conquest of the Revolution and who sang the praises of commercialism and prophesied a thousand year regime for it. Even the march of events failed to make him change his opinion.

At the beginning of the Republic Fourier lived at Lyons, where, among workmen of the silk industry, a counter-revolutionary tendency predominated because of a business crisis, consequent upon events of the time. In 1793, as is known, Lyons mutinied against the Paris Convention, which led to a siege of the city. Fourier was compelled to fight against the Revolutionary troops. In one of the outbreaks he came near being killed. After the capitulation he was to have been one of the victims of the unreasonably massacres instituted by the court-martials of Collot d'Herbois, but he knew enough to save himself by flight. He saved only his bare life. The quarters of the propertied classes were razed according to the decisions of the Convention. Fourier thereby lost all his fortune.

He remained passive after this and only took part when drafted to the National Defence, being sent to the Rhine-Moselle division of the army. He was, however, dismissed within a few months because of physical incapacity. Meanwhile he had received a letter of thanks from Carnot because of a document which he sent to the War Department regarding plans for crossing the Rhine and the Alps. With the ending of Robespierre's rule, fell the small-bourgeois democracy, and now Capital, at no time totally overthrown, celebrated its orgies unrestrained.

There is no wonder therefore that Fourier was not made by the Revolution. Grown up among the ideological notions of his time he failed to perceive the struggle of the classes and the consequent temporary upheavals. He saw, rather, that everything went astray; that politics led to nothing; that it would be better to start upon an entirely new course which would lead straight to the happy goal, a goal which had been missed through lack of understanding.

Fourier blamed the philosophers for this misdeed. Since the French Revolution afforded the proof of their inexperience, everyone, according to Fourier, should regard their system of science as set aside. "The currents of political and moral education appear only as illusions. After these learned men have been perfecting their theories for twenty-five centuries, gathered everything old and new in science, it is shown that instead of having produced their promised benefits, they have only brought so many calamities, and that civilization tends to barbarism. After the catastrophe of 1793 there was no more happiness to hope for from the acquired knowledge; social welfare must be realized through a new system of science. Of such kind were the first contemplations which led me to conjecture the existence of a hitherto unknown social science, and impelled me to attempt its discovery."

These ideas did not present themselves to him in any of his quiet musings; they came upon him while he was struggling for life in the workshop; he had become a shop clerk since the loss of his small fortune. But distress had no effect upon his genius; what he saw only increased his hatred of capitalism.

An event he met with in 1799 at Marseilles made a distinct impression upon him. He was there a clerk in a house dealing in colonial supplies. During a famine this establishment bought up all the rice and speculated upon a rise in price. In order to send prices as high as possible the firm let the rice lay in storage and spoil, unconcerned about the starving people at their door. Fourier, was even ordered to dump a load of spoiled rice into the sea. This

abominable trick so shocked him that from thenceforth he untiringly sought to give society a plan of organization whereby such occurrences would be made impossible.

What schemes he advanced in this respect were naturally cast in a utopian mold. The proletarian class struggle did not as yet exist. With the propositions for a better and ideal society Fourier appealed not so much to the inert masses of the people as he did to those of the possessing classes who had some insight, thinking that in transforming the social order of the day to Socialism they had as much to gain as the propertied. In itself this was not wrong. Unfortunately, the propertied class did not understand its highest interests; it only understood and understood profits and interest. That he did not see into this proved to be the greatest deception of his life.

At the end of eighteenth century Fourier had gathered the basic points of his system, but the year 1806 came around before he organized and published the "Theory of the Four Movements." It would be easy, as oft has happened, to apply the lance of the critic to that genial volume. The purely dogmatic of his system has since become antiquated. The same is true of his visions of the future. But his criticism of bourgeois society and bourgeois development is unsurpassed. The things which Fourier said as to the backwardness of small industry and agriculture; as to the parasitical character of the middleman; as to the advantage of removing the antagonism between city and country; and as to the existence of crises in capitalism, in which plenty gave birth to want and misery, all remain as true to-day as they were then. The foregoing facts formed at his time the starting point from which Socialist teachings developed. The "Theory of the Four Movements" was appreciated by Fourier's contemporaries as little as his latter works. Space does not permit enlarging upon his theories.

There is not much remaining to be said of Fourier's career in the nineteenth century. He could now without any further obstacles follow out his Socialist thoughts, which completely possessed him. This, however, called for much resignation on his part.

The only other source of sustenance for which his scanty income as clerk did not suffice, came from an inheritance left him by his mother. In short, he passed his last ten years in great poverty. Heine saw him in the thirties at Paris "hastily walking along the columns of the Palais Royal, dressed in a shabby gray coat, out of the pockets of which, on one side, stuck a loaf of bread and on the other side the neck of a bottle."

It required great loyalty to conviction to keep up spirits as Fourier did; no gains on the side were among his lot. True, he gathered around him a circle of idealistic scholars, among them the admirable Considérant. Even a pamphlet which propagated the ideas of the phalanx appeared from time to time.

Fourier's tactics, while not striking him as a will-o'-the-wisp, nevertheless did not land him at the sought for goal, and he became discouraged, in fact, embittered. He had counted upon winning by his support some one rich person who would be moved by the irresistible logic to advance the necessary millions and start the first phalanx. In his childish confidence in human kindness he went to Ludwig XVIII, Rodenschild, and other potentates; waited upon them daily, but without avail. To this disappointment was added ridicule of his visions of the future. Fourier was even represented as a genius and a clown;—this was very improper; he was at the most a recluse. In reference to his untenable fantasies he once said: "Wonderful despotism! To condemn all the productions of an author because some of them are incomplete. Newton wrote discourses about the Apocalypse in which he sought to prove the Pope was Anti-Christ. To be sure, these were philosophical absurdities; but his theories of the attraction of gravitation and the transmission of light are none the less correct and recognized. In judging every learned man his good works must be separated from the bad. Why am I the only one in whom this rule of criticism is not followed?"

This complaint certainly availed him nothing in those days. At the time of his death, October 10, 1837, this great friend of man was ranked a fool. Today we happily think differently, and place Fourier in the front rank among the emancipators of mankind.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

SOCIALISM, THE DOCTRINE OF CONFISCATION

STATEMENT BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Edinburgh "Socialist."

During the last few months Socialism has been the favorite topic of politicians, editorial writers and newspaper correspondents. The discussions that have been carried on all over the country have revealed the usual misconceptions of the meaning of Socialism, but, happily, some of the grosser of these have been removed from the public mind, and those who in future attempt to brand Socialism as "free love," "the abolition of the family," "the division of the wealth of the few among the many," and "Atheism," will stand convicted of deliberate misrepresentation. There are, however, some matters of vital importance about which the discussion has shown Socialists are at variance among themselves, and we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, ask leave to state, through the medium of your paper, what we conceive to be the correct Socialist position with regard to these matters.

Confiscation.

Many who claim to be Socialists declare they have no intention of confiscating the property of the capitalist. The land and railways, mines, etc., would be bought from the present owners. This we of the Socialist Labor Party repudiate. We hold that it is impossible to establish the Socialist Republic by buying out the capitalists, either on the instalment system or by a single transaction. We do not deny that such transactions are possible on a limited scale. The municipalization and nationalization of tramways, gasworks, waterworks, railways, mines, etc., are all possible by means of purchase. But the results of such municipalization and nationalization are not Socialism. Where tramways, railways, mines, etc., have been municipalized or nationalized, the exploitation of the workers continues, wages are paid, and the law that determines the rate of wages—viz., the law of supply and demand—continues to operate. To the worker it is a matter of little moment whether he works for a private capitalist, a limited company of capitalists, or a municipal or national department financed by capitalists. In all three cases his right to the product of his labor is denied, and in return for his work he has to accept wages, the amount of which, as we have already stated, is determined by exactly the same process, no matter what form capitalism may take as his employer.

Abolish the Wages System.

We, therefore, maintain that no matter how far municipalization and nationalization by purchase be carried, the battle will still be to win for Socialism—that Socialism which holds that wages and capitalism are inseparable, and which can only be established by abolishing the wages system. Those who advocate the purchase of railways, lands, mines, etc., evade the issue, for when these have been nationalized there still remain the workshops in which the commodities—the wealth of modern society—are produced to be dealt with. Nationally-owned mines and railways are the commonplaces of capitalist production, and the purchasing of British railways and mines, while it might be objected to by a section of the present owners on grounds of principle or of expediency, would not cripple capitalism in the slightest.

The Workshops.

But it is a horse of a different color when we come to deal with the workshops. If the capitalist class relax their hold of these, their doom, as a class, is sealed. The workshops, then, are the citadels of capitalism, and it is folly to imagine that the working class is in a position to offer its custodians such a bribe as would induce them voluntarily to surrender it. Claiming, as we of the Socialist Labor Party do, that the workers produce all the wealth of society, we do not consider it confiscation for them to take possession of the workshops with the object of producing for themselves. As the working class has built these workshops, stocked them, and is still operating the machinery of production and distribution, we contend they are only taking back their own; in other words, they will expropriate the capitalist class. Such is the view we hold, but we know that the capitalist class and its supporters in the Press, Pulpit and Parliament will continue to cry "Confiscation." So be it. Terms are nothing to us, and as any other term that we might use will not make our views more acceptable to them nor lessen the terror of the capitalist class at the approach of a Socialist Revolution, we are content to use confiscation, the term they themselves employ to describe the taking and holding by the workers of the factors of wealth production. Confiscation, then, is the only

solution: the workers must carry the citadel. Before leaving the subject of confiscation versus purchase, a few words on the morality of the two propositions may not be inappropriate.

Impossibility of Compensation.

It matters little to a man compelled to surrender his property what compensation is offered him; had the compensation been adequate, compulsion would not have been required. Neither does it alter the nature of the act if it extends over a period of say 20 years. When it is remembered that the Socialists who would "buy out" the capitalists, at the same time as they were negotiating the purchase, would be making arrangements that would render the purchase-money valueless, it will be seen how vain is the hope that Socialism can be established by such means. We of the S. L. P., with a full knowledge of all that the problem involves, declare for confiscation as being the only adequate solution, and therefore the only moral one.

To return to the capturing of the citadel of capitalism, the workshops, the average Socialist thinks he has "gotten the solution when he says—'Get a Socialist majority in the House of Commons.' There are at present five or six Socialists—so called—in Parliament, but, as Mr. Lloyd-George says, they are "thoroughly tame," and "earning their living in an honest way in the great Parliamentary factory." It could not be otherwise. These Socialists, like the other Labor members, have no revolutionary mandate from their constituents, and cannot therefore be expected to give expression to revolutionary sentiments.

The Trade Unions.

To us the idea of a Socialist victory in this country with the working class organized on their present lines is chimerical. The trade unions of today are as much a part and parcel of the capitalist system of production as any Liberty and Property Defence League could be. They accept that system as final, and each of the thousand and one unions attempts to better the conditions of its members without reference to the conditions of the working class as a whole. To this end they are prepared to fight each other, and we have lately had the spectacle of the threatened lock-out of one of our national unions arising out of a dispute between members of the same union. While prepared to fight each other and to bolster themselves up at the expense of their fellow-unionists, trade unionists proclaim "the community of interest between capital and labor." On such unstable foundations we declare it to be impossible to rear the Socialist Republic, and those Socialists who, ignoring these facts, concentrate all their efforts on political action with a view to victory at the polls are simply courting disaster. The Socialist movement that ignores the need of an economic organization upon which it can rely in the day of political victory, and to which can be transferred the task of providing the necessities of life (without which even a Socialist victory would be valueless), is simply a bubble which, the larger it grows, is in the greater danger of collapsing.

To Rear the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist Labor Party, therefore, advocates as a preliminary step to the task of rearing the Socialist Republic, the economic organization of the workers on industrial lines, such organization to have for its immediate object the presenting of a united front, consisting of the entire strength of the workers in a given industry, in the struggle for better conditions of labor under capitalism, and for its goal the seizing and holding of the means of production with a view to operating them in the interests of the entire community.

Those who have followed us thus far will have gathered that we do not advocate palliatives after the manner of the old-fashioned Socialist parties. No; we call for the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

National Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party.

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PHILA. I. W. W.

HOLDS ANOTHER BUMPER AGITATION MEETING.

Miss Flynn Handles "Socialism from the Woman's Standpoint," showing Capitalism Knows No Sex Lines—Attacks on I. W. W. A. By Downed—B. H. Williams Next Week.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 12.—The I. W. W. held its usual meeting last Sunday night and was addressed by Miss E. G. Flynn. The meeting was scheduled to begin at 8, and before 8 there was not breathing space in the hall and still they came. Chairs and benches had to be procured from other halls in the building, and when Chairman Durner opened the meeting a cotton gin would have been necessary to make room for one more.

Miss Flynn's subject was "Socialism from a Woman's Standpoint," and she began by stating that there is no difference between the man's standpoint and the woman's, as industrial development had forced the woman into the same position as the man—wage slavery. In the course of her address she rapped the craft unions and the pure and simple political Socialists impartially and pointed to Industrial Unionism as the salvation of the workers, the highest and most enlightened expression of Socialism as embodied in the I. W. W. Her points were applauded liberally throughout the address.

As usual there was a strong contingent from the S. P., headed by Chas. H. Sehl (Candidate on the S. P. ticket for City Solicitor in the elections this month), and they made things lively when it came to questions and debate. Sehl, the head of the local ticket, asked Miss Flynn if the I. W. W. would take over the industries gradually or all at once. She replied that she believed all at once. When he obtained the floor he deliberately misconstrued her answer to mean that the I. W. W. has nothing to offer the working class until it is organized so strongly that it can overturn the capitalist system overnight. In conclusion, he said that the progress of the I. W. W. would be very gradual, that it would be imperceptible and would eventually progress itself out of existence.

The words are Sehl's. The venom with which they were spoken can not be conveyed on paper, and they were met with applause and approval by most of the S. P. men present. The chairman allowed McLure to make a statement in reply to Sehl's attack on the I. W. W. It was short and to the point. "Six months ago there was not one I. W. W. local in Philadelphia. To-day there are seven."

Davenport of the Brassworkers shouted out: "By next Sunday it will be eight," and a member sitting behind McLure interjected "It's eight now—I belong to the Independent Union of French Textile Workers, which voted unanimously last week to join the I. W. W."

A stranger remarked then: "Why, you have more to show for six months' work than the S. P. can show in ten years."

Others taking part in the debate were Anton and Whitehead, and the man who claims the distinction of having "been in the Socialist movement for twelve years and held his own one night at a street corner against Miss Flynn."

Summing up, Miss Flynn handled them gently but firmly, showing how the I. W. W., having nothing "to give" to the workers, now or at any time, teaches them the correct method of organizing so they can demand concessions NOW and enforce their demands THEMSELVES, while keeping ever before them the great objective, their final emancipation.

McLure reports good sales of literature with a demand for "Two Pages from Roman History." He also wishes it to be known that at the S. P. headquarters he has been treated with the greatest courtesy when calling there to advertise the I. W. W. lectures.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

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Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 8th Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 4th and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York. Published every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Circulation. Rows: In 1888 (2,065), In 1892 (21,157), In 1896 (35,564), In 1900 (34,191), In 1904 (34,172).

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Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908.

Every class struggle is a political struggle. Whosoever repudiates the political struggle, by this very act gives up all part and lot in the class struggle. —GEORGE PLECHANOV.

IN WHAT THE PROGRESS CONSISTS.

Some folks, with their eyes upon the trials and tribulations of the workers, together with the brutality of the idlers, rashly conclude there has been no real progress made in the world. They are substantially wrong. As the day approaches for the wedding of Miss Theodora Shonts, the heiress of the multimillionaire Clover Leaf Railroad, Panama Canal, and now Traction Company "Captain of Industry" Theodore Shonts, incidents crowd to the front that give a color to the views of the pessimists—and simultaneously veal where the pessimism is misplaced.

The noble swain who is attracted by the million charms of the Shonts heiress, is the Duke of Chauines. The present Duke is a lineal and worthy descendant of the old Duke of Chauines, who, under Louis XIV. was the genius of the manoeuvres that, first, deceived the bourgeois and peasantry, then in revolt against the cruel exactions of the Crown, to lay down their arms with promises of immediate redress, and, immediately upon the disbandment of his dupes, who did not believe it possible that "so distinguished a man as the Duke of Chauines could so basely deceive them," fell upon them and massacred them ruthlessly. In the language of a contemporary historian: "Whole provinces were turned into cemeteries, and, along the roads, one could see almost as many gibbets as trees." The fusion of the worthy descendant of the aristocratic butcher of the seventeenth century with the daughter of the parvenue plunderer of modern days would seem to indicate that progress, if it exists at all, is too microscopic to deserve consideration. In so far as the fusion of the two stocks is concerned, the pessimists are right. They are wrong because they do not consider all the facts in the case.

Here is just one, out of many. When the Duke's sister, the Duchess of Uzes, landed in this city on the 11th instant, she was compelled to undergo an experience unimaginable in the days of her seventeenth century ancestor. Think of a sister of the arrogant and blood-thirsty old Duke of Chauines, loaded with heirloom jewelry with which to drink herself at the wedding of a brother, held up by plebeian officials, and made to show why she should not pay duty thereon—she, a member of the duties-grabbers, made to show cause why she should not herself disgorge! It needs no stretch of the imagination to see a sister of the old Duke either drop dead with a stroke of apoplexy at the "indignity" of expecting her to pay duties; or, if she did not drop dead, preserve voice enough to cause her brother's bride's duties-extractors and consumers to order the immediate hanging of the "insolent" plebeian. And yet, the "indignity" was put upon the Duchess of Uzes; she quietly swallowed it; and the American doubles of her caste kept quiet—there was not a single hanging.

Wherein does the progress lie? Does it lie in the present capacity of plebeians to place with impunity "indignities" upon the aristocrats or plunderers of the workers? No, indeed! That would be base triviality. The progress lies in what the occurrence implies.

In the days of the Duchess of Uzes' ancestral old Duke of Chauines, there was no possibility of Plunderdom being overturned. That possibility the plundered class of this generation now enjoys. The progress consists in that social evolution has so changed conditions that, what was not the case in the seventeenth century, has become a fact to-day: the plundered class holds Plunderdom in the hollow of their hand;—of that fact the experience of the Duchess of Uzes upon her arrival in America is a symptom, an evidence, an earnest of what CAN BE DONE—and WILL BE DONE.

AN OPEN LETTER.

V. M. Hendrickson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—This office is in receipt of your invitation to join "Ye Village Improvement Society" in the "crusade" which it has inaugurated against the "disfiguring poles from which radiate a maze of lines on which are always to be seen, high in air, sections of the family wash," and in favor of "more attractive back yards," the present ones being an "eyesore" in that they give "a neighborhood a cheap tenement house outlook and lessen property values."

To be candid, in the absence of positive denial on your part, we are constrained to consider your letter a hoax—a sort of imitation of, and improvement upon, Dickens's satire on the manifold societies which he quotes in Pickwick Papers, started partly by freaks, partly by people with an eye to "turning an honest copper," and one of which, typical of the others, was the Society for furnishing the heathens with handkerchiefs bearing holy mottoes to blow their noses in.

Like all real humorists, Dickens was a satirist of existing Wrong, and especially of the hypocrisy which indulges in what another satirist, Mark Twain, calls the silent-acting of a lie—the striking off an attitude that condones Wrong while seeming to be up in arms against it by attacking its consequences. The idea of seeking to "improve" the heathen abroad, when heathendom of the crassest nature is allowed to flourish at home, was not an idea that could commend itself to the rectitude of a Dickens. When that revolting idea furthermore decked itself in the money-making scheme of producing pious handkerchiefs, Dickens let fly his shafts of ridicule. Just such a target does "Ye Village Improvement Society" present with its anti-clothes lines "crusade" to beautify back yards in the interest of "property holders."

He who leaves the tenement house plague untouched; he who has no eyes for the disfiguring of humanity that is going on in the mold of these rookeries that are crippling the minds, morals and bodies of the masses of our people; he who, consequently has no thought for the social conditions that produce such plague spots; he who, in sight of these Wrongs, that cry to Heaven, bestows thought, time, energy and some cash investment in the endeavor to beautify backyards by a "crusade" against "pulley line poles";—what else is such a person doing but investing in pious handkerchiefs and agitating for their purchase and shipment to distant heathens with a cold in their heads?—what else is such a person doing but "fiddling while Rome burns"?

If "Ye Village Improvement Society" is a good joke—we have no use for it: the work in hand is too serious. If "Ye Village Improvement Society" is a property holders' scheme to raise their "property values"—we have still less use for it: the work in hand demands the improvement of the WORKING CLASS, not of the PURSES of the property holding class, whose already bursting purses are reducing the Working Class to the conditions of helots.

—EDITOR THE PEOPLE.

FULFILLING THEIR MISSION.

To disbelievers in the Socialist principle that there is a law that governs the conduct of classes, and which these act obedient to, just as bees when they build their cells, the significance of the wage reductions decided upon by the trunk lines of New England will be lost. They will not be wasted upon those who watch events from the coign of vantage furnished by Socialist science.

Labor solidarity is a prerequisite for capitalist overthrow. So long as Labor is divided, capitalism is safe. Instinctively the capitalist class is aware of this. They are so well aware of it that they "work" with zeal in the effort to cultivate creed, race and national animosities; they are so well aware of it that, stinging though they are, they keep hired men in Labor's ranks to scatter about suspicious against whomsoever threatens to enlighten the workers; they are so well aware of it that they coddle and fondle craft union superstitions of superiority of craft over craft. The necessity of keeping Labor divided is no secret to the capitalist mind. Yet, such is the power of the evolutionary law, obedient to which the capitalist must act that, despite all his knowledge concerning the necessity of preventing the unification of the working class, he can

not choose but do the very things that tend to promote unification.

Craft superstition is rooted in the conceit of superiority that craftsmen in one craft have towards others in the same craft. The mischief starts there. The conceit of superiority that an engineer, for instance, is inflated with towards another engineer, for instance, whose wages are lower, is the root from which shoots the conceit of engineers towards brakemen, presently of railroaders towards hatters, of hatters towards hodcarriers, etc. A striking illustration of craft superstition and conceit was recently furnished by Haywood and the other officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who pronounced their particular craft "the stepping stone to civilization," and upon the strength of that arrogated to themselves the right of chairmanship to call the other crafts to order. In short, the craft spirit is a bulwark of capitalist rule because that spirit is a disrupter of Labor, hence craftism is essential to capitalism, and, consequently, the keeping up of "high" wages with some men in a craft is in the nature of the breath in the capitalist nostrils. This notwithstanding, the New England trunk lines have decided upon a cut in the salaries of all employees "who receive more than \$100 a month."

In other words, the companies have started to level down the "high" salaried men, and bring them nearer to the "lower fry." The only practical effect of the move will be to undermine craft conceit. Bring down the craft conceit of one man in a craft, and inevitably the craft conceit of craft towards craft in the orchestra of Labor is undermined.

Long ago did Marx say that, not until all the revolutionary forces are knocked down and lie flat, the one beside the other, will they gather the revolutionary strength for the accomplishment of their mission—the overthrow of capitalism. The work of "knocking down" can be performed only by the capitalist class—and the capitalist class is bound to do so. It has hardly any other mission left in the scheme of society—it is fulfilling that last and not least important task that devolves upon it.

EFFICIENCY?

The grooves of capitalist thought are not widely diversified, as capitalism proudly claims, but few and interangled. They are like criss-crossed ruts in a frozen wagon-road, occasionally crooked, it is true, but all running in the same direction. Hence, in rolling down these grooves, it not infrequently occurs that capitalist thoughts collide, and, as happens in the domain of astronomy, the previously dark and unnoticed bodies become, by their impact, a source of light.

Such a light-giving clash occurred on the 10th of this month in the United States Senate. There not two, but three capitalist thoughts came into violent collision, and the result is light.

Roosevelt in his thrilling-enough-for-yellow-covers retort to those who exposed his use of Federal patronage to assist Taft into the chair, characterized the leaders of the anti-Taft conventions as men "whose character and capacity are such that they have not been regarded as fit to be appointed under this Administration."

Into this bombastic arraignment of the "outs" by the spokesmen of the "ins," Senator Foraker stuck a neat pin, when in the Senate chamber he rose to reply to it. By copious illustrations from recent and current White House history, Foraker showed that fitness entered very little into certain appointments of Roosevelt, or rather that fitness in the Chief Executive's eyes consisted in—ability to perform work?—moral and business integrity?—No; in being "in sympathy with the Administration"—this quoted from a statement of Loeb's.

Then and there the two capitalist thoughts, Roosevelt's and Foraker's, crashed into each other, and revealed the fact that office holding, when it is a matter of Presidential appointment, depends on standing in with the ring, on being part of the machine. Efficiency or qualifications cut no figure—standpattism is what is wanted. What sins of omission and commission, what condonance of crime that means under present day capitalist government, should not have to have space wasted on it. What a ray of light the revelation should shoot into the mind of the fond believer in the purity of civil service.

modern man of business, are debarred, by their very uprightness, from becoming "successes." To brand these men as "failures" is as false as to brand the non-officeholder, debarred by his lack of "sympathy with the Administration," as unfit. Roosevelt's statement so branding them is a clincher from the same mental crucible which produced the other directed against Socialism. Neither thought could be or move without the mutual support and assistance of the other. In the clash with Senator's Foraker's third thought, the absurdity of both stands revealed.

"GOING IN TOO DEEP."

What Charles M. Schwab, ex-president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, doesn't know about the capitalist class, isn't much worth knowing. He has loafed with them, reveled with them, "worked" with them—and worked the workers with them, till he ought to come pretty near knowing what he is talking about when he speaks of them.

As he stepped aboard the Lusitania on the 8th inst. to go abroad, he said of Chas. W. Morse, the feeling ice-trust, lumber-trust, and steamship-trust ex-head:

"Charley Morse is a good fellow. I like him; we all like him. He simply got in too deep."

Some queries may appropriately be made as to this "going in too deep."

Was it simply going in too deep, to throw 150,000 men, women and children out of employment in New York City alone, not to speak of the thousands and hundreds of thousands laid off in the rest of the land?

Was it simply going in too deep, to produce a condition of want and destitution in which these thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers, who produced all the good things of life, are now in daily and excruciating want of a crust of bread, a hod of coal, or a pair of shoes?

Was it simply going in too deep, to load suffering on the shoulders of the producers so heavily that scores of them took refuge in self-destruction from the horrors of starvation and freezing, not a day passing without even the capitalist press recording one, two, or even more such sad occurrences?

Or to go back to a time which was not a panic time, was it simply going in too far, to cause hundreds of infants to die and thousands more to drag a tortured existence through one of the hottest summers on record, as Morse did in 1900 with his ice-trust manipulations?

Morse is bone of the capitalist bone, flesh of the capitalist flesh. Not one of the frightful crimes recorded above can justly be laid to his individual door. In the twenty-eight distinct concerns of which he was a nominal director, he found his partners in guilt. These in turn, in all the other twenty-eight of capitalist enterprises they "directed," plotted similar attacks on the welfare of the society they infest. One and all tarred with the same stick, Morse but stands as the present, because just now notorious, example.

Still, Schwab was right when he called such a career of disaster "simply going in too deep." According to his conception, the same conditions, only a little less glaring, are the beau ideal of capitalist society. Working-class exploitation, working-class misery, working-class murder, it banks on and must have in order to maintain its existence. The working-class itself must soon put an end to this mad career of its exploiters by declaring that no capitalist, whether he go in "simply too deep" or "simply too shallow," shall in future live on their backs. No more "going in" of whatever depth or degree must be tolerated—when workers' blood and sweat are what the "going in" is done through.

SERVITUDE IN COHOES.

Harmony, Company Owns Houses, City's Water and Lighting Plants.

Cohoes, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The city of Cohoes has a population of over 25,000, and the people are almost all wage earners. The Harmony Co. cotton mill plant in this city employs about 4,000 people. The company owns the houses in which their employes live, controls the city water, the means of illumination and the greater part of the land here.

The conditions prevailing are only a little better than where serfdom holds sway. The outside world knows but little of the untoward conditions here. The Harmony Co. have \$15,000,000 invested in holdings. The condition of the poor people is getting worse every year as a result of the iron rule of the monopoly that has the people of this city by the throat.

The people in this city are not living under a Republican form of government. The city is governed by wire by an old man, William E. Horn, who is president of the Harmony Mills Co., and who has an office on Worth street, New York City.

SENATOR ALDRICH'S BILL

The much advertised financial bill of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, to allow banks to issue \$500,000,000 bank notes, was launched in the Senate on the 10th instant. The speech covers many pages of the Congressional Record, and it took more than an hour in delivery. Senator Aldrich's bill may be classified under one of two titles—either "Greenbackism Redivivus"; or "Make Hay While the Sun Shines."

Considered under the first aspect—"Greenbackism Redivivus"—the bill revives the leading economic errors of Greenbackism. The two principal errors of Greenbackism were—

First, Greenbackism imagined that the share of the working class in the good things of the country depends upon the quantity of the said good things. Money being a good thing, Greenbackism concluded that the more there was of it, all the larger would be the workers' share thereof. This is a crass error. The good things of the country have INCREASED phenomenally during the last generation, but phenomenal only is the DECREASE of the workers' holdings. The output of hats, shoes, clothing, etc., etc., has been vastly larger than before; the workers, however, got only a larger share of holes in their shoes, patches on their clothes, shabbiness in their hats, etc. The share of Labor in the output does not depend upon the size of the output; it depends upon the supply and the demand of Labor in the Labor Market. Capitalist production steadily increases the supply in excess of the demand. It increases the supply through the perfection of machinery and the consolidation of plants, whereby Labor is displaced, and it furthermore increases the supply through the ruination of the middle class, who thereby and their children are dumped into the Labor Market. An ever increasing supply of Labor, in excess of the demand, lowers the price of Labor Power, which is wages. Accordingly, a larger output of money, or provisions for a larger output, can no more increase Labor's share than does the larger output of goods. Labor's share is a declining one. The cause of the declination is the circumstance that, under capitalism, or Aldrichism, Labor is a merchandise, and this fact flows from the circumstance that Labor is stripped of the capital necessary to work with. Labor's increase in the product of its toil depends, not upon the increase of that product, be it shoes or money, but upon its ownership of the machinery of production.

The second error of Greenbackism was the notion that upon the volume of money depends the briskness of trade. It is exactly the opposite: the briskness of trade determines the volume of money necessary in circulation. When trade is so brisk that, say, a hundred one-dollar transactions occur within a certain time, then one \$1-bill would be all the circulating medium needed. When, on the contrary, trade slackens so that the same number of one-dollar transactions consume a hundred-fold more time, then one hundred \$1-bills would be needed. If business is brisk, ninety-nine of the one hundred \$1-bills would lie idle. Accordingly, all endeavors to promote trade or avoid crises by raising the supply of money fail in their ostensible purpose. The only end they fill is to gorge with cash the already over-gorged capitalist class, who would then spend the increase in debauching the Nation with "Little Egypts."

This brings the consideration of Senator Aldrich's bill under its alternative title of "Make Hay While the Sun Shines."

The Senator admitted that the industrial conditions looked gloomy for the future. He admitted that his plan would not remedy the evil immediately. It would remedy things eventually, if not later. In the meantime, the capitalists, now in possession of the banks, would make a tremendous amount of hay while the sun of the crisis was shining and was offering to the Aldriches the opportunity that all quacks enjoy, seeing that, as Huxley and Youmans put it: "It is notorious that in proportion to people's ignorance of their own conditions and the true causes of disease is the credulous confidence in pills, potions, and quackish absurdities."

It is no wonder that, while Aldrich spoke, the galleries were filled with crowds of bankers, J. Pierpont Morgan among the lot, who "listened attentively and appreciatively." They must have had hard work to refrain from applauding, long loudly and prolongedly.

"FAIR DAY'S PAY" CUTTING ICE

Providence, R. I., Feb. 11.—The cold weather drive many men to the ice ponds in this vicinity. They are paid at the rate of 10 cents an hour while last year the rate was \$2.50 for a day of ten hours.

The ice companies illuminated the pond at night with arc lamps, so by working far into the night the men were able to make a "fair day's pay."

THE CAUSE OF ONE THE CAUSE OF ALL

By "Electrical Worker."

The Supreme Court has handed down a decision which declares that tho' the Legislature may think differently, an employer has the right to discharge a man because he is a member of a trade union. There was one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Justice McKenna.

He said, in part: "We are told that labor associations are to be commended. May not then Congress recognize their existence; yes, and recognize their power as conditions to be counted with in framing its legislature? Of what use would it be to attempt to bring bodies of men to agreement and compromise of controversies if you put out of view the influences which move them or the fellowship which binds them—maybe controls or impels them, to make the cause of ONE the cause of ALL."

Workingmen, mental and manual, you have undoubtedly learned, ere your eyes scan these lines, that under the rules of the craft union game the cause of one is not the cause of all. You have seen scabs being "broke in" as locomotive firemen, by union engineers while union firemen were striking against barbarous conditions. You have seen union electricians tending the generators, and union linemen repairing the lines while union conductors and motormen were "out on strike," and you have witnessed the defeat of the latter, through the former remaining at work.

Sad as it is to see the rank and file at one another's throats, is it not far worse to see the so-called labor leaders, those who are sworn to defend the worker and his interests, hobnobbing, or rather lickspitting with the employers or slave drivers as at the Civic Federation lunches?

In Chicago, during the winter of 1893-94 you swept the streets for a board at night, a crust of bread by day. Today, fourteen years later, you are doing the same thing. Aye, and many of you are walking from church to church showing the pitiful condition you are now in. In every city in this broad land, with its wealth of untold value you workingmen, the producer of all wealth, are next door to starvation. And why? Because you do not own the tools of production, because you are not organized along proper lines, along the lines laid down by the Industrial Workers of the World, a labor organization wherein the interests of one ARE the interests of ALL.

As the title of the Industrial Workers of the World implies, the organization teaches that when labor organizes along industrial lines, and not before, then, and only then will the fight of one be made the fight of all.

Organized industrially Labor becomes Master, for Labor produces all wealth and it is only just and proper that Labor should dictate as to how the wealth produced should be distributed. Under the present capitalist system Labor receives but one-fifth of all the wealth produced, and the trade unionist organized in the American Federation of Labor thinks that it's just and proper to work hard all day, produce ten dollars worth of wealth and receive two dollars in return. It would be ludicrous were it not so lugubrious.

Just think of going into the grocer's for a pound of coffee, giving a ten dollar bill to the merchant and receive in return one-fifth of your change! Wouldn't stand for that, eh? Well, why do you "stand for it" when your "boss" does the same thing?

Now, workers, think, not on the merits of this prize-fighting or that; not on the results of the horse races, but on your own condition.

In every city you will find a local of the Industrial Workers of the World and a Section of the Socialist Labor Party. Join them both. Read the literature published by both organizations. Then get out and do your part so that the Cause of one may be the Cause of all.

Providence, R. I.

INDEPENDENT UNION JOINS THE I. W. W.

The International Hand Stitches' Union, an independent organization forty-five strong, voted unanimously to join the I. W. W. A special meeting was held for that purpose on February 7. The organization will be known from now on as the Mechanical Embroiderers, Branch 7, Clothing Workers' Industrial Union of New York, L. 50, I. W. W.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have joined the "Tax Reformers' League of Tax Payers."

UNCLE SAM—What on earth have you, a workman, got to do with tax reforms and tax payers!

B. J.—Am I not a tax payer!

U. S.—Not that I know of.

B. J.—Is not Labor the sole producer of all wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are not taxes wealth?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Why, then it follows that I, as a member of Labor, pay the taxes, and that lower taxes will make me better off.

U. S.—Oho! Did you read the account of our employers' ball last week, how my employer's wife had a diamond necklace on worth \$5,000?

B. J.—Yes, and MY employer's wife had on a Brussels lace bodice worth \$6,500.

U. S.—Are that diamond necklace and that Brussels lace bodice wealth or not?

B. J.—Wealth, of course.

U. S.—Produced by labor or produced by capital?

B. J. (with a look of disgust)—"By capital"! Of course not; by labor!

U. S.—Now suppose that your employer and mine had not bought that necklace and bodice, would you and I be in the amount of money they cost?

Would we be the possessors of that \$11,500? Would our wages have gone up any higher?

B. J. (scratches his ears and, after a while, during which a drop of perspiration appears on his forehead)—No. We would not have been in that much money. Our wage would not have been any higher. We would have been just as badly off as we now are. It would have made no difference to us.

U. S.—Would you, in the fact of these facts, say that, seeing luxury is wealth, and labor produces all wealth, therefore, you pay for luxury, and lower or less luxury will make you better off.

B. J.—I wish there were something around here I could sit on. I feel my head swimming.—This thing looks mixed up.—Let me see.—As Labor produces all wealth, and diamond necklaces and Brussels lace bodices are wealth, it does seem as if Labor paid for them.—But, yet—

U. S.—Go on; guess you are on the right track—

B. J.—But then if I have no more money in pocket in case the thing was not bought—then (very deliberately)—I CAN'T BE THE ONE THAT PAYS FOR IT! Ain't it?

U. S.—Just so. Go on!

B. J.—I can't. Here I'm stuck fast.

U. S.—Just hook on to me and pull you out. Your pickle comes from the wrong, the misleading use you make of the word PAY. Does a man PAY out of what he HAS NOT, or out of what HE HAS?

B. J.—How can a man pay out of what he has not? He pays, of course, out of what he has.

U. S.—Correct.—Now, did we ever have in our hands the \$11,500 that our employers expended in Brussels lace bodices and diamond necklaces?

B. J. (decidedly hot in the collar)—Did we? No, by thunder!

U. S.—I am glad of your emphasis. We did not pay for them for the simple reason that we did not have the wealth to pay with. This clears up the point why less luxuries enjoyed by the employer does not mean more wealth left to us. Whether the employer indulges in luxuries or not, and whether he drops one sort of luxury and changes it for another, we are no poorer and no richer, because these luxuries are paid for by wealth that never was in our hands.

B. J.—That's certainly so.

U. S.—Apply these principles to the question of taxation, and you will soon realize their far-reaching importance.

B. J. puckers up his brows.

U. S.—All the wages of the whole the diamond necklaces and Brussels lace working class, put together, will not come anywhere near the amount of the taxes paid in the land. For the same reason that we could not have paid for Godice of our employers' wives, the working class cannot have paid these taxes. From year end to year end, never had that amount of money in hands to pay with.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

A GOOD PROPAGANDIST

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find five dollars in payment for enclosed subscriptions.

I find subs easy to get. All one needs to do is to ginger up and go after them. I worked this forenoon in this place with the result of five subscriptions, mostly yearlies.

Make a practice of choosing your man as carefully as you can, present your proposition to him with some life and earnestness, and he will seldom refuse you.

H. A. Brandborg.

Red Lodge, Mont. Feb. 6.

MUST HAVE OUR PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for one year for the Weekly People. From my own experience I can not get along without the paper anymore. I find that the only chance a man has to do any real good is to keep up this only revolutionary paper, the work of which will eventually emancipate the working class in our time.

Keep up the fight, ye stalwarts! Only by spreading the light through our press can we reach the working class as no other press can. I will from now on get subs for the Weekly People.

Geo. Magel.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 9.

AS TO BARONDESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In your issue of February 3, I notice that Baroness gets cold feet. Socialism existed long before Baroness was associated with it and will exist after he leaves it.

Men nurse the recollection of a wrong, but oft forget a kind act done toward them. If I am correct, in 1891 or 1892 during the time that he was in trouble, the Socialist Labor Party worked hard to free him, believing in his innocence. Gratitude for such deeds falls not from a man like Baroness. He may find out his mistake someday and be willing to be taken back again.

H. Gleisner.

Phila., Pa., Feb. 2.

SOCIALISTS CELEBRATE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Quartette Club of South Norwalk held a meeting on the event of the anniversary of the birth of Kaiser Wilhelm, and a goodly number of members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund were present, and among them we noticed a fine representation of officers of the organization.

Therefore, the members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, being professed Socialists, we think there must be a little difference between their protestations and their actions.

Martin Spahr.

South Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 4.

PUBLICITY, TURN ON THE LIGHT!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The undersigned was expelled from Bakers Local No. 84 on account of agitation to help the unemployed. Their reasons were as President Roosevelt stated:

"This agitation hurts those who are working."

I appealed to the Quorum of the International Union and to-day received an answer that they in Chicago sustained the action of Local No. 84!

Being a member of Section Essex County, N. J., S. L. P., I ask you which you think would be the wisest course for me to take. Shall I publish the matter in the Party press? Shall I ask Section Essex County to print all the facts and distribute them to the public?

There is no doubt in my mind that you can advise me better than I know myself or anyone here.

Hoping that you will do so, I remain Yours fraternally, Ernest Leske.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 10.

SCATTERING NEWS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What is the trouble with things anyway? Are the telegraph wires down? Are the camps on strike? Has the snow-blockade shut off the paper supply? Is it that cold won't permit the ink to flow? Please find out and let me know

hunting for jobs. They told me in broken English (for they were Polish) that they had been looking for work every morning for the last six weeks and were always told that the tannery would open up in a day or two. They said if they had enough money they would go back to the old country.

Now is the time for the Industrial Workers of the World to do the best agitation. What we need is good organizers who speak the different languages to explain the class struggle to those poor unfortunate foreigners. The aristocratic A. F. of L. doesn't want those foreigners in a union.

Fellow workmen, cut out the present form of craft organization and organize all workmen by industries. Prepare yourselves for the day when you will assume command of production and distribution. You will then put an end to panics, industrial crises, starvation and poverty.

D. Rudnick.

Oak Park, Ill., Feb. 1.

AS TO THE ANSWER TO THE W. F. M.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a resolution for publication in the Daily and Weekly People as passed by Local 92 at the last business meeting, endorsing the stand and the reply of the National Officers and the Executive Board of the I. W. W. to the Western Federation of Miners.

Eugene Krauss, Financial Secretary. Portland, Ore., Feb. 3.

[Enclosure.]

UNPRINCIPLED AND GRAFTING.

Whereas, The Executive Board of the W. F. of M. has had the audacity to ask our officers to resign, and whereas, our officers have shown themselves to be men of principle and integrity, inasmuch as they have given that grafting body, the Executive Board of the W. F. of M., to understand that they would resign only at the request of the rank and file.

Whereas, Mr. Mahony and his grafting lieutenants have assumed the responsibility of putting the working class on the right path, in order to gain for themselves a position in the labor movement that would put Sam Gompers and John Mitchell to shame; and

Whereas, Our officers have given the G. E. B. of the W. F. of M. an answer which satisfies us, and have shown them where they tried to shine in the limelight at the second annual convention of the I. W. W., when they hired thugs from Boland's detective agency to get control of the working class organization from which they have been legitimately ejected, and as they refer to very drastic measures, we suppose the one referred to is the Boland method; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local No. 92, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled, Thursday evening, January 30, 1908, commend the course taken by our officers at the second annual convention of the I. W. W. and fully endorse their answer to the G. E. B. of W. F. of M.; and be it further,

Resolved, That we recommend as a step toward the unification of the working class that the rank and file of the W. F. of M. proceed to free their organization from fakirs, as we have done, and we further recommend that they purchase a copy of the stenographic report of the second annual convention of the I. W. W. and also a stenographic report of the fifteenth annual convention of the W. F. of M., which documents will aid them in discovering the fakir element in the labor movement.

Jerry Sexton, J. D. Smith, Frank Hart, Wm. Sullivan, Committee.

HOW CAN WE REACH THE YOUNG?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It must be admitted that the young people are convince much easier than the old that it is necessary to overthrow the capitalist system through the principles laid down by the Industrial Workers of the World and by the Socialist Labor Party. The small minority of the young have their eyes fixed upon the sky—i. e., those are fantastically rooting in the labyrinth of utopian dreams. These are an exception, and therefore must be left out of discussion. Let us take the great majority of the young into consideration who are seeking gratification in dance, halls, theatres and other places of enjoyment, you must admit that their conception of the economic and social conditions differs widely from ours. If they have any conception at all of these conditions, they have, nevertheless, a desire for enjoyment. We wish to have the young in our ranks; it becomes our duty, therefore, to take their desires into consideration.

We must of necessity first make it possible for them to associate with us; we must prepare that for them which at the present interests them most; we must learn to understand the natural desire of the young for enjoyment, and how to satisfy that desire. Then they shall soon understand us.

Some egoistic pessimist will answer

to this, "Ah, ha! you mean to turn the labor organization into a dance school? a bureau of matrimony? or a pleasure society?" No, far from it. I do not wish to turn a labor organization into a dance school or a bureau of matrimony principally, but if some one wishes to learn how to dance while we have given him or her an opportunity, or if a lass and a lad fall in love with each other, should that be considered a crime because it happened in a labor organization?

As to the pleasure society, I wish to say that if it is a pleasure for us to agitate, then I wish to make a pleasure society out of a labor organization. Do you pessimists believe that the best way to propagate the principles of Socialism is to hold long, tiresome, hair-splitting discussions and thereby drive the young from the meetings?

I am convinced that if those hair-splitters would take up Karl Marx's, Daniel De Leon's, Karl Kautsky's and other great thinkers' works and study them with more care than they have hitherto, they would then discontinue their tiresome hair-splitting and begin to do constructive, instead of destructive work. There must be a time for pleasure and a time for education in a labor organization. Are we Socialists so shortsighted that we cannot realize the fact that there are two sides to life? Shall we say, as a few Socialists say, if those youngsters will not listen to our long discussions, don't bother with them? No! we had better not. If there was no one who wished to satisfy his desires in his own way, why are the dance halls and theatres filled with young people? One can go to a dozen academies in a city of 2,000 inhabitants and find them all filled with dancing youngsters. I have often thought that it is deplorable that no opportunity is given for Socialistic agitation in those places. How can we change the situation?

Let us get that wish which attracts the young; let each and every club rent a hall large enough for dancing. Invite all the young people of your community through communications, by word of mouth or invitation cards. Above all, make it known that the affair will be free for all. At this time of the panic the people will rather come to a place where they can have enjoyment free of charge than to a place where they have to pay twenty-five to fifty cents admission. Two meetings a month for the execution of business and discussion will be sufficient. Let the remaining two or three meetings in the month be used for pleasure and education.

At the entertainments get up a program consisting of songs, recitations and agitation. Let the young dance for an hour or more, then call the meeting to order and give them a set of songs and revolutionary speeches. After that let them dance till they are satisfied. Announce the literature after the speeches and ask them to purchase it during the dance. Do not indulge in arguments at the doorway or in the corridors. Admit the converted without long ceremonies. Elect two organizers, one of each sex. Have them feel the responsibility, and allow them to work harmoniously for the organization. Take their suggestions into consideration, and if you wish to have a strong working class educational organization in your community cut out your wrangling and talking and try the above plan.

E. S. Nelson.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 26.

WOMEN "KNOCK OUT" SOCIALISM

Republican Club Hears Awful Tales of What It Would Do to the Family.

A meeting of the Woman's Republican Club, held to caricature Socialism and then declare against the caricature, was held Tuesday, February 11, in the Green Room of the Hotel Plaza.

Mrs. James Grisvold Wentz, chairman of the committee for the consideration of the tenets of Socialism and anarchy, reported that neither of these cults should be aided, abetted or even tolerated by any "high minded and intelligent club woman."

"We do not need to go to France, Germany or even England," she said, "to find Socialism and Anarchy. There is plenty of both right here in New York."

"The leaders of Socialism," she continued, warming up to her mistaken notions, "favor an organization of society in which the wife and mother is of little account and the children still less. According to their theories the State should care for the children, and when a man gets tired of his wife he should be free to take another. It behooves women to use whatever influence they have to resist the spread of these doctrines the application of which would inevitably result in the destruction of the home and the consequent lowering of the position of women."

Mrs. Wentz spoke with more horror of the recent utterances of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. E., NEW YORK—Pure and simple craft Unionism may and often does develop into rowdyism, but never can develop into Anarchism, meaning "pure and simple physical forcism" or "dynamitism." Pure and simple craft Unionism can not develop into that for the sufficient reason that pure and simple craft Unionism does not aim at a Social Revolution. "Industrial Unionism," however, does aim at a Social Revolution. Consequently, if it does not squarely and unqualifiedly plant itself upon the plane of civilized discussion, it can not but succumb to the cholera microbe of Anarchism, in the above sense, because Anarchy does aim at a Social Revolution.

J. W., NEW YORK—The Bishop Cautin, who figures in the Eugene Sue story, now going through the Daily People, is not a fictitious character. He and his deeds are historic. He is mentioned, for instance, in Leckey's history of "European Morals."

M. S., MARYSVILLE, CAL.—Your article appeared in the Sunday People, Jan. 26, 1908, page 5. Impossible to reproduce in the Weekly all the Daily contains. Take the Daily.

B. T. W., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—By orders from the National Executive Committee, financial reports are not to be published even from Sections, or State Committees. They would consume too much space. The Mexican Defense financial report could not be published except by special orders from the N. E. C.

W. W., CINCINNATI, O.—Any elemental book on algebra "thoroughly explains algebraic terms." Don't imagine algebraic terms can be learned by reading definitions. That is a superficial notion, that comes from and leads to harmful superficial conceptions. Algebraic terms are to be learned by studying algebra.

J. O. J., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—No Socialist Labor Party man propagates the idea that the Socialist Republic can be "legislated" into existence. What they do say is that political action is necessary, because only with it can a revolution be preached on the civilized plane of society; but that such preaching is worthless without the physical force with which to back it up. The S. L. P. adds that the only, and all-sufficient physical force accessible to Labor is the integrally and industrially organized Working Class. Military knowledge will not harm. But, remember, military knowledge, in unorganized individuals, is ineffective, and a military organization of Labor a wild chimera.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—First rate! Will be used.

E. S. N., PORTLAND, ORE.—The title of the article does not tally with its subject. It will be published under appropriate title.

H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your last question—

He who plants a tree is entitled to the benefit that tree may afford him now, and the benefit it may afford him later. The later benefit is putative. The exploitation of labor, or its deprivation of benefits in the future, results from its exploitation in the present. Taking the instance mentioned a propos of the first question, answered several weeks ago, the plunder of the laborer, in the increased price of the wine allowed to lie in a cellar and become old, lay in his exploitation when the wine was first grown and pressed. Had he then received the full share of his product, the later and eventual worth of the wine would not have fallen into plunderers' pockets.

A. R., PHOENIX, B. C.—Now to your third question—

The Marxian passage "None but the economic organization can set on foot the true party of Labor," occurs in a conversation that Marx had in 1869 with the officer of a Union named Hermann. The matter was treated very

fully in the Daily People of April 1, 1906.

Next question next week.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your last question—

The S. L. P. elected two delegates to the Stuttgart International Socialist convention, and by instructions of the N. E. C. credentials were given to eight others.

The I. W. W. elected one delegate—Heslewood.

"READER," NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan may deny all he likes the correctness of the interview in The People of the 10th instant. No one in Wall Street believes his denial.

J. H. H., QUINCY, ILL.—Does it not strike you that if, as you justly say: "Many Single Taxers have capitalist ideals," you thereby abandon your own and place yourself upon our position? Does not a man's goal, ideal, throw light upon his starting point? Could a Socialist starting point reflect capitalist ideals? Does it not follow, seeing capitalist ideals are reflected by the Single Tax, that, therefore, whatever may seem Socialistic in the Single Tax premises is Socialistic in seeming only? Let us reason coolly and not get angry.

G. P., TAUNTON, MASS.—The words of Daniel O'Connell—"All the religion you want from Rome, but no politics"—occur in one of his speeches delivered in Ireland. We think it also occurs in one of his letters. The way to do so, not to read "a short life sketch" of the great Irish patriot—but to read HIM. His speeches are worth reading. He said much more than the passage quoted and to the same vital effect.

G. S. H., KELSEYVILLE, CAL.—The man with a skin so thin that he imagines insults where none are meant had better step out of the Labor Movement. He will otherwise wither to a crisp. It is no uncommon thing for correspondents, whose articles have appeared, or receipt of which was acknowledged, to write and inquire. If they knew the work they put this office to, it is not likely they would do so. Ten to one receipt of your article was acknowledged. If not yet published, or if it is not to be published, the reason is not personal.

J. V. D., NEW YORK—When Christian Science says that the acts of Jesus are "erroneously called miracles," Christian Science places itself upon scientific ground. Science is the logical induction, or deduction, from FACTS. When, however, Christian Science makes a miracle its starting point, it contradicts itself. Science is consistent, and its starting point is something more solid than the assumption of a miracle.

PROLETARIAT, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The political article, though good, is, just now, inopportune. There are others of the same nature. Can all, probably, be used in near future.

J. H. J., FAIRBANKS, ALASKA—"La Guerre Sociale," Gustave Herve's paper—121 Rue Montmartre, Paris, France; price, 7 francs a year to foreign countries. A weekly paper.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—Bouvier's law dictionary is the best and least expensive.

K. G., PATERSON, N. J.—A letter addressed to Nicola Tesla, Waldorf-Astoria, this city, will reach him.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.; J. S., BOSTON, MASS.; J. A. J., NEW YORK; M. P. H., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; H. G., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; K. S. H., OGDEN, UTAH; S. S. R., LAWRENCE, MASS.; A. M. S., HANCOCK, MICH.; C. R., PUEBLO, COLO.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; G. M. B., NEW YORK; J. R., PLAINFIELD, N. J.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; D. R., DWIGHT, ILL.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; G. S. NEW YORK; J. A. B., DICKSON CITY, PA.; E. S., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Matter received.

AS TO UNITY

[In this column, and under the above head, will be reproduced the official acts taken by the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party organizations on the Unity Resolutions, adopted by the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., at its semi-annual session, January 5-8 of this year, and also extracts, without comment, from S. L. P., S. P., and other papers, on the said resolutions.]

[From Berlin "Vorwaerts," (Social Democratic) Jan. 20; New York Correspondence.]

The N. E. C. of the S. L. P. adopted at its last semi-annual session early in January a resolution to take steps toward the unification, i. e., agreement upon a common ground, with the S. P.

For a number of years movements in that direction have been on foot in both camps. In some States even joint conferences have been held to that end. These conferences contributed somewhat towards agreement upon several points, but no practical results followed, seeing that no agreement was arrived at upon other and important ones. The leading issue is the attitude towards the Trades Union Question, or, to be more specific, towards the American Federation of Labor, which stands upon the principle of the "equal rights of Capital and Labor," and whose structure is cast in the mold of craft-autonomy. It is this particular point that will present the principal difficulties in the path of the initiative taken by the S. L. P.

The circumstance arises that a large number of the S. P. leaders hold offices in the Unions that are affiliated with the A. F. of L., while the constitution of the S. L. P. considers the holding of such offices to be a violation of its principles, on account of which the S. L. P. constitution allows its Party members to hold office only in such Unions as stand upon the principle of the class-struggle, as for instance, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and now the Industrial Workers of the World, in the latter of which the former went up.

Besides some other points, prominent among which is the question of ownership of the Party press, there is this other one that deserves mention, to wit, the attitude towards the Immigration Question. As previously reported, the National Executive Committee of the S. P., pronounced itself recently against "Asiatic Immigration," whereas the S. L. P. upholds unqualifiedly the correct Marxian motto: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" That, with the S. P., the objection is not merely to "Asiatic Immigration," but that the S. P. is eventually ready to make still further concessions to reaction, appears from the subject of a public meeting of the S. P. that is to take place shortly in Brooklyn. The subject announced reads: "The admission to, or exclusion from the United States of Asiatics AND OTHER RACES THAT HAVE REMAINED BACKWARD IN CIVILIZATION." The underscoring is mine. For the rest the present situation, which is not likely to undergo any material change in the course of this year, is on the whole favorable to the endeavors looking to unity, or a common agreement. It is, however, my opinion that, first of all, the antiquated form of Unionism must first have revealed its utter insufficiency, before actual success can be expected in the direction of unity. Another consideration is whether the I. W. W. is making sufficient progress in the work of organizing the large mass of the "unskilled" workers, who constitute at least 75 per cent of the totality of the working class,—sufficient progress to break the influence of the A. F. of L.

[From "The Wage Slave," (S. P.) January 31.]

We are often asked to state in a word or two the difference between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. The difference is one of tactics only, the goal toward which we are striving being the same. But the S. L. P. comes out square-footed for Industrial Unionism, as our Party ought to do, and will have to do sooner or later if it is to succeed. . . . The Wage Slave wants Unity and, on a basis of Industrial Unionism.

[From Michigan State Committee (S. P.) February 6.]

Whereas, Our comrades of the S. L. P. have made a proposition to unite forces with us for the coming campaign and revolution, and

Whereas, Such unity of forces is essential if we ever expect to accomplish our purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, By the State Executive Committee of Michigan in regular meeting assembled, that we are most

SWEDISH

WHICH IS RIGHT?

PRICE \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem. 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City. Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

A CALL To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:— In accordance with Article VII, Section 3, of the Party constitution, the Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to make nominations for the place where the National Convention of the Party is to be held this year.

State Executive Committee of the Party will please observe that, in transmitting this call to their respective sections, they must call for the nomination of delegates to such convention and, in submitting the nominations made, instruct the sections as to the number of candidates each member has a right to vote for. In computing the number of delegates each State is entitled to, please note that Article VII, Section 2, provides one delegate for every fifty (50) members in the State on the 31st of December, 1907, and one additional delegate for a major fraction of fifty.

Sections will note that the nominations herein called for must be sent to the National Secretary not later than Saturday, March 14th, 1908, on which day the nominations shall close.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem. New York City, January 29.

A CALL TO AID THE PROPAGANDA OF THE S. L. P.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:—

The N. E. C. sub-committee instructed the undersigned to present to you an arrangement made with comrades Frank F. Young and Joseph Campbell and to urge your active co-operation.

The two comrades proposed to act as volunteer organizers and canvassers for the Party press and Party literature on the following conditions: Both are to travel and work as a team, holding meetings, gathering subscriptions to the Party organs and selling Party literature. To sustain them in this work, they are to receive a commission of 30 per cent. on subscription cards and literature sales, but as that alone would not suffice to meet expenses, a fund is to be started, to be known as the "Literature Fund," and out of that fund purchases of literature and subscription cards are to be made.

A Party sympathizer, taking a special interest in the plan proposed, offered to cover the initial expenses in order to get the work started and, so it is understood, will continue to bear a helping hand provided the Party membership will lend such support as to insure an uninterrupted continuation of the work.

As you know, the two comrades, in pursuance of the plan outlined, ran up against capitalist "law" and capitalist "order" in Richmond, Va., and as a result, were put in jail for proclaiming the principles of the S. L. P. on the streets of that city. But that incident will only give added zest to the work, as such incidents are bound to do in a revolutionary movement.

In keeping with the plan outlined above, the undersigned will receive contributions to the Literature Fund, the money received to be turned over to the Labor News Co. and to be drawn against by comrades Young and Campbell in literature and subscription cards. All contributions will be credited to the Party press.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem, 28 City Hall Place. New York, Jan. 31.

TO THE SECTIONS, MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Greeting:— In accordance with its usual custom Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a spring festival on SUNDAY, March 15th afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and 44th street. In conjunction with this affair, consisting of a grand concert in the afternoon and ball in the evening, a bazaar will be held for the purpose of raising funds to enable us to maintain and strengthen the Daily and Weekly People. In order to make this bazaar and fair a success we need the hearty cooperation of all members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party and we therefore call upon you to donate articles which

We may be able to dispose of advantageously for this purpose. Get among your friends and relatives and especially call upon the talented ladies and men who are able and skilled to produce something as they have in the past. Do not purchase anything ready made for cash except it be some object not purchasable in this part of the country. If you cannot secure anything from your friends or relatives and are not in a position to make something yourself, but desirous of sending us something send us the cash which you contemplated spending instead. With revolutionary greetings we remain yours fraternally, The Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, Sec'y.

N. J. S. E. C.

Regular meeting N. J. S. E. C. was held at Helvelia Hall, Paterson, Sunday, February 9, 1908. Present: Ball, Laugart, Lessig, Herrschaft, Tinforts, ad Butterworth, Herrschaft, chairman.

Correspondence:—Branch No. II, Section South Hudson, reporting election of Oaks as delegate and Schenker as alternate to State Convention. From Hartung, Section Essex County, on International Bureau assessment and requesting supply of exemption stamps; also informing of arrangements for State Convention at Bergen Hotel. The Section will give a ball on the evening after the convention. Hudson County reported progress. Section Hoboken held a mass meeting on the Unity question. Section Passaic making a special effort to push Sue books.

Butterworth elected to represent S. E. C. at State Convention. Receipts for International Congress stamps, \$6.65; due stamps, \$6. Correction was made in minutes of December 8th, that Eck's report was received, not endorsed.

J. C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

N. J. S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The twenty-fifth annual State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey will be held SATURDAY, February 22nd, 10 a. m., in Bergen Hotel, 123 Bergen street, corner 13th avenue, Newark. Take South Orange cars.

J. C. Butterworth, Secretary S. E. C.

CHICAGO COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., is arranging to hold a Commune Festival on Sunday, March 15, at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western aves., Chicago, Ill. The affair will begin at 3 p. m. with concert and vaudeville features. After these there will be an appropriate half-hour speech on the "Lessons of the Paris Commune." The rest of the evening will be devoted to a Ball and Fair. Good dance music will be provided and everything possible done to make the Festival a success. The section needs a Canvassers' Fund. The proceeds of this entertainment will be given for that purpose. Admission will be only 25 cents, with wardrobe free. Those wishing to donate some articles to the Fair please send same to H. J. Friedman, 876 Grand ave., who will acknowledge receipt. Watch this column for details of program. Readers of Daily and Weekly People, help us to make this affair successful. Entertainment Committee.

DETROIT LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in Detroit has free lectures every SUNDAY afternoon 3 o'clock, at Room 11, Avenue Theatre Building. We have arranged the following course: Sunday, Feb. 23.—The Class Struggle.—George Hasseler.

Sunday, March 1.—The Industrial Workers of the World versus the American Federation of Labor.—John Kortan. Sunday, March 8.—The Socialist Labor Party.—L. M. Cunningham. Sunday, March 17.—Celebrating of the Paris Commune.

DE LEON TO DEBATE.

On SUNDAY, February 23rd, 3 p. m., Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily People, will debate with Edward Dobson, Subject, "Is Socialism Impracticable?" before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association at the Long Island Business College, South Eighth street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

A mass meeting will be held in behalf of the unemployed under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, Section Essex County Socialist Labor Party, and other progressive organizations at New Washington Hall, Court st., near Belmont ave., on SUNDAY, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m. The Causes of Unemployment, also the causes of poverty among the workers will be explained by competent speakers: Frank Behn, in English; S. Moskowitz, in Jewish; and B. H. Williams, in English. Admission free. Women are invited.

THREE THINGS OF IMPORTANCE.

To Readers of the Weekly People:— We want your help in circulating the March 7th issue of the Weekly People. That issue will contain a very important lecture entitled, "Marx on Mallock, or Fact versus Fiction," which was recently delivered in New York City by Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People.

How you can help: First, by sending in as many subscriptions as you can gather; and, second, by ordering a bundle of from five copies and upward to be sent to your address. This is just the time for you to do a little missionary work.

And, dear reader, if you can do neither of these we would yet ask that you help out by sending us a donation to the Operating Fund. Many of our active hustlers are out of work, and their time taken up in trying to "keep body and soul together." Of you who may be more fortunate we would ask that you help us while these others are unable to do so.

OPERATING FUND.

For the week ending February 15th, we received \$33.75 to the Operating Fund, which was better than for the week previous. You know the need and purpose of this fund: its purpose is to serve as a sustainer while there is lack of income through the work of agitation. A steady receipt of 500 Weekly People subscribers a week, an average of only one a month from our friends would make unnecessary this call.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes W. S. and D. B. Fund, Br. No. 138, Belmont, N. J. \$ 5.00; E. Kyler, Salt Lake, Utah 2.00; H. Bolton, Phila., Pa. 2.00; D. McGoff, New Bedford, Mass. .50; S. L. P. Section, Allentown, Pa. 20.00; W. H. W., New York 1.00; T. Ballantyne, Canton, Ill. .50; P. Robbins, New York .50; B. Mairiana, Houston, Tex. .50; V. Giarratano, " .50; J. Piombino, " .50; F. Fassulo, " .25; E. Blumhardt, " .25; F. Bongio, " .25; S. Schwartzman, New York 1.00.

Total \$ 33.75 Previously acknowledged 1,729.39 Grand Total \$1,763.14

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Received from: Henry O'Neil, Providence, R. I. \$ 1.00; B. F. Rivens, Providence, R. I. 1.00; Section San Francisco, Cal. 4.00; Isaac Smith, Valdez, Alaska 3.00. Total \$ 9.00. Previously acknowledged 2,236.15. Grand Total \$2,245.15

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y pro tem. 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

YOUNG-CAMPBELL DEFENSE FUND.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Received from: Mat. Lechner, New York \$1.00; O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00; H. G., Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00; J. G. Knauer, New York .50. Total \$3.50. Previously acknowledged 4.00. Grand Total \$7.50

Henry Kuhn, Nat. Sec'y pro tem.

STAY AWAY FROM GOLDFIELD.

The mine owners have reduced wages \$1.00 per day. The card system is to be put into effect. Union men will not be permitted to work. Troops have been brought in to compel men to work for scrip.

Should any person offer you work in Goldfield it will be for the purpose of making you a SCAB. Don't come here with that old plea that you are ignorant of conditions. We are out to maintain a living wage and will remain out until assured that the union wage scale will continue.

Official notice of settlement will be given by the union. Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, Western Federation of Miners. Charles H. MacKinnon, President. R. E. Vice, Secretary-Treasurer.

ESSEX COUNTY ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

Section Essex County will have an entertainment and ball at Bergen Hotel, 123 Bergen street, corner Thirteenth avenue, on SATURDAY evening, February 22, after the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party adjourns. Admission ten cents; unemployed free.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

AS TO UNITY

(Continued from page 5.)

heartily in favor of the unity of the two Socialist Parties on a straight, clean cut, revolutionary programme. We believe the rank and file are ready for this move and that it is for the good of the Socialist cause. We further believe that members of both parties who have personal grievances should put these in the background, bury the hatchet, smoke the pipe of peace and then put on the war paint and present a united front to our common enemy, the Capitalist System.

We are proud of the fact that our state was the first to officially call for a united party and still stand by our resolution passed at our State Convention, July 4th, 1906, and ratified by a referendum vote of our party and reaffirmed by succeeding conventions.

We hereby send fraternal greetings to our comrades of the S. L. P. and a sincere hope that there will be in the coming campaign but one Socialist Party.

Furthermore be it resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to be published in our National Bulletin, also a copy to the Appeal to Reason and to the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

Passed unanimously by Executive Committee. If not objected to within ten days it becomes the action of the State Committee.

G. H. Lockwood, State Secretary. Kalamazoo, Mich. Feb. 6.

[From Montana News, S. P., Feb. 6 Letter of a committee of Local Butte, S. P.]

"Jas. D. Graham, State Secretary: "Dear Comrade:—The enclosed resolutions were read at meeting of Local Butte and the action approved. It is ordered that the same be forwarded to you for publication in the Montana News, and our party select a like committee of seven for the purpose of trying to find a basis for a United Party." [The resolutions adopted were those adopted by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. proposing unity.]

[Report of V. S. King, National Committeeman S. P. Michigan—in "The Wage Slave," Feb. 7.]

I believe that times are ripe for Working Class Unity on the political field.

Goldfield, February 7, 1908. Henry Kuhn, Secretary, S. L. P. Section Esmeralda County of the Socialist Labor Party in Nevada, in regular meeting assembled endorsed the action by the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. in their effort to bring about the unity of the different Socialist parties.

We believe that the rank and file of the working class of the country are ready for a movement on correct lines, and we further believe that the advocating of two or more different political parties is detrimental to the emancipation of the working class for the reason that much time and energy is wasted by each in trying to obtain a following by showing the disadvantage of the other.

The development of the Labor Movement has shown us that the proletarian is kept divided by self-appointed leaders, by God-ordained editors and by bourgeois philanthropists,—each and every one seeking to gratify their private interest or ambition, whichever the case may be.

Therefore we would like to see, if a conference should take place, that such conference be attended by members of the rank and file, and that all officers, paid organizers, committeemen and editors be excluded from the conference.

Fraternally, Marion Moor, L. K. Gebhardt, Wm. Jurgens,—Committee.

[From Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Feb. 8.]

At the last meeting of the Group I, R. S. D. L. P., at Brooklyn, the following resolution on the Unity proposition of the S. L. P. was adopted:

Whereas, The present conditions of American life make the time very fit for Socialistic propaganda and agitation, and

Whereas, The sad fact of the existence of two mutually opposed Socialist parties in the U. S. doesn't bring anything but harm to the Socialist movement in this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Group I of the R. S. D. L. P. of Brooklyn, express our full comradely sympathy with the S. L. P. that made the first step towards removing the obstacles from the way of uniting both Socialist parties; and be it further

Resolved, That we express our hope that the S. P. will pay due attention to

the proposition of the S. L. P., and will not delay in taking measures in said direction which will result in Unity of both parties, so that we should be enabled to greet the United Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, which will attract into its cadres many hesitating elements who did not know which one of the two parties to join.

Very truly yours for Social Revolution, Group I of the R. S. D. L. P. of Brooklyn. Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1908.

[From Br. 19, Arbeiter Ring, Feb. 16.] Boston, Mass. Feb. 16, 1908.

We, Branch 19 Arbeiter Ring of Mass. Inc. in our regular meeting assembled the 3th day of February, debated the Unity-question of the S. L. P. and the S. P.

We are in favor for the Unity, and we hope to see the other Branches do the same.

Yours for the Cause of Socialism, The Press Committee of Br. 19 Arbeiter Ring of Mass. I. Seewack, Financial Secretary, L. Weinreb, S. Godes.

MOVING FUND LISTS STILL OUT.

A large number of Press Security League Moving Fund Subscription Lists are still outstanding, and repeated calls in The People and by personal letter have failed to secure their return. On some of the lists money has been turned in, but on others no money has been received. Holders of lists are hereby notified to return them at once to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, whether monies have been collected thereon or not.

(This list will be kept standing in The People until all lists are returned.) Outstanding P. S. L. Moving Fund Subscription Lists.

- List 21 and 22—J. B. Gerberg, Grand Junction, Colo. " 26—A. D. Sandree, New Britain, Conn. " 36—T. M. Davis, Chicago, Ill. " 45—C. E. Dimmitt, Springfield, Ill. " 46—F. Fritz, Evansville, Ind. " 50—L. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Kansas. " 53—M. Scopes, Paducah, Ky. " 54—C. Becher, Baltimore, Md. " 62 and 63—F. Worster, Lawrence, Mo. " 70—H. Hellberg, Somerville, Mass. " 71—F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass. " 72—W. H. O'Brien, Woburn, Mass. " 81—J. P. Johnson, Duluth, Minn. " 87—C. Krusa, Red Lake Falls, Minn. " 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99—P. Hertz, St. Louis, Mo. " 100, 101, and 102—G. A. Johnson, Newark, N. J. " 104—J. Eck, Hoboken, N. J. " 117—J. Wallace, New Brunswick, N. J. " 121, 122, 123—B. Reinsteln, Buffalo, N. Y. " 128 and 129—M. Neuhaus, Brooklyn, N. Y. " 136—J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y. " 139, 140, 144, 145, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 453—Section New York, S. L. P. " 168—A. Chambers, Corona, N. Y. " 169—J. H. Milton, West New Brighton, S. L. N. Y. " 178, 175, 176, 177—J. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y. " 178 and 179—T. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y. " 180, 181 and 182—T. Dean, Troy, N. Y. " 188—T. Boyce, Buchtel, Ohio. " 189 and 190—J. H. T. Jurgens, Canton, Ohio. " 197 and 204—J. D. Goarke, Cleveland, Ohio. " 207—D. W. Wallace, Hollister, O. " 208—J. Reldel, Mineral City, O. " 209—J. Slater, Somersdale, Ohio. " 210—C. S. Covert, Youngstown, O. " 220—J. Barron, Dixon City, Pa. " 240—D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. " 263—D. O'Brien, Port Angeles, Wash. " 267—N. Hansen, West Superior, Wis. " 279—J. W. Reid, Toronto, Ont. " 283—W. Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C. " 286—Theo. Anderson, Couer d'Alene, Idaho. " 292—P. Vere, Heonung, Colo. " 302—W. Bonstein, Webb City, Mo. " 306—C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y. " 307—N. Negro, Canal Dover, Ohio. " 308—S. Barton, Dampopps, Ohio. " 312—S. Christoff, Patten, Pa. " 315—A. Mura, Rankin, Pa. " 322—G. Norling, Pasco, Wash. " 326—C. Starckenburg, Fairbanks, Alaska. " 328—L. Katz, Atlantic City, N. J. " 328—J. Zimny, Ossining, N. J. " 336—I. Rosenblatt, Tarrytown.

WITH THE HUSTLERS

A LITTLE BAND DOING HEROIC WORK—GIVE THEM A HAND EVERYBODY.

For the week ending Friday, February 14th, we received 131 subs for the Weekly People and 71 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 202 for the week. Well, this is a little better and the encouraging feature of it is that the agitation was a little more widespread.

During the past two weeks it has been demonstrated that more mail subs can be secured for the Daily People. This week we have 71 for the Daily, not a remarkable figure, it is true, especially when it is considered that most of them are for six weeks only; nevertheless, it shows that the Daily can be pushed. Comrade Leonard of Chicago got five new readers for the Daily in one day. See if you can't send us ONE new reader for the Daily.

Hustlers for the Weekly People should not fail to get as many subs as possible for the March 7th issue, which is to contain comrade De Leon's lecture, "Marx or Mallock; or Fact versus Fiction." See if you can't roll them in at the rate of at least 500 a week.

Those sending five or more subs were: H. Keiser, Providence, R. I. 8; H. A. Brandborg, Red Lodge, Mont., 10; E. Schade, Newport News, Va., 5; D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash., 5; H. E. Long, San Francisco, 6; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., 5; Section Kings County, N. Y., 6; J. H. Leonard, Chicago, Ill., 5; Bridgeport, Conn., 6; Colo S. E. C., 5.

Lend a hand, everybody, and help push the good work these comrades are doing. Do, for instance, the same as comrade Ulbricht of Saginaw, Mich.—every week he comes along with money for a bundle order and generally a sub or two in addition.

Prepaid card orders: E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal., \$10; G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn., \$10; H. Keiser, Providence, R. I., \$7; F. Young, Richmond, Va., \$3.50.

Reminder: We expect from every Section a bundle order for the Weekly People of March 7th.

A few good orders came in for Labor News, but on the whole the business could be better. Comrade Kircher of Cleveland topped the list with \$21 for Sue books; Press Committee, Cincinnati, \$25; Tacoma, Wash., \$6.06; Toledo, O., \$4.80; Frisco S. L. P., \$5.25; Frisco I. W. W., \$4; Boston, \$2; Colo. S. E. C., \$3.20; Pittsburg, Pa., \$1.50; Grand Junction, Colo., \$1.90; Providence, R. I., \$1; Charleston, Wash., \$1; Shawnee, O., \$1.15.

Note: There was a cry for leaflets, but now that we have them there are no orders. Twenty-five cents will bring you an assortment.

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$3.50, six months \$2.00, three months \$1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People P. O. Box 1576 New York

AGITATE! AGITATE!

Send 25 cents for package of the New Leaflets, five different kinds in the assortment. Now is the time to push the propaganda. These leaflets will be read. Try a 25 cent package. New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

GRAND FAIR... Will Be Held by the Scandinavian Socialist Club OF BOSTON IN... Minot Hall, Corner Washington and West Springfield Streets, Boston. Thursday, Friday, Saturday FEBRUARY 20, 21, 22, 1908. Dancing Every Evening. Moving Pictures with Different Views Every Night. All Kinds of Sports and Athletic Games. TICKET = = = 15c. Doors Open at 6 O'Clock Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday at 2 P. M.

- N. Y. " 307—J. A. Anderson, Gardner Mass. " 337—E. J. Shaw, Auburn, N. Y. " 340—E. M. Scarino, Carters, Cal. " 343—D. A. Loucks, Santa Cruz, Cal. " 348—C. E. Carr, Stratford, Conn. " 349—E. McCoy, Bomers Ferry, Idaho. " 353—J. M. Wunderle, Rockford, Ill. " 355—F. Beach, Knightsville, Ind. " 358—H. Behrens, Davenport, Iowa " 364—F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb. " 372—J. Loepple, Allentown, Pa. " 373—N. Dupre, Lynden, Wash. " 374—J. J. Sladish, Humboldt, Arizona. " 381—J. L. Forrester, El Centro, Cal. " 382—M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal. " 388—J. A. Cole, Yuba City, Cal. " 395—S. Bailey, Delta, Colo. " 396—L. L. Crissman, Fruita, Colo. " 399—A. C. Forrester, Taplin, Idaho. " 401—E. Viewegh, Bridgeport, Ind. " 403—W. T. Cathey, Fulton, Ky. " 406—S. V. Krouten, East Lynne, Mass. " 406—L. A. Doherty, Fitchburg, Mass. " 407—J. A. Anderson, Gardner Mass. " 408—W. F. Doyle, Marlboro, Mass. " 411—J. E. White, Ft. Charles, Mo. " 417—A. B. Galatin, Helmetta, N. J. " 418—L. Hawgeson, Newton, N. J. " 419—H. A. Schoeps, Weehawken, N. J. " 425—F. W. Punch, Seaside Oregon. " 430—A. C. Brandt, Tylersport, Pa. " 432—V. Bernardoni, Galveston, Texas. " 433—F. A. Peters, Hunable, Texas. " 434—M. Braden, Locoste, Texas. " 435—G. O. Rgyal, Lampasas, Tex. " 438—H. Labelle, Bremerton, Wash. " 442—E. H. Carlson, South Bend, Wash. " 444—P. M. Mellott, Tiger, Wash. " 445—P. C. Rivers, Buchhannan, W. Va. " 447—O. Rosen, Racine, Wis. " 448—O. Gunderman, Wausau, Wis. " 456, 457, and 458—Section Van Couver, B. C. " 460—A. C. Waterman, Stamford, Conn. A. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League, 28 City Hall Place, New York. January 24, 1908.