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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PULL 'EM TIGHT!

THE STRINGS OF YOUR THINKING CAP, WE MEAN, AND READ THESE

Two Minutes' Thought on Each Will Help You Understand How You as a Workingman Are Robbed, and How the Robber Class Play Their Comedy to Hood-Wink You.

The Prosperity League should be delighted. No sooner did it resolve that the cornucopia of prosperity was showering its gifts over our heads than the announcement is made that the price of bread is to go up.

Taft has decided not to answer Bryan's speech. Like the liar who knocked down the man who called him a liar, Taft expects to knock down Bryan by an electorate majority.

Among the members of the House of Representatives quickest to jump in the breach against "Socialism, the destroyer of enterprise," is Congressman J. L. Laning of Ohio. In keeping with and as a proof of the gentleman's sincere devotion to the ways of capitalism he is now held in Newark, O., to answer the double charge of embezzlement and larceny.

Will Prohibitionism—ostentatiously pious Prohibitionism—learn a lesson from the head-cracking fact that the Christian Heerlein Brewing Company of Cincinnati has filed a bill in the United States Court asking that the Prohibition law, recently enacted in Georgia, be declared null and void because unconstitutional, on the ground that the law restricts public worship, in that, under the law, it is a crime to purchase wine in Georgia for use at the administration of holy communion? If the law is unconstitutional, the conclusion can not be escaped that the Bible and the law are at war.

"Sit down!" "Cut it out!" "Beat it!" "Get the hook!"—these certainly are hardly the compliments that an intelligent man will travel over a thousand miles to reap. Yet, they were the bouquets fired at Mr. Victor L. Berger, the "borer from within" for the S. P., who traveled all the way from Milwaukee to the Boston convention of the I. T. U. to earn them, who was made to sit down peremptorily. A Socialist, true enough, should not mind such things. In the least, provided he can leave the slightest impression. Conventions of picked labor lieutenants of the capitalist class, however, presided, moreover, over by men admittedly swayed by politico-clerical strings are hardly the places to "make recruits."

Springfield, Ill., dispatches about the rioting of the miners read as if Orchard got them up and McFarland edited them. They are furthermore dished up in the Demo-Rep press with all the sauces that the public became acquainted with when recently Gov. Gooding's Executive Mansion became the headquarters from whence Orchard and McFarland issued their "confessions," voluntary and extracted ones. It is noticeable that "confessions" have already begun to crop up.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, the Republican candidate for vice-President by the grace of Roosevelt, is, if not an enlightened man, at least a grateful one. According to the gentleman, "the absorbing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved?" Never mind the hungering workers, the suiciding middle class men, the hundreds of thousands of underfed school children—never mind the economic issues that these dread phenomena are joint manifestations of—never mind any or all of these—the real issue is Teddy, says the grateful heart of Sherman.

Among the moon-calves of the land President H. B. Verner of the National Editorial Association announced himself abreast of any and ahead of most. The announcement was made at St. Paul. In the address delivered there on the 18th President Verner "vindicated" the capitalist press of all charge of corruption and sang its praises as the paladin of the Nation's freedom. The proof lay in that it was the press that "first called attention" to that "murderer, the paper trust." That the reason for the press's "heroism" is that it is now gored—of that, idealistic President Verner is as blisfully ignorant as the mooniest and eldest of moon-calves.

What audacity! A Stamford, Conn., tailor—just a common tailor who works for his living—refused to deliver to John Rainier, the wealthy automobile manufacturer's son, the skirts tailored by him for Miss Flanagan, the wealthy brewer's daughter who is also the fiancée of the said John, unless the cost of his work was paid. The tailor's face being thereupon slapped by John, he, the tailor, capped his audacity by causing John—the wealthy man's son and bridegroom of another wealthy man—to be arrested. If it goes on this way, what will be the use of wealth? If workers can be plundered to the millionaire point, why should their faces not be slapped also?

The verdict rendered by the Bourne-mouth, Eng., coroner's jury that John Pedman Reid, the millionaire American who sped a bullet through his own head, came to his death "during temporary insanity" is about as keen a piece of truthful drollery as the verdict of the coroner's jury, related by the poet John Godfrey Saxe, that a certain suicide by drowning came to his death because he did not "keep his head above water." Of course John Pedman Reid was insane. Is there an American millionaire who is otherwise? Can sanity house in the same head with systematic cheating and oppression?

Disappointment is in store for the Turkish proletariat. Their disappointment should be cause not for losing heart, but for immediate buckling to the next work in hand. The constitution and such kindred victories are, indeed, a long step forward; but they are steps of immediate benefit to the bourgeois only. The Turkish proletariat will discover that there is such a thing as constitutional starving wages. The Turkish proletariat is now about to make the experiences that will put them to test. Can they stand the test? Then there will be speedily organized a Turkish Socialist Labor Party, and the kindred revolutionary unions, whereby to continue the struggle and bring on actual emancipation.

As though the Standard Oil were Virtue it is receiving the homage of imitation from certain theatrical managers. The Federal Department of Justice has information showing that 500 theatres, situated all over the country, are "held up" by a syndicate, which, moreover, is putting in practice the blacklist and other Standard Oil practices. Arson has not yet been tried.

For one thing Bryan's acceptance speech must be given credit—chivalry. From him, in the course of that speech, have come the first and only bouquets thrown at Mam'selle Free Trade. The coy damsel had so far been left rudely neglected. Her coquettish eyes glistened without attracting even a stray responsive glance. Even the dear old girl's chaperon, the "Evening Post," ceased to warble her charms. It looked grim for the revolutionary lass. Bryan took pity upon her, and bestowed a few civil commonplaces to the deary, who, being accustomed to the cruelty of her lovers, is now easily pleased with a few crumbs of civility.

Real estate owners and shopkeepers of Paterson, N. J., are in decided bad luck. Do what they may to boom their town, shocking crimes keep on cropping up, some committed by the "Law and Order" brigade of Paterson itself, others committed by members of the "Law and Order" brigade of other towns, who elect Paterson as their stamping ground. And, now, right after the city takes official steps to "purge" itself, creditors of Paterson meet to cause the city to be declared in contempt of court for refusing to pay its debts. Can it be, however, that Paterson is grooming itself as the best qualified city to name the King whom the plutocracy of the land is striving to bestow upon America?

"I don't want much, but I want it, and I got it. The man who caters me has got to be slick, as this is my trade"—such is the note left by a burglar on the kitchen table of a house in Jersey City that he rifled. A polite and truthful burglar—much politer and more truthful than his stock-jobbing and capitalist pals who leave never a note behind them in the homes they plunder and often shatter.

"He had been in poor health" is the flippant explanation given of the suicide of William Twentyman, an 80 years old man, at Ossining, N. Y. Why in "poor health"? One may be infirm at 80, but such poor health as to drive one to suicide is not a necessary accompan-

FLEMING ON THE OPERATING TABLE

In the city of Philadelphia there is a paper named "The North American." The same city rejoices in a resident, John J. Fleming by name. The two foregathered. The former furnished the space, the latter the matter in which Christian Socialism is lashed over the back of Socialism, and Socialism over the back of Christian Socialism.

Mr. Fleming's argument is to the effect that there can be no such thing as Christian Socialism "because Christianity teaches love and forgiveness for the weak and erring, while Socialism has for its slogan, 'He that will not work shall not eat.'"

The ground chosen by Mr. Fleming is one that should be grist to the Christian Socialist mill; it certainly is welcome to the Socialist.

Leaving for the Christian Socialist to show Mr. Fleming how un-Christian was St. Paul when in his second epistle to the Thesalonians, chapter III, verse 10, he said: "If any men would not work, neither should he eat"—leaving that canonical point for the Christian Socialist to elaborate, we shall try to perform free, gratis and for nothing, a surgical operation upon Mr. Fleming's cranium. Effecting with hammer and chisel a slit in the gentleman's noddle, we shall proceed to pour through the aperture a few drops of sense that may

improve the brain below.

To "will" is not to "can." English primers teach that if a man "will" not it is that he "can," but won't. It follows that the Socialist saying: "He that will not work shall not eat" excludes the weak who are unable to work. Seeing they "can" not work, Socialism, English grammar teaches, will allow them to eat. That much for the "weak."

Now as to the erring. The Socialist saying surely affects these. There is a class of "erring" people who "can," but "will" not work. In political economy they are known as the capitalist class. In the criminal code they would come under the heads of "thieves," "robbers," "burglars," "raisers of money under false pretences," etc. These gentry are certainly an "erring" crew. Their idea of property is that wealth is the just reward of idleness; they also hold that idleness is the source of all wealth. It is a curious notion, comical withal, but tragic for its effect. Acting obedient to the notion, these "erring" brothers cheat the workers of the wealth they produce; if gentle methods of cheating will not do, ungentle ones are resorted to: the workers are waylaid, strangled, plundered and, so as to keep them respectful, are either shot down, or, if the worker "gets his drop" on his assailant, then he is locked up for "murder," as was

done to M. R. Preston.

Mr. Fleming would have "love and forgiveness" extended to these "erring" brothers. He is right, only he misquotes Socialism. Socialism does extend "love" to these "erring" brothers; it also extends "forgiveness" to them.

When members of the erring fraternity of robbers and burglars are caught, they are punished with excessive severity: they are put to hard labor, long hours, are locked up in dingy cells, Socialism being full of "love," and still fuller of "forgiveness," would do nothing of the sort. It will tell these "erring" or capitalist brothers: "Go to work, like any of us, who have worked all our lives. A few hours' work will afford you ample wealth, as it will us. Work, along with us. Gather inspiration from our industry, and your past will be forgiven. You will have food and raiment and housing such as civilized man requires. If you refuse, take the consequences. You will thus be the architect, in fact, of your own happiness, or your own grave-digger and sexton, if you prefer."

Never yet has a Movement sprung up in which "love and forgiveness" has so full an application.

We may now bandage up Mr. Fleming's cranium, and give the injection of sense a chance to do its redeeming work.

PARIS LETTER

THE LATE EXCAVATORS' MASSACRES, AND THEIR EFFECT.

Brief and Concise Account of the Latest Crime of Organized Capitalist Force against the Working Class on Battle for its Rights—The Twenty-Four Hour Strike, and Events in Paris—Clémenceau and His Strike-Breakers Shown Up.

Paris, Aug. 12.—I arrived in Paris on the first day of the recent massacres, and since then have been present at most of the meetings of the Socialists and the General Confederation of Labor.

Any sincere Socialist knows full well what the working class can and has to expect from the capitalist class and its soldiery. It has often been shown in America as well as in other countries. When strikes are conducted calm and orderly, disregarding all provocations; when no strikebreakers to speak of can be gotten, then capitalism gets wild. Laws and constitutions are thrown aside, and the end is forced with bayonets and bullets; although capitalism fails to realize that such brute measures are build-

ing up public opinion against it, and bringing the indifferent working class to their senses, and teaching them that the battle for emancipation has to be fought, and that the sooner they unite in their economic and political organizations the quicker will there be an end to massacres of workmen.

Such were the affairs at Draveil and Villeneuve St. George. At Draveil 500 excavators were on strike for three months, orderly, but firm and resolved to win. Finally their meeting hall was charged by gendarmes, in an attempt to arrest the leaders, without any warrant whatsoever. For this reason the strikers prevented the gendarmes from entering.

But blood was wanted. It was said several times by officers, and the reports are now everywhere verified, that "if this strike doesn't end soon, we will see some blood shed." Therefore the gendarmes, when they were repulsed from entering the strikers' hall without a warrant, went around to the windows and sent their bullets into the gathering of strikers. Result, two dead, and many wounded.

A few days later, 10,000 to 11,000 excavators and other members of the General Confederation went to Draveil, manifesting their solidarity with the strikers and also their protests and indignation against such an unlawful, brutal

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"THE MAN PRESTON"

A VISIT TO THE S. L. P.'S REAL CANDIDATE.

Scenes Within the Prison Walls of Nevada's State Penitentiary, Where Two Stout Revolutionary Hearts Are Confined in the Interest of the Master Class—Preston and Smith Both Well and Hopeful.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 15.—The clang of adjusting a vicious looking steel lock, the grating of a heavy steel barred door, the apparition of a tall spare Westerner, with sharp eyes and a formidable revolver in his belt, whose eloquence was impressive in its silence; then the tread of eager feet, a hearty hand clasp and Morrie R. Preston and I stood face to face in the office of the Nevada State Prison.

Preston's strong constitution, and the buoyancy born of the consciousness of having done right, have stood him in good stead. A few years ago, doubtless seemingly centuries to Preston, we were fellow workers in the revolutionary movement at Los Angeles. I can picture him now as of yore, a sturdy young man carrying his nephew, then a baby, with his mother, a lovely, sympathetic woman, and Mrs. Harner, a dear old revolutionary comrade of Arizona, as they used to come to our educational meetings, in the old S. L. P. headquarters at Second and Main streets.

But capitalism forces the workers to scatter in the struggle for existence, so Preston went to the gold fields of Nevada and, being a member of the I. W. W., which at Goldfield consolidated with the W. F. of M., became an active worker and officer of that organization. The story of Preston defending his life against John Silva, a notorious restaurant keeper, is too well known to repeat here. At Goldfield, Preston attached himself to Section Emerald County, S. L. P., and was one of the most active workers.

At first the prison life was hard on him, as he was put to work in the dining room, which was very confining. Prisoners are locked up from 5 p. m. to 6 a. m. in cells about 5 feet wide, 6 feet long and 6½ feet high, two prisoners and two bunks, one above the other, steamer fashion, in one cell. The cells are dark, gloomy, poorly ventilated hell-holes of an ancient pattern. The prison officials, guards and trustees were very cordial to me, and I had the pleasure of speaking to Preston for a few hours.

He surprised me. I expected to find him somewhat broken in spirit, but instead found him full of hope and courage. Above all I found he and Smith had utilized their time in study of the right kind, "Ancient Society," by Morgan, and "Capital," by Marx, had been carefully gone over, as had other important works. Preston explained to me the technical details of his case, how it branched out and affected various other cases, involving various persons active in

the S. L. P., the S. P. and various labor organizations. Right here let me state that the erroneous idea has been spread to some extent that the S. L. P. is opposed to all members of craft unions. The very aim of the S. L. P. is to develop and encourage intelligence and class solidarity among all workers, no matter what organization they belong to, or if they are unattached.

During the afternoon Preston's mother and nephew came to visit him, and to give them some privacy, I took the opportunity to make my first and I hope my last inspection of a penitentiary.

The prison extends along a very dusty and lonesome road, and the prison yard has been quarried out of a hill; the floor is solid rock and the guard, who seemed a very intelligent gentleman, showed me the footprints of some prehistoric mastodon; and other geological formations showed that the place at one time was part of the bottom of a prehistoric lake. The shops showing the excellent handiwork of some prisoners, the dead line, a hot water well, the gallows, the dungeons, wickerworking stone walls with guardhouses, the condemned prisoners' dungeon, the whipping post, were very interesting; but I thought to what pass civilization has come, to need such terrible places. The religious singing seemed a mockery. To teach men to die, yes, it fitted in with the surroundings, which brutalize the man, deaden man, and next prepare him to die.

For some time past Preston has been working in the stone quarry, and the outside work has not been so hard on him physically. Preston expressed his regards for the whole working class in general and the Socialists in particular, also his desire for the unity of all revolutionary forces, and his willingness to use his prestige to bring about unity of the American Socialist movement. He deplored the fact that the S. P. National Committee fell so short of standing squarely for a revolutionary position and straddled so many important matters for the sake of votes. When I contrasted him with Hanford and some of those "leading lights" I saw at the Chicago convention I thought, "Here is a man, 'the man Preston,' if you please;" for principles must be upheld by men, not jelly-fishes or weather vanes like Hanford, who viciously rushes up to denounce the S. L. P. as a scab organization but gives no proof, when the fact is that S. L. P. men helped him when he was in distress in New York years ago; who himself is an upholder of an organization which, according to its own trade journals, is notorious for scabbing on each other, even newboys; who applied a vile epithet to a fellow delegate from Wisconsin, and who hypocritically spoke feelingly of a foster-mother and brotherly love a few nights later at a ratification meeting. When I contrasted Preston with such as Hanford I thought Washhope would do well to come to Nevada and see "the man Preston."

Preston expressed his hope that no enemy of the Party would misrepresent the reason of his declination, which was for technical reasons only. He has his appeal up before the State Supreme Court, and should that be unfavorable he will make this land of the wage slave ring regardless of politics or partisanship for his and Smith's liberation.

Both Preston and Smith are young men, read The People regularly, and study good literature. Party members at Frisco sent them some books, the Evolution of Man, and Force and Matter; any comrade or friend who wishes to give them any good literature of sound quality can send same to Mrs. L. M. Burton, Carson City, Nev.

If the delegates at the S. P. convention had been like "the man Preston" instead of like "third rate Populists," as Delegate Osborne of California stated, the Socialist movement of the United States would be a united movement today, fighting class consciously for the freedom of Preston and Smith and the overthrow of wage slavery.

The time of parting with Preston and Smith—I had asked to see the latter also—came only too soon, and Mrs. Burton (Preston's mother), her little son Louis, and I went back over that hot road to her humble hut in Carson City. A little later I left her and Louis standing on the station platform, her eyes dim with tears, but her heart strong with hope for "Morrie, my boy," to go back to her lonesome hut in that lonesome town, anxiously waiting, her heart throbbing, for his day of liberation. Will it come soon? Well, the S. L. P. is doing its part—are you doing yours?

Some Socialists oppose what they term

A BUZZARD'S TOWN

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., THE ROOST OF PETTY POLITICIANS.

Three State Institutions Give Them Jobs in Turn—Little Store Keepers Giving Moving Picture Shows to Draw Elusive Trade—A Few Good Licks for the S. L. P.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 16.—I left St. David's last Monday morning with the intention of going to Havana, Ill., but unfortunately missed train connections so had to abandon the trip.

I arrived here Tuesday morning, and with the assistance of Renner and Lewis succeeded in securing 18 subs to the Weekly People.

The public square has been used all the past week with the exception of last night (Saturday) by the little store keepers to advertise their wares. Moving pictures were used to collect the crowds, and as the average slave is more interested in the latter than he is in Socialism, we made no attempt to hold a meeting until last night, when the picture show was called off for the time being to enable the slaves to spend their meagre week's wage with the hungry store-keepers.

The Saturday night meeting was well attended, and the sale of books good.

At the C. P. & St. L. Railway shops the Y. M. C. A. has installed a reading room full of trashy magazines and other nonsense. I left a good supply of Weekly Peoples there and am in hopes they will be read by those who frequent the room.

There are three State institutions located here: the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Insane Asylums, which give employment to an army of petty politicians; and owing to the changes which occur at every election, first one capitalist crew getting in, then another, this has filled the town with these buzzards to such an extent that all one can hear discussed on the street is political jobs.

The tragedy that occurred in Springfield the other day has aroused the whites here, and it is common to hear such expressions as "Kill the Niggers." "They ought to be hung, burnt at the stake, run out of town," and so on; which only goes to prove how easy it is for the reptile capitalist press to stir up race prejudice. They are stirring it up for all they are worth just now, and it is having its effect amongst the ignorant, as seen from the above.

Will leave to-morrow for Alton. Charles Pierson.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Newspaper Man Says Wave is Sweeping Over the Empire.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—S. K. Friedman, a newspaper man connected with the Chinese Daily News of this city, returned from the Orient to-day and declared that Japan was ripe for a revolt. Zola's "Paris" and Tolstol's "Resurrection," he said, have been suppressed because trouble among soldiers in several barracks has been traced to these novels.

Friedman added: "The entire Japanese nation is groaning under heavy taxation and a wave of Socialism is sweeping over the empire. Since the war with Russia the standard of living in Japan has increased 200 per cent, and owing to the heavy war debt the officials have made taxes extremely high. The people are beginning to feel the effects."

R. R. CONSPIRACY.

Canadian Pacific Plotted Against Its Workmen.

Montreal, August 22.—In a clear, concise and vigorous statement issued to-day, Bell Hardy, chairman of the Federated Trades of the Pacific Railway system, charges that the strike of the past three weeks, in which eight thousand workmen have been engaged, is due to a conspiracy on the part of the officials of the company to disrupt the unions and drive union men from the company's employ.

This conspiracy, charges Hardy, had its inception in conferences held by the railway superintendents and mechanics early in the present year, after which notice was served on the employes that one month later all schedule agreements between the unions and the company would be terminated, and the company would treat the men as individuals only.

Hardy follows by relating the efforts of the union officers by conference with the company's officers, to secure a modification of the order, and their failure.

(Continued on page 6.)

USE FOR MITCHELL

HIS CAREER BRINGS HOME LESSON TO MINERS.

Challenged to Show up Case of Sell-Out in the United Mine Workers, I. W. W. Organizer Confronts His Questioner with Documentary Evidence—A Good Meeting in the Soft Coal Fields.

Du Quoin, Ill., August 15.—In the course of its campaign to organize the soft coal miners of Illinois, the Industrial Workers of the World recently held a meeting at Christopher, near here, which merits recording.

There is already an Italian I. W. W. local here of about 100. This meeting was held to organize an English-speaking branch.

The meeting was widely advertised, and it seems as if all the business men, A. F. of L. leaders, and ministers in the district united to break up the event and keep the miners away. They advertised a great fish-fry and free ice-cream supper for the same evening, and as the weather was hot, partly succeeded. These people are also trying to prejudice the native born against the Italians and vice versa, with some slight success.

The meeting, however, was held on the dot, with John Francis of Du Quoin as the main speaker. Francis said in part: "If to-night I prove that the I. W. W. is what the wage workers must have, then you should study its aims and help it along. Let us take up the Preamble of the I. W. W. constitution. It says:

"The working class and the capitalist class have nothing in common." Can there be anything in common as long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life? Why do the employing class have all the good things of life? Why, just because they are the employing class. Let us take an example. A dialogue like this once took place in a brick-yard:

"Hurry up, there, you fellow!"
 "Why do you tell that man to hurry?"
 "I pay him to hurry."
 "What do you give him?"
 "Two dollars a day."
 "How many brick does he make a day?"
 "Twenty-four men in a gang make 24,000 a day."

"What do you get for the brick?"
 "Seven dollars a thousand, \$168 altogether."

"Then they pay themselves \$48 and pay you \$120 for standing around and telling them to hurry and make more for you! For each one pays himself \$2, and you \$5. If he produces more, his wages will not go up, but your profits will. Be careful how you make such confessions, or they will all catch on directly, and believe, with the I. W. W., that labor is entitled to all it produces."

"Another clause in the I. W. W. preamble is: 'This struggle must go on till all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, without affiliation with any political party.'"

This was proved at length, to the satisfaction of the crowd of interested miners. When the time for questions arrived, there were some dandies. One was put by a young S. P. man who was thoroughly interested, and said it was a new phase of the movement to him. He declared he was going to dip in and study up on the I. W. W.

Another question which stirred up the crowd was from the president of the pure and simple miners' union, who wanted to know if the speaker could name any case of a sell-out in the United Mine Workers. Francis referred him to the Du Quoin powder deal, and also to the pamphlet "John Mitchell Exposed," which immediately created a demand for the book.

One Who Was There.

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VITAL CONTRASTS.

Parasite's Pug Has a Servant—Working Woman's Babe Lies in Canned Goods Box.

By E. A. SEE, Providence, R. I.
 The man was black, garbed in the livery of a fashionable hotel. The dog was a Boston terrier, ugly, though good-natured. The women were white, beautifully gowned, bejewelled—showing they were parvenues, for 'twas before noon and 'tis not considered *au fait* to wear jewels before meridian.

The man was attending the dog while he (the dog) was taking his bath in "old ocean." The women were superintending the operation. After a little, one of the women—she wore a pink creation cut *en princess*, and the fit of the gown showed her dressmaker knew the business—ordered the man to leash up the brute and lead him back to the hotel.

In the city forty miles away stood a white woman working at an ironing board in a large laundry, where were many other women also working at laundry boards. About the feet of a woman a child played on the floor, a child of three, the daughter of one of the women. In a corner in a canned goods box lay a babe, the son of the woman at the ironing board.

The woman worked from seven in the morning until six o'clock at night. Experienced ironers (on ladies' waists) are hard to secure during the hot months, so for that reason that laundry management permitted the woman to leave her work at intervals to attend the baby.

Now, all the apologists that are employed by the capitalists cannot convince me that it is right that in this, the twentieth century, in the sovereign state of Rhode Island, that contrast should exist.

It is the mission, the duty, of all Socialists to bring these glaring contrasts to the light.

Is it right that a dog, a brute animal, should have a valet, while a babe is without its proper care? You will answer, "No." But though you may answer truthfully, do you do anything to prevent these contrasts? It lies in your power, through the use of the ballot and industrial organization.

In France, contrasts no greater than have been described caused horrible retribution to fall on the shoulders of the idle class. We do not think that blood will run when right becomes might, we sincerely trust not; but we do feel that unless we earnestly endeavor to spread the peaceful doctrine of the ballot, our great Nation may make history that would better not be made.

The earnest endeavor of every member and sympathizer should be to see that an overwhelming number of votes is cast for Gillhaus (Preston) and Munroe. The Rep-Dems can do nothing to alleviate the condition of the working class.

CONUNDRUMS FOR TO-DAY.

By H. F. Flentje, S. Manchester, Conn.

What is the difference between a cannibal and a capitalist? *Ans.*—The cannibal kills and eats children; the capitalist exploits the children, turns their flesh and bones into dollars, and ruins their lives.

Why is a workman like a lemon? *Ans.*—After the capitalist has squeezed all the juice out of him, he throws him away.

What is the difference between a robber baron and an exporting manufacturer? *Ans.*—The robber baron at the head of his band killed and plundered the people; the exporting manufacturer hires workmen at \$16 per month to kill each other, and he takes the swag.

What is the difference between starvation in the barbarian period and at present? *Ans.*—The barbarian had neither the knowledge nor the tools to produce sufficiently; at present the workmen starve because they produce too much.

What difference is there between Gompers and Judas Iscariot? *Ans.*—When Judas realized the enormity of his crime he threw the thirty pieces of silver away and killed himself; Sam Gompers, after betraying the working class and pocketing the price, looks for more.

What is a soldier? *Ans.*—An irresponsible, murderous tool in the hands of the capitalist class.

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 CHOCOLATE COATED
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New Instrument Which Makes Your Skill Useless—Messages Received in Plain Type.

A telegraph transmitter and receiver which will transcribe a message in type at either end, thus abolishing all need for skill on the part of the operator, is the latest labor-saving device to come on the market.

The invention, which will at one blow render useless the dearly acquired skill of thousands of telegraphers and reduce them to the level of unskilled workers, is the invention of Elmer Burlingame and is the production of years of patient work and study. Telegraphic messages can be sent direct from a typewriter keyboard over a single wire and received at the other end in plain type. Anybody who can strike a typewriter key can send telegrams on the Burlingame machine. No expert operator is required. It will work in connection with any telegraph or telephone wire.

The Burlingame telegraphic typewriter is an instrument about ten inches square and 6½ inches high. It consists of a series of vertical bars connected with electro-magnets. When any typewriter is placed on top of this machine and connected with it the vertical bars, under impulse, from the electro-magnets, operate the keys of the typewriter, the electrical impulse being sent from a typewriter at the sending station.

Each letter of the alphabet, every numeral, punctuation mark and character on the keyboard has its own combination of electrical impulses.

When you strike the letters A, B, C on the sending typewriter instantly the same letters are struck on the paper in the receiving machine in one, two, three order. The operation is almost instantaneous.

At the completion of the message there is a copy of the message just as sent in the sending machine, and a like copy in the receiving machine, though the distance between the two machines be hundreds of miles.

Thus the Burlingame system of telegraph is a sending, receiving and recording operation all in one.

Nothing depends on a mental effort or the interpretation of a sound. With the exception of the physical effort necessary to strike the keys on the sending machine, human endeavor is absolutely eliminated in the transmission of a message.

Any physical or mental effort of a human being is subject to mistakes, and the mental effort errs more frequently than the physical.

The Burlingame system does away with all mental effort and renders the physical so simple that a mistake is well nigh impossible.

SLOW FOR TSCHAIKOVSKY.

Russian Government Purposely Dragging His Case Out.

St. Petersburg, August 21.—Slow progress is being made in the preparation of the case against Nicholas Tschaikovsky, a member of the Russian revolutionists, who was arrested last December and since then has been confined in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Makaroff, the assistant to the Ministry of the Interior, said to-day that there was slight prospect of a trial within a month, and he intimated that there was a possibility that the trial would never occur, adding that if the evidence which the police is seeking against Tschaikovsky should prove to be not conclusive with regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner the judicial proceedings would be quashed.

Tschaikovsky's daughter, who is the only member of the family in St. Petersburg, sees her father once a week, but he has not been allowed to confer with legal counsel.

Antipatriotism
 Celebrated address of Gustava Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.
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THE SLAVE AND HIS BOSS

By Wilby Heard

It seems that the parasitic shoppers, they who toil not but spin in automobiles from big department store to big department store, not job-hunting but bargain-searching, and to squander stolen gains, have adopted the nonsensical idea (they know no others) that the slave behind the boss's counter was put there for the shopper's particular benefit and pastime.

Nothing of the sort. The clerk is permitted to sweat his life's blood neither for the clerk's or the poodle-dog lover's behoof. He is given back an insignificant part of the pelf he squeezes out of the high-priced pocket book so that he may retain sufficient energy to submit to and on his part continue, the squeezing till some better or cheaper slave be obtainable.

Time is, the silken garbed shoppers should realize that they have not the right to growl, snort, and snap bulldog fashion at the behind-the-counter slave, simply because the thrall does not grasp their petty whim at first glance. They have not the right because the slave belongs to the boss of the store, not to them. And growling, snorting and snapping at this particular slave is his pleasure. Besides, every boss is a jealous boss.

Another danger is that the slave, "don'tcher know," may forget his place and answer back. Now, imagine a worker retorting to an idler! 'Tis shameful! And here is something still worse; it makes even the most servile, most conservative, most timid wage slave lose his respect for the sponging class.

Don't think I am trying to defend the wage-getter simply because he or she is compelled to be on his or her feet continually from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; I include strap hanging time. There is no boss who denies them that time. Or because pleasing rich, disesteemed, disgruntled snobs must be the slaves all-day endeavor.

The trouble with the clerk, as with all other slaves, is that though he has been successfully turned into a machine, he still remains a human machine, and cruelly towards him oft begets a harvest of the same. When not in the best of moods he does not coin as large a profit to his boss; therefore if for no other reason, the rich shopper should not be too mean, as it may spoil some trade, "weally." The loyalty of boss to boss should not be infringed upon.

Politeness, better termed hypocrisy, is the only thing that costs nothing and yet oft does bring good returns; and no one knows this better than "society." For this reason it is much closer than second nature to one of society to be hypocritical. Why, then, should not the padded and painted shopper serve a little of this society tonic to the slave behind the counter? You never can tell when a society friend may be near and thus learn your real self. What an ounce of prevention is worth, you know. And then there is more profit in fake honey than in real vinegar if there is such a thing.

Now, to you, the clerk. Never get tired, cranky, or truthful. Be thankful that your torturer allows you to work for him. Without your docility and ignorance your boss would have to work himself, and perhaps be compelled to be honest. Is it not awful even to think of? Don't be anxious for a raise. Remember, more lies, more profit, for your boss of course. More profit, a richer boss, a richer boss, more debauchery, the more debauchery the sooner may he go to the happy hunting grounds.

Moral—Be good to your boss.

English Workers Hit by U. S. Panic. Nottingham, England, Aug. 21.—The declared value of the exports from Nottingham to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was \$6,949,104; during the preceding fiscal year, \$7,510,254. The decrease in the fiscal year 1907-08, compared with the preceding, was in the last two quarters, and due, no doubt, to the financial crisis in the United States. The value of lace exports declined during the year to \$5,358,246, from \$6,253,758 in the fiscal year 1906-07. The lace exports to other countries have also decreased, but in less proportion. Lace factories are generally working on short time and with only a part of their help. Some of the manufacturers are in difficulty; one has failed.

ANOTHER SUE STORY READY.
 "The Branding Needle," the latest of the Sue stories to issue from the press, is now ready for delivery. The book is 128 pages, cloth. Price 50 cents.
 New York Labor News Co.,
 28 City Hall Place,
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BUSINESS FAILURES

Lack of Capital Main Cause—Big and Little Knocked Out by It.

"Lack of capital is responsible for 50 per cent more failures than any other cause—approximately ten times as many as any other except incompetence," says Reed.

"Here the axiomatic observation that capital is absolutely necessary to business success has been greatly strengthened by modern conditions from three directions—the general scale of business is bigger, demanding more capital per unit; the formation of great organizations and combinations among producers and distributors has made them more independent, more demanding of short credits and prompt payments on the part of the buyer; and business methods have grown more exact, which allows less latitude in the handling of credits, thus eliminating concerns of inadequate capital.

"From the following table it is evident that lack of capital is the chief cause for business failures. It is the ogre of business, the terror of business men, and affects not only small dealers and jobbers, but big ones and great manufacturers as well. And the ways in which it works to bring about the appointment of receiver for this store or that plant are just as numerous as the many proverbial ways of skinning a cat.

"Here's a table of last year's business failures, their various causes and the liabilities involved. From it the fearful effect of these conditions, when applied to businesses of too small capital is plainly apparent:

Cause	Failures	Liabilities
Lack of capital	3,370	\$39,342,384
Inexperience	2,091	19,657,908
Incompetence	457	2,760,234
Unwise credit	457	2,652,500
Competition	101	537,470
Specific conditions	1,623	22,925,002
Fraud	938	20,574,384
Neglect	206	1,855,484
Failure of others	190	11,126,192
Extravagance	93	1,094,927
Speculation	70	4,576,734

AN EXCITING MEETING.

Police Department and Boisterous Rough Help Swell S. L. P. Meeting.

Last Monday night the Ninth Assembly District of the Socialist Labor Party opened up its regular open air meeting on the northwest corner of Broadway and 38th street. When about to get things under way, Britz, as chairman, was informed by a policeman who interfered, that the latter had orders from the captain of the precinct, to the effect that no meeting could be held there.

Chairman Britz called up Police Headquarters and was told that complaints had been made, and that the meeting could not be held on that corner, but it would be alright on any other. The New York "World" has an office on that corner.

By the time Britz got back, quite a crowd had gathered. Instead of giving the policeman a chance to get ugly, he removed the platform to 37th street. The whole crowd followed, rolling up in numbers as it went. At the new corner, after a few opening remarks Britz introduced Moskowitz as the first speaker.

Moskowitz held forth about an hour, holding the crowd all the time. One man in the crowd asked Moskowitz for the remedy to the conditions he was picturing, and Moskowitz gave it to him in short order.

Then the chairman introduced Hunter, and the fun commenced. Hunter was not on the stand ten minutes before a six-footer with too much aboard came rolling up, cheering for all the presidential candidates he could think of—which didn't include Preston.

After a while it was evident that this fellow's actions were a plain attempt to break up the meeting. All attempts to quiet him proved ineffectual. In answer to Chairman Britz's request for order, the fellow waved a supposed reporter's card, and shouted he had as good a right to be on the corner as the speaker. An approaching policeman and a threat to arrest him finally made him sink off.

A few Socialist party members were on hand, shouting for Debs. But when Hunter showed up Debs's record, how in 1896, after declaring himself a Socialist in 1892, he supported Bryan, they shouted no more. That seemed to take the wind out of them.

Many leaflets were distributed, 19 pamphlets sold, and 15 signatures taken on the nomination lists before the meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

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.

KRUPPIAN PHILANTHROPY.

Their Great Welfare and Pension Scheme, and Who Feels the Bills—A Side Light on Krupp Vacations.

The below article from the Berlin "Vorwaerts" throws quite a flashlight upon many of the so-called "welfare" institutions of American capitalists:

Without a doubt P. T. Barnum was one of the world's greatest showmen; but he was notoriously an advertiser. The art of the gun and armor-plate firm of Krupp, however, consists in the fact that it beat the advertising drum so deftly, spreading the glory of its "philanthropy" so carefully that no one could notice the game. It had gone so far that the firm of Krupp was regarded as the embodiment of a social welfare millennium. The pension fund was regarded as the acme of the Krupp philanthropy, although it is purely humbug.

At a late court trial, in Essen, in which the Krupp pension fund was defendant, its lawyer offered to the court a summary of its performances. This summary proved that since the starting of the pension fund all pensions were paid exclusively from the funds contributed by the employees. And this not alone. A few millions still remaining in the treasury also came from the same source.

Of the widely advertised contributions and donations of the firm, not a penny was used to pay pensions with. The contributions of the firm served as advertising assets, the greater part of which are invested in the Krupp establishment at an interest of 4 per cent. The world-renowned philanthropy of the Kruppians consists in the fact that they compel many thousand workers to pay tribute by deducting from the wages of discharged and voluntarily departing employees, the dues, and then pay pensions to the comparatively small number of persons who deserve the full approval of the firm.

The fact that, inspite of this documentary evidence, Cabinet officers are trying to save the philanthropy halo of the Krupp firm, only shows the influence of the \$100,000,000 concern; but it does not detract from the fact that its philanthropy is nothing but humbug.

How little the firm deserves the adjective philanthropic, its virgin purity in regard to social institutions, which in other establishments are regarded as matter of course, proves. Not even the ten-hour workday is in vogue in Krupp's; in the departments with the so-called English working hours, the normal workday is still an even 10½ hours. The tariffs of the building, printing and garment workers' trades, are nobly ignored by the philanthropic firm. The thought of giving its employees summer vacations does not strike the debauching fancy of the Krupps. Apparently the firm regards such a vacation as a punishment for employees and subaltern officials, and therefore it must not be granted; or where it was given under the former administration, it must be reduced or entirely taken away, just like the cutting down of the New Year's gratifications to minor officials. For that the higher officials have been more heavily "taxed." Krupp's usage till now was also to give vacations to the non-exclusive class of officials. Those with monthly salaries received 14 days, and those paid bi-monthly got 3 days' vacation. But now "philanthropy reform" has set in. In various departments, on account of slack times—vacations have been entirely abolished, or reduced to six and three days respectively. But from this period of recreation, days of sickness or incidental days one takes off, will be deducted, so some vacationists will have a deficit, which undoubtedly must be made up by overtime.

Surely nothing surpasses the Krupplan brand of philanthropy!

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 An Address by DANIEL DE LEON
 THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT.
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SECTION CALENDAR.

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 Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets alternate Sunday at 355 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.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 515 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton avenue, Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly street, Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st 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 avenue S. Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Ancient Society
 Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.
 Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, **Ancient Society**, of which they were also the first publishers.
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 While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.
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 The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50; placing the book within the reach of all.
 The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.
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 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 LAW OF VALUE AND THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES

BY PAUL LAFARGUE—TRANSLATED FROM "EL SOCIALISTA" BY BEATRICE FRIEDBORG.

Economic materialism, or to be more exact economic determinism, which explains human evolution and gives to history a scientific basis, and the law of value, which is the key to the secrets of mercantile production, are the two conceptions that stand out most clearly in the theoretical work of Marx.

The law of value demonstrates that the value of the commodity is always determined by the quantity of human labor spent in its production. Accept this principle, says the Belgian economist, Laveleye, and Marx will prove to you with his logic of steel that capital is unpaid labor, stolen labor.

The law of value has been the bugbear of the economists; the most pretentious in this scientific camp have tried to down it. All those who have attacked it have said in that excited tone which these intellectuals, who for ten years have announced from time to time the "decomposition of Marxism," are accustomed to employ, that they had absolutely destroyed the law of value, which does not prevent the new combatants who enter the struggle from judging incomplete and vain the destructive work of their predecessors and recommending the struggle to overcome this Marxian conception.

The law of value has victoriously resisted the incessant attacks of the economists. It is the only one that can satisfactorily explain the general rise in the price of commodities, a rise which has been the object of several investigations on the part of the economists, who, however, have been unable to discover its causes. I shall endeavor to demonstrate my assertion.

The rise in the prices of commodities is general in the countries of capitalist production in Europe and America; it has been experienced even in China, a country which commences to enter into bourgeois civilization. This rise has produced an extraordinary effect, because in reality what was expected was a general fall in prices, in view of the fact that industries are employing more and more machines which multiply human production a hundred-fold and cheapen the prices of products.

The fearfulness of provisions is greatly prejudicial to the workers, who do not buy iron beams, electrical machines, silk fabrics, and other industrial products, but who buy bread, an article which should be cheaper because the production of wheat, which forty years ago in France was from 14 to 15 hectolitres per hectare,* is to-day, thanks to the progress of cultivation, from 10 to 20.

The papers and reviews open up their columns to the investigation of the causes of this disconcerting economic phenomenon. The hired defenders of capitalism have discovered—without breaking their heads greatly, of course—the true cause; they unanimously proclaim that the luxury of the workers, the rise in wages and the Sunday rest have forced up the prices of commodities in the capitalist world. This sweetmeat has not quite satisfied the economists, who, in their turn, attribute the cause to gold.

Some say that the mass of gold employed in commercial transactions, although it increases every year by half a million francs, is insufficient for the needs of business. Gold, being as it is, relatively rare, should rise in price according to the law of supply and demand—that is to say, that with the same quantity of gold we should be able to buy more wares; and what happens is precisely the contrary. We have to give more gold for the same quantity of wares.

Others argue that gold amounts, that the mines of Africa and America have thrown into the market such a quantity of this metal that its price, always, in virtue of the law of supply and demand, is falling, for which reason the mining companies of the Transvaal are endeavoring to form a trust.

However, what is certain is that during the last sixty years all the gold placed in circulation as money has been completely and immediately absorbed by the needs of commercial transactions, the amount of which increases even faster than the mass of gold thrown into the market.

The American crisis was initiated precisely through the insufficiency of gold money in the banks of New York and other capitals, and to get clear of this financial crisis, preceded, like all, by a crisis of overproduction, it was necessary to import from Europe all the gold at hand.

But notwithstanding the previous exposition, the whereabouts of the cause of the rise in prices of commodities must be sought for in the variations which have taken place in the value of gold.

Gold and silver, for their special qualities, were selected by governments from among all metals to manufacture money, to serve as the instrument of national

and international exchange. The capitalist nations believed that the value of these metals could be fixed once and for all in the proportion of 1 to 15—that is to say, 1 franc in gold equals 15 in silver—and in this proportion have emitted their gold and silver money. For example, a 20-franc gold piece weighs 6 grammes, while 20 francs in silver money weighs 100 grammes. But this legal proportion, the guarantee of the governments of all bourgeois nations, is a deceitful fiction, like all the institutions of capitalist society.

If we melt 3 franc pieces we obtain a small mass of silver weighing 15 grammes. But if we go to a dealer in precious metals, and propose to him to give it to him for a gramme of gold, he will not accept the proposal. He will ask 36 grammes of silver for one of gold, because to-day a kilogramme of gold is worth 3,427 francs, and that of silver 95, that is to say, 30 times less. And if our dealer knows a little of the history of precious metals, he will tell us that from 1838 the proportion fixed by the governments between gold and silver has only been true once, in 1861, and he will add that from 1833 to 1864 the fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver have kept within narrow limits; but in 1872 silver commenced to rise. In 1876 an English Royal Commission was appointed to study the causes of the depreciations of this metal.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM 1833 TO 1908.

Year	Value of 1 gramme of gold in silver
1840	=15.12
1852	=15.09
1859	=14.70
1861	=15.00
1872	=16.13
1876	=18.56
1908	=36.07

The values of gold and silver are not then constant quantities, seeing that they have changed with frequency in the course of three-quarters of a century. Why have they varied? From 1833 to 1852 the value of silver fell; it was necessary to give 15 grammes and a fraction of silver for a gramme of gold; from 1852 to 1859 the mines of Australia and California launched their gold into the market. An economist has said that gold depreciated through its abundance; however, in 1857, a financial crisis broke out in the United States, similar to the one which occurred recently, for want of gold. But, two years afterward, gold rose, and in 1861 a gramme of gold was worth 15 of silver. From 1872 to the present time the value of silver has steadily diminished. In this space of time both gold and silver have been produced in abundance; we cannot therefore look for the explanation of the fluctuations in their value in scarcity.

The reasons alleged by the economists do not explain the fluctuations in the value of gold and silver. These fluctuations can only be explained by the Marxian law of value.

During the period from 1833 to 1852 only the old gold and silver mines were exploited, and the same process was made use of for the extraction and treatment of both minerals; that is why the values of both were constant. But in 1850 began the exploitation of the gold mines in Australia and California, containing great wealth and exacting less human labor for the extraction of the metal. Gold lost in value while silver, which continued to exact the same quantity of labor, maintained its value. When the mines of Australia and California were exhausted, the extraction of mineral again demanded more human labor and the value of gold rose till, in 1861, the value of gold and silver corresponded to the legal proportion. In 1864 silver mines of extraordinary wealth were opened up in the United States and Mexico, and, obeying the before mentioned reasons, silver has fallen in value, while gold has remained firm.

In the course of the last 75 years gold and silver alternatively have lost in value because their extraction each time has required less exertion. The Marxian law has been fulfilled, that which says "the value of all commodities (wheat and precious metals, shoes and cloths) is measured by the quantity of labor employed in their production."

When in any industry the introduction of machinery reduces hand labor, not only does the value of those commodities produced by machinery fall, but even those produced without its help, for the same reasons that the quantities of gold extracted in California and Australia from 1852 to 1859, and the quantities of silver proceeding from the mines of United States and Mexico have diminished the value of all the gold and silver circulating in the capitalist world.

The exhaustion of the Australian and Californian gold-bearing mines brought about the employment of a greater quantity of labor to obtain gold, which, in

its turn, made the price of gold rise; the exploitation of the rich gold-bearing mines of the Transvaal with the aid of new mechanical labor-saving processes, on the one hand, and the employment in mining laborers of Chinese, Negro and Indian laborers, who earn smaller wages, on the other, have made the price of gold fall once more.

Year	Price of a Kilogramme of Gold in Silver
1876	3,713 francs. 161 francs.
1908	3,427 francs. 95 francs.

The price of gold has gone down 7.8 per cent. and that of silver 40.87.

Silver money has lost 52½ per cent. of its value—a franc piece is only worth 0.475 of a franc—and is not employed in international exchanges. Its currency is limited to the country where it is coined, although it is legal like the banknote and can be exchanged for gold. The only money utilized in international exchanges is gold, because the monetary standard of capitalist nations is gold.

But gold has also lost its value; we must give a greater quantity of gold than formerly for the same quantity of commodities. So it is not that commodities that have risen in value, it is that of gold has decreased, because its production demands less human labor than before.

THE RISING.

Out of the North the wild news came
Far flashing on its wings of flame,
Swift as the boreal light which flies
At midnight through the startled skies.

And there was tumult in the air,
The fife's shrill note, the drum's loud beat,
And through the wide land everywhere
The answering tread of hurrying feet;

While the first oath of Freedom's gun
Came on the blast from Lexington;
And Concord roused, no longer tame,
Forgot her old baptismal name,
Made bare her patriot arm of power,
And swelled the discord of the hour.

Within its shade of elm and oak
The church of Berkley Manor stood;
There Sunday found the rural folk
And some esteemed of gentle blood.

The pastor rose; the prayer was strong;
The psalm was warrior David's song;
The text, a few short words of might—
"The Lord of Hosts shall arm the right!"
He spoke of wrongs too long endured,
Of sacred rights to be secured;
Then from his patriot tongue of flame
The startling words for Freedom came.
The stirring sentences he spake
Compelled the heart to glow or quake;
And, rising on his theme's broad wing,
And grasping in his nervous hand
The imaginary battle-brand,
In face of death he dared to fling
Defiance to a tyrant king.

Even as he spoke, his frame, renewed
In eloquence of attitude,
Rose, as it seemed, a shambler higher;
Then swept his kindling glance of fire
From startled pew to breathless choir;
When suddenly his mantle wove
His hands impatient flung aside,
And, lo! he met their wondering eyes
Complete in all a warrior's guise.

A moment there was awful pause—
When Berkley cried, "Cease, traitor!
cease!
God's temple is the house of peace!"
The other shouted, "Nay, not so;
—When God is with our righteous cause,
His holiest places then are ours,
His temples are our forts and towers
That frown upon the tyrant foe;
—In this the dawn of freedom's day
There is a time to fight and pray!"

And now before the open door—
The warrior priest had ordered so—
The enlisting trumpet's sudden roar
Rang through the chapel, o'er and o'er,
Its long, reverberating blow,
So loud and clear, it seemed the ear
Of dusty death must wake and hear.
And there the startling drum and fife
Fired the living with fiercer life;
While overhead, with wild increase,
Forgetting its ancient toll of peace,
The great bell swung as ne'er before.
It seemed as it would never cease;
And every word its ardor flung
From off its jubilant iron tongue
Was, "War! war! war!"

"Who dares"—this was the patriot's cry,
As striding from the desk he came—
"Come out with me, in Freedom's name,
For her to live, for her to die!"
A hundred hands flung up reply,
A hundred voices answered, "I!"

—T. B. Read.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SLAVES IN THE ANGEL CITY

LOS ANGELES STREET CAR SYSTEM EVEN WORSE TO ITS EMPLOYEES THAN THE BROOKLYN ROTTEN TRANSIT.

By One of Its Slaves, San Francisco, Cal.

In the city of the Southern Pacific Railway, otherwise called Los Angeles and the "City of Angels," there blossoms forth a symptom of our present civilization, parroted about by the native sons and daughters as the greatest street car system in the world!

The Los Angeles Street Railway certainly receives the greatest freight loads of human beings. These arrive with shattered health and willingness to slave for starvation wages after being dumped out from the overcrowded steam cars of the Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and Salt Lake Railroad Companies. Then they rush over to the trolley cars in this land of Angels, where the gates of Heaven are wide open for real estate sharks, gamblers and various crooks, always ready to take in strangers!

As a wage slave of the Los Angeles Street Car Company, I am able to cite some of the blessings in that glorious institution.

Situated in the general headquarters of the officials in the Pacific Electric Building at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, Los Angeles, are a number of elevators, one of which is named the "Gothan," after the swell club that it descends from and ascends to for private use of Jonathan Club members.

The conductors and motormen and other operators of the system have their swell club at their different divisions, which consist of damp, unsanitary quarters with a pool table, a few dirty packs of playing cards, and a game of checkers, with an occasional visit of a gospel trio who were told lately by one of the wage slaves to start their converting over at the general offices of the company. The gospel leader replied that "the officials would certainly suffer in the hereafter."

To get into the hiring and firing department I had to elbow my way through a football rush of about 200 applicants. His "royal highness," the assistant super., asks you such patriarchal questions as this: "Why did you come to this city? How old are you? Are you married, single, and how many do you have to support? Do you belong to any Labor Union?"

This company won't tolerate membership in anything that looks like a labor organization.

Then if you look easy to him he will hand you a notice to go and enter the rogues' gallery, have your photo taken for 50 cents, and the company of the Grand System receives the four pictures. Next you have to sign and answer about fifty questions on a sheet of application that inquires about ancient history of the kindergartens attended by you before you started to search for work. Then the clerk tells you to go down stairs to the company's doctors for medical examination, at the cost of \$2.

Next you are told to go down to the Bond Company's office and leave \$5 for a bond. Then you pay \$1.75 for a cap and the company makes you a present of an iron plate with a number, and hooks and uniform buttons for decoration, so you can exhibit your individuality.

After this initiation you audience yourself before his majesty again to receive a lecture on working hard and stepping clear of Wm. Mahon of the trolley Union, Labor Unions, Labor

leaders and misleaders, but to swallow capitalist dope.

Now to the barn headquarters, where you are told to show up at 7 o'clock each morning to start "breaking in," and it is practically thirty days before you receive any kind of salary. Then one week's wages is held back by the company, as the slaves might get too independent on a wage of 36 cents a day that they make on this 24 cents an hour system on days when they get one hour and a half's work after hanging around on "reserve" duty all day for the benefit of Mr. Harriman, Huntington & Company.

Some of the married men manage to slave out as much as \$12 wages a week. Hurrah for the "Slaves of the Golden West!"

And then the company extracts the \$3 for a poll tax and 50 cents a month for medical attendance that doesn't attend!

But we transport ourselves in slavery so "nice." In the early morning there is a car that is called the "Hobo Car." It gathers up the early slave workers and brings them to the different barn depots. This car on its trip doesn't think of speed limits, and consequently gathers in victims from accidents and collisions. Time and profit are considered first; safety is a secondary matter with the company.

The company has beautiful rules gracing the bulletin book for the employees and the "damn public." One rule, about issuing transfers, states that no transfers are to be given after the fare is paid, only on the instant of paying fare; but under protest to give one "if the person looks poor and would suffer hardship!"

Another rule credits conductors and motormen with good records, if in a collision or obstruction on tracks they clear the way themselves, thereby saving the extra expense of the emergency car and crew coming on the scene.

The rule making motormen out of conductors comes in handy during a strike and labor troubles.

The car crews have to sweep and dust their cars themselves!

And at each end of the trip they must telephone to the despatcher, stating just where they are and who they are. They also have to turn out the electric lights in the woods. One car goes back and forth in a wilderness at midnight on the outskirts of the city, where a highwayman would have a paradise.

For the benefit of the workers the hours are so irregular that dinner is eaten before breakfast is taken!

The conductors and motormen are instructed to do the work of switchmen, towermen, and to swallow all the abuse that is so plentifully bestowed by some of the swell dressed-society-rowdy passengers.

After paying \$18 for a uniform and being forced to buy expensive watches that will pass company inspection and costing about \$17 and upwards, it costs something to get on that job and get broke on the Grand System.

The library department for the slaves consists of one newspaper, the Los Angeles Times, a sheet that states that the jobless wage slaves are hoboes. The trolley company wage workers certainly require the kind of education that will emancipate them from their present miserable conditions.

DON'T BE HORRIFIED!

WE WORKINGMEN HAVEN'T ANY PRIVATE PROPERTY TO LOSE NOW, AS IT IS.

You are horrified because we would abolish private property. But in your existing society private property is already abolished for nine-tenths of the population; the essential for its existence is that it shall not exist for these nine-tenths. Thus you reproach us with desiring to abolish a form of property the necessary condition of whose existence is that the great majority of society shall be entirely propertyless.

In one word, you reproach us because we would abolish your property. Precisely so; that is our intention. From the moment when labor can no longer be converted into capital, money, rent—briefly, into a social power capable of being monopolized, i. e., from the moment when individual property can no longer be converted into bourgeois property, into capital, from that moment you declare the individual is suppressed.

You confess, therefore, that by "individual" you merely mean bourgeois, the bourgeois owner of property. And this individual must certainly be abolished.

Communism deprives none of the power to appropriate his social product, it only deprives him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by this appropriation.

It has been objected that upon the abolition of private property all activity will cease and society be plunged in universal laziness. If that were so, bourgeois society would have been ruined long since by idleness; for those who work gain nothing, and those who gain do not work. The whole objection merely expresses the tautology that there can be no more wage-labor so soon as there is no more capital.

All objections urged against the communistic mode of production and appropriation of the material product have equally been urged against its mode of producing and appropriating intellectual products. Just as, for the bourgeoisie, the disappearance of class property is the disappearance of production itself, so, for him, the disappearance of class culture means the disappearance of culture altogether.

That culture, whose loss he deprecates, is for the enormous majority merely a culture towards functioning as a machine. But do not dispute with us so long as you apply to the abolition of bourgeois property the standard of your bourgeois ideas of freedom, culture, justice, etc. Your very ideas themselves are but products of bourgeois conditions

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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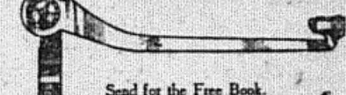
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FROM THE PRESS OF

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

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President: AUGUST GILLHAUS, Engineer, New York, as Proxy for MORRIE E. PRESTON, Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary for the legitimate exercise of the right of self-defense on picket-duty, and whom delinquency prevents from personally appearing on the ballot.

For Vice-President: DONALD L. MUNRO, Mechanic, Virginia.

All that is original in us, and therefore fairly creditable or discreditable to us, can be covered up and hidden by the point of a cambric needle, all the rest being atoms contributed by and inherited from, a procession of ancestors that stretches back a billion of years.

MARK TWAIN.

THAT "GATEWAY."

So important do Bryan and his party hold the issue of the popular election of Federal Senators, that the Democratic party describes the change as "the gateway to other national reforms", and Bryan pledges himself, if elected, to convene Congress in extraordinary session immediately after his inauguration, and asks that steps be taken to alter the Constitution accordingly.

In the first place the method of electing Senators has in no wise "removed" them from the people. Experience shows that the Senate has ever been the most yielding straw to the popular breath. It was the Senate, for instance, not the House, that enacted the Sherman Silver purchase Law in response to the insane free silver cry.

In the second place, granting that popular election of the Senators would bring them "closer to the people", what of it? Does Bryan ever tire of harping upon the string of the corruption of the House? "Popular election" is no mystic disincantation.

The fact is that the Senate should be abolished. The Senate is nothing but a cross between the old, but now extinct, notion of State autonomy, and the old, but unfortunately not yet extinct, superstition regarding the occult virtues of the British two-chamber system. So long as the notion existed of State autonomy, it seemed legitimate for each State to have its minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary at the national capital. Thus sprang the Senate into being. In that case it was natural that the ambassador should be appointed, instead of elected, just as the nation's Senate, jointly with the executive, appoints its ambassadors abroad. The notion of State autonomy is, however, dead and buried beyond resurrection. The Senate to-day is a purposeless body. It is to the body politic what the appendix is to the body physical—an atrophied limb, useful in a stage of lower development, but now good only to produce appendicitis and doctors' fees. The Senate should be abolished. That would be something worth striving for on the part of the reformer. The single chamber system, not the antiquated double chamber system, is the system

that modern and, for that matter, future society demands.

Why, then, attach such tremendous importance to so trivial, and even useless a reform as that of making the election of Senators a popular affair? Above all, why attach such importance to a matter of form, when matters of essence, such as work and bread to the people, are banging at our doors?

He who, when weighty matters press, turns his thoughts to trifles and magnifies their importance is a socio-political three-card monte sharp.

THE REASON FOR THE CLATTER.

What can the reason be of all the clatter one hears in the capitalist camp in favor of preserving the "time-honored" privilege of the Courts to issue injunctions against workmen on strike? It surely can not be that the capitalists fear they would be otherwise weaponless in the class struggle with their employes. No doubt, injunctions are nice things to have on your side when workmen wax so "riotous" as to demand a larger share of the wealth they produce. Nevertheless, nice things though injunctions be, they are not any nicer nor any way as powerful as guns.

So long as Preston remains in the State Penitentiary of Nevada, the weapons in the hands of the capitalist class to shatter a strike remain most potent. No need of injunctions, and of spending round sums upon lawyers to draw up the petition and argue in Court for the writ of injunction to be hurled at the head of the "rioters." A swifter, cheaper means is at hand. The paltry sum of \$2 will purchase a good enough revolver. Is a strike declared and are pickets set up, all that the "persecuted and abused" capitalist need do is to invest in a revolver, step out of his establishment, walk up to the picket, and rub the muzzle of his weapon against the picket's nose. That will do the trick to perfection. With Preston in the chains for having dared to exercise his civic right of self-defense, the principle is established. It is as good as the enactment of a law, enforced by approving decisions. The picket must take to his heels.

Why then all this clatter to uphold the injunction? Look below the surface: the answer will be plain.

Who were the gentlemen who, with breasts protruding like pouter pigeons, strutted upon the public stage as "Saviors of the Nation" with a memorial to the Republican convention that hands be kept off the sacrosanct Injunction?—Lawyers; most, if not everyone of them.

The "Nation" that was to be saved was the lawyers' revenues for drawing out petitions to enjoin.

Thus the capitalist lawyers were disloyal even to their own capitalist class. Instead of striving to curtail the expenses of these hard-pushed gentry, the parasite lawyers hastened to uphold a principle that is costly to the capitalist. The reason for the clatter is clear when its source is kept in mind.

SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE.

A new book by Dr. Newman Smyth is entitled "Passing Protestantism and Coming Catholicism." The title is not a happy one. Its contents suggest as a far more appropriate title: "Splitting the Difference."

The gist of Dr. Newman Smyth's book is that the present Catholic Church is reactionary and out-of-date; on the other hand, that Protestantism has lost control of the forces of life. To these two premises the Dr. adds a third, to wit, that the Modernist Movement within the Catholic Church, and against which the Pope has issued his anathema, is stepping forward as the New Religion.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that Dr. Newman's premises regarding the present Catholic and Protestant churches is correct, his reasoning looks very much like this:

John Doe holds that 2 + 2 equal 10; Richard Roe holds that 2 + 2 equal 20; Both are wrong; The right is found by splitting the difference; The difference between 10 and 20 is 15; Consequently, 2 + 2 equal 15.

Dr. Newman Smyth's position is utterly unscientific—his Dr.'s title to the contrary notwithstanding, in which respect he stands in a large company. The trouble with him lies in that he can not keep distinct two distinct ideas—the sentimental, or purely religious, and the practical or political part of religion, so-called. The two are inextricably tangled up in his mind.

With the sentimental, or purely religious part of religion, the Social Question and social evolution have no concern. The moral code of religion has not changed for thousands of years. What has changed is the outer garb, and that is purely political. The outer garb, or social form, of religion is the shadow, or reflex, of the material conditions. The latter are in a state of constant transformation—in constant transformation also must the former be. From Moses

down to Brigham Young the "founders of religions" have been State builders, and the States they built must necessarily vary with the changing materials used. A "splitting of differences" has no place in the process.

If Dr. Newman Smyth is right that the present Catholic Church is out of date, then that would mean that mankind has outgrown the outward garb of that Church.

If Dr. Newman Smyth is right that Protestantism has lost its hold upon the lives of the people, then that would mean that the outward garb of Protestantism has likewise become out of date with up-to-date mankind.

By the same token, a splitting of the difference between the out-of-date garbs could not be "in season." Assuming Dr. Newman Smyth's premises to be correct it would follow that the material for the new needed outer garb of the human conscience has to be looked for, not in the splitting of the difference between frayed-out materials, but in material, new—and fresh and strong because new—that progressing social evolution is weaving.

JOAQUIM AGAIN.

Readers of The People have been made acquainted with Mr. Joaquim Croymen, a gentleman to whom the New York "Evening Post" granted a full column wherein to set forth his conviction that Socialism had to be combated, and that the way to do the combating was to raise a \$10,000,000 fund, wherewith to set up an institution for the training of anti-Socialist propagandists, the said institution to be headed by a Director with a \$20,000 salary. Joaquim did not say that he should be the \$20,000 Director. He meant it all the same. On the parliamentary principle that the mover for the appointment of a committee should be the chairman thereof, Joaquim was to be Director.

The \$10,000,000 fund should be raised; the institution should be established; and Joaquim should be the Director. From top to bottom the thing would be a monumental pillorying of the capitalist mind.

In man's savage state he is known to kill an ox for the sake of a pound of its meat; he fells a tree for the sake of a few of its high-branched fruit. Wastefulness is a feature of savagery. Capitalism, though far removed from the original state of savagery, still retains the original feature of wastefulness.

The amount of wealth produced today, huge as it is, bears no comparison to that which is actually producible. The forces of Labor available are only partially utilized: perpetually large numbers of the workers are kept in idleness; the mechanical instruments of production are deliberately kept below what they could be; production is so plentiful as to reduce prices and thereby profits; inventions in great numbers are bought from the inventors, not infrequently stolen, and then kept under lock and key lest they "affect the market"; competition squanders human energy; of the labor employed, almost 50 per cent. is utterly unproductive of anything desirable; and so forth and so on. Considering what can be done, and comparing that with what is done, the conclusion is justified that wastefulness is still a feature of society. The capitalist, in order to preserve his petty self, sacrifices and squanders the nation's powers.

With these facts as a background, what more appropriate than a \$10,000,000 fund to furnish Joaquim with a \$20,000 income? The movement would hold the centre of the stage. It would be a symbol of things as they are—a "thing of beauty" to fascinate the Joaquims, and to inspire the Socialists with added indignation to end the nuisance in the shortest time possible.

IMPROVING THE SINGLE TAX.

Mr. J. H. Springer of Indianapolis has undertaken the laudable task of improving the Single Tax.

The term Single Tax means, to-day, different things in different minds.

To the strict Single Tax economist the Single Tax, as its name indicates, is an economic theory that demands the removal of all taxes and forms of taxation except one. The single tax allowed is a tax upon land values. According to this theory the cause of involuntary poverty is the private appropriation of land values. That appropriation once removed, simultaneous with the removal of all taxes, and the public appropriation of land values by means of a tax thereon, would solve the age-old Social Problem.—Thus understood, the Single Tax is so untrue to history, economics and sociology that it is simply unimprovable.

In most minds, however, the Single Tax is held in no such strict meaning. To some Single Taxers the idea pursued is that of land nationalization. To others, who call themselves, "Single Taxers, limited," the nationalization meant is only partial. To still another set, Single Tax means "Righteousness." This last set very much partake of the nature of those Anarchists, who, having been weaned of the economic and social fallacies of original Anarchy, still cling to the name and understand by it a code

of admirable morals, which, however, existed in the human heart and mind long before Anarchy was invented. To the above referred to third set of Single Taxers the term Single Tax is endeared, not because of its promises, but because of its goal—Righteousness.

If there is any improvement possible in the Single Tax the improvement must be with this set. Mr. Springer's pamphlet, "The Industrial Problem—For a Real Prosperity" indicates that the gentleman has not well analyzed the people whom he would improve. His argument runs along the strict Single Tax lines—premises, reasoning and conclusion.

Mr. Springer wastes his time. It is a waste of time to seek to convert people to the idea that the taking of ground rent would "not be taking from the individual any of his product, but would be taking a fund that rightfully belongs to the public," and that, therefore, the Single Tax is right. The Sense of Right revolts against a theory that is so one-legged. The dividends that capital appropriates belong to the public as rightfully as "ground rent." It is the public that produces them. The Sense of Right does not accept as a homage to Right to acknowledge ONE Wrong. The Sense of Right correctly sees in such a theory the express ENDORSEMENT of ALL OTHER Wrongs.

He who would improve the Single Tax should begin by understanding that the goal of Righteousness does not lie via sentimentalism. Sentimentalism attacks AN Evil, but does not attack EVIL. The practical sense of the race is drilling it to do a more practical work than beating the Devil around the stump. The solution of the Industrial Problem demands the felling of the Upas tree of private ownership in both the land and the necessities with which to labor upon it.

GOOD FAITH—BAD FAITH.

Laughable as were the whole proceeding of the Commercial Travelers' Interstate Congress in its attempt to woo back prosperity by protestation and winsome smiles, no single incident was more amusing than the speech delivered before the Congress on the 13th inst. by Comptroller Metz of the city of New York.

Even the sun has its bright spots, and the bright spot of Comptroller Metz's oration was the idea that dishonest business conditions could be eliminated by "competitors acting in good faith along the same lines."

Civilized men exchange greetings by offering for a handclasp the right hand—a custom originally intended to show there was no weapon hidden therein. A host among the plainmen of South America, before offering a guest a drink, sips of the beaker himself—an act that would here be the height of impoliteness, but there is merely an indication that there lurks no poison in the beverage. Both these customs are relics of the days when men were physically against every other man; when death, rather than life, was to be expected from every stranger one met.

To-day, in advanced nations, the fight is no longer physical. The combat has been transferred from the bodily to the commercial field. Men fight for supremacy not with poison and dagger, but with cut prices, cheapened production, rebates, adulteration, false branding. "The gigantic trust with its ill-gotten millions and its tens of thousands of financial wrecks it has caused of men who dared to follow that line of business without its consent," is the present day descendant of the roving savage thief who split his enemy's head and carried off his goods. As with the savage any crime was permissible against one of another tribe, so now, any crime is permissible against a competitor. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you" is heeded as little now as it was then. The rules of the game are still: "Fight"; and fight it is. The only "Good faith" known is the "Bad faith" not yet discovered.

What nonsense, then, to talk of good faith among competitors; and especially to commercial travelers, one of whom recently confessed himself and his fellow-drummers to be "the hired soldiers of the bygone age," the mercenaries of past ages resurrected for the "struggle of competitive business."

Good faith among competitors? Never again until the industries have been thrown open to all, when a plentiful livelihood is open to all, and the only competition is a competition in excellence and conscientiousness of social service. Only the Socialist can see into that haven—and Comptroller Metz, like Mr. Bryan, "is no Socialist."

THE SUE STORIES.

The following books of the series are now in print:

- The Gold Sickle 50 cents. T. Brass Bell 50 cents. The Pondard's Hit 75 cents. The Branding Needle 50 cents. The Infant's Skull 50 cents. The Pilgrim's Shell 75 cents. The Iron Trevel 75 cents. New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

THE WORKERS' REVOLT

THEY HAVE TO COMBINE AGAINST OPPRESSION, AND BE READY FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

The work of the Proletariat has been deprived of its individual character by the extended use of machinery and the division of labor, and therewith all its attraction for the worker has been lost. He becomes a mere appendage of the machine, of whom only the simplest, most monotonous and easily learned operations are required. The cost of production of the worker is in consequence reduced almost entirely to the means of subsistence that he requires for his maintenance and for the propagation of his race. Now the price of a commodity, and therefore of labor, is equal to the cost of its production. In proportion, therefore, as the repulsiveness of the labor increases the wage decreases. Furthermore, in proportion as the use of machinery and division of labor increase, in the same proportion does the burden of labor increase, either by prolongation of the working hours, by increase of the work exacted in a given time, or by the increased speed of the machine, etc.

Modern industry has converted the little workshop of the patriarchal master into the great factory of the industrial capitalist. Masses of workers, crowded together in the factories, are organized like soldiers. Like soldiers of industry, they are placed under the command of a perfect hierarchy of subalterns and officers. They are not only the slaves of the bourgeois class, the bourgeois State, they are daily and hourly enslaved by the individual bourgeois himself. The more openly this despotism proclaims gain to be its object, the more petty, hateful, and galling it becomes.

The less dexterity and strength are required in manual labor, i. e., the more modern industry develops, the more is the labor of men displaced by that of women. The differences of age and sex have no longer any social importance for the working class. All are now instruments of labor, whose price varies according to age and sex.

No sooner is the exploitation of the worker by the employer so far at an end that he receives his bare money-wage, than he is set upon by other sections of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.

The little middle class, the small shopkeepers, tradespeople, peasant proprietors, handicraftsmen and peasants, all these classes sink into the proletariat, partly because their small capital is not sufficient for modern industry and is crushed out in the competition with the large capitalists, and partly because their specialized skill is depreciated by the new methods of production. Thus is the

proletariat recruited from all classes of population. The proletariat goes through various evolutionary stages. Its struggle against the bourgeoisie begins with its birth.

At first it is a struggle of individual workers; then of the workers in one factory; then of the workers of the same trade in one locality against the capitalist who directly exploits them. They do not direct their attacks against the bourgeois mode of production, they direct them against the instruments of production themselves; they destroy foreign competing wares, they break the machines, set fire to factories; they seek to restore by force the lost position of the worker of the Middle Ages.

At this stage the workers form an incoherent mass scattered over the whole country and disunited by competition. When they unite to form more compact bodies it is not as yet the result of their own union, but of the union of the bourgeoisie, which to gain its own political ends must set in motion the entire proletariat, and is yet, for a time, able to do so. At this stage the proletariat does not fight its own enemies, but the enemies of its enemies, the remnants of the absolute monarchy, the landlords, the non-industrial and petty bourgeoisie. The whole historical movement is thus concentrated in the hands of the bourgeoisie, every victory so obtained a victory for the bourgeoisie.

But with the development of industry the proletariat not only increases in number; it is concentrated in larger masses, its strength grows and it feels that strength more. The interests, the life-conditions within the proletariat, become always more equalized as machinery more and more obliterates all distinctions of labor and reduces wages almost everywhere to the same low level. With the growing competition among capitalists, and the consequent commercial crises, the workers' wages fluctuate more and more. The unceasing improvement of machinery, ever more rapidly developing, makes their whole livelihood increasingly insecure; the collisions between the individual workers and the individual bourgeois take more and more the character of collisions between two classes. The workers begin thereupon to form combinations against the bourgeoisie; they combine together to keep up the rate of wages. They form themselves into permanent associations to provide beforehand for the occasional struggles. Here and there the struggle breaks out in revolt.—Karl Marx.

CAPITAL

WHAT IT IS, WHERE IT COMES FROM, AND WHAT IT DOES.

Capital grows.—"Herald."

Capital—permanent value that endlessly multiplies itself.—Sismonde (satirically).

Capital—transmuted capitalist brains —Mallock (freely translated).

Capital—Withheld, unpaid wages.—Laurence Gronlund.

To accept the first three necessitates a belief in miracles. In accepting the last you accept merely the truth. The capitalists rob the workers according to law.

If the workers renounced their belief in miracles the Wage Slave system would not last a day. Miracles always have been an important item in the sponger's box of tricks. According to Chambers's "Book of Days," the priests taught that holy relics had this self-increasing quality claimed for Capital. A story is told of a man who at a certain monastery was shown the head of John the Baptist. "Ah, the monks of such and such a monastery showed me the head of John the Baptist yesterday." "True," said the monastic exhibitor not disconcerted, "but those monks only possess the skull of the saint when he was a young man, and ours was his skull when he was advanced in years and in wisdom." You laugh at this, don't you? Well, the superstitions of to-day are equally absurd. The motive of the relic monger and capitalist in attributing this self-breeding quality to their stock in trade is the same. Is this gullibility a finite quantity, or is it infinite and absolute? We hope and believe the former.

On the first of August 1834, the law setting free the West Indian chattel slaves, passed by the British capitalists in 1833 came into effect, and from that date all were born free. All oth-



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must have been dreaming all my born days. UNCLE SAM—Are you making discoveries?

B. J.—It almost looks that way to me. Just think of it: When I struck with my fellow switchmen in Buffalo to uphold the ten-hour law, Governor Flower, the Democrat, swooped down upon us with the whole militia of the State and gave the victory to the bosses who were grinding us down.

U. S.—So he did. B. J.—Then I went to work as a longshoreman on the Erie Lake, and Mark Hanna, the Republican, cut our wages in two; and when we struck he knocked the stuffings out of us with policemen's clubs.

U. S.—Too true. B. J.—And then I got a job as a trainman on the Chicago & Rock Island road, and when we demanded that our fellow men at Pullman be not treated as beasts of burden, good God, how didn't Cleveland, the Democrat, and Woods, the Republican, knock us into as many cocked hats with their soldiers and their Gatling guns on paper, and how didn't the Republican Depews and the Democratic Whitneys approve of these, their transactions!

U. S.—Indeed they did. B. J.—Now from all this I had drawn my conclusions. U. S.—To what effect? B. J.—To the effect that these capitalists were a lot of scoundrels, who looked upon the workers as their legitimate beasts of burden, that led to be whipped blind if they roared or kicked.

U. S.—There are no flies on that conclusion. B. J.—But here comes the puzzle—

U. S. (looking around)—Where? B. J.—Right here; the identical Democratic politicians who browbeat us before are now making speeches in which they say: "There is no conflict between capital and labor. The interest of the workers is the interest of the employers. And it behooves us, who are employers to resist with might and main the lowering of the wages of the working poor."

U. S.—That's very loving. B. J.—And the identical Republican politicians who shot us and helped the bosses suck us dry are holding the same language.

U. S.—The love of these people for the working class seems to bloom like the rose in June. B. J.—And aren't you puzzled? U. S.—Whereat? B. J.—At so much love pouring forth from quarters that otherwise only pour down oppression upon us?

U. S.—Not a bit. B. J.—Well, which is which? Are these Republicans and Democrats our real friends or are they our enemies after all?

U. S.—Don't you remember that Scotch terrier that snapped and growled at you yesterday when you called at John Jones'?

B. J.—Blast the brute! I could have broken its neck. U. S.—Did you love him? B. J.—Not much I did.

U. S.—And yet I overheard you addressing him in these endearing terms: "Good doggy, sweet doggy; come, come, nice doggy!"

B. J.—What would you have me to do? Growl at him and have him tear me all to pieces? U. S.—Just what you did to John Jones' doggy is what these Republicans and Democrats are now doing to us. They have been treating us as dogs, using workmen to satisfy their pleasures, skinning us, outraging us right and left. Now comes election time. They want to get into office—a sort of John Jones' house—where they will be able to carry on their system of fleecing us, each side of them, though, wanting to get there to the exclusion of the other so as to have our whole hide to itself. But now it so happens that there are one hundred workmen's votes to those Republican and Democratic capitalists' one, and we workmen are growing in their way; they need our votes to get in; they want to keep us from voting for ourselves and want us to vote for them.—Hence their present love. Hence we are now "good doggy," "sweet doggy," "nice doggy." Catch on!

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

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.]

WHAT BETTER CAMPAIGN LEAFLET?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What better campaign leaflet could we have than Gillhaus' letter of acceptance, printed on a 10 by 12 sheet with the platform on the other side? And then, hustle and have a few million scattered broadcast. A copy should be sent to every newspaper in the land.

J. A. E.
Carson City, Nev., August 16.

WHAT THE ENEMY IS READING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I spent an hour yesterday in the office of Commissioner of Corrections, John V. Coggey, and while waiting for an audience with the Commissioner, I took occasion to look through a fairly up-to-date library. Here is a list of the books found, well thumbed and marked at certain passages, showing that they were not "wall flowers": Marx's "Capital," Lafargue's "Evolution of Property" and "The Right to Be Lazy," and works by Bernstein, Aveling, Bax and other writers on political and social questions.

To me it is a sign of the evidence I always adduced that the enemy is well posted on what we stand for and is keeping pace with our growth, in order all the better to meet us.

Commissioner Coggey is a Tammany Hall leader, and is one of the younger generation of politicians. He knows he will feel the inroads the Socialists will make in the near future in his district, and so is determined to read up and keep "wise" to what is going on in our ranks.

I find wherever I go that the social unrest is making all the big Wall street men and politicians look into our tenets, simply with an eye to defeat us in argument.

Comrades, we must take these things into consideration and profit by them.

Jamaica, L. I., August 18.

THE S. P. AND THE PRESTON NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As there has been adverse comment galore from the capitalist press and from the Socialist party anent the nomination of Preston by the S. L. P. for President of the United States, one is prompted to ask, Why this criticism from a party that proclaims so loudly that it is revolutionary and the only party of the working class? Why does it utter comment wholly in accord with that of the class whom they are presumed to be against?

Are they growing "respectable," as did the Henry George movement in New York, and swelling up with their importance and superficial success, that they take on capitalist morality as a duck takes water? If so, and that appears to be the tendency, it can lead to but one thing—certain defeat. To attempt to make a political party of Socialism like the Democratic or Republican parties, and use the working class in like manner, only using revolutionary catch phrases and sentimental hot air about what you will do when you're in, won't do. The working class will come to its own and demand that the actions of what is called their organization shall be in full accord with the class spirit of the worker on the economic and political field.

Stripped of all moonshine and hot air, and so-called respectability, the man or party who thinks we can walk into the workers' republic by the wind-jamming route of simply casting a ballot, or through the back door, is not only deceiving himself, but the class he pretends to represent; and to get office by such means may bring on Commune disasters. I have lived and struggled in the movement long enough to convince me that an all-powerful economic organization, such as the I. W. W., is absolutely necessary to the success of the working class, and the S. L. P., no matter what you may think or conjure to be, its motive in selecting Preston as its nominee, is to be given credit rather than censure. It helped to bring into the public eye a man who fought like a man for his class, who was sent to prison for daring to defend himself.

Think you that had Preston the prestige, influence and official position that

Haywood held, or Congressman Freeman Knowles whom Debs has just eulogized, that you would be talking and acting as some of you Socialists are? No; you would be doing what the S. L. P. is trying to do—to arouse public sentiment in his case.

Let us not be hero worshippers; we should do for Preston what we did for Haywood. When the working class does that we'll know it's on a sound basis.

George Speed.
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3.

RELIEF FOR PRESTON AND SMITH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Nevada State Prison where Preston and Smith are confined, such things as butter, milk, sugar, etc., are not allowed to the prisoners except they buy them. There is a store-room in the prison where these things are for sale.

If any one should wish to donate to the prison relief of Preston and Smith in any way, there is no ten thousand dollar limit, as Bryan ruled. You can send any amount to Mrs. Burton, Carson City, Nev., or to L. C. Haller, Secretary of the Preston-Smith Defense Fund, 409 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal., or to any S. L. P., I. W. W., or W. F. M. headquarters and get receipts. Let the S. P. and all others jump in and do what they did for Haywood for Morrie Preston, a member of the S. L. P., and Joseph Smith, formerly a member of the S. P.

H. J. Sebade.
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15.

KEEPING IT UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been talking lately to quite a few working people and when I try to talk Socialism to them they call me an anarchist. But still I have succeeded in adding one more to the Weekly People list.

They all seem to think Taft is "the only man to vote for." There are quite a number of married men I have been talking to lately, who make \$125 a day, and they say they're perfectly satisfied. Now what do you think of that! The more they starve them, it seems the better they like it.

Here's success to Preston and Munro next fall.

A. G.
Taunton, Mass., August 14.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A financial circular issued by Knauth, Nachod and Kuhne, Bankers, contains the following half-frozen toot to keep up the business investors' courage over the impending dark winter:

"In the West, the conditions now prevailing are in marked contrast to those seen after the panic of 1893 when Eastern capital had to be drawn upon in the effort to extricate the farming community from its predicament in not being able to meet its mortgage obligations as they became due. Now the people of that region are not only largely free from debt, but in many instances they have comfortable bank balances and possess enormous aggregate holdings of stocks, bonds, and other securities!"

O, taicum powder! and this one: "The people are fast forgetting the panic hardships. . . . The outlook for the country as a whole is eminently satisfactory, although it may require a year or two of patient saving with further economy before we shall regain the high level of prosperity observed in 1901 and 1902."

Things must be looking pretty blue when it takes such desperate contortions of truth to keep their nerve up!

A. K.
New York, August 17.

OUTLOOK VERY BAD IN PROVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The industrial situation in and about Providence is very, very bad. I am in a position to know whereof I write. Mills are down or on half-time. The treasurer of a summer resort adjacent to Providence told me that they are \$5,500 behind last year's receipts. The cars to the resorts are crowded every afternoon with boys and men, but the crowds are not spending any money. They have 10 or 20 cents carfare and not a cent more.

Manufacturers are not buying, nor are they selling. The jewelry business should be rushed with orders—not an order. Machinery and textiles the same.

The working class are asking

"Why?" The People alone seems able to tell!

A. E. See.
Providence, R. I., August 15.

THE CAMPAIGN HUMMING IN FARIBAULT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The campaign for revolutionary Socialism and industrialism is on in this neck of the woods.

I started with petitions for Peter Riel, S. L. P. candidate for Governor and W. C. Brandenburg for Presidential Elector, last Saturday, and during the few hours I have had to spare after getting out The Referendum, have secured 100 signatures. It is no trouble to get them here for the S. L. P.

Up to date I have collected \$15.75 for the S. L. P. campaign fund; showing that it is not hard to do considerably in this rural-industrial section for the straight goods, when the workers once know what the straight things is.

E. B. Ford.
Faribault, Minn., Aug. 16.

A TIP TO AMERICAN SECTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We are finding that fifty copies per week of The People does not meet the demand. We are running six and seven outdoor meetings a week this summer, and if we have any copies of The People left after supplying the regular subscribers, we sell them at these meetings, thereby booming the paper and educating the working class at the same time.

We were surprised to see in The People some time ago a complaint that some sections of the S. L. P. in the United States have street meetings without literature or, if any, an insufficient amount. This is bad business. We here would never dream of running a meeting without a good supply of literature, particularly the party paper, The Socialist, and all the pamphlets. For why? Because a man may come up against an S. L. P. meeting at the corner and be attracted by the speaker's oratory, but that's not good enough for us.

Here are our methods: Every three months this branch elects a propaganda committee of five, their duty being to organize all meetings, inside and outside, arrange with chairmen and speakers, see that the librarian and "Socialist" agent has a good supply of literature and papers on hand, post on the notice board in the clubrooms a list of meeting places, days and hours of meetings, chairmen and speakers, in order that all members may keep in touch with the propaganda. This is done once a month and reported to the business meeting which ratifies or alters, as the case may be.

The outdoor meetings are conducted thusly: The platform or stool is first planted down on the street. As yet we have not got to ask Brother Capital leave to exercise our rights as citizens, although the police have tried to bluff us several times, even taking some of us to court, but in vain. The contents bill of our organ, "The Socialist," is spread in front of the platform, the pamphlets arranged round the bill. The chairman then mounts the platform, intimates the name of the party we are agitating for, draws the attention of the crowd to "The Socialist" and the articles in it. The same with the pamphlets, advising the audience to study them. He then introduces the lecturer telling the audience questions and discussion will be in order after the speaker is through.

Whenever that crowd is big enough the literature sellers start in to sell the literature, particularly "The Socialist," working both inside and outside the ring, taking care not to interrupt the speaker. This work goes on until the meeting finishes up. The aforementioned man may buy a paper or pamphlet, go home sit down at his "ain freside," read it, study it and who knows what may happen?

After the speaker is done talking the chairman calls for questions and discussion, new members, etc., and then closes down.

Such, in brief, is our way of trying to arouse the working class, summer and winter, and all the time. In addition to the above we have in the winter time economic classes on Sunday mornings for the study of scientific Socialist and industrial history, which have been highly successful. This winter we intend running four classes in the city and neighborhood. So you will see we are holding up the Red Flag, rain or shine.

J. Crosbie, Branch Agent,
N. Y. Weekly People.
Glasgow, Scotland, August 7.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL AND DR. HILLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Wall Street Journal had an editorial the other day in which it stated that "the Socialist is a pessimist," etc. It went on further to say that he was one in order to justify his economic theories, and that he is obliged to believe that the world is constantly growing worse and that all of the existing social conditions are intolerable. He preaches a gospel of discontent and unrest. He denounces the inequality in wealth, con-

dition and station as proof of the viciousness of the prevailing civilization. He declares for revolution, and would justify even bloodshed if necessary to bring about the great changes which he proposes. To establish his theory he is required to antagonize every movement of social reform which does not embrace his radical programme. He is even gleeful over every sorry evil that is exposed and every act of oppression and wrong that is perpetrated, for it is by these things he hopes to increase the ranks of his own party."

"On the other hand," continues Editor Pratt, "the individualist is by nature an optimist. He believes the world is all the time getting better. He does not believe that it is necessary to accept Socialism, which would be a system of despotism, in order to prevent individualism from degenerating into anarchy."

The Wall Street Journal is led to the above by a recent sermon of Dr. Hillis, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth Church, a short time ago. Dr. Hillis, at this time when several hundred American clergymen are running after Socialism as a new fad, went on to show that the whole order of Nature is stamped with inequality. "Nature," the Rev. Dr. said, "hates sameness and Life is the enemy of monotony. The goal of creation is endless differences. Economic equality is a will-o'-the-wisp."

Speaking of the great ethical revival which has recently swept over the United States, Dr. Hillis said that probably all the grafters who have been exposed do not number more than 500, while there are 80,000,000 of other people who are innocent. The motto on the page of one of a series of works he read on Socialism was "Freedom from work."

"But," continues Editor Pratt, while exposing the insane pessimism of the Socialists' view, "let us not go so far in our optimism as to relinquish for an instant our endeavor for social betterment, for political purity, and business reform. The best argument against Socialism is the great ethical revival that has lately taken place. Socialism will triumph the moment that optimism becomes mere self-satisfaction and idle egotism."

The readers of the Daily and Weekly People need not rest easy on the score that all I quote, both from the Wall Street Journal and the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Hillis, which led up to the editorial are all the gentlemen know on the subject of Socialism. Editor Pratt knows, because I have talked with him about our movement, better than to print that the Socialist is a pessimist and that he always looks on the dark side of industrial development. Rather does he know that all we do is to trace the growth of industry in the world's marts and then deduce certain tendencies to suit that industrial trend. He knows better than to state that we are howlers, and his article was intended to confuse and keep in the dark the very large list of subscribers the Wall Street Journal has in the ranks of the middle class throughout the United States.

Five years ago the writer would believe the Editor of the Wall Street Journal was not posted on our political and industrial movement, but since that time I have personally seen to it that pamphlets, leaflets, copies of the Daily and Weekly People with significant and important articles of our views, have reached him; and when all Wall street is asking from the members of the Stock Exchange up to J. D. Rockefeller: What is this world-wide movement tending to? Editor Pratt answers by writing such misleading editorials as the one I quote.

But, comrades, I fear it's all for effect. He knows better, and the audience he addresses is better informed, than such an article would lead us to believe. It means this to me, that in both the case of Editor Pratt and Dr. Hillis, they are anxious to hold their jobs and feel the only way they can do so is to oppose, even untruthfully, the Socialist movement, that is now forcing the spokesmen and upholders of the present "order" to sit up and combat it.

T. W.
Jamaica, N. Y., Aug. 16.

ON THE S. P. AND THE MIDDLE CLASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Judging the country at large from the campaign the Socialist party is conducting in this city, the S. L. P. has a big and ever-increasing task before it in disabusing the minds of the working class of the stuff that is being handed out for Socialist or working class argument. Audiences are being regularly saluted by the chairman as "Ladies and gentlemen," and the speakers proceed with regular middle class arguments, stating as the basis of the arguments and elaborating from the same that "interest, rent and profit" are the obstacles that lie across the pathway and obstruct the road to their utopian Socialism; and appeal for votes for Debs on the ground that his election will assure an immediate transformation and secure at once that full measure of happiness

that the most utopian have sung about.

The whole move of the S. P. is based upon the fiction that the working class can elect themselves to office while the capitalists are in possession of the tools of production and means of living. How happy the S. L. P. could be if it were true that the S. L. P. had "fulfilled its mission," as claimed by some parties. A more reactionary and dangerous element is hard to conceive. Wherever there are branches that are not swamped by the middle class and take action of a progressive character, they have no papers to publish the action and thus reach the masses. Their predicament could not be worse if they were ruled by an ecclesiastical hierarchy. The interests of the privately owned papers are the same as the capitalist papers, not to publish anything of a nature to jeopardize them as a business enterprise, not to commit business suicide. I notice that the departed locals fall back on The People for publication, and this does not reach their mass but only seems to keep the hierarchy informed how to protect their graft.

A speaker from Texas was here a whole week, but I failed to see anything that would point the wage slave to emancipation. "Interest, rent, and profit" was also his theme. Pointing the working class to sound economic organization was no part of his work, only "vote for Debs." He was particularly sarcastic against the "long-coated fellow with the pearly gates and the mansion in heaven." The one thing that impressed me most as the object of his mission was to stop the money from going to the "long-coated fellow," for he was especially eloquent in his appeal for a collection to support him in his work, which was the means of supporting, besides his home, his three daughters in as many different colleges.

These lawyers, preachers and various intellectuals look upon the Socialist or Labor movement as a field to get their living from as the chances narrow in their former field. Their interest is the same as speculators and furnishers of supplies to the army upon the field of physical force.

Those who are optimistic and believe this party will evolve into a bona-fide Socialist party certainly have no ground for the basis of such hope. It grows worse and worse, and its policies of privately owned papers, with the Appeal to Reason as the only general paper, closes all hope for the future of that party of being what a Socialist party is supposed to be.

Our Proxy candidate for President, August Gillhaus, is to be here on the 13th of September. We should have united action to make that meeting a success.

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.

O. F.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In regard to your correspondent's question as to whether a debtor can be imprisoned in Germany for non-payment of debts, most emphatically, No.

Richard Koepfel.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 20.

NO DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find renewal to the Daily People. The state of business is simply horrible, but there should be no discontinuance of The People. The Daily has been coming regularly to my house for so long it seems a necessity. If it discontinued, it would be noted at the station, and commented on as an evidence of the shrinkage of Socialism.

H. H. L.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 8.

NO CAPITALIST PAPER DARED PUBLISH THIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining Co. (the Smelting Trust) and a brother of Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, said Friday:

"Every manufacturer in the country has lowered the cost of production, partly through cheaper prices for raw materials, but principally on account of the increased efficiency of labor. The latter is one of the redeeming features of the current business depression.

"For the first time in many years the employer is getting from his men the 100 per cent. in efficiency for which he pays.

"It is a safe assertion that prior to the panic the efficiency of labor was no higher than 75 per cent., perhaps not even that.

"Another thing—whenever a thousand men are needed twelve hundreds apply. The result is that the thousand best men are picked; the others, of necessity, must be turned away. But the thousand work more conscientiously, knowing that two hundred are waiting to take the places of the incompetents.

"Another phase of the situation is that labor recognizes that its wage must come from the profits of its employer. Hence it is natural that the workers

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.

C. W. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Impossible to judge of a write-up until it is seen. Write up, and send on.

E. G., ST. JOSEPH, MO.—It is not simply material interests. There is a psychology also that renders the capitalist class, as a whole, inaccessible to Socialism. Have you never met people who the more light is thrown upon their error the more violently angry they become? It is so with the capitalist.

F. E., DALLAS, TEX.—There are people who are born dupes. No sooner do they discover themselves to have been duped by one man and drop him, than they look around for some one else whom they may be duped by. Your Democrat who now swears by Hearst's party is of that family.

G. A., HANNAFORD, N. D.—Now to your second question—

The "Miners Magazine" was silent upon the nomination of Preston for President by the Socialist Labor Party, and of course did not "champion the nomination." It broke its silence on the subject only to announce Preston's declination; and it did so with a collection of allusions to the S. L. P., such as "frenzied fanatics," a "moribund political party," "Holy Rollers," and more such choice epithets that proved anew the hopeless intellectual bankruptcy of its Editor.

W. E. J., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The long and short of the story is that whatever sense there is in Prohibition is found in Socialism, and Socialism only can bring about. What there is in Prohibition that is not found in Socialism is senseless.

A. P., RACINE, WIS.—There are many curious definitions of value. The eminent English author Steele, for instance, tried his hand at it. He concluded that china was valuable only because brittle, and that stone mugs, otherwise as good, not being brittle, had a lower value. All such definitions come from and lead to nothing. Value is the amount of labor crystallized in and socially necessary for the reproduction of commodities.

T. T. W., NEW LONDON, CONN.—Look at the "Optimistic League" organized in Montclair, N. J. It is a striking proof that the "business man" is a straw driven by the breeze. These people have no solid foundation on which to stand. Only the Socialist stands on hard, solid ground.

T. C., BOSTON, MASS.—Look out for the Hearstite. Even the honest ones are dangerous. Of these "revolutions" within the capitalist framework may be justly said that they are "a luminous

should strive for the prosperity of their employers."

I think the Socialist should thank Mr. Guggenheim for making such a plain straight from the shoulder talk from his class position. He speaks of all the essential factors that go to sustain his economic position and every member of the S. L. P., in my opinion, should carry this clipping about him, to use as an argument during all of our campaigns.

Mr. Guggenheim hasn't minced matters a bit and that's what we should like about his interview. From our working class view we can drive a team of buffaloes through some of the things he states, but its very frankness is refreshing to us. No capitalist paper printed the interview, and the fact that it was given at all is proof to us that the Guggenheims know that they are in the saddle "booted and spurred," and his remarks are a reflex of his knowledge in an economic sense.

T. W.

Jamaica, L. I., August 16.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

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mist, produced by the blending of curiosity and doubt; an atmosphere favorable to scepticism, favorable to credulity, and, above all things, generative of enthusiasts and empirics."

W. F. G., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The multiplied force of converging circumstances brings about situations that are unexpected. These can be used, if useful, or breasted, if hurtful, only in the measure of the solidity that they find the Movement in. The future is not in our hands, except as we manage well the present. Join the S. L. P.; spread its education; gather in a healthy membership.

A. S. OMAHA, NEB.—The smartest of the capitalists—whether plutocrats or politicians, or Democrats or whatnots—are up a stump. Even their Professors are in no better plight. They, even more so than their pupils—many of whom never took in the microbe—have twisted their own minds in these many years that they have been cultivating ignorance, that they believe the nonsense they have been teaching. They are all a tragically humorous pack to look at.

T. R., BOSTON, MASS.—If by "loyalty to the country" is meant loyalty to the office-holders, and superstitious reverence to existing institutions—then no; the Socialist is not loyal. He is decidedly "disloyal" to the former, and intensely critical of the latter.

D. A. J., ROMNEY, W. VA.—The man's rage at Preston's nomination by the S. L. P. is nothing to be surprised at. Ten to one he is a stockholder, possibly of some wild-cat mine. Upon all these people, together with their likes in lower walks, Preston's nomination acted like a policeman's lantern that suddenly flashes upon and lightens up a rascal.

S. D. C., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The term "free man" is but a sarcasm of law and phrase when applied to the status of the proletariat. His is a life of servitude, unrelieved, even by the personal relations that existed between master and chattel slave.

A. B. A., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That "he who serves the altar should live by the altar" is legitimate. But to live by the altar, like the wood-louse, which consumes the altar,—that is the mark of the crook in all stations in life.

S. A. L., NEW YORK; L. J. F., CHILLICOTHE, O.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; J. P., MOUNTAIN VIEW, WASH.; S. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; J. B., SAN PEDRO, CAL.; H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.; G. A. M., TORONTO, CAN.—Matter received.

HAECKEL'S Masterpiece

A popular retrospect and summary of the history of the second edition by Joseph McCabe. With three plates and Haeckel's latest portrait. Readers who are interested in the Evolution controversy, as I here describe it, will find in my earlier work, "The History of Creation," "The Evolution of Man," "The Riddle of the Universe," and "The Wonders of Life," a thorough treatment of the views I have summarily presented. I do not belong to the amiable group of "men of compromise," but am in the habit of giving candid and straight-

LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION.

forward expression to the convictions which a half century of serious and laborious study has led me to perform. If I seem to be a tactless and inconsiderate "fighter," I pray you to remember that conflict is the father of all things, and that the victory of pure reason over current superstition will not be achieved without a tremendous struggle. But I regard ideas only in my struggles to the person of my opponents I am indifferent, bitterly as they have attacked and slandered my own person.—ERNEST HAECKEL. Price, \$1.00. Postage 10 cts.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duquesne Ave., 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.

N. E. C. SUB COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, August 14th at Daily People building.

Members present: Lechner, Brauckman, Malmberg, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Hall, Schwartz, Schraft, Ball, Oatley, Absent: Wegener, Hammer, Kihn, Buttersworth, Lafferty. Lafferty excused. Malmberg elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The secretary's financial report for two weeks ending Aug. 11th is as follows:

Income \$77.89. Expenditures \$124.72. Correspondence: From Hossack, manager of Daily People tendering resignation as manager owing to ill health. Moved by Ball, seconded by Hall to accept resignation of Hossack. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Schraft to appoint E. Dittich as manager of Daily People. Carried unanimously.

From Koepfel, Cleveland, O., requesting information and suggesting publication of a campaign leaflet. Moved by Brauckman, seconded by Schraft that a campaign leaflet be issued and that a committee of three be elected to draw up same. Carried unanimously. Augustine, De Leon and Lechner elected committee.

From M. R. Preston, Carson City, Nev., giving information in answer to letter sent him. Filed.

The secretary reported having arranged tour for Gillhaus and having written to State Committees along route relative to making preparations for same. Action of Secretary endorsed.

From Texas S. E. C., sending financial report and giving information; filed.

From Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash., giving information; filed.

The secretary reported having written to Gillhaus, and having forwarded \$50 to defray expenses on Eastward trip. Action of secretary endorsed.

From Washington S. E. C., requesting to be allowed to keep Gillhaus in state of Washington until Sept. 1st, giving general information, and endorsing Preston's nomination. Answered and filed.

From Texas S. E. C. regarding election of officers and giving information. Filed.

From Br. Yonkers, Westchester Co. sending appeal for a general vote to be sent to membership. Moved by Brauckman, seconded by Lechner, "to instruct secretary to write to Br. Yonkers and inform them to act in accordance to the constitution in the matter." Carried unanimously.

From Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Brooklyn, N. Y., sending copies of literature and official organ in accordance with request of National Secretary, and requesting to use emblem of S. L. P. on Lettish official organ. Secretary instructed to communicate L. E. L. F. and inform them regarding necessary procedure in the matter.

From A. S. Dowler, Beardstown, Ill., inquiring regarding his eligibility to act as Texas N. E. C. member. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Ball "to notify Dowler that he is qualified to act as N. E. C. member for Texas." Carried unanimously.

The secretary reported having submitted proposition of publishing proceedings of convention, and also Gillhaus's nomination to N. E. C.

From Edmund Seidel, requesting a ruling on action of General Committee of Section New York County in deciding to allow a non-member of the Party to see charges sent in against him. Moved by Ball, seconded by Rosenberg to inform Seidel that matter properly belongs before N. Y. S. E. C. Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

GILHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.

In making the arrangements for this tour, the N. E. C. had in mind the object of a Campaign Agitation earlier than usual, combined with the purpose of organizing wherever possible en route.

It is expected that the comrades of the Sections where Gillhaus is to speak will do their utmost to prepare the meetings for him, and advertise them

thoroughly so as to insure as large an attendance as is possible.

Devise ways and means that will enable you to reach the workers with the LITERATURE of the Party at these meetings, and a method that will enable the Section to keep in touch with those it reaches with our literature, with the object of eventually securing them as co-workers of the Party.

PUSH THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.

PUSH THE S. L. P. LITERATURE. PUSH THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND LISTS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—August 27—28. Winona, Minn.—August 29.

Milwaukee, Wis.—August 31—September 1.

Sheboygan, Wis.—September 2.

Chicago, Ill.—September 3, 4 and 5.

Lansing, Mich.—September 7.

Detroit, Mich.—September 8.

Cleveland, Ohio.—September 10.

Indianapolis, Ind.—September 17.

Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

CANADA N. E. C.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held August 16 at 67 Bathurst street. Pearce elected to chair. Weitzel absent, excused; Rodgers, without excuse. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications.—From G. A. Maves, Toronto, dated July 1st; received and filed.

From M. A. Wood Brantford, endorsing election of Nichol to N. E. C. and J. P. Courtenay as National Secretary, also enclosing \$1 from himself and Leon Lazarus for agitation fund; moved by Bryce, seconded by Morrison, that National Secretary examine Wood's and Lazarus' accounts and give them stamps already paid for, and one book and constitution each, which will show their exact standing; carried.

From Farrell, of North Bay, in reference to agitation propaganda; received filed, and contents noted.

From Wm. Varley, Toronto, in reference to forming new local in that city; moved that National Secretary send to Varley an application blank, advising him to take his own time in re-forming Local; carried.

From G. A. Maves, Toronto, stating he had sent book and property of Section Toronto; same received.

National Secretary reported having made out the semi-annual report, and handed same to Section London for audit.

Moved that an order be drawn on treasurer for 35 cents express charges and 50 cents for one sub to Weekly People; carried.

No new business. Adjourned.

F. Haselgrove, Recording Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Monday, August 17, at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford, Conn. Chas. Backofen, of Rockville, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. The credentials of A. Gierginsky of Section Hartford were accepted and delegate seated.

The following communications were received, acted on and filed:

From N. E. C., regarding speaker. From E. Gustafson, sending voting blank and \$1 for dues. From Sections Rockville and Hartford, sending income from last benefit, \$48.45. From Section New Haven, sending voting blank and nomination list. From Section Hart-

ford, sending voting blank. Motion carried for J. Brewer to distribute the subscription cards and settle accounts with the S. E. C. No further business on hand; meeting adjourned. Frank Knotek, Recording Secretary.

IN SEATTLE

THE S. L. P. CORPSE KICKING ITS HEELS UP LIVELY.

Gillhaus Holds Big Meeting—Things Seen and Heard at a Socialist Party Gathering, and How They Were Re-futed—A Little Past History at an Opportune Time.

Seattle, Wash., August 10.—The S. L. P. corpse is very much alive here. It is a big trouble to the Socialist party.

During last week Seattle held twelve meetings—unity meetings: the S. P. starts them and the S. L. P. closes them. This is not appreciated by the S. P.—but they never did want unity—except with the Rep-Dem party.

On Saturday night (August 8th) a meeting was held, with Gillhaus as the principal speaker. I left this meeting with the intention of going home. I had not gone half a block before I ran into the S. P. They were holding forth a few paces from the I. W. W. meeting.

The first words I heard from the oracle (one Dugan) were: "The world hates a knocker. Let us be taken for knockers we will move further down." (Here "knocker" meant questioner.) This gent does not see that "those that wrestle with us strengthen us"; but that is the belief only of those who are honest.

Taking his box, Dugan moved, followed by his band of worshippers and by myself. Dugan planted his box and was about to mount it when I timidly said: "Mr. Dugan, in order to give you a text, may I ask where is your proof that the S. L. P. is a capitalist party?"

"I never said it was," protested Dugan. "Oh, yes, you did," I insisted. "Well, we will leave it to the crowd," he declared. "Did I say that the Socialist Labor Party was a capitalist party?" he asked. "No, no," answered his followers.

"If you did not say so, you should have done so, since your platform says so," I maintained. "The S. P. platform says no such thing," he roared.

"It does; here it is; read it," I roared louder. "Read it yourself," he snapped. "It is too dark down here; give me the box and I will certainly read from your platform."

I got the box. I read: "The Republican and the Democratic and the so-called Independence parties, and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives . . . of the ruling class."

Did he put his hand up? No; he said if I had any brains I never would take such a meaning out of it. He abused De Leon, the S. T. L. A. and the whole S. L. P. I hung on to him until I got his box a second time. I told the crowd to let that pass. "Come back with me in thought to the year 1898. You can all do that: you are no spring chickens. Take a good look around. You may see many things. I will tell you one thing that you will see and another thing that you will not see—you will see the S. L. P. on the street corners, but you will not see the S. P. Why can't you see the S. P.? Because at that time there was no S. P.; there was only the S. L. P.—the capitalist class had not as yet hatched the S. P.

"As we are back in 1898 let us take notice of another very important thing. Let us have a look at the papers of that date—before that child of the capitalist class, the S. P., was born. Here is an item: "You S. L. P. men are making too much trouble for us of the Republican and of the Democratic party. If your candidate for the Assembly District polls a bigger vote than he did last year, we will next year take up some Socialist with a large following (there ever will be Arnolds) and gather enough signatures to enable him to run in opposition to the S. L. P."

"Sure enough our candidate polled a bigger vote. Sure enough the capitalists kept their word—they organized the S. P.

"Let us now come back to 1908. What do we see that throws light on what we saw in 1898? We see the capitalists playing the same card—dividing those whom they desire to beat. Who is the victim in 1908? In 1898, the victim was the working class party, the S. L. P.; in 1908, the victim is part of the capitalist class itself, the Democratic party. In 1898 the means used to destroy the working class party was the organizing of the Social Democratic party; in 1908 the means used to destroy one bunch of the capitalist class by another bunch of capitalists is the organizing of the Independence party.

"One more word of confirmation. What does Debs say of the Independence party in 1908? The answer to this question will be yours when you remember what, away back in 1900, the S. L. P. gave as the raison d'être for the S. P. Can you remember what it was? It was exactly as Mr. Debs says of the Inde-

ARE YOU ON THE JOB?

When you first became a Socialist did it strike you that that implied more than merely laying claim to that title? To be a Republican or Democrat means nothing more or less to the average man than to cast his vote for his party on election day. To be a Socialist means being a propagandist; in plain business English, a hustler. Are you a Socialist? Review your efforts past and present. What have you done for the Party Press? How many subs to the Daily and Weekly People have you secured during the past six months? Face the question squarely. If you are fooling others, don't fool yourself. Having done nothing, get right on the job.

No complaint about Labor News sales this week. Don't forget to lay in a supply of leaflets. You cannot conduct the campaign without them.

Sales of \$1.00 or more were:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Winona, Minn. \$3.25, Lawrence, Mass. 1.25, Vancouver, B. C. 4.00, Mineral City, Ohio 1.00, Fort Pierce, Fla. 1.50, Schenectady, N. Y. 1.00, Providence, R. I. 2.00, Milford, Mass. 1.00, 30th & 32nd A. D., New York 2.00, Philadelphia, Pa. 2.00, Cleveland, Ohio 3.60.

Prepaid cards.—Press Committee, Cincinnati, \$6.00; Conn. S. E. C., \$40.00; 30th and 32nd A. D.'s, New York, \$5.00; Section St. Paul, Minn., \$5.00; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., \$3.00.

Time being too short. Two days later the electricians called a two hours' strike, for the same purpose of protest, from 8 to 10 p. m. It was a very interesting sight on the boulevards, to see those big hotels, cafes and restaurants lighted with candles and out-of-date lamps. The theatres had to close altogether. At several electric stations a full force was on hand to take the places of the strikers, but the bosses were deadly afraid to allow these untried hands to touch the valuable machines. Clemenceau ordered his sappers' corps to take charge of the electric lights in Paris, but before they reached their destinations the electric lights were turned on as suddenly as two hours before they had been turned out. Not satisfied, Clemenceau called on the bosses in the light stations to lock out the strikers as long as they pleased—his sappers would take care of providing Paris with electricity. But the employers refused his offer, and Clemenceau got so angry he shied off to Marienbad to cool down.

Last Saturday evening, August 8, the Socialists held meetings in nearly every arrondissement, and the reports the next morning brought the same news from all over. Everywhere it was as at the one I attended—crowded to the limit. Speakers and delegates of many organizations expressed their protests and indignation against the cowardly and brutal massacres of our fellow workers at Draveil and Villeneuve St. George, and declared their adhesion to the cause of the emancipation of the working class. No police were present anywhere. Hence there was no disorder. All dissolved quietly, singing the "Internationale."

Although the C. G. T. is rapidly gaining in numbers (only last week 60,000 miners joined it), it still has some inside cleaning up to do, and that is to get rid of the anarchistic inclination to reach their end by physical force only, and that right now. Unless eradicated, this will sooner or later lead to a disaster, because their organizations are still far from being ready either in strength or in discipline. The Socialists have at present their hands full appealing for calm, telling them not to lose their heads, for the time is not yet ripe. In answer the anarchists are acting wild and calling the Socialists cowards and false comrades.

The bosses in many industries announced before the massacre that as soon as it occurred they would lock out their working forces, but none of them did it when the time came.

W. H.

PARIS LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

attack and killing of their innocent fellow workers. The meeting was held on an open field. It was soon surrounded by troops. Dragoons made to pass through the mass of people, who prevented the horses from trampling them by beating them off as best as they could with fists and sticks. Two revolver shots went into the air. The dragoons left for a while.

The manifestants moved on toward the railroad station of Villeneuve St. George, a distance of a little over a mile, singing the "Internationale." The people intended taking the trains for Paris, home. But the aristocratic officers in command of the troops wanted some working-class blood as well as their fellows of Draveil, and so charged now on the manifestants from all sides, cutting off all advance or retreat of the people.

Three volleys were fired, but only a few soldiers took aim at the crowd, the majority aiming high. A captain, enraged at his men's shooting into the air, took the gun of one of his men, and shot down a workman who was running to safety. A coal-miner, hiding in a cave, was followed and killed, being repeatedly stabbed through and through the body with a sword. The result of this horrible assault was four dead and sixty wounded.

During the assault, most of the soldiers were fraternizing with the people, stretching out their arms to the manifestants. The zouaves had been ordered out on the field by Clemenceau first, but singing the "Internationale," they turned and marched back to their barracks.

After this massacre, Clemenceau—since nicknamed "Flic the First"—declared war on the Confederation, in common with the whole capitalist class. The leaders were arrested and thrown into prison, other organizations were ordered to leave the "Bourse de Travail," a sort of municipally furnished union headquarters, once granted as a sop to the workers of Paris.

Then the C. G. T. called a meeting of all organizations, at which a twenty-four hours' strike was decided on, as a protest against the massacre and the subsequent persecutions. Most of the newspapers could not appear the next day because of strikes of the printers, and those which did appear showed distinctly that it had been a hard struggle to get out. Many organizations could not follow the lead of the printers, the

Workingmen of America! Let us all aid to strike the chains from these men. H. J. Schade.

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Advertisement for Grand Picnic by Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, held Monday, Sept. 7 (Labor Day) at Amory Grove, Roxbury. Includes details about games, dancing, and ticket prices.