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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## POINTED COMMENT

ON THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF PUBLIC PEOPLE.

**"A New Method to Pay Old Debts"—The Uses of the Injunction—The Reasoning of the Court in the Commodities Clause Case.**

The dowager Queen, Maria Pia, of Portugal, whose accounts were recently found as crooked as the accounts of the insurance companies, is announced to have determined—upon what? Upon restoring to the public treasury the funds wrongfully appropriated? No, and no gain. The persecuted saint is determined to flee from "assassins." A new name for people who are after their own; a new method to pay old debts.

Clearly human nature is the same, whether Turk or otherwise. Mundji Bey having delivered a speech in New York calling the Sultan a "despot," the Turks in the audience divided. The "radicals" applauded lustily; the conservatives pronounced Mundji Bey "an extremist." Whether Turk or otherwise there are people who can stand the truth, while others deplore to hear it uttered.

The New York "Sun" is puzzled why the Russian Synod should have excommunicated Tolstoy, and it naively states the views of Tolstoy in his work "My Religion" as repudiating "ecclesiastical organizations, elaborate church edifices and stereotyped forms of prayers." What would become of the jobs of the "Reverends" if these things were abolished? What more natural, then, than that a synod of these gentlemen should frown down all honor done to the man who would "knock the bread out of their mouths" as an "impious act"?

The anti-immigrationists are certainly remaking geography to suit their own ends. Now it is the Greeks, whose ancestors three thousand years ago rolled back the tide of Asiatic invasion from Europe, who, to the cry of "No Asiatics," are being forced to leave their jobs as miners in Grass Valley, California.

Why all this racket, this controversy over whether Kuropatkin told the truth or not regarding the Czar's having brought on the war with Japan in order to save a two-million-ruble investment in Bezobrazoff's Korean timber? Is there anything more natural than that the master of his people should put them to such uses as he may please? What are these people there for, if not to minister to his divinely ordained wishes? And what is he there for if not to wish and be obeyed?

The Panama Canal, so fruitful of scandals which made our capitalists clap their handkerchiefs to their noses while their eyes glistened at the tales of rich booty, may now be made to furnish another thriller. Canal Supt. Stevens is openly charged with intriguing against the canal in the interest of the railroads. Is it to some similar activity that his predecessor Shonts owes his job as Supt. of the Interborough Subway lines?

Stolypin, the reactionary butcher of Russian freedom, objects to "exploiting" a good principle for political purposes. He does not like the Tolstoy celebrations for that reason. These worthies do not realize how they condemn their own position by such words. If the doing justice to a great and good man is to "exploit" him for political purposes, then it follows that those who object to such "exploitation" stand upon ground that is hostile to such good men. The identical position was taken by every fraudulent element in the land when the S. L. P. nominated Preston for President. They all squirmed, like Stolypin now squirms, and claimed the S. L. P. was "exploiting" Preston. The cry is a homage to Right and self-incriminating to the criers.

Judging by the newspaper reports, appendicitis—the great disease which for several years has borne the brunt of American capitalists' troubles in the form of acting proxy for suicides, deaths caused by family brawls, and other unnameable causes—has not yet attained

the same position across the pond. For we read that Countess Szechenyi, ex Gladys Vanderbilt, is seriously ill in Hungary following a premature accouchement. Such nice little illnesses certainly come under the head of appendicitis. Or can it be that the noble daughter of a noble American patriotic pillar is even ashamed of so popular, but unforeign, a disease?

A shot was "reported" to have been fired at Taft as he was steaming up the Ohio near Cincinnati. A shot is now "reported" to have been fired at Roosevelt in Oyster Bay. Are these "reports" intended to prepare the public mind for some tragedy and take the public pulse? If so, what police official is in charge of the move?

There is nothing strange in the news that ex-Judge Alton B. Parker is to defend Gompers and other "labor leaders" in the contempt proceedings that arose from the Buck Stove and Range Company case. Lawyers are no better than pure and simple workmen. The latter delight in a configuration, for instance, or anything that will destroy property so as to cause a demand for labor; the former dote on injunctions, as being fruitful of "arguments"—and, of course, fat fees.

"De Leon's Campaign Revoltingly Dirty" is the headline with which the Jewish "Vorwarts" of the 10th introduced a "report" of the ratification meeting of the S. L. P. in the 9th Congressional district; and the "report" was of a piece with the headline. Not the remotest attempt at presenting the argument; only a succession of screams and yells; and the Hillquit ratification meeting of that day followed suit. The S. L. P. harpoon has evidently pierced the rhinoceros hide of the obscene "Vorwarts" and of the treasonable politician players into anti-immigration schemes against the Jews. If one De Leon speech set the crew howling like that, where will they get shrieks enough from a couple of weeks hence!

The bunch of disturbers that came to the ratification meeting of the S. L. P. nomination in the 9th Congressional District on the evening of Sept. 9th, looked like toads nailed to a barn door when De Leon proved with irresistible logic that the "Vorwarts" was practicing upon its Jewish readers the censorship trick of the Czar, by censoring all information that it did not consider its dupes should know, and that such conduct was of a piece with the Hillquit anti-immigration nomination. The bunch early in the meeting tried to create a disturbance. The crushing arguments and the temper of the large audience took all the starch out of them.

At last, at last the good "widow" has been discovered. Hitherto there was a mystical widow who was regularly hauled forth by the capitalist spokesmen as a sample of the person whom Socialism would victimize. That widow, though never found in the flesh, was so common on the lips of the capitalist spokesmen that she acquired the name of the Bad Widow. Now the Good Widow is discovered. She was discovered by one of the pretended competitors of the Standard Oil, and she was exhibited somewhere in the Middle West as a typical victim of Standard Oil persecution.

By declaring unconstitutional that paragraph of the Hepburn Railroad act which prohibits railroads to deal in coal, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania held as correct the reasoning of the defendant railroads that, if the law is valid the Lehigh Valley Railroad alone would be liable to a fine of \$5,000,000 each day. This amounts to saying that if a man kills a hundred people he would have forfeited a hundred lives, consequently the law that forbids killing is unconstitutional.

It must have been delectable to Mr. Robert Hunter to hear Darrow castigate "those reformers" who "ought rather to give their attention to destroying the monopoly of the world as it stands today, rather than fighting some people poorer and more helpless than themselves," as is done by the Hunter Socialist party element, who insult the "degraded" Polish, Roumanian and Russian Jews, the German, Italian, Irish and other immigrants who migrate to this country.

## HUMAN NATURE AND HUMAN MIND

From the sublime heights, or perhaps it was from the sublime depths, of his wisdom President Eliot of Harvard has either descended or risen to enlighten the Socialists upon their real task. "The Socialists," said President Eliot, "think their task is only to reform society, whereas it is really to reform human nature."

President Eliot errs. Human nature need not be changed. What is more, if human nature could be changed the Socialist would brace himself against the operation. It is upon human nature that Socialism is planted; it is with human nature that Socialism counts.

Let President Eliot take any belle at random, with a flea on her chin. Let her be told that the black spot on her face is a beauty-spot; let the lie be repeated until it sinks well in her mind; let learned doctors examine the spot and learnedly pronounce it a "beauty-spot"; let professors lecture upon the same and expatiate on the alleged beauty-spot; let the press print the lectures with flaming headlines; let pulpiters sermonize on that particular gift of God to that particular

belle; let all this be done, and then let President Eliot observe what happens. What happens will be that the said belle, taking the flea for a beauty-spot, will nurse it lovingly; she will protect it against accidents; she will be angry at any who would say ill of it; she will scratch the face of any who would remove it. Obedient to what would the belle so demean herself? Obedient to human nature. Human nature prompts her to look attractive. Human nature, accordingly, causes her to love the thing.

But now, let a ray of light enter the belle's mind; let that ray be backed up by certain experiences, say the sensation of a bite and a sting, proceeding from the alleged beauty-spot; in short, let her discover that what she took for was made to believe was a beauty-spot is in fact a blood-sucking parasite that undermines her health, and throws suspicion upon her cleanliness. Let this happen, and then let President Eliot again take observations. What will he see? The belle, who previously cherished the alleged beauty-spot, now finding it to be a dirty parasite, will take it between her nails and nip out its life.

Did her human nature change? Not

in the slightest. It was the identical human nature actively at work. The identical motives that first caused her to nurse the thing, subsequently caused her to destroy it. It was not her human nature that changed but her intellect.

Identically with the working class, the people in general. So long as they believe the capitalist flea on their necks to promote happiness they will cultivate it; the moment their minds are clarified they will cast off the nuisance.

It is not human nature that needs changing, it is the human mind that needs clarification. Nor are the Presidents Eliot in the dark upon this head. If the impossible task of changing human nature were a prerequisite for Socialism, then the Presidents Eliot would save their breath, and feel secure in the robber burg of capitalism. Knowing, however, full well that human nature need and can not be changed, but that its impulse will be enlisted for progress the moment the human mind is enlightened—knowing that, we see them hustling to prevent enlightenment, lest human nature take the flea of capitalism between its nails and off-hand nip out its existence.

## DE LEON'S CAMPAIGN

ROUSING MEETING IN NEW YORK RATIFIES HIS NOMINATION.

Candidates for Congress and Assembly Received with Demonstrations of Approval—Socialist Party Is Scored on Anti-Immigration.

The nominations of the Socialist Labor Party for Congress and Assembly for the East Side districts of New York city were given a rousing ratification on Sept. 9 in Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton street. The hall was crowded to the doors and the audience enthusiastically applauded the telling points made by the speakers, who all sent hot shot into the Socialist party for its anti-immigration attitude. The reception given to Daniel De Leon, the opponent of Hillquit for Congress, was tremendous, and it showed a just resentment of the East Side population to a party that refers slightly to European workmen as the "hordes" of Europe.

The meeting was opened by Ab. Epstein, chairman of the Ninth Congressional District Campaign Committee. Epstein introduced Henry Jager, who said:

"We are a party that says the only way to do away with panics is to abolish the capitalist system, and are not bothering whether foreigners come here or not. We know that such Yankees as Hillquit, Slobodoffsky, and Boudinoff cannot stand for having foreigners come here." (Applause.)

The speaker mentioned Debs' name, and there were cheers and hisses for the S. P. candidate. Jager reverently scored Debs for his betrayal of the Industrial Union and effectively silenced the cheering. When the speaker asked, after he had finished arraigning Debs and the Socialist party, why there was no applause for Debs, there was laughter and hissing for that candidate.

Dr. Abraham Levine, candidate for Assembly from the Second District, spoke about the number of school children who are compelled to leave the school rooms at an early age. Quoting from a report of the State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Draper, he showed that only one-third of the children went through their courses, and the remaining two-thirds had to go into the factory. Levine showed that the education received in the schools did not, according to Draper himself, fit the children for practical life, and asked what kind of school system that was that did not equip the young to go into the world and aid them in their vocations.

James T. Hunter, Socialist Labor candidate for the Eighth Assembly District, was received with cheers from all parts of the hall, when introduced. "What we stand for is not the tommyrot of child labor or any other rot. We stand for a revolutionary programme, the over-

## THE STORM CENTRE.

Political Battle Rages Around S. L. P.

Philadelphia, September 8.—The Socialist Labor Party is becoming the storm centre here in Philadelphia again and is showing its right to the name "the Fighting S. L. P." Week ago last Sunday C. F. Lutherman was listening to a speaker on the Socialist Party platform on the North Plaza, City Hall. This speaker informed his audience that the Socialist party was the only party which stood for the working class. Waiting until he got through, Lutherman questioned him on this point. In reply this S. P. man launched into an attack upon the Socialist Labor Party and denied that it stood for the working class. Lutherman asked if he would be allowed another question and was answered that he would not be allowed to run their meeting.

Some of the audience shouted "Give him the platform," and Lutherman pressed forward to take the stand, but that was not in their program and they hastily broke up their meeting.

Last Sunday night we held our usual meeting on the East Plaza, and it was quite an interesting one.

The Single Taxers broke up their meeting very early and visited the Socialist Party on the North Plaza in force. Result was of course, an early break up for the S. P. This seems to be their strong point.

Then the Single Taxers made a frontal attack on the Socialist Labor Party. By this time our crowd was out to the edge of the Plaza and growing larger all the time. Anton was the principal speaker and in fine form, and had his crowd with him when it came to questions time.

On calling for questions Anton stated that he had no objections to answering any questions on the subject of Socialism, and he got them, all right, on every other subject under the sun. The Anarchist was there and although not satisfied with the answer, the crowd was, and that is the main point. Of course the Single Taxers demanded a lot of attention and Anton handled them very gently until they got lively, and then he turned them and their questions to ridicule, which pleased the crowd who laughed and booed them out.

Of course, that evergreen, "The Difference" was asked and answered to the evident satisfaction of the questioner. At this point we sold some Unity pamphlets and gave away leaflets on the same subject. One man wanted to know what we were going to do for the farmer. In reply to this Anton said that "the S. L. P. proposes to do nothing except educate, organize and arouse the working class to action for itself. For the farmer we have no special bait. He is as big a skinner as the manufacturer but because he is beginning to feel the economic pressure, he is howling for assistance from the worker."

Again the questioner was not satisfied, but the crowd did not show much sympathy for the farmer. Literature sales not so good this week as last, but better than ordinary.

The other meetings held since last report were fairly good although overshadowed by Sunday night's in point of numbers, interest, and literature sold.

James Connolly, late of the I. W. W., was here last week doing an advertising stunt for the "Harp," and speaking by the way, in support of the candidature of Ben Hanford of Big 6. He got here and away again before we got wise, or we might have made his stay more interesting. Some of the members here think it very unkind of him to go without leaving his card.

Sec. Agitation Committee.

## FIFTY-FIVE LIVES LOST BUILDING BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Fifty-five men have been killed in building the Blackwell's Island bridge over the East River, N. Y., according to the report of a committee appointed to ascertain the fatalities in that work. The committee also found that fifteen workmen have suffered death in the Chelsea docks improvements. The labor union workmen who investigated the subject said that city inspectors tried to conceal the loss of life, which the union men attribute to the employment of non-union men, inexperienced in the work at lofty heights and to the absence of proper precautions. The investigators declared that no life has been lost in building the new Manhattan bridge, where union labor is employed.

## ARBITRATION FAILS

NEW ORLEANS BOSSES REFUSE TO ACCEPT DECISION.

Textile Workers Resist 20 Per Cent. Reduction—Mayor Gets after Company for Dumping Men into Unemployed Market.

New Orleans, September 7.—Arbitration was resorted to in the textile strike, but as the findings of the State Conciliation Board were regarded as favoring the workmen, the Textile Mills Corporation refused to accept the plans.

"We will not accept the suggestion of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation," said Mr. S. Odenheimer, president of the Textile Mills Corporation, to-day in an official statement concerning the findings of the board which has been endeavoring to bring about peace between the corporations and its employees.

The Arbitration Board is evidently disappointed that it has not been able to suggest some agreement which would appeal to both sides. The chairman, Mr. W. B. Thompson, said this morning that his body had done all in its power and that it could do nothing further for the present at least.

The ultimatum of the corporation is to run full time, 6 days per week, with a reduction of 20 per cent., until conditions justify a change.

The Arbitration Board suggested three days in the week at full time with a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages, which was satisfactory to the employes.

Mayor Behrman has taken a hand in the textile workers' strike. He learned that many men were being brought here from other cities under false representations. When these men learned that they were to act as strike-breakers they generally refused to go to work. The consequence is that they were compelled to join the large numbers of the unemployed in this city. Mayor Behrman therefore asked the president of the corporation, Odenheimer, for an explanation of why forty indigent persons had been brought to the city by the company and thrown upon the community. He also asked that the corporation send back any of the two score of persons who desired to return to their homes. They were brought here to take the place of the strikers in the company's mills.

Odenheimer is very much aroused over what he believes is an assumption on the part of the mayor that the corporation had been guilty of bringing strike-breakers here under false pretenses and asks that an investigation be made before judgment is pronounced.

In answer to Odenheimer Mayor Behrman sent a hot retort in which he insisted that Odenheimer furnish transportation to the persons brought here. The mayor terms the corporation's actions an outrage.

Part of this letter is as follows:

"I am concerned with this fact only, that while there are so many persons out of employment here in New Orleans—and this misfortune applies to many others than mill operatives—it is a crying injustice to the entire community to be bringing persons here, whose coming means only a swelling of the great army of unemployed. For that reason I wish to state to you with all the emphasis which I can command that I am determined to prevent any such outrage being perpetrated upon this community, and for that reason, I am constrained to repeat my demand upon you last evening that you make arrangements to have these persons whom you have caused to be brought to New Orleans and who are now out of employment, returned to their homes.

"I wish to be understood distinctly that my objection is not directed against bringing operatives here who will work; my objection is most strenuous and unalterable, however, to the bringing of persons here who will not work and whose presence swells the ranks of the unemployed."

President William Smith, head of the organization of strikers of the Lane and Maginnis cotton mills, who have refused to accept a 20 per cent. cut in wages, announced that the committee of strikers would make an attempt to either have the cotton mills closed or have the 1,000 employes of the mill now on strike re-

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DEBS IN 1905 AND DEBS NOW

By Jas. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.

"Let me say that I agree with Comrade De Leon upon one very vital point at least. (Applause.) We have not been the best of friends in the past (Laughter), but the whirligig of time brings about some wonderful changes. I find myself breaking away from some men I have been in very close touch with and getting in close touch with some men from whom I have been very widely separated." (Applause.) — Eugene V. Debs, on floor of First Annual Convention of I. W. W.

"Last fall, a year ago, when I was in New York, there came near being a strike on the Interborough Railway lines. The employees had been outraged by the management of the Interborough under an agreement that had been shamefully violated by the company. They threatened to go out on strike. It happened to be national election year, and under the pressure that was brought to bear upon him, Mr. Belmont, the president of the system, on the eve of the election settled with the men and averted the strike. I made a speech in New York that night and made the prediction in that speech that the settlement was temporary and made for political effect, and that soon after the election was over the corporation would begin methodically to violate the spirit of the agreement and goad the men to strike. And so it came to pass. After the election was over the corporation renewed its offensive tactics until at last 6,000 of the men went out on strike.

"And now we behold an exhibition of the impotency, if not the crime of outgrown unionism. When these 6,000 men went out on strike August Belmont already had James Farley and his army of professional strike-breakers on the ground; had them there weeks in advance. And they were getting their pay \$5 a day and expenses, while Farley got an advance payment, said to have been \$10,000. August Belmont, the president of the Interborough, was photographed with Farley, the strike-breaker. They were pictured side by side; they occupied the first page of the New York newspapers; they were represented as the modern strike-breakers, August Belmont, the capitalist, and James Farley, his mercenary minion.

"The strike was soon defeated and the places of the men filled with scabs. The union men who were in the power houses, who could and should have shut off the power, kept those great plants in operation. They said, 'We are in sympathy with you, and would like to help you, but we cannot go out on strike without violating our contract.' And so to preserve the sanctity of their craft contract, they cut the throats of their 6,000 fellow unionists, virtually scabbing on them, so far as the effect of their action was concerned. These union men might as well have stepped out of the power houses and taken the places that were vacated by the strikers.

"Now comes the closing chapter of this story, the blackest of all. A little while after the 6,000 union men had gone out on strike, and had been defeated by the strike-breakers under Farley; the lieutenant of Belmont, the Civic Federation holds its banquet. August Belmont attended this banquet, being the president of the Federation. So also did the labor leaders. In their regular order came President Gompers, President Mitchell, President O'Connell, President Duncan and the rest of the presidents. They surrounded the banqueting board and sat and feasted and laughed and made joy

together. The labor question was speedily settled, so far as they were concerned. "What do you think of the labor leader who would sit down, side by side, at the same banqueting board, with August Belmont, fresh from the field upon which he had slaughtered 6,000 union men? Do you think a true union leader, a man whose heart was with the working class, could feast and make common cause with a capitalist who had just thrust the dagger of assassination into the heart of his union? Do you think that a real labor leader would fraternize with one whose hands were dripping with the blood of union labor?"

"I say that a labor leader who attends that kind of a banquet and who greets as an associate an arch-enemy of labor, is himself a Belmont at heart and the foe of the working class." — Eugene V. Debs, in a speech delivered by him at South Chicago, Nov. 24, 1905.

Indeed, it is true that "the whirligig of time brings about some wonderful changes." The Eugene V. Debs we saw in 1905 denouncing in strong and picturesque language the "impotency" and the "crime" of outgrown craft unionism and supporting with ability, skill and logic the principles of Socialist industrial unionism we see in 1908 running for President as the candidate of a "third rate Populist party" that repudiates the candidate's industrial union principles by a vote of more than three to one.

Here follows another illuminating paragraph from the same Eugene V. Debs. It was delivered on the floor of the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World:

"We are here to perform a task so great that it appeals to our best thought, our united energies, and will enlist our most loyal support; a task in the presence of which weak men might falter and despair, but from which it is impossible to shrink without betraying the working class." (Applause.) [Italics mine.] That was three years ago. And since then "the whirligig of time" has brought about such "wonderful changes" that, although "it was impossible to shrink from the task" of founding and supporting a new economic organization of labor based upon the recognition of the class struggle "without betraying the working class," in 1905, it does not appear impossible for Mr. Debs to shrink from that task in 1908.

In 1905 Mr. Debs said at that same convention:

"The trades union movement is to-day under the control of the capitalist class. It is preaching capitalist economics. It is serving capitalist purposes." And again: "We are here to-day for the purpose of uniting the working class, for the purpose of eliminating that form of unionism that is responsible for the conditions as they exist to-day."

And now, in 1908, we behold Mr. Debs carrying aloft the standard of the party that votes by a majority of three to one to keep and retain and preserve that identical form of unionism that is still responsible for the conditions as they exist to-day, and which Mr. Debs, with others, had assembled in 1905 "to eliminate," and from eliminating which "it was impossible to shrink without betraying the working class."

Whether Mr. Debs' "shrinking" in 1908 from the cause he espoused in 1905 and which, in his own words, no one could shrink from without betraying the working class is due to the "whirligig of time" or to a weak and vacillating character I shall leave to the working class to determine.

ANTI-SEMITISM

[Under the above head "Der Arbeiter" of Nov. 24, 1906, published the below interview with Daniel De Leon, this year's S. L. P. candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District.]

Being shown an article in which he was charged with being an inveterate Anti-Semite, De Leon laughed and said:

"That is an old yarn, and like many other such yarns about me it has no foundation. That yarn was used against me and the S. L. P. by people who sought to raise false issues in order to evade the real issues for which the S. L. P. is battling, and which they cannot destroy by argument.

"This howl of Anti-Semitism was raised by the Cahans and his likes. It reminds me of the false cry that the Czar's government raises against the revolutionists."

De Leon observed further:

"There is a close resemblance between the methods of this Cahan element and those of the Czar. The Czar fears lest the people discover the truth, and get the necessary information, so he has a censorship. I have seen some censored Russian papers. They look funny, with black blotches smeared over those parts which must not be allowed to reach the people. Only recently I was shown a copy of Cahan's 'Vorwaerts,' that looked very much as if the Czar's censor had busied himself with it. The paper contained a fac-simile of the ballot with the S. L. P. ticket blotched. It was that same spirit that brought forth this cry of Anti-Semitism against me."

The representative of the "Arbeiter" asked De Leon when the cry of Anti-Semitism had begun. De Leon replied:

"I don't know exactly, but that reminds me of a funny contradiction on the part of my political opponents. When I was a candidate in the Sixteenth Assembly District, the Cahans went to that District and said to the voters: 'Don't vote for De Leon; he is a Jew and denies it.' Immediately after that Prince, the Tammany candidate went to the same Jewish voters and said to them: 'Don't vote for De Leon; he is no Jew, and says that he is one.' You may imagine how much that story amused me. When my father-in-law, a western Kansas farmer, visited his daughter and me four years ago, he had many political stories from the West to tell. I said to him I could beat all of his stories, and told him the story of the Sixteenth Assembly District. He admitted that my story beat any of his."

The representative of the "Arbeiter" then said: "It is claimed on the East Side, that you once wrote an article in The People in which you spoke of the Jews as men with crooked noses. Is that true?"

De Leon smiled broadly, and said: "No, that is not true, but it is well that you mentioned it to me. I know how that story originated. I know also another one, of which I have heard. Both stories hit, not me, but those who call me Anti-Semite."

"As to the story about my having written in The People that Jews have crooked noses, this is what happened: In 1897 or 1898 the Volkszeitung corporation published an English paper for the Philadelphia section of the S. L. P. That paper had an editorial board in Philadelphia who furnished the articles, sent them to New York, and they were here put in the paper; the rest of the paper was made up of articles from The People. In one of those articles sent from Philadelphia Debs's new movement was discussed, which was called the true 'American Socialist Movement.' The writer of the article tried to show that the movement was not American at all, and he had there a passage running somewhat like this: 'They call this the movement of true Americans, but judging from the number of crooked noses, hidden behind the lapels of their coats, it did not look American at all.' Some of the articles sent from Philadelphia for that paper were very good, and were later put in The People. It so happened that that week I was not at The People office, Gessner from Pittsburgh, or Sanial—I cannot now recollect which—was in charge, and he put that article into The People. I never would have put that in, because the article had no value, and the slur of crooked noses was indecent, besides. But Gessner or Sanial, both of them being lazy, found it easier to dump in a bad article than to write one as I would have done. When, upon my return, I saw the article, I protested, but it was too late.

"Now, the joke is this: The writer of that article, as well as Gessner and Sanial, have been since received with open arms into the party of those who call me an Anti-Semite, whereas I, who had nothing at all to do with it, am attacked by them.

"I have explained that so many times, that those who still repeat the crooked noses yarn know it to be false, and I am, therefore, justified in saying that they are dishonest."

The representative of the "Arbeiter" then reminded De Leon that he stated there was another story, and asked him what that was.

"O, yes," said De Leon. "This other story is of the same pattern as the first one, only, perhaps a little more comical. There are people who think that the editor of a paper writes every line, even the advertisements. That is a mistake. The People, of July 5th, 1900, I think, contained a report of the fires which took place on the previous day, the Fourth of July. The report contained a list of names of the owners of the places where the fires broke out, and many of them, if not all, were German or Jewish names. The reporter of that news was, mark you, Thomas A. Hickey. If the names were fabricated, he did the fabrication, and if he did fabricate them, it was certainly highly improper. He assured me, that he had taken them from the news agency. But, be as it may, Hickey was thrown out of the S. L. P., and HE was received with open arms by those who call me an Anti-Semite. One of them, Lissauer, even went so far as to kiss Hickey."

The representative of the "Arbeiter" remarked thereupon: "Some of those facts are known to me, and they put into a very awkward position those who call you Anti-Semite."

De Leon then said: "I do not usually take up my time with chasing slanderers, but as the 'Arbeiter' has asked of me an interview upon this particular question, I will tell you at the same time something else, in order to show the thorough dishonesty of the Volkszeitung and other elements, who call me Anti-Semite."

De Leon asked the reporter of the "Arbeiter": "You have surely heard of or read the statement that my name was Loeb?"

"Yes, I have seen that and also heard it said several times."

"Do you know where that lie comes from?"

"I should really like to know, I never knew it before."

"Well, then, let me tell you. That did not begin as a lie. It began as a good-natured joke against me by Alexander Jonas. And do you know why he gave me that name? He gave me that name because I was always at war with the Volkszeitung editorial staff on account of their continuous talking about 'dirty Jews.' (The word used in German instead of 'dirty' is not printable in Yiddish.)

"When I first came into the Volkszeitung building as Editor of The People, I was under the illusion that if a German called himself a Socialist, he must really be one. But I found out quickly that their Socialism is to laugh. And to my great surprise I found that Volkszeitung-Germans are full of race prejudices. They had nothing but insult for the Americans, and I had fights with them on that account; they had nothing but insult for the Irish, and I had fights with them on that account; and they also had nothing but insult for the Jews. It may perhaps surprise you to hear that even Schlueter, who was very much dined and wine-d by the same East Side Jews, was himself full of that prejudice. I remember the names of two other Volkszeitung-Germans, Obrist and Ehret: No one could speak a word to them about Jews, without their coming out immediately with 'dirty Jews.' The fights I had at the Volkszeitung on that account were so numerous that Jonas declared that I must be a Jew, and he then changed my name to Loeb. That was the beginning of the affair. And that is decisive proof not only of the falsity of the charge that I am an Anti-Semite, but that also of the dishonesty of the Volkszeitung crowd who have been most active in spreading the slander."

THE JOY OF HARD WORK.

[No man can work too hard or hours too long if his health will permit.—Pres. Eliot, of Harvard.]

Said the miner deep down in the earth (And he laughed at the humor of it): "It's a joy and a revel to dig like the devil As long as my health will permit; And though it's a loss of delight to the boss, He doesn't seem jealous a bit."

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND LIBERATION OF POUEN.

The Harlem Section of the Italian Socialist Federation, N. Y., sent to Pres. Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, a communication demanding that Jan Janoff Pouen, the Russian political refugee, be given his freedom, and protesting against this government lining itself up with the Czar in suppressing liberty.

The resolution follows: "We demand liberation of Jan Janoff Pouen, a political refugee from Russia, now held for extradition, and protest against complicity with Russian autocracy. "We hope Republican America and Twentieth century shall not forget that monarchical England of Nineteenth century offered generous and secure asylum to rebelling patriots of all Europe. "Harlem Italian Socialist Section."

MUNRO'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

To Paul Augustine.

National Secretary, Socialist Labor Party; Comrade.

In answer to your letter I wish to assure you, and through you, the members of our staunch old party, the Socialist Labor Party, my appreciation of the honor conferred on me, in nominating me for their Vice-Presidential candidate. I am proud of being selected as one of the standard bearers, and for the following reasons:

We stand for the unification of the working class of the world, on the industrial field as well as the political. We take the position that, as the working class produces all wealth, they should own all the wealth. We claim that the system of exploitation that is being perfected by the class that has control of this nation, and the world, both industrially and politically, must be overthrown, and the class that we belong to, the working class, must be taught that it is their duty to do the overthrowing. But in order that the efforts of the workers may not prove a dismal failure, we must first have a clear understanding as to the causes of our dependence on our masters.

We have been taught that the Republican party represents the interests of the working class. The history of the struggles of the miners and other workers in the great coal producing states chronicles clearly how much the Republican party stands for the working class. I do not think it is required of me to particularize. But that party has used the soldiers and the deputies and Pinkertons to beat into submission time and again the workers whom they so dearly love. These outrages have occurred in the East, the North, and the West.

Then there is the Democratic party. It has been indorsed as the real party of the working class, and the American Federation of Labor has so stated it. How well it represents the workers, is clearly illustrated in the South, the stronghold of that party, in the exposures of the peonage system carried on in some of the southern States. The unparalleled atrocities committed against the unfortunate proletariat of the state of Georgia and the exploita-

tion of the countless thousands of children in the southern cotton mills, further reflects how this party treats labor.

The leaders of the craft unions endorse all this, and more than that, the Socialist party in the profundity of its wisdom practically endorses all this iniquity by the position it takes on the trade union question. That Socialist party calls on the workers of the world to unite under one banner, and then calls for capitalist legislation to keep out foreigners from this land of liberty. I wonder if the blush of shame does not mantle the cheeks of the foreign born members of that party, at the position it has taken.

All these facts the workers must know, and it is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party to point them out, so that the toilers of this land will not be humbugged in the future as they have been in the past.

Oh! How much longer are the workers going to support a system of robbery that compels the builders of the palaces, occupied by the rich, to live in hovels; where the makers of the parlor cars have recourse to the trucks for transportation; where the children of the proletariat are torn from the playground and school, that the children of the plutocrats may roil in luxury; where a poor workman gets sentenced to 8 years in penal servitude for stealing something to eat when hungry, a member of the desirable class gets one year for committing a cold-blooded murder.

The Socialist Labor Party stands for the total abolition of the modern capitalist system of exploitation of the toilers of the world. It extends the hand of comradeship to all the proletariat, wherever found. We recognize no distinctions as to superiority or inferiority of birth or race. The toilers have a common cause, and a common interest at stake. The staunch old S. L. P. represents that cause. Will the workers rally under the banner that is floating in the breeze; that stands for our cause unflinchingly?

Comrades, I accept the honor. Donald L. Munro. Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 28.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MORRIS HILLQUIT

That Morris Hillquit, Socialist party candidate for Congress in the Ninth Dist., N. Y., is the holder of a political job from the Republican party, is the pointed charge made by the Jewish "Warheit" in its issue of September 11.

After declaring that the matter would not have been taken up except for the personal tone injected into his campaign by Hillquit himself, the "Warheit" goes on to say: "A few months ago the chairman of the Republican machine, Mr. Parsons, appointed the congressional candidate of the S. P., Morris Hillquit, as examiner of Jewish interpreters at the courts. The work of Morris Hillquit consists in examining those who get the political job of court interpreters, to see whether they know Jewish, German and English. "For this work," it is alleged by the "Warheit," "Morris Hillquit gets \$20 an hour; for his last examination he got \$90."

STARVING ON STREET.

Eighteen-Year-Old Youth Carried to Bellevue Hospital Unconscious. A boy about eighteen years old, starving, wandered through East 14th street just after two o'clock in the morning of Sept. 9. Several times he almost fell to the pavement, and a big crowd soon gathered, despite the earliness of the hour.

The policeman on the beat took him to the Fifth street station. Lieut. Keleher summoned an ambulance, and on the way to Bellevue Hospital he became unconscious. Revived, he could only say that his name was "George."

LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED.

Three Thousand Men Apply for \$4.50 a Week Job.

London, September 11.—The number of unemployed in this city was strikingly illustrated to-day when three thousand men surrounded and attempted to make their way into a hospital which had advertised for a porter at a wage of \$4.50 a week and meals. An extra detail of police had to be called out to keep order in the crowd which was struggling to get into the building.

EUGENE SUE'S THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE OR HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

- 7 Volumes on Sale. 12 More in Course of Publication. THE GOLD SICKLE.....50c. THE BRANDING NEEDLE 50c. THE BRASS BELL.....50c. THE INFANT'S SKULL... 50c. THE PONIARD'S HILT...75c. THE PILGRIM'S SHELL...75c. THE IRON TREVET.....75c.

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

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS FILE TICKET.

Cleveland, September 10.—Petitions containing 1,900 names were filed yesterday by the Socialist Labor Party with the Board of Elections. The lists contained the county nominations. The law requires 1,760 signatures.

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 every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.), top floor, at 3 p. m.

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

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

Section Providence R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., 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, a. e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women 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. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

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

Section St. Paul, 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.

The New Leaflet Where Shall My Vote Go? Is Now READY This is the first 1908 Campaign Leaflet issued by the National Executive Committee. \$1.00 Per Thousand Clear the deck, ye Stalwarts! The fight is on! NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall, Place, New York.

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.

WANTED. Members of the S. L. P. seeking employment are invited to correspond with the undersigned. Arthur Losey, c/o Losey Furnace Works, 2115 Sarah Street, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

# Woman and the Socialist Movement

By  
**JOHN HALLS,**  
Paris

[This essay is the one which won the prize in the world-wide competition held by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the best essay on the topic. It is furnished by that organization, to be published in pamphlet form when complete.]

(Continued.)

Finally the employer's profit is by no means a payment for any part he takes in production. As a stockholder or partner, he, like the landlord, may never have seen the factory whence comes his profit. As you know, a capitalist may buy copper mine stocks one day, sell out and buy railroad stock another, win money on the gamble and draw dividends into the bargain. Surely it will not be claimed that this capitalist manages the railroads or directs the mining operations. 'Tis obvious that he does not work for his living. The employer may be a lunatic or a baby, and yet production continues just the same.

The capitalists get wealth *not* because they work but because they own.

The proletariat and the working farmers alone produce the food, clothing and shelter which all must have, but also they furnish the idle possessors with the means of vice-breeding luxury and yet further means of exploitation. Lucian Saniat estimates, after a careful examination of all available information, that the share of productive labor in its product is less than one-fourth and that therefore the exploiting capitalist class robs the productive workers of more than three-fourths of their product.

This, then, is the fundamental injustice of our present industrial system, capitalism; that the idle are able to live by the labor of the industrious.

Says Joseph Medill Patterson in his "Confessions of a Drone," "I have an income of between ten and twenty thousand dollars a year. I spend all of it. I produce nothing—I am doing no work." And further on he says, "So it is with all capitalists. In so far as they receive interest, profit and rent they are economic idlers, taking toll of the labor of others and returning nothing."

The thorough recognition of this wrong is indispensable to a full understanding of Socialism. From this rotten centre, from the robbery of the workers, from parasitism, are derived most of the ills that mankind suffers; poverty, disease, the sexual degradation of woman, the factory enslavement of children, unemployment, insecurity and the general dialy and lack of honor among men.

It will be seen from the foregoing account of the way in which men live, a few as idle owners and the great majority as dispossessed toilers, that the people of all modern civilized countries are separated into two distinct categories, two classes, the working class (proletariat) and the capitalist class (bourgeoisie).

Neither do the classes live in harmony (the robbed cannot love the robber); as we saw in antiquity, plebs and patriciate fought. In the middle ages the bourgeoisie fought the feudal lords and to-day the proletariat fights the bourgeoisie. And that this is no fine-spun theory, the lining up on the one side of Manufacturers' Associations and Citizen's Alliances, and upon the other of our own labor unions and political parties with the constant warfare of strikes, lockouts, boycotts and occasional violence, does most surely bear witness. If we would understand social growth we must recognize the facts of social life; not ignore them because they are unpleasant or because interested parties tell us that they do not exist. And so it is with the CLASS STRUGGLE.

Our history read in the light of economic determinism, and stripped of the confusing incidentals of King and of General, is discovered to be but a record of class conflicts. Just as in the middle ages the struggles of the townsmen for freedom, foreshadowed the bourgeois revolution that ushered in modern capitalism, so the struggles, industrial and political of the modern working people to get a greater share of their product and for the control of industry also foreshadow a great change, a revolution, and in its train a new civilization. The capitalists do not fear the strike merely for its immediate injury to their interests, but above all because it tells us that there is a class struggle, a standing menace to capitalist institutions.

Now, since women with the development of industry are more and more taking part therein, it follows that they also have to encounter the capitalist in the struggle for better conditions. Women looking more and more to industry, to social production for their maintenance instead of to marriage, are drawn also into the class struggle. They are gradually coming to understand their common interest and to see that whereas individually they must accept the employer's terms, when united they are able, by threatening to bring the employer's business to a standstill, to compel him to grant some amelioration. So women's labor unions have slowly grown up.

Also women have sought to influence the government, thus helping to secure the rather ineffectual laws regulating factory conditions and child-labor.

Finally, some women have come to see, like many of their brothers, that the exploitation of the toilers, with its consequent poverty and disease can alone be abolished, and the dignity and happy motherhood of woman alone insured by the

## OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM.

Now the basis of capitalism is the class monopoly of land, factories, machines, ships and railroads; or in other words the private ownership of the means and instruments of production.

Their control enables the capitalists to profit by the propertyless toilers' needs and so make them yield up the greater part of their product to the capitalists in the shape of rent,

interest and profit.

To overthrow capitalism this basis must be demolished.

*These instruments of production, needed by ALL and used by the workers together, must cease to be owned privately, monopolized by a class; they must become the property of ALL, be owned in common and be administered by and for ALL, with the help of elected representatives.*

Then no able-bodied adult will be able to live but by labor, by doing his or her share of the necessary productive work. This is the great economic change that must follow the education and unity of the workers trained by the class struggle.

This is the work and the goal of the SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. Its achievement will establish a new social order that we may call the Co-operative Commonwealth or Socialist Republic.

This movement is to-day the great hope of humanity; it offers peace and happiness. By voting, some millions of toilers scattered through the world have declared their allegiance to this great forward movement of the working class; but best of all the great subject half of the race, woman, is slowly but steadily awakening and more and more studying and working with the socialist movement. To-day nearly every little organization of socialists has its women comrades, some of whom are powerful propagandists and some who are entrusted with official work. Every convention of socialists, state, national or international has its women delegates (some are known the world over, like Mother Jones, Rosa Luxembourg, Clara Zetkin and Vera Sassulich) who there equally with the men delegates, help formulate the principles and methods of the movement. Nor can the great change come about until women generally are taking part in this movement, side by side with their husbands and brothers.

## MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD.

We have asserted that the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Socialist Republic can alone secure respect and tranquil motherhood to woman. Then to-day, woman as a rule does not enjoy these things? Exactly. The great mass of women to-day do not control their bread-supply. They must either submit to capitalist exploitation and live upon the usual meagre wages or depend upon being fed, clothed and sheltered by their husbands or fathers.

Now one who depends habitually upon another for sustenance is in reality the subject of that other and will quickly discover the fact whenever the other finds it convenient to exert his sovereignty. Equals, comrades, may respect one another, but masters their subjects hardly, certainly not as a rule.

In the little boy of eight summers we may already see a certain contempt for girls. This attitude does not die out, but simply changes form and with youth and young manhood becomes disguised in that chivalry which when carried as far as gallantry so often conceals the danger of seduction and betrayal. Any honest man will admit that men, when free from the presence of women, habitually speak of them in a manner showing that they, in the main, regard women as beings existing to satisfy their (men's) sexual appetites and to be their domestics. Who has not heard the phrase, "woman's place is the kitchen." The proposal that woman should help make the laws to which they have to submit is hailed with derision. And why such contempt for women? Mainly because the men know that the women are looking to them for bread—and ribbons. The men themselves, for the most part but slaves of the capitalists, accept the capitalist outlook and themselves like to dominate a slave. They may temporarily indulge their appetites by buying the services of a poor wretched street woman, "profiting" by her need; or they may purchase at the price of her sustenance, "for a home," a wife. For of such a character are a very large part of our present-day marriages. Prostitution, "respectable" or disreputable, is rampant. How then can men and women respect and love one another? Surely it is evident that tranquil happy motherhood must be quite the exception in such an environment. The myriad divorce cases and countless childless parents must be accepted as evidence of an unhealthy condition.

However, do not blame the men. Their outlook and customary doings are taught them, are determined for them by the social conditions into which they are born, which in turn are determined by the stage of economic progress.

Let us see what the next economic stage, made possible by the coming revolution, will do for woman.

The Socialist Republic, recognizing that motherhood is a sacred essential of human wellbeing, can accord such a remuneration as will assure security and tranquility.

This rational provision is not possible under capitalism because human wellbeing is not considered, profits being far more important. Besides, does not my lord capitalist provide for his own? Do not wages include the cost of replacing the producing cattle, the proletariat? When capitalism is overthrown, that part of the products which the capitalists are to-day able to confiscate as rent, profit and interest, will mostly become available for distribution amongst the workers; so women, having rendered service to the commonwealth, either by rearing families or by participating in social production, will have all necessary sustenance and modern conveniences at their disposal. They will therefore no longer have to look to men for their maintenance. When such is the case women will not sell themselves for a miserable "home." Neither is it conceivable that when all women can earn a plentiful and varied livelihood by light, short and pleasant work, that any woman will wish to live by selling her sexual services upon the street. Thus we see that the triumph of the working class and the consequent establishment of the Socialist Republic will wipe out that age-old foul

blot—prostitution, together with its attendant crime and disease.

Answer, sisters, is not this alone worth the revolution? Should not every working woman help forward such a noble cause? Let every woman ask herself, "Is my little girl safe, or my boy either? No! All are in danger. Then away with this social system that threatens to engulf us. I will henceforth teach my children to prepare for the revolution and to become enlightened citizens of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

Thus does socialist philosophy explain woman's unsatisfactory condition, and how she may attain security and happiness.

## THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

We have spoken of the coming revolution. By this we mean the overthrow of the capitalist class by our class, the working class and the consequent remodeling of social institutions to suit our interests. There is no question here of violence, or of a peaceful change. The revolution may be peaceful or violent. There is good reason to believe that the proletarian revolution may be bloodless. The electoral ballot, if the capitalists do not tamper with it, offers a means of transferring political power to the working class and subsequently abolishing private property in the means of production. Also the workers by becoming organized and disciplined in labor unions may thereby exhibit such a formidable aspect to the privileged class that this class will not dare to defy the majority's mandate and offer violent opposition. However, should the bourgeoisie play its last desperate card and resort to violence, even then the establishment of the Socialist Republic, if it should cost a few thousand lives, would be cheap in view of the benefits gained. Consider but for a moment that alone the railroads of the United States kill and maim about 60,000 persons annually, and the possible loss of life in a revolution becomes trivial. Capitalism, the greed of dividends, brought on the South African war in which 28,000 British died, some think gloriously. Had they died fighting for working-class liberty their death had indeed been glorious. Why? Because they would have died advancing the day of real and permanent peace.

Thus it will be seen that the word revolution should be no bugbear, and that the working class, both men and women, can, by thorough and intelligent organization and preparation, carry the revolution through successfully without bloodshed.

Beware, however, of an unprepared working class. The old watchwords are appropriate:

## AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

Capitalism presents many PARADOXES. One of the most quickly recognized is this, that working people are generally overworked and yet suffer from lack of work. Nearly every proletarian experiences UNEMPLOYMENT; and yet the working day is 8, 10, 12 to 20 hours out of 24. The one condition is the complement, is inseparable from the other. Both result from our present economic basis; that is, private property or class monopoly of the means of production.

The capitalist permits production to continue only so long as the products can be sold at a profit. His profit depends upon his being able to buy the necessary labor-power at a price (wages) sufficiently lower than the selling price of his wares. When there are but few workers unemployed, through lack of competition amongst them they obtain higher wages, shorter hours or other amelioration. But this means a reduction or perhaps the elimination of the employer's profit and he therefore stops production. But when the capitalist closes down his plant or curtails production, he throws the wage-workers out of work and brings upon them all the miseries that come in the train of unemployment. Here we plainly see that the capitalist's profits are conditioned upon the toiler's misery, that the capitalist's opulent idleness is alone possible because of the worker's poorly rewarded overwork, that capitalist's meat is workingman's poison. 'Tis evident that these two classes have opposite interests and this fact explains why all the Civic Federations and professional preachers of brotherly love are not able to suppress the class struggle. They can only seek to disguise it.

Furthermore progressive use of machinery enables the capitalist to "use" fewer and fewer "hands."

Let us see what the 1900 Census Report has to tell us on this important matter. Page 123 of Volume VII says, "A factor that has had a real tendency to lower that average of the wage-earner in many industries is the displacement of the skilled operative by machinery which permits the substitution of a comparatively unskilled machine hand. The tendency is noticeable in many lines of industry. Its effects are twofold: to reduce the number of employees producing the same or an increased quantity of product, and hence to lower the total wages of the group; and to reduce the average rate of wages because of the lower degree of skill required." (The italics are ours).

We see then that the action of the capitalist system itself mechanically entails unemployment as a necessary and normal condition of production for profit. To assure his profit, the owner of the things indispensable to us, the capitalist imposes idleness upon us; at other times to assure his profit he imposes overwork upon us.

But is not this the essence of slavery, to be so handled, and for another's profit? Yes! chattel-slavery and serfdom are past and gone, but slavery is yet here—WAGE-SLAVERY. We are wage-slaves or the dependents of wage-slaves.

But if unemployment and consequent poverty are the normal and mechanical accompaniments of present-day economy; then the alleged incompetence, laziness and drinking habits of the working people, so commonly cited, are false explanations. From the mouths of those who profit by the worker's misery, these assertions are nothing less than insulting hypocrisy, but when uttered by proletarians such notions become pitiable and are evidence of almost criminal ignorance. Come, sister, if you have not yourself experienced the weary trudging from place to place, think more charit-

ably in future of the wage-slave out of work. The farmers find the much-villified tramp indispensable in harvest time, but how would they like to keep him after?

The Socialist Republic will abolish unemployment, because its object will not be profits. Only the capitalist class is interested in having people suffering enforced idleness. The worker's interest dictates that all should labor, that the toil of all may be lightened and at the same time allow of the production of plenty.

Another PARADOX of capitalism is that plenty causes want. When nature blesses mankind with unusual bounty, civilized man contrives to find therein a reason for complaint. In 1907 we read that the coffee crop in Brazil was so unusually large that it threatened to ruin the planters by reducing the price of coffee to an unprofitable point. The government had to come to the rescue by buying up what it considered the surplus product and holding this off the market. Meanwhile our working-class citizens keep right on drinking a liquor made from cheap and false coffee.

Likewise when California has a very heavy fruit season we read and are told of quantities of fruit being allowed to rot on the ground. And in the great cities thousands of children look with longing eyes at the fruit stands. In 1904 so heavy was the cotton crop that the growers, fearing that prices would fall and bring bankruptcy upon them, proceeded to destroy a part of the crop by fire. Was everyone well clad then, that there was no use for this cotton? No! Well, what was and is the matter? Why, the great mass of the people being robbed of their product and being left with a paltry wage are not able to buy the cotton, fruit, coffee, etc. That's all. Another instance is the practice we read of as occurring in the classic mother-country of capitalism, England. There, when there is an unusually heavy catch of fish, instead of trying to sell this upon the market and so allowing the poor people to buy fish at very low prices, the fish is dumped upon the fields to serve as manure. And that peculiar commodity that workingmen and women must carry around and offer for sale, their labor-power? Is not that also, when it cannot find a purchaser, just dumped, and the human beings inseparable from it allowed to rot until they fester in the slums, in the prisons and lunatic asylums, and upon the street corner?

## CRIME.

For much of this character are the causes of crime. In many cases men and women are made desperate by bodily needs and so are led to commit crime in order to satisfy those needs. Another great cause is that men come to realize that honest toil does not mean security to them and theirs and so are induced to risk imprisonment in an attempt to quickly gain a comfortable life. Others have realized that our civilized society is made up of robbers and robbed, and have concluded that it is better to be robber than robbed. "Better be knave than fool," they think. 'Tis but as capitalism has taught them. That's all. Slum-bred children of professional criminals naturally grow up to consider such living as quite correct and innocent, and provide another category of criminals. All these are of that vigorous blood which refuses to be slowly starved to death or hurried to an early grave by the consumption-laden air of the factory. All these are the legitimate children of capitalism and will pass with its passing.

The co-operative commonwealth by assuring to the laborers their whole product and therewith security, will render crime unprofitable and therefore incapable of surviving. The community considering its children its most sacred charge will see that they are not subject to debasing environment.

(To Be Continued.)

## THE BURNING QUESTION OF TRADES UNIONISM

Price  
Five  
Cents

A Lecture Delivered at  
Newark, New Jersey, on  
April 21st, 1904, by  
**DANIEL DE LEON**



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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote. Rows include 1888 (2,068), 1892 (21,157), 1896 (36,564), 1900 (74,191), 1904 (134,172).

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1908.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President: AUGUST GILLHAUS, Engineer, New York, as Proxy for MORRIE R. PRESTON, Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary for the legitimate exercise of the right of self-defense on picket-duty, and whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot. For Vice-President: DONALD L. MUNRO, Machinist, Virginia.

Firm in the right, the daily Press should be. The tyrant's foe, the champion of the free; Faithful and constant to its sacred trust; Calm in its utterance; in its judgments, just; Wise in its teaching; uncorrupt, and strong; To speed the right, and to denounce the wrong. —JOHN G. SAXE.

AN ELEMENTAL LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Morris Hillquit, an advocate of restriction of immigration who is the Socialist party candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, alluding to the Socialist Labor Party campaign in the District, stated at his ratification meeting in Thalia Theatre on the 10th inst., that "the question of Asiatic exclusion is being injected into the Ninth Congressional District," by the Socialist Labor Party.

Mr. Hillquit is a gentleman of such exalted veracity that when he says "the question of Asiatic exclusion is being injected into the Ninth Congressional District" by the S. L. P. he means it; he believes what he says. Is he prevaricating to cover up his tracks? Oh, no! He is guiltless of any such double-dealing. He is conscientiously convinced of the immaculate truthfulness of his utterance. A man may be truthful, as far as he knows, and yet utter an untruth, through his ignorance. This is the case with Hillquit the Truthful. He is truthful, but his geography is mixed—as hideously mixed as, according to Mr. Guy Miller, another leading guy of the S. P., the products of the mixture of "backward" and "frontward" races would be.

If Hillquit the Truthful is right, then Europe must be in Asia; and Commissioner Bingham, when he manufactures statistics to make out the Jewish immigrants a criminal class, is simply fastening crime upon Asiatics.

Now it happens that Europe is not in Asia, and, consequently, that Jewish immigrants are not Asiatics.

Where does Asia lie? Asia lies between the Pacific Ocean to the East; the Indian Ocean to the South; and, to the West, the Ural and Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Where does Europe lie? Europe lies between the Ural and Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora to the East; the Mediter-

ranean to the South; and the Atlantic to the West.

Europe is outside of the boundaries of Asia. Europe and Asia are in distinct divisions of the earth. The people of Asia are Asiatics; the people of Europe are Europeans. The Jews whom Commissioner Bingham is trying to keep out of the country with statistical slanders, and whom Mr. Hillquit, another fellow-worker with Hillquit the Truthful, correctly designates as "Polish, Roumanian and Russian Jews," and whom he also would bar admission to the country,—these Jews come from Europe, hence are Europeans, and are of the "herds of Europe" that Mr. Guy Miller let loose against at and without protest from the S. P. national convention.

The falsity of Hillquit the Truthful's statement is not intentional. How unintentional the falsity is may be judged from the circumstance that Hillquit the Truthful is himself a comparatively recent arrival from Russia. Were Russia in Asia, and Russian Jews Asiatics, Hillquit the Truthful would be the first to purge the country of his "undesirable Asiatic contamination." Such are the tangles into which lack of elemental geography regularly catch even the best of men.

In order to save Mr. Hillquit in future the distress of such ugly entanglements the above lesson in elemental geography is philanthropically bestowed upon him free, gratis and for nothing.

MALCONTENTS AND WELLCONTENTS.

So frequent is the recurrence of the term "malcontent" in the capitalist press nowadays that its illustration becomes necessary.

Seest thou a man with "capon-lined belly," and rosette nose, and pockets bulging with the proceeds of legalized theft?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman pinched for the necessities of life despite unremitting toil?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who holds "the poor ye will always have with ye," and piously bows to that benign Providence that decreed he and she should be of the class that "ye shall not always have with ye"?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who holds "help yourself and God will help you," and who rebelliously rise against any principle that recommends misery as a divine dispensation?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man who lives without work?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who works without living?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man who believes "as things are they are hunkey"?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who declares as things are they are "rotten"?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man who can get an injunction to prevent his workmen from "injuring his business"?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who would be kicked heels over head out of court if he or she tried to obtain an injunction to prevent her or his employer from ruining her or his merchandise labor-power?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman whose children have all the advantages of play and education at the cost of other women's or men's children?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a woman or a man whose children are underfed, underclad, underhoused, and deprived of play and education in order that other men's children may be happy?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who holds child labor (never their own children's labor) is a God-ordained institution?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who holds that child labor is a Devil's invention for devilish purposes?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man so property-full that he can mold the law to suit his interests?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man so bare that he has no more influence in the shaping of the laws than the child unborn?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man who can manufacture panics and make millions thereby?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman whom panics knock breadless?—Thou seest a malcontent.

Seest thou a man who believes as things are they will always be; in other words, seest thou an ass?—Thou seest a wellcontent.

Seest thou a man or woman who believes that as things are they can not continue, in other words, seest thou an intelligent man?—Thou seest a malcontent.

These illustrations will suffice to illustrate the "malcontent" by contrast with the "wellcontent."

REDUNDANT PROHIBITIONISM?

Among the planks of the Prohibition platform is one demanding "the abolition of child labor." There are no strings to the demand. No qualifications that the abolition shall be "equitable," or "constitutional." The demand is absolute. This is as it should be. It has a sincere ring. For all that, the demand sounds oddly out of place when made to the orchestration that "liquor is the cause of involuntary poverty."

If liquor is the cause of involuntary poverty, and Prohibitionism is to abolish the liquor traffic, it follows that Prohibitionism will abolish involuntary poverty. In the Prohibitionist Commonwealth involuntary poverty does not, can not exist,—according to Prohibitionism. What sense, then, is there of promising the abolition of child labor, root and branch? It is as if Prohibitionism, after demanding the abolition of liquor, were to add a demand or promise to abolish "brandy ponies"—in either case an utterly redundant, superfluous demand.

Child labor is the result of parental poverty. Unmagnanimous is the parent who would deprive his child of the pleasures of childhood and of the school opportunities of its age for the sake of earning a pittance. Child labor is the batch and symptom of involuntary poverty. Socialism, for instance, does not promise, as a separate promise, to abolish child labor. The establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth carries with it the wiping out of child labor as completely as health implies the extermination of sores.

How, then, come the pillars of Prohibitionism, in national convention assembled, to promise the abolition of child labor, notwithstanding their general demand covers, according to them, the whole ground?

Can it be that these Prohibitionists are sober enough to entertain a vague suspicion that their scheme will not "cover the ground"?

Or can it be that the gentlemen's masterhood of the English language is not complete enough to protect their utterances from the blot of redundancy?

HAS MOTION SET IN?

At Nottingham, where this year's session of the Trades Union Congress of Britain is being held, the A. F. of L. fraternal delegate J. E. Creamer made certain statements which, it is devoutly to be hoped, are symptoms that motion has actually started in the A. F. of L. destined to take that organization out of the wilderness of pure and simpledom.

Creamer said Labor would not support Taft—"his about time. Pure and simple Unionism has amply fulfilled the mission which some people falsely hold is the sole mission of Unionism, to wit: to help wipe out the small manufacturer, thereby help concentration, and thereby urge on the Social Revolution. Taftism or Trustism has reached ample development. Pure and simple Unionism has nothing more to do there.

Creamer also said the A. F. of L. would this year "fight one party with the other," which means that it would vote for Bryan. This sounds stale. That "fighting of one party with the other" has more truly been a system of "beating the devil around the stump." The capitalist party fought against lost; the capitalist party fought with won; but, whoever won, Labor lost. This part of Creamer's address would sound discouraging were it not for the passage that immediately followed.

Creamer, after announcing that the A. F. of L. was to try this year the plan of fighting one party with the other, proceeded to say: "If that plan does not succeed, we shall do something else next time." It is in this sentence the promise of motion lies.

Surely, to "try something else" next time can not mean to return next time to the old vomit of Republican Trustism. Surely, next time, the something else tried must be radically different from whatever else was tried before.

What will that something else be? Whatever it be—whether it be the running up the flag of Socialism to the masthead and launching a political party of Labor, backed by the economic army of occupation, compelling thereby the industrial unification of Labor's forces economically, and the unification of all bona fide revolutionary forces politically, or whether it be a step not quite so long—whatever it be, it must be a forward step, a step along the path long blazoned by the Socialist Labor Party—the path that is illumined by the Presidential candidate nominated by the S. L. P. national convention, M. R. Preston, whose proxy August Gillhaus stands for on the ticket; the path illumined by the principle "No Union, no Socialist Republic"; the path illumined by the Marxian motto "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"; the path that sweeps aside as near-sighted, perverse and corrupt the "location of the Working Class into

"backward" and "forward" races. Any step taken along that path spells Motion.

WELL FOR THE NEGROES!

It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that the action of the "Texas Negro Republican Voters," a body said to number 150,000 members, in announcing their independence from the Republican party, and pledging themselves to Bryan, may mark the beginning of an era of progressive enlightenment, with this year's action as "first step."

Hitherto, as a rule, the Negro allowed the Republican party to handle him as voting cattle, do his thinking, and "deliver" him. To be a Negro was equivalent to be a Republican, that is, a pariah of the Republican machine. The declaration of the Texas Negro Republicans turns over a new leaf—it is hoped.

The declaration sets forth that the organization henceforth proposes "to sustain the political party which will best enhance the economic conditions of the country." The conclusion that, therefore, the Texas Negro Republicans will cast their vote for Bryan would seem to be a false one from the given premises. Indeed, not only is not Bryan's party calculated to enhance the economic conditions of the country, nor yet, even if in some remote way Bryan's election would ease up things, is his party the one that tends most towards the promotion of the country's welfare. Compared with the Socialist Labor Party, whose ticket the Texas Negro Republicans will find in full swing in their State, Bryan's party is not in it for soundness.

But that matters not. Not by leaps does progress march. It marches from step to step. The Texas Negro Republicans have taken a first, the necessary first step. That step was to shake off the yoke with which the Republican party replaced the yoke it took off the Negro's neck when Lincoln proclaimed them free from their rebel masters. The next steps will be easier, nor should they be long in being taken.

Once on the path of progress, the Negro can not long remain out of the Socialist camp. Well may the Socialist camp make ready to receive this division of the army of the proletariat that has been wandering in the wilderness since 1865.

GETTING READY FOR STRIKE.

Coal Being Stored by Scranton Firms in Case of Trouble. Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8.—The fact that quite a number of the large local industries, the operation of which makes necessary the use of a considerable quantity of coal, are storing enough coal to last them several months has caused much speculation in this region as to the probability of a long suspension of mining next spring, when the present agreement between the miners' union and the coal operators expires in April. The electric light company, the breweries and the iron and steel works are storing coal in quantities sufficiently large to carry them through a few months suspension.

DEMOCRACY AND CENTRALIZATION.

Let not the recently "threatened strike" of the New Haven trolley men be wasted. It should be contemplated with care. It demonstrates to perfection that, as at present organized, the general run of the Unions combine only the caricature of democracy and only the corresponding caricature of centralization.

The rough but sufficient outlines of the "New Haven Conflict" are these: The trolley men of some lines centering in Providence went on strike nearly a year ago. The strike was totally lost. When the men reapplied for work, none was accepted except he signed a contract not to join a Union. Since then, such contracts became a condition precedent for jobs on the said Providence lines. Subsequent to these events there took place a "consolidation" of the trolley lines along the north shore of the Long Island Sound, taking in Connecticut and New York. Upon the consolidation the "Rhode Island system" began to be practiced all along the consolidated line. At least long and effective steps began to be taken in that direction. Within a short time a number of Union men began to be dismissed peremptorily. For the purpose of the specific point in this article, all such other features of this "conflict" as the crocodile smiles of love and affection that the Consolidated Company has been bestowing on Unionism while stabbing the Union in the back will be left aside; also will be left aside for special treatment the parallel between the company's action in "organizing" itself up to the handle, and the same company's action in seeking to shatter the organization of its men. All that must be left aside for the present, in order fully to appreciate the inherent defect of Unionism, as at present constituted, and strikingly illustrated in the course of this "New Haven Conflict."

That the dismissal of the Union men, preparatory to demanding of them contract-pledges not to join a Union, is a preparatory step to longer hours and lower wages, needs no proof. "Worse conditions" of hours of work and earnings gleam through every turn of the move. What, under these circumstances, had the occasion demand, and demand peremptorily in view, moreover, of Labor Day being at hand? The conditions demanded a strike—prompt and swift. In that lay all the hope of some measure of success. Did that take place? Not! What took place was the caricature of democracy. Under the guise of "democracy," the Union wasted valuable time in a "taking a vote" on whether to strike or not; the only effect of such grotesque democracy was to "give notice" to the enemy, to the already powerfully ready enemy, and thereby afford it time

to get readier. The company availed itself of the "democracy" of its wage slaves; broke in quickly hundreds of raw recruits; and thus recruited, it faced its "democratic" adversary. The issue was to be foreseen. The strike did not come off. The company made money hand over fist on Labor Day. Although democracy voted to strike, it was as if no such vote had been taken. "Democracy" having insulted democracy, the result was zero.

The fundamental fallacy of the equality of Capital and Labor spawns a vast brood of poisonous insects—poisonous to Labor. Masses of men can not operate upon the same principle that may prevail with a few. Masses of men need organization; organization demands centralized authority. Democracy reserves to itself the power to pull down the centralized authority that the very law of its existence requires, and replace such authority with a centralized authority to its liking. Never yet did, or could democracy expect executive functions from bodies so large as to be capable of legislative functions only. A democratically constructed army chooses its own general and removes him when it likes; only a mob takes a vote on the eve of battle.

'Tis not the cartoonists of the capitalist press, 'tis the misinformed working class itself that sketches the worst cartoons against itself—truthfully holding itself up to the ridicule of its plunderers.

PRESTON'S NOMINATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The September issue of the Edinburgh "Socialist" in a report of the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party of this country contains the following: The convention nominated Martin R. Preston as candidate for the Presidency. The proceedings of the conventions of the American S. L. P. are not usually published in the capitalist press of Great Britain, but on the morrow of the nomination all the organs of the master class, city and provincial alike, contained the cablegram—"The Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of America have nominated as Presidential candidate a convict and murderer—Preston."

The uninformed were amazed and scandalized, but we of the British S. L. P., knowing Preston's history, felt a thrill of joy and satisfaction when we learned, through the press organs of the foe, that our American comrades had so dauntlessly thrown down the gauntlet to capitalism and Bloody Assize. Martin R. Preston was assaulted as a strike picket by the master against whom the strike was made. The latter twice drew the trigger upon him, whereupon Preston fired in self-defence. By means of a packed jury and a mercenary judiciary, Preston was convicted, nominally of murder, but in reality of the crime of Socialism and Industrial Unionism, and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Steps are being taken to secure a revision of the trial and a reversal of his sentence.

The Vice-Presidential candidate is Donald L. Munro of Virginia, a machinist by trade, and well known as a staunch and capable champion of S. L. P. principles.

Across the Atlantic billows we send three rousing cheers for Preston and Munro.

"But when was labor ever so mobile and as ready to blow one way or another, as to-day!" asks the N. Y. Evening Post. "Mobile" is a nice way of glossing over a disagreeable fact, the fact that workmen are driven to the ends of the world in their struggle for a living. Yet there are a number of workers who seem to think they are patriots of a particular land.

WORKER'S PARADISE

Slight Increase in Wages Granted by Arbitration Court Offset by Big Increase of Price of Product.

[From the Seventeenth Annual Report, 1908, Department of Labor, New Zealand.]

This Act [the Arbitration and Conciliation Act] has been subjected to an enormous amount of criticism and discussion during the past year. In my judgment the principles underlying the Arbitration Act are impregnable, and have been practically unassailed. The attacks on the system of "compulsory arbitration" are generally confined to the process of its administration or to the weakness attributed to it in not being able to cover the whole industrial ground down to the minutest detail. The employers complain that the punishment awarded for a breach of award is unequal, because the employer having property is compelled to pay his fine, while the worker, being in many cases without property, escapes. The worker says that the punishment is unequal because the employer, in writing a small check for a fine, does a thing which cripples him not at all, while the worker, if he cannot pay his fine, is threatened with the sale of his furniture or the disgrace to his family through imprisonment. Expectations were too highly raised at first as to what the results of the Act would be. It has performed everything which could be expected from a single legislative measure. It has raised wages generally to a small extent, but in some cases very considerably. It has shortened hours, given payment for overtime for holidays and for traveling, granted preference to unionists in a restricted way, and many other similar privileges and benefits. It steadied trade and business for many years till it brought prosperity to the employer and reflected prosperity to the employee through the continuity and permanence of work.

With all this to the credit of the Act there is a certain vague disappointment experienced by many that it has not done more to give the worker greater industrial security and profit. It has not, for instance, prevented any slight increase of wages granted by the Arbitration Court being sometimes taken advantage of by the employer as an excuse for an inordinate increase on the price of the goods the worker himself has produced, and which he has (as consumer) to purchase. It has not prevented, in certain districts, almost the whole value of a rise in wages being appropriated directly by an increase in the rent of the worker's dwelling, or indirectly, by increases in the rents of the tradesmen with whom the worker deals.

The Act was not intended in any way to check or regulate the profits of the employer, or deal with the questions of rent, land values, taxation, immigration, or a hundred other matters which affect the worker every day vitally and continuously. It was simply an Act to promote industrial peace, and to raise labor disputes from the arbitrament of force and the arena of bitter strife into a calmer air, into an atmosphere of judicial sense and reason, to which in the interests of civilization all other social disputes had already been referred. If more was expected of the Act than it could possibly perform; if it was supposed to find an industrial wilderness and leave it an industrial paradise, such expectation has been disappointed, as expectations based on illusion must ever be.

THE A. F. OF L. LABEL

The latest development in the strike of Industrial Workers of the World bakers at the bakery of H. Goldstein, 1131 Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, is a startling one.

On September 3, six I. W. W. men struck. On the 9th inst., as on previous days, open air meetings were held, being well attended and the audience showing great sympathy for the strikers. After the last meeting on September 10, Goldstein, the boss, appeared in the crowd, displaying labels from the Bakers' International, the A. F. of L. body, and declaring that the strike had been settled.

Investigation showed that the strike breakers employed by Goldstein, who were never union men, were still in his shop, pasting on labels granted by the International.

On application at the Brooklyn office of the International it was admitted that the business agent of the union had taken \$35 from Goldstein to settle the strike, and had granted him the label.

A committee of the I. W. W. bakers went to the A. F. of L. Union to inquire if the use of the label by Goldstein had been granted, and if so, why. They were told that the Industrial Workers were not recognized, and therefore the union justified its scabbard.

The I. W. W. bakers are determined to expose these disruptive tactics and will advertise these outrages in Brooklyn.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN — I like the Socialists well enough but for one thing UNCLE SAM—And what is that?

B. J.—They won't help any movement that leads their way; they won't take one thing at a time; they want the whole loaf or none. Take, for instance a movement for the nationalization of the railroads; do you imagine they would join that?

U. S.—I guess not. B. J.—Well, there you have it; what I mean, and that is what I like in them.

U. S.—Would you support a movement to go to Europe across the Atlantic by rowing in that direction?

B. J.—Not so long as I am sane. U. S.—Would you have supported a movement to march with an army for the capture of King George's Hessians one by one?

B. J.—Nary! U. S.—Now, then, for the same reason that you would not do either of things, the Socialist Labor Party go into any one-idea movement, right they are.

B. J.—But to try to do any of the things you asked me about would be insane.

U. S.—So would the attempt to nationalize the railroads by a movement that demands only their nationalization. Do you believe that only railroad magnets hold railroad stock?

B. J.—No; I guess most other capitalists hold stock of some kind in railroads. U. S.—Do you believe that only the directors of mines, of shoe factories, of express companies, of telephone and telegraph companies, of Standard Oil, of the steel trust, etc., etc., hold stock in each of these companies?

B. J.—I believe nothing of the sort. I know they all hold stock in all of them. U. S.—Do you believe any of them would like to have his concern nationalized?

B. J.—Nixy! The attempt to nationalize any one of those industries would, seeing that all capitalists have stock in all or most of all, forthwith meet the opposition of all.

U. S.—It follows that attacking one industry at a time would not divide the enemy?

B. J.—No, it would not. I don't dispute that. It won't be any easier, as far as the enemy is concerned, to attack one industry than to attack all. You will have to fight them all, anyhow.

U. S.—Then nothing is gained by going for "one thing at a time"?

B. J.—Nothing is gained as far as the enemy's conduct is concerned, I admit. But yet a good deal is gained as far as the people is concerned.

U. S.—How?

B. J.—Don't you see it would be easier to make the people see the beauties of nationalizing one than to make them see the beauty of the whole co-operative commonwealth?

U. S.—To carry to victory a movement for the nationalization of one industry you would need the vote of all the working class, would you not?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—If the movement is to nationalize the railroads you would need the votes of the miners, shoemakers, telegraphers, weavers, farm hands, laborers—

B. J.—Make it short; we would need the votes of all workers.

U. S.—Would a striking cotton worker in Fall River see the benefit to him of nationalizing the railroads as quickly as he would see the benefit to him of nationalizing the factory in which he works?

B. J.—N-o-o-o!

U. S.—Carry this on with all other industries, what is the result?

B. J.—It looks blue.

U. S.—The result is that when you go with a proposition to nationalize one industry only you virtually deprive yourself of the aid of the workers in all others, all of whom you need.

B. J.—I never thought of that.

U. S.—To demand the nationalization of one industry is, accordingly, false tactics. You get, as you admitted before, the whole enemy upon you, and yet keep the votes of the bulk of the workers away.

B. J.—That is certainly insane.

# 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.]

## SELLING SUE'S BOOKS PAYS WELL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Out of work and no prospect for any work, driven by necessity, I decided to sell books and chose the Sue novels. Result: I sold \$29 worth of books within the week and earned more than the average daily wage-slave.

What a pity our members in other parts of the country don't try their hand at it. One hundred of them doing as well as I would bring the Labor News Co. nearly \$3,000 a week.

What is the secret of my success? I read the books and told the people about them; that is all. Knowledge, self-confidence, coupled with a little push, makes the rest come easy.

The work is self-educational, agitational, and it pays well.

M. Rugh.

Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 10.

## SOLIDARITY IN FACT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you one petition with ten signatures for our brave Russian comrade Jan Janoff Pouden who is in jail and to be handed over to the Russian cannibals by the "civilized" officials of this "free" republic.

The number of names on it may be very small in comparison to some other but I might tell you that it is collected by one of "inferior" or "backward" races or Asiatic proletarians, in short a "Jap" workingman.

Yours for solidarity of workmen of all countries—not on paper but in action!

K. Tetsuka.

New York, September 7.

## ATTACKS SOCIALISM WHILE ALLOWING PEOPLE TO STARVE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night the police carried from the loft of a deserted barn on S. Main street, the slum street of this city, an old woman, 72, who had crawled in to die of starvation. The ambulance doctor stated that the case was hopeless, yet he ordered her rushed to the hospital, where she would at least find a bed to die in.

In the morning of the same day a "minister of God," a "disciple of Jesus Christ" preached the sermon as per attached clipping from the Providence Journal (9-7-08).

This stuff will undoubtedly prove interesting and instructive to "People" readers.

E. A. See.

Providence, September 7.

[Enclosure.]

In the presence of a congregation which filled every corner of the Church of the Holy Ghost, and which included Mayor P. J. McCarthy, Speaker Roswell B. Burchard of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, Congressman D. L. D. Granger and Chief of Police Egan, Rev. M. M. Machado made a scathing attack upon Socialism.

With his right hand extended toward the representatives of the state and city, Fr. Machado exclaimed in an impressive and solemn manner:

"The perils which are besetting every civilized community to-day have been created by the passions of men, and it behooves all of us to remedy, or at least try to remedy, these ills by our prudence and our virtues. In this country, as in Portugal, there is growing in an alarming manner a system of odiousness and social war which we know as Socialism.

"You statesmen and you economists, whom the spectre of revolution always awakens with a start, be prudent, be watchful of this horrid system of vagaries and false dreams, for in it lies a real danger to social order, to religious order, a danger to this community, a danger to our homes and families, a danger to our country."

## CINCINNATI WORKING LIKE BEAVERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As it has been some time since Cincinnati was last heard from in The People, I suppose the comrades would like to know if we are still alive. The Section has engaged Bernine for the purpose of collecting signatures, so that those in the state of Ohio wishing to vote the S. L. P. ticket may not be disfranchised by and trick of the capitalist class.

We have been holding four street meetings a week for the last month and

intend to do so until the present campaign is over. It was our intention to hold six street meetings a week, but the powers that be in Cincinnati thought we were getting entirely too active, and only granted us permits for four nights. When Bernine requested the Police Chief for the permits, he was insulted by his "Majesty." The interest shown, however, at our street meetings, shows the time is not far off when the working class will cause the insults to freeze on the lips of our masters and their guardians alike.

Added to our street meetings we are distributing 100 copies of The People free every week, and but a week ago ordered 5,000 "Hard Times" leaflets for distribution at these meetings.

A striking example of how well the members of the Socialist party are informed, was shown the other night at one of our street meetings when a member of the "Vote Only" party made the statement that the S. P. refused to unite with the S. L. P. because we wanted the united party to be called the S. L. P. The fact that so much ignorance exists among the S. P. should spur the members of the S. L. P. to spread our literature. The People contains mountains of information concerning the working class movement in the country, and if the S. P. men could be shown how futile is their hope of just voting capitalism out of existence, those fakirs in the S. P. would be without a job. On with the good work, comrades. Our position in the labor movement is the correct one, and with a good bit of tireless agitation the death knell of capitalism will soon be rung.

Robert Thumann.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.

## IF THEY ARE NOT THE SAME, THE NAMES ARE IDENTICAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the World of August 31st I read a "confession of faith" for the Socialist party, signed "S. A. Stodel," of New York. I also know that during the last six months a certain S. A. Stodel has, at I. W. W. Headquarters, 60 Cooper Square, continually denounced Socialist political parties as useless, and as grounds from which to recruit Pinkertons, etc., claiming the I. W. W. to be the only channel for the workers to act politically.

The question is now agitating my mind whether the S. A. Stodel whose signature is attached to the "confession of S. P. political faith" is identical with the S. A. Stodel who has been so boisterous against the Socialist political parties, claiming them to be Pinkerton recruiting agencies, etc.?

I would also like to know if the above Stodel is identical with the S. A. Stodel who was recently engaged in peddling a contrivance by which to falsify the record of the electric meters and defraud the Edison Company.

A. J. Francis.

New York, Sept. 9.

## AN S. P. SPEAKER IN IDAHO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose clipping from Appeal to Reason of August 16, 1908, stating, "We just heard that Comrade Beloit, Summit, Idaho, has taken to the soap box. He ordered a supply of leaflets to help him out."

Beloit spoke to the convention of the Idaho Socialists, July 4, at Lewiston. His speech would not be a good populist talk. He discussed the cause of excess taxes in Ney Perie County for about an hour. He compared the recent high taxes to the taxes of years ago, when the taxable property was much less. He also recalled that the criminal cases of the county were enormous a few years ago, and will now, and consequently that the recent high taxes indicated graft.

This is a sample of the Socialism that knows nothing of the class struggle; that shrugs its shoulders at the suggestion of making the Haywood case an issue in Idaho politics. Many there of Idaho "Socialists" who will confidentially tell you that they believe Haywood had something to do with the death of Steunenberg.

Beloit was a Prohibitionist up till about two years ago, and he says the Haywood case made him a Socialist.

Wade R. Parks.

Ferdinand, Idaho, Sept. 1.

## AN EXPERIENCE WITH JAMES F. CAREY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It may be of interest to readers of The People to relate an experience which I had with Mr. James F. Carey (of Army fame), candidate for Governor of Massa-

chusetts on the Socialist party ticket.

On Saturday, September 5th, I was requested by a few members of a local of the Arbeiter Ring in East Boston, to come before that organization the day following, Sunday the 6th, and explain the Socialist Labor Party position after James F. Carey had spoken for the Socialist party. I agreed, and as requested, attended the meeting where, I should judge, about one hundred and fifty members and friends were present. Soon after I arrived Mr. Carey put in his appearance, and the chairman gave notice that there was present a representative of each of the Socialist parties. Upon motion from the floor we were each to receive one half hour's time, with Carey to begin. After an unsuccessful attempt on the part of one of Carey's admirers to grant the privilege of the floor to the representative of the S. P. only, the chairman introduced Carey as the S. P. candidate for Governor, and the first speaker.

Carey started in by saying that he had come to the meeting to organize a branch of the S. P., and was not aware of the fact that an S. L. P. man was to be there. Furthermore, he did not intend to debate and "had no desire to chew the rag with any of that bunch"; that he was not here to discuss the question "as to whether Debs had a bald head or that he (Carey) wore glasses" (implying that that was the general line of argument indulged in by the S. L. P.), and that after he had concluded his remarks he would leave the hall, as he had to attend a meeting at which Clarence Darrow had to speak, and he did not consider what I might have to say as being of sufficient importance to warrant his staying; but if there were a Democrat or Republican who would speak, and possibly an opportunity for a fight he might stay.

After such insulting remarks, especially to the Arbeiter Ring, AT WHOSE REQUEST I WAS SPEAKING BY VOTE OF THE MEMBERSHIP, Carey proceeded to tell of the beauties of organization and the necessity of electing Socialists to public office, consuming about twenty-five minutes along that line and concluding his remarks with a request that those who desired to join a branch of the S. P. give their names to one of his colleagues who was about to organize such a branch. It was quite noticeable that the applause received by Carey when introduced was much greater than when he concluded, many of those present realizing no doubt the dodging attitude he had taken.

The chairman immediately introduced me, and before Carey had an opportunity to get his coat on and leave the hall I resented his insult and informed the audience that the bunch Carey refused to discuss with or to chew the rag with were represented in the International Socialist Bureau, and in said Congress; that the representatives from the various Socialist parties all over the world did not consider it below their dignity to discuss or "chew the rag," as he called it, with the S. L. P., despite the fact that Carey, quite insignificant and of local fame, might see fit to do, and whether he decided to do so or not, we should not ignore him or the party he stands for which had insulted the international working class movement. In the time allowed me I read from the International Socialist Review a part of the resolution on Immigration adopted at Stuttgart and explained the position taken by the S. P. on the Immigration question at their national convention as being directly contradictory to the International Congress and also the remarks of one of their delegates in support of the exclusion policy in referring to the working class of Europe as "the hordes of Europe," and compared the position of the S. L. P. on Immigration. I then stated the position of the I. S. C. on the Unity of the Socialist forces and the overtures made by the S. L. P. in obedience to the call of the I. S. C., and the refusal of the S. P. national committee, as well as their national convention, to unite.

My time expired, and judging from the applause received, my remarks seemed to meet with more approval than those made by Carey, as four of these present signified their willingness to join an S. L. P. branch should we decide to organize the same.

The policy of Carey seems to be the capitalist policy of many of the shining lights of the local S. P., and that is to ignore us. But on every occasion possible, let us show them that we are onto their game. Their arguments to-day could be punctured even by the Democrats and Republicans with whom Carey said he would rather discuss the question.

Let us keep at it, comrades, and hasten the time when the position of the S. L. P., clear as it is now, will inevitably be accepted by the working class. The Careys who typify pure and simple politicianism, as well as their organization, are fast treading the road of disintegration and oblivion. Bide our time.

A. E. Reimer.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 7.

## SOME BENIGHTED AMERICANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In gathering signatures on the Pouden Defense petition lately I encountered the great surprise of my life. Heretofore I supposed the average American citizen, would upon any and every occasion, stand up for the defense of the Russian Revolutionist, but I found native citizens who seemed to be afraid to sign the petition, and did not, although professing to be friends of Russian freedom.

One, a particularly intelligent looking man, hesitated because he did not know anything of the case. I told him I scarcely knew more but had seen reference to it in a local paper and knew Pouren was a revolutionist and operated in the Baltic provinces, and since the collapse of the revolution there he had escaped and came to this country for asylum, and suggested he read the heading for more particular information. I unfolded the Daily People and passed it to him. I thought he turned pale as he said, "What is that, a Socialist paper?" I told him it was and tried to have him take it, but he kept backing away and looked frightened, saying: "Take it away, I will not sign."

A few minutes later I accosted another who acted almost as much scared. I was so much surprised I went home to think it over and concluded they thought I had some connection with the Russian spies and thought no more about it. But a few days ago I learned these men were more afraid of The People than they were of the Czar and all his minions.

Why is this? Can any one tell me?

H. H. Lane.

New Haven, Conn. September 9.

## THAT "RATIFICATION."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Abe Cahan, editor of the "Vorwaerts," and the rest of the politicians of the S. P., are waking up.

On September 10, at the Hillquit ratification meeting, Cahan, the chairman, told his listeners that the night before the Socialist Labor Party held a ratification meeting at which Daniel De Leon, the candidate for Congress, spoke. This was not necessary, as the De Leon meeting was the talk of the district.

Cahan resorted to his usual tactics, and attempted to falsify and becloud the issues of the campaign.

These methods formerly proved a success, but they fail to work any longer.

No sooner did he start to misrepresent the statements made by De Leon and to say that De Leon was in the pay of Tammany Hall, when the house was in an uproar.

Objections and protests were heard on all sides. For over fifteen minutes the meeting was in control of the audience. A large number of those present heard De Leon the night before. They felt that Cahan's version was an insult on their intelligence. This they could not endure, and they showed their disgust by calling him to account.

He twisted one way and then another, but it did not work.

Poor fellow! He was a spectacle for the gods.

When he realized that the Vorwaerts methods were played out he became weak-kneed, and said, "I have no time for personalities."

After laughing heartily at the sudden break-down of this shining light, the audience subsided and he was permitted to continue. Hillquit learned from poor Cahan's experience. He mentioned no names, and in this way avoided another rumpus.

This was the first scene of the numerous others that are to follow in this campaign in the Ninth Congressional District.

George Signarovitz.

New York, Sept. 11.

## SOCIALISTS WIN OUT.

The 12th and 14th Assembly Districts. Section New York, held a fine meeting on September 9 at Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue, New York, where an audience of over 300 people listened to William Walters and Adolph Orange speaking. Walters made a pointed talk and received the closest attention throughout his speech.

The campaign literature of the party found a ready sale and a large number of leaflets and copies of the Weekly People were given away. The splendid success of the meeting proved too much for the politicians, and they were plainly "up in the air." They had all they could do to control themselves, but when the meeting was closed, and the speakers stand was being taken down, a pall of water was dumped out of a window, douching some members of the agitation committee. The resort to such methods proved their utter rout, and helped to open the eyes of the bystanders.

## DRIVEN INTO ARMY.

Frank Monahan, 32 years old, who said that he had no home and no family ties, escaped a workhouse sentence for vagrancy Thursday evening in the night court by promising to join the army.

## THE BRANDING NEEDLE

The Portland, Oregon, "Evening Telegram" favors the New York Labor News Co.'s edition of Eugene Sue's "The Branding Needle," with the following excellent and sympathetic review:

Twice before we have called attention to this series of remarkable romances, of which the above is the seventh. "The Gold Sickle, or Hena the Virgin of the Isle of Sen," the first and "The Galley Slave's Ring, or the Family of Lebrunn," the nineteenth and last.

In his preface, M. De Leon says: "With much color of truth does Eugene Sue look upon the settlement of Charolles as the remote yet initial step to the Communes which, a few centuries later, constituted a market feature of the history of France and ultimately led to historic events of world-wide importance. The circumstances under which the royal charter of Charolles was granted, described with historic accuracy its perils and its vicissitudes, unfold a page of history of no slight value to the student of history and of fascinating interest to the lover of historic narratives."

Once more let me say that this series of stories has never before been completely rendered into English, a fact their translator attributes to a sort of conspiracy among those able to dictate the literature of the masses, although in a way to hide their intentions and their power, for "The Wandering Jew," by the same author, has so long been known to English readers one naturally wonders a little at the causes that have conspired to keep this masterful record of the struggles of the people against one and another form of tyranny, throughout the ages so long from reaching us.

Nothing could be more enchanting than the opening chapter of this brief romance. It pictures a happy village, free from royal or ecclesiastical exactions, living in peace and harmony under the benign rule, if rule it could be called, of Loysik, chief of the monastery which was rather a democracy than a place where one man ruled the bodies and souls of others, a monastery, moreover where celibacy was not enjoined.

The annual feast at the monastery at which the entire village were guests was the event of the year. It gives a forcible instance of the happiness of the people, unburdened by the exactions of self-established rulers and tribute takers:

The monk laborers were engaged setting up tables everywhere. On the tables they placed with innocent pride the fruits of their labor—good wheat bread made of wheat of their own harvesting, generous wine yielded by their own vineyard, quarters of beef and mutton coming from their own cattle yards, fruits and vegetables raised in their own gardens, milk of their own cows, honey from their own hives.

They owed this abundance to their daily labor; they now enjoyed its sight and the comfort it afforded both them and their friends. Nothing more legitimate! Besides, the monks experienced profound satisfaction in proving to their old friends of the Valley that they also were good husbandsmen, skillful vintners, experienced horticulturists and good shepherds.

Occasionally it would also befall—the devil is ever at his wicked work—that at some of these anniversary celebrations when the women and maids were admitted to the otherwise forbidden precincts of the monastery, some monk laborer discovered by the impression produced upon him by some pretty girl, that his fondness for the austere freedom of celibacy was rather premature. On such occasions the swain would open his heart to Loysik. The latter always insisted upon three months of reflection on the part of the brother and in the event of his persisting in his conjugal vocation, Loysik was speedily seen straggling into the village leaning on his cane. There he would converse with the parents of the maid upon the advisability of the match, and it rarely happened but that a few months later the colony numbered one more household and the community one brother less, while Loysik would say: "Here is one more evidence of my being right in not accepting eternal vows from my monks."

At this particular feast, Loysik thrills his guests with stories of bloody times that are gone and they congratulate themselves on their happiness and independence, as well they may, for already their prosperity has made them a shining mark for an ecclesiastical tax-gatherer, Sidoine, bishop of Chalons, who sends an armed force to make them his vassals, by a canon of the Council of Orleans, which decreed that "the ownership of the domains, lands, vineyards, slaves and cattle that may be donated to a parish shall be vested in the bishop." This decree of the church is forcibly resisted by the Christian soldiers in the monastery and the messengers driven from the valley. But Loysik, old and bent as he is, knowing what will happen unless he gains reaffirmation of their communal charter given them by Clotaire I, starts on a journey to the

## 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.

G. E., CINCINNATI, O.—Anyone should be able to answer the question for himself. The facts are all in court, and admitted. Does Taft represent the "Roosevelt policies"? Roosevelt's strongest denunciations were of the Standard Oil. Taft's strongest supporter is the Standard Oil. Does Taft represent the Roosevelt policies?

R. T., CINCINNATI, O.—There is no "capitalist oath of office" in the United States. Such a thing exists in some places of Europe where the men elected have to swear fealty to the Crown, and are, by the constitution, guilty of treason if they seek to overthrow the monarchy. The oath of office in America is to uphold the Constitution. Now the constitution contains a clause that provides for its amendment. That clause, according to Washington, was the first recognition of the changeableness of laws, and of sanctification of revolution. The clause is the theoretical provision for a peaceful revolution.

Next question next week.

W. E. E., NEW YORK—"The Iron Arrowhead," one of the Eugene Sue stories you will soon see published, throws light upon the phenomenon of the volumes of slander that the so-called Socialist party dumps upon the Socialist Labor Party. When the Northmen invaded France the clergy tried to make the people believe that the Northmen had hoofs of goats and on their heads horns of oxen. This was intended to so frighten the people away from the Northmen that they would not listen to them and give them support against the French plunderers. That's the S. P. trick towards the S. L. P. It did not work against the Northmen, it is obviously breaking down against the S. L. P.

R. L. C., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—There is no sense in reasoning in a circle. The argument against the abolition of conventions was stated:—large masses of men, spread over a wide territory, and pursuing a common aim, can not meet and deliberate in person. This necessitates representative Government. The same reason explains the necessity of conventions. You are facing the identical problem that Old Rome faced. Read the pamphlet "Two Pages from Roman History." The breakdown of even the limited Roman democracy and the institution of the Emperor-Dictator came from the growing impossibility of the vastly increasing citizen population of Rome to meet in the Forum. The solution of the problem was found in representative, or delegated assemblies.

F. M. D., PORT BARRY, CALIF.—Communicate direct with H. J. Schade. The matter of whether a person is actually the son of a certain mother, or merely her adopted son, is immaterial. So long as he carries his father's name there can be no suspicion of misleading.

A. B., NEW YORK—The only persons who attacked the I. W. W. were Trautmann, Williams et al. The ones attacked the I. W. W. theory by conceitedly proposing to amend Marx when they did not have information enough to amend themselves; others of them attacked the I. W. W. by slandering the S. L. P.—the height of stupidity. The attacks of these have certainly done the I. W. W. harm, as the waning of the "Bulletin" indicates. On this head you are as twisted as on the second head, which will be answered next week. So long as workers can be twisted by the false reasoning of schemers the capitalists will keep their seat easy.

palace of the cruel and dreaded Brunhild, for he will save his flock whom he loves or perish for them.

It is impossible to convey an idea of the manner in which Sue weaves history past with the history that grows up under the spell of his narrative. It gives a value and a charm to this remarkable series that nothing but actual genius could compass. It is superbly shown in the experiences of Loysik before his interview with Brunhild in what he sees and overhears of her admissions to her waiting woman, and during the interview in which only the call to arms of Brunhild because of the sudden attack of Clotaire II, saves the life of the venerable monk, which had been forfeited for plain speaking to the queen.

The murder of the kinglets, grandchildren of the queen and the terrible tortures to which she is subjected, show the cruelty in the blood commonly called royal, to which those of truly royal lineage, like the noble and gentle Loysik, must be in subjection.

It cannot be by chance that Sue in those romances of the humble folk of the ages never fails to find sobriety,

A. B., CONEY ISLAND, L. I.—The Christian Socialist Movement, with the Salvation Army methods described, does more harm than good to Socialism. If such methods continue, and dominate the Christian Fellowship its effect will not be to build up a virile party of Socialism, but rather to furnish sentiment, and thereby recruits to an apparatus that is quite possible in this country—a radical bourgeois party.

D. H., BELLINGHAM, WASH.—You will have to be more explicit with your request.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—All the works of Marx are published in the English language. How many there are of these depends upon the edition. The number is considerable.

Next question next week.

E. P., ONEONTA, N. Y.—The motto: "No picket, no Union; no Union, no Socialist Republic" condenses the Socialist Labor Party attitude on the Union question, and, as far as that goes the attitude of the International Congress. If a picketman can not defend his life, and is guilty of murder when he kills an assailant, than picketing is a crime; if picketing is a crime, then the Union is weaponless; if the Union is weaponless then the Socialist Republic is un accomplishable. A purely political victory would find the working class so wholly disorganized that it can not assume the reins of government. A catastrophe would follow.

Next question next week.

F. C. R., HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—The keeper of a saloon is very much like the captain of a ship in distress. He is as often to blame as not, and as often blameless as blameworthy for "knockers" and other people's practices on his premises.

Next question next week.

H. J. F., SO MANCHESTER, CONN.—Correct language is essential to correct thinking. Labor is not "regulated like all other commodities by the law of supply and demand." What is regulated by the law of supply and demand is, not Labor, but the price of Labor. Being a commodity, Labor has tried with itself what capitalists try with their commodities—corner them for a higher price. The reason the attempt of Labor (the pure and simple craft Union idea) to corner the labor market must fail is that Labor is the most perishable of all commodities. The cornering trick does not work there.

P. K., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Our understanding of the statute is that a Chinaman, born in the United States, is not "a natural born citizen."

T. L., NEW YORK—The claim that De Leon wrote articles about "crooked noses" Jews, and more such stuff are inventions. Elsewhere in these columns you will find yourself fully answered in the article: "Anti-Semitism," printed for your express benefit.

S. M. R., NEW YORK—For Pouren Defence Committee address Dr. David Blaustein, 320 Broadway.

J. H., NEW YORK; A. L., PITTSBURGH, PA.; C. M., TORONTO, CAN.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; H. H. L., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; M. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; N. C., DALLAS, TEX.; W. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. H., LINCOLN, NEB.; F. C. R., ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Matter received.

temperance, chastity, gentleness with courage, faith and truth and honor, among the lowly, while above them riot all the vices, all the uncontrolled passions of the human heart under kingly crowns and in breasts softly covered with silken vestments and spotless ermine. It can not be too often repeated that the real history of the human race is not the history of the bloody plottings for precedent to despoil the people, but rather the story of the people's struggles to maintain wholesome lives and preserve the arts and develop the industries against the terrific pressure of organized robbery and kingly and ecclesiastical spoliation. No man can read these romances of Sue's and not learn that lesson past all forgetting.

The story is brief and ends with the triumphant return of Loysik to his waiting villagers and monks, with the communal charter reaffirmed by Clotaire II.

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.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augutine, National Secretary. 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess 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, Sept. 9th, 1908, at Daily People Building. Members present: Brauckman, Malmberg, Rosenberg, Kihn, Lafferty, Schwartz, Oatley. Absent and excused: Lechner, Wegener, Shraft, Hanlon, Hall, Ball. Absent without excuse: Hammer and Butterworth. Kihn elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Oatley, Lafferty and Kihn excused for non-attendance at last meeting. The secretary read the financial report for the two weeks ending Sept. 5th, as follows: Income, \$121.50; expenditures, \$114.60.

The committee on campaign leaflet presented draft of same for approval. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckman, "That same be approved and published in leaflet form." Carried unanimously.

The auditing committee reported having completed its work. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckman, "To adopt report and have same sent out to membership." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Oatley, seconded by Rosenberg, "That special members of auditing committee (Vollmer, Chase, Berger and Teichlauf) be discharged from same as their work is completed." Carried unanimously.

The National Secretary reported regarding arrangements for De Leon's tour to the Middle West. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Schwartz, "To concur in report." Carried unanimously. Correspondence: From Reinstein, sending instructions of convention in accordance with request of National Secretary, and explaining delay in sending same owing to sickness in family. Same will be referred to membership.

From Yonkers (Section Westchester Co.), requesting addresses of organizers of Sections of S. L. P. and requesting information. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckman, "That Section Yonkers be informed that if they wish any matter sent out to Sections that same shall be sent through the National Secretary's office as we consider it bad policy to supply any Section with a list of party organizations." Carried unanimously.

From Providence, R. I., regarding election of officers. Filed. From Ill. S. E. C., sending copy of minutes of meeting of Aug. 12th pertaining to actions of convention; giving information regarding various matters and requesting information. Answered and filed.

From Campbell, Canal Zone, Panama, sending \$10 to pay all debt contracted by him at Knoxville, Tenn., and giving information. Answered and filed. From Virginia S. E. C., giving information and requesting information, and sending \$10 for operating fund. Answered and filed.

From Texas S. E. C., sending copy of proceedings of state convention. Filed. From Anderson, Kane, Pa., giving information and requesting charter application. Answered and filed.

From Manchester, England (British Advocates of Industrial Unionism), requesting exchange of advertising space between Industrial Unionist of Great Britain and Weekly People. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Brauckman, "That request be granted." Carried unanimously.

From A. S. Carm, Devil's Lake, N. D., requesting information and giving information. Answered and filed. From Section Organizer Italian Socialist Federation, Newburgh, N. Y., giving information. Answered and filed.

From organizer Section Cincinnati, O., regarding arrangements for Gillhaus's meeting and giving information. Filed. From Reinstein, N. Y. N. E. C. member, sending vote on propositions before N. E. C. Filed.

From Gillhaus, three communications dated at Fargo, N. D., St. Paul, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis., giving information regarding agitation and general matters, making suggestions and sending financial report. Answered and filed.

From Sullivan, Portland, Ore., requesting membership application blanks and giving information. Answered and filed. From Portland, Ore., sending application of Richard Gunther for membership-at-large. Moved by Lafferty, seconded

by Rosenberg, "That applicant be admitted to membership." Carried unanimously.

From C. H. Chase, making suggestions regarding issuing of a campaign poster. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Oatley, "To elect a committee to take the matter in hand." Carried unanimously. Kihn and Rosenberg elected committee.

Action of the N. E. C.

On motion of A. S. Dowler, "That proceedings of National Convention be published in pamphlet form." In favor: Johnson, Cal.; Eck, N. J.; Richter, Mich.; Brearcliffe, Wash.; Meier, Mo.; Campbell, Minn.; Marek, Conn.; Billings, Colo.; Matz, Ind.; Dowler, Tex.; Schnabel, Wis.; Reimer, Mass. Against: Kircher, O.; Reinstein, N. Y., with comment.

On motion to endorse action of Sub-Committee in nominating Gillhaus. In favor: Reinstein, N. Y.; Johnson, Cal.; Eck, N. J.; Richter, Mich.; Brearcliffe, Wash.; Meier, Mo.; Campbell, Minn.; Marek, Conn.; Billings, Colo.; Matz, Ind.; Kircher, O.; Dowler, Tex.; Reimer, Mass.; Schnabel, Wis. Against: none.

Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Malmberg, "To instruct National Secretary to write to Wagener and Hammer to attend meetings of Sub-Committee more regularly; and that if they cannot see their way clear to do so in the future, they should resign from the Sub-Committee." Carried unanimously.

Meeting then adjourned at 10:45 p. m. Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF COLORADO.

Comrades:—The vote taken for members of the S. E. C. resulted in the election of the following named comrades:

Al. Wernet, Carl Demms, H. Schultz, A. Ohman and Ben Hurwitz. For the office of State Secretary, Al. Wernet and Geo. Anderson were nominated and the nominations are herewith submitted for election.

The S. E. C. wishes to engage a comrade to distribute and sell literature and canvass for the party organs in this State, and if any of our members feel inclined and able to take up this work, he is hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned.

An effort should be made to collect as much money as possible on the campaign lists, during the present month, so as to assist our national committee in the carrying on of the campaign.

For the S. E. C., Geo. Anderson, State Sec'y.

GILLEHAUS TOUR EASTWARD.

Cincinnati, Ohio—September 15-16. Evansville, Ind.—September 17-18. Sullivan, Ind.—September 19. Indianapolis, Ind.—September 20-21-22. Lafayette, Ind.—September 23. Logansport, Ind.—September 24. Fort Wayne, Ind.—September 25. Muncie, Ind.—September 26. Marion, Ind.—September 27. Alexandria, Ind.—September 28. Indianapolis, Ind.—September 29. Allegheny County, Pa.—October 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 9. Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12. Allentown, Pa.—October 13, 14. Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

DE LEON TOUR.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 16. Erie, Pa., September 17. Cleveland, Ohio, September 18. Chicago, Ill., September 19. Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

September 16th.—Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mullen. Speakers, Anton and Schoenfeld. September 19th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Mathews and Anton. September 20th.—City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Lutherman. September 23rd.—Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Lutherman and Anton. September 26th.—40th street and Lancaster avenue. Chairman, Schoenfeld. Speakers, Mathews and Lutherman. September 27th.—City Hall East Plaza. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Anton and Erwin. September 30th.—Broad street and Columbia avenue. Chairman, Mathews. Speakers, Schoenfeld and Anton.

NEWARK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16—Cor. 10th st. and Springfield Ave. THURSDAY, Sept. 17—cor. Belmont Ave and Springfield Ave. FRIDAY, Sept. 18—cor. Court and Prince St. SATURDAY, Sept. 19—Center Market and Broad St. Speakers, Campbell, Hartung and Goldberg. Organizer.

OPERATING FUND.

Nils Reihmer, Chicago, Ill. \$1.00 E. Rouner, Shawmut, Cal. 2.00 H. L. Berger, New York. 1.00

Total \$4.00 Previously acknowledged \$3,028.09

Grand Total \$3,032.09

FRANK F. YOUNG.

Owing to the serious illness of your mother, you are sought for by your brother, Wm. J. Young, 337 Front street, Bellevue, Ky.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Charles Rohde (L) \$6.85 Michigan S. E. C. 5.00 Harry Keller, N. Y. (L) 1.75 Colorado S. E. C. 1.50 J. A. Leach (L) 4.50 Section Richmond Co., N. Y. (L) 5.00 Section Somerville, Mass. (L) 2.00 Plainfield, N. J. (L) 2.50 Mystic, Conn. (L) 10.00 Colorado S. E. C. (L) 7.25 Washington S. E. C. (L) 5.25 J. A. Leach (L) 1.00 "R" 5.00 Arlington Hall (Collection) 31.66 Section Salem, Mass. (L) 3.75 Cooper Union (Collection) 25.07 Edward Vogt 1.00 J. Kopelman (L) 1.00 Carl Oberheu (L) 5.00 Chas. Vollmers (L) 5.00 Section Tacoma, Wash. 2.25 P. Merquelin (L) 4.09 Colorado S. E. C. (L) 2.92 M. Svenson 1.50 Section New York Co., N. Y. (L) 8.05 Washington S. E. C. (L) 7.75 Frank Williard (L) 1.00 Massachusetts S. E. C. (L) 7.50 Peter Faber 1.00 Robert Clausen 10.00 A. C. Wirtz (L) 5.00 T. P. Lande 5.00 Section New York Co., N. Y. (L) 2.47 F. W. Bosshard 5.00 Section Providence, R. I. 10.00 Allentown, Pa. (L) 8.00 \$211.52

The above represents the remittances upon ten per cent. of the outstanding National Campaign Fund lists. PUSH THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND LISTS, AND MAKE RETURNS AT ONCE. We are now in the midst of the campaign, and the money is needed to defray expenses. Don't fail to remit what you have collected to date and mention the number of the list collection is made with.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

DE LEON'S CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from page 1.)

locating the working class into opposing sexes, races and parties. That policy found its expression in anti-immigration movements, thus substituting the class struggle by the race struggle. If the anti-immigration movement in America attempted to exclude all races the animus of the offense would be less. The fact was that behind the cloak of anti-Oriental immigration the purpose was to conduct a specific anti-Jewish immigration crusade. It was that fact that gave special importance to the Congressional campaign in the district. There were evidences of this before. They became glaring immediately upon the assassination of a priest in Denver by the Italian Alio. The public mind was to be quickly drawn from the Italian murderer, and the public exasperation was to be centered upon the Jew. Within shortly an inoffensive Jew was killed by the Chief of Police of Chicago and the victim was advertised as an Anarchist; some weeks later here in New York another Jew, Silverstein, was victimized as an Anarchist, followed by fraudulent "confessions." Nor did the anti-Jew crusade end there. We now had Commissioner Bingham manufacturing false statistics making out the Jew immigrant a criminal class. There was a larger volume of crime committed by the Bingham's class of natives than by a hundred Jewish immigrants who could not, even if they would, commit the huge embezzlements, bank robberies, and shocking Thaw murders that the Bingham native set are guilty of.

Under such circumstances one should expect that in such a district as the 9th even Tammany Hall and the Republican party would be deterred from setting up a candidate for Congress who was known to be an anti-immigrationist. The so-called Socialist party found it in its conscience to set up not merely an anti-immigrationist but one who himself was an immigrant Jew—Hillquit. If a Robert Hunter came out against immigration he might be pitied. He knew no better, and at least he openly declared his views. A bold robber has at least the redeeming feature of boldness. A sneaking doormat thief is contemptible only. Such a one was Hillquit. The Yiddish S. P. paper of the District,

HERE'S FOR SOME FUN

The subs secured for the Daily and Weekly People for the week ending Sept. 11th were 25 and 136 respectively. In view of the fact that one-third of these were secured by a baker's dozen of our friends, we are at a loss to know whether the old guard has forsaken us. We need more subs. Aye, we must have them.

Let us make the week ending Sept. 25th a RED LETTER Weekly People week for our Eastern friends. Week ending Oct. 2nd for the wild and woolly West. The Mississippi the dividing line. East vs. West, or One Subscriber per Man is the issue. Here's for some fun! Those sending in two or more:

- A. Gillhaus, Winona, Minn. 5 James Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 6 W. D. Berger, Chicago, Ill. 2 D. Craig, Milford, Mass. 4 F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 10 Wm. Varley, Toronto, Canada 9 H. Austin, Spokane, Wash. 2 M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn. 2 H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich. 2 Chas. Pierson, Belleville, Ill. 35 Nils Reihmer, Chicago, Ill. 2 J. H. T. Jurgens, Canton, Ohio. 3 G. P. Reuter, Hoquiam, Wash. 3 Jac. Breuer, Hartford, Conn. 11 W. Goss, Belleville, Ill. 2 Press Committee, Cincinnati, O. 3 Geo. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa. 2 I. H. Nosovitch, Mt. Vernon, Wash. 2

RIGHT OFF THE REEL

SOME POINTERS ON ENTERPRISE WHICH THE READERS OF OUR PAPERS WOULD DO WELL TO STICK IN THEIR MEMORIES, AND FOLLOW OUT DAILY.

It is often said that Socialists lack enterprise, presumably business enterprise is meant. This is partly true, but—

M. Ruther, of Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Four years ago I sold 100 'Woman' in two months, and after working hours. Have now sold 10 Sue books within two hours' work and a radius of 1 1/2 miles." Ruther sends the money with his order. No bluffs here.

Here's one from H. T. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev.: "If the comrades throughout the country would place Socialist literature and the Daily and Weekly People in their public libraries, it would hasten the advent of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Have collected \$16.50 toward my \$30 order and shall forward balance before the 10th." No lack of enterprise in this quarter.

Pierson 35 subs for this week. O'Hanrahan, Long, Brown, Breuer and several others persistently and consistently showing good results of their efforts in getting subs gives the lie to any lack of enterprise. It all depends upon the stuff the individual is made of, be he capitalist or Socialist.

the "Vorwaerts," and supporter of Hillquit and Hillquitism, intensified the offending and threw light upon it. Claiming to have fled from "the tyranny of the Czar," it was seen here practising the Czar's tyranny of the censorship. It censored the occurrences of the Districts and of the land. It kept from its readers all information against the anti-immigrationist. It imagined it owned the vote of the District and that its hook was in the voters' snout.

Tweed, the Tammany thief, when first confronted with his thefts, coolly asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Croker in later years declared he could elect a "yellow dog" on his ticket. These men imagined they owned the people and could do what they pleased. It was so with Hillquit and his "Vorwaerts." Like Tweed and Croker, they imagined themselves masters and asked, "What are you going to do about it?" meaning that you had no choice but vote for their yellow dog. Tweed was answered by a revolt that threw him into the penitentiary, Croker was later answered with a revolt that flung him clean across the ocean. So it would be now in the District. The revolt was on foot, and but begun.

De Leon closed saying: "I am, perhaps, the oldest man in this hall. But such a cause as that before us makes young men of old ones and ripens youth to manhood. The insult to Socialism, the insult to the working class of the District, finally the further aggravation of the insult to the Jewish race, by the nomination of a Hillquit and the methods of the "Vorwaerts" to boom him—that is a triple insult that has to be avenged. The fair name of Socialism, dragged in the mire, must be cleansed. We can and shall do it. This District is the Gibraltar of this issue of Immigration. You do your share, I shall do mine. We shall turn the District inside out, and the hand of resurrection shall not be long enough to reach the bottom of the grave in which anti-immigration will be buried on election day."

ARBITRATION FAILS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

turn to work under the decision of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. "We are in touch with several prominent lawyers, who are devising means and ways to bring about this," said Mr. Smith. "We also intend to have the operatives who were brought here under false representation, according to sworn statements, sent back, and then have the corporation prosecuted."

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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 on 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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