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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

CONSIDER THESE WELL IN MAKING UP YOUR MIND.

When the Eight Hour Law Is Upheld—The Bryan-Taft Jolly Bout—Roosevelt Has Good Cause to Fear "Present Social Conditions"—A Tip to Democratic Campaign Managers.

The first European news item that really portends war is the despatch from Vienna that the Austrian boycott in Turkey is paralyzing the Austrian steamship company. Hit a capitalist in his pocket and you have hit his sensitive nerve. War, with its train of human suffering becomes nothing to him. His profits must be restored.

These surely are campaign days. The Court of Appeals of this State has handed down a decision upholding the Eight-Hour Law for men employed upon public work. Were these not campaign days the decision would have been to the effect that "it is repugnant to all principles of individualism, patriotism and religion to interfere with a workingman's freedom to contract for work with whom he pleases, for what price he pleases, and for what hours he pleases." As circumstances alter cases, so do seasons.

Who knows but that all the "troubles in the Balkan" were but moves on the part of "idle capital" for an investment! The announcement that a loan to Turkey of \$250,000,000 comes together with the announcement that "there will be peace."

Senator Lodge took occasion, in his address in Boston to the Postmasters' Association of New England, to go on record as having learned nothing since the word "Socialism" first flashed across his capitalist path. The same old trite silliness that the Lodges advanced against Socialism ten years ago, was advanced by him in Boston. "Nothing Learned" should have been the title of Lodge's address.

"Bryan anxious about Nebraska," "Taft anxious about Ohio"—such are the soul-stirring items that issue from the headquarters of the two leading capitalist parties. Anxious about the fate of the country? Not a bit. Did not the candidates shake hands and smile and throw bouquets at each other the other day in Chicago?

"100,000 For Debs in Ohio—Evening Sun Concedes That Many Votes"—such are the thick lettered headlines with which "The Call" of the 14th instant introduces an article from the "Evening Sun" which expressly denies that the dissatisfied voters of Ohio will give that vote to Debs, because, as the "Evening Sun" explains, "there is nothing in the platforms or personality of either Debs or Hilsen" to cause either or both to poll the protest vote of the discontented Democrats or Republicans.

What do "The Call's" false headlines reveal?—Do they reveal incurable heels-over-headedness, or do they reveal incurable gold-brickness?

After having fatally wounded itself into a compulsory silence that lasted nearly a month, the "Industrial Bulletin" makes a spasmodic reappearance under date of the 10th instant to prove that it and "headquarters" continue to be run by crazy, and irresponsible men. On the very front page Trautmann appears as one of the signers of a manifesto by the new "Administration," and he appears under the title of "General Secretary-Treasurer," when the fact is that the "convention" turned Trautmann down, and elected St. John General Secretary-Treasurer in Trautmann's place.

"I do not at all like the social conditions at present," wrote last March Roosevelt, the brother-in-law of Douglas Robinson, to William H. Taft, the brother of Charles P. Taft, urging Taft to stand for the Presidency. And who are brother-in-law Robinson and brother Charles Taft? They are the leading figures in the syndicate that pocketed most of the \$40,000,000 appropriated by Congress to "buy the old Panama Canal." Right was Roosevelt, and the fresh exposures prove him very much in the right—social conditions at present cannot be to the liking of the Roosevelts and Tafts with their brothers and brother-in-law.

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party



For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS
(PRESTON'S PROXY.)
Engineer, New York



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

THE S. L. P. BEACON

LIGHTS UP THE GLOOM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Points the Path of Working Class Emancipation—Search Light Thrown upon 'Frisco's "Happy Conditions"—Misery and Suicide Rampant There as Elsewhere.

San Francisco, Cal., October 7.—Inside the "Golden Gate" of San Francisco some institutions are on the move, and the slogan of the capitalist class of the coast is "Be a Booster," or, as the whirlwind manager of the Portland Commercial Club, Tom Richardson, put it this week, before the other delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, that "we" should "Turn travel this way, and give our ignorant brothers in the East some idea of what there really is here."

The 'Frisco local of the Socialist Labor Party is able to give "some idea of what there really is here" to our brother wage slaves of not only the East, but right here in this land of Suicides, Murders, Holdups, Swindles and Graft of gambling machines decorating the sidewalks of 'Frisco.

In Los Angeles one bunco-steerer fleeced Senator Clark's son out of \$20,000 by the Roulette Wheel "industry." The Coroner of 'Frisco reports 550 suicides for one year. Not much of a happy hunting ground, is it?—More like a burying ground for the arrivals.

At present the local section of the Socialist Labor Party is the only party conveying truth, inspiration and hope to the workers in this city. We hold open air meetings on the main streets here and distribute Weekly Peoples and leaflets, and sell about \$1 worth of pamphlets each meeting. We have to appeal for questions, and we put the limelight on that disgraceful affair that calls itself a "Socialist party," with its advocacy of State capitalism and which calls the wage slaves here "blanket stiffs" and lobsters.

Debs gave a speech here for the "Red Special" train's trip, where the education to the wage slaves had not one word about M. R. Preston, who is sentenced to 25 years for picket duty. Maybe there would be less 50 cents' admissions if he did!

Last Saturday evening, after closing our meeting at Mission and 21st street, we went over to a Prohibition meeting on the opposite corner, and our organizer asked the speaker if drink caused child slavery. He answered "No."

Then he was asked if drink caused the railroad accidents all over the country. He again answered "No," but immediately started to howl to the people that the Socialists carry the flag of Anarchy and don't respect the Stars and Stripes. Then his chairman jumped in to "supplement" the speaker that fell into the trap, but the audience had caught the flashlight that was thrown upon the Prohibition fake argument, so we left.

Over on Fillmore and Post streets Sunday evening I called attention to the book "Woman," by August Bebel, and the refusal of the President of Berkeley's Public Library to keep it at that library. He mailed the book back with a letter saying he had reviewed it and "we" have found it "unsuitable." He was Prof. Leon Richardson, of the Latin Department of California State University in Berkeley! He stated to me that Bebel's book would encourage a "laxity in the marriage laws." "And we have so much divorce troubles now," he moaned.

Samuel A. J. Stodel.

THE "WORK" OF THE CAPITALIST.

The working class produces all the wealth. It is the class that does the world's work. The capitalists claim that they, too, work. The "work" they do is the same as that of the pirate or the forger. Not an additional blade of grass or an additional shoestring, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exertion of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other criminal, nor does their exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: It transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This is the sort of "work" that is done by the capitalist class. The capitalist should be entitled to the same reward as any other criminal—bolts and bars.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

The Socialist Labor Party's Appeal

By AUGUST GILLHAUS

Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President of the United States.

In "The Independent."

When the Democratic campaign headquarters sends letters to the unemployed urging them to vote for Bryan, the senders should not forget to enclose money enough in the envelopes to enable the unemployed to keep their residence.

It is not Roosevelt, the brother-in-law of Douglas Robinson, alone who has reason not to like the present social conditions. There are folks in England in the same box. When the well-fed members of Parliament called out to Albert Victor Grayson, the Socialist and Labor member from Yorkshire, to keep order and stop yelling that there were people starving on the streets, Grayson retorted: "It is all very well for you to cry 'Order!', you who are well fed!" Well for Grayson.

The German Social Democracy took an emphatic stand at its late national convention in Nurnberg against voting for the "Budget," that is, the appropriations for military purposes. Where would Mr. J. F. Carey of Haverhill be, the gentleman who voted for \$15,000 appropriation for an armory, and is proud of it—where would he be if his party were a Socialist party, indeed, instead of a raker-in of votes in the interest of politicians?

The fight over the Dunlop and the Inglis estate by the relatives of the deceased is the latest illustration of the blissfulness and sanctity of the capitalist family. So long as capitalism prevails, not man rules property but property rules man.

An up-to-date man is Gov. Wilson of Kentucky. Night riders have been burning down Negro property. With that the Governor is in complete sympathy. Were he otherwise the thing could simply not be done. And now the Governor comes out with an offer of \$500 to capture night riders. Enthroned wrong never is self-asserting; it ever denounces itself by preaching the opposite of what it practices. This is up-to-date.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The Weekly People of Saturday, October 31, will contain matter pertaining to the campaign, and of a propaganda nature. Party organizations and individuals should send in orders early. The rate for this issue will be 75 cents per 100 copies, \$5 per 1,000. Fail not to send an order.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

Why should the voters support at the coming election the Presidential ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by myself, the proxy for M. R. Preston, now in the Nevada State Penitentiary, and whom the convention of the Socialist Labor Party nominated for President?

The people of the original thirteen colonies might be "debating" to this day with the Crown and Parliament had not the first Continental Congress issued, on the 4th of July, 1776, a certain declaration, among the opening sentences of which occurs the statement: "We hold these truths to be self-evident," and so on. Likewise the Socialist Labor Party holds in this generation that the period for "debating" with the nation's modern ruling class is at an end. The Socialist Labor Party holds certain concrete truths—amplifications of the truths of 1776—to be self-evident to-day; and it announces them plump and plain. They are:

The earth has ever teemed with an abundance of wealth for man's comfort. That abundance has never yet been produced—is not produced even to-day. A time was when the abundance was not produced simply because it was unproduced by man. The mechanical means were wanting. That time is no more. The modern mechanism of production now renders abundance possible to all—together with all the human happiness, physical, mental and spiritual, that that implies. This notwithstanding all our existing institutions—social and political—preserve the characteristics and continue to be the reflexes of the identical material conditions of those unhappy backward days of the race when, abundance for all being impossible, it was inevitable that some should enjoy leisure and plenty, while most groaned under the weight of unrequited and unremitting toil, dependent for their existence, comforts and discomforts upon the whim, the "hit or miss" of the privileged few.

In the fact that abundance for all, once impossible, has now become possible lies an accomplished revolution in material possibilities.

In the further fact that that possibility is blocked by the antiquated and therefore now iniquitous political and social institutions of the modern ruling

class, the capitalist class—the class-purblind beneficiary of the continued backward social state—in that further fact lies the necessity of the pending social revolution.

When, material development has ripened to the point that it belies existing social and political institutions, and these belie it, then a social revolution is ripe. It is then more than ripe: it is inevitable, with the alternative of a social catastrophe.

Of all social revolutions the impending or socialist revolution is the first in which man can, and therefore must, consciously give a helping hand to the evolutionary process. The torch of science now clarifies the past, and thereby marshals us the way that we must go.

Knowledge establishes that the political state—the reflex of the old and unhappy economic possibilities—has outlived its mission, and that it must now be supplanted by the industrial state—the reflex of the modern and happy economic possibilities. Knowledge of a goal determines the means.

To the man whose goal is Europe or Japan, a rowboat, such as would suffice to cross a creek with, will not boot. Nothing short of a seaworthy ship will stand. The goal—the socialist republic—is not a government run by Socialists instead of Democratic and Republican Congressmen and Presidents. The goal—as its oft given name the Republic of Labor, indicates—is a government administered by the representatives of organized labor—productive, distributive, service or intellectual labor—constructed upon the principle of the collective ownership of the natural and social opportunities, the land and the implements needed to operate the land with.

The Socialist goal predetermines: First, the necessity of the political organization of labor whereby to preach the revolution and endeavor to carry it out with the civilized weapon of the ballot. Without the political organization the victory of Socialism is indefinitely postponed.

Second, the necessity of the union—that is, the revolutionary economic organization of the working class, organized upon the integrally industrial plan, and thereby able to perform the revolutionary ACT, through being able to perform the function of an "army of occupation." Without such economic

organization the day of Socialist victory, if at all possible, would be the day of its defeat.

With the burning issues thus raised and pushed forward by such a goal, and the means to reach it dictated by the goal itself, what is the posture of the political parties that summon the voters to their respective standards?

As to the dominant political parties, they have drawn up their declarations obedient to the precept: "If you wish to conceal your meaning, drown it in words." But the drowned meaning betrays itself by the bubbles that escape to the surface. The injunction plank of both the Republican and the Democratic party sufficiently announces that an economic ruling class is to continue and continue equipped with the weapons of despotism forged in the Dark Ages of Richard II; an economic dependent class is to remain, dominated by "Gatling guns on paper," backed by Gatling guns of steel and iron; in short, the existing social and political institutions are to be perpetuated.

What that means, the present distressful condition of the workers, thrown out of work by no act of theirs, sufficiently denotes; and the labor union, the rising unit and embryo of the Republic of Labor, is to be hamstrung and beaten down into impotence.

As to the Populist, Prohibitionist and Independence parties, they are even more utterly unresponsive to the revolutionary pulsations of the times. The present response of the Czar's regime to the cry of the Russian people for freedom is the egging of a mad dog upon the man the dog bit. In a way, such policy is an answer to the point. It is the announcement that as things are they should be—only more intensely so. Such, in substance, is the answer of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Populist, Prohibitionist and Independence parties answer by prescribing a hair of the mad dog to the man the dog bit.

As to the Socialist party, it needs no profundity to perceive that the Socialism which it strives for as its goal is Socialism as little as the Europe or Japan, expected by some visionary to be reached from our shores in a rowboat, would be actually Japan or Europe. Every act and utterance of the Socialist party proves it to hold the political organization all-sufficient. It

ignores the necessity of the revolutionary union. As a consequence it gives no greater heed to the economic organization of labor than as to a sediment from which voters and funds may be drawn. No greater calamity could befall the land, and, therefore, Socialism itself, than the political victory of Socialism unaccompanied by the adequate economic organization, ready to "move in" and assume the reins of administration. As physical force anarchy would lead directly to a Paris Commune massacre, so would a pure and simple Socialist political victory plunge the country into national chaos. Mark Hanna's threat to shut down the industries of the land, made in 1896, when Bryan's victory seemed possible, would then be no idle threat. Not the Socialist Republic, but the "President Hog" of Macaulay's forecast, or the savage Caesar of Ignatius Donnelly's "Caesar's Column," would then leap out of the cauldron in which the present social forces are seething.

Alone on the political field does the Socialist Labor Party, in line with International Socialism, recognize the goal first unveiled by Karl Marx—the Republic of Labor, and adopt the adequate means—the revolutionary ballot, coupled with the revolutionary union. The party's stand on the political field attests the former; the party's nomination of Preston by its national convention attests the latter.

M. R. Preston is now in the State Penitentiary of Nevada under a twenty-five years' sentence for murder. The alleged murder consists in his having shot and killed an employer, against whose establishment his union had declared a strike, and who assailed him with a gun as he was on picket duty. Only he who is engaged in a criminal act is stripped of the civic right of self-defense. If Preston was guilty of murder in shooting dead one who threatened his life, then picketing is a criminal act. If picketing is a criminal act, then the union is impotent. Useful and necessary though political action or the political organization of labor is, the economic organization is indispensable. The strike or boycott requires the picket. If the picket is criminal, then the union is impotent—a fortress without weapons, its walls a hollow mockery. A union that cannot strike or boycott is a meek scarecrow on which the capitalist buzzards may safely roost. No picket, no union; no union, no Socialist Republic.

Hancock, whose name stands out boldest among the signers of the Decla-

(Continued on page 4.)

HUNTER ROUTS 'EM

FLAYS ANTI-IMMIGRATIONISTS IN CONN. MILL TOWN.

Leader of Socialist Party in Mystic Having Got into the Country, Would Put His Shoulders to the Door and Keep Others Out.

Mystic, Conn., October 12.—James T. Hunter was here on the 8th, and spoke to a large and attentive crowd. As he laced it into the Bryanites one could hear snickers from Republicans, which soon turned into another tune when Hunter showed up the way the Secretary of the United States Treasury had turned that institution over to J. P. Morgan.

One Democrat shouted, "Bryan is all right!" "Yes," said Hunter, "he is all right now, for has he not told us he is worth \$150,000? Sure, he's all right."

At the close of the meeting questions were called for. The secretary of the S. P. local wanted to know as to the difference between the S. P. and the S. L. P. If he was not enlightened by the answer the audience was.

The population of the town is largely of foreign birth, and both the S. P. and S. L. P. organization's membership is largely foreign born. Velvet making is the leading industry, and the workers in the mill are divided, some advocating pure and simple unionism and politics, others standing for revolutionary industrial organization and politics.

The S. P. man having declared that the S. P. had the right principle on the question of immigration, J. J. Murphy of New London, who was present, told him that if the S. P. would agree to debate the question he would pay half the expenses of the hall.

S. P. "SOCIALISM."

Seattle Debates Local Fishes for Votes.

Seattle, Oct. 11.—The Socialist Party in this city is making a bid for the Anti-Saloon League support in the coming election, and is going out of its way to secure the endorsement of its candidates for the legislature, Hermon F. Titus and B. Kubaski.

Nothing was said as to the Prohibitionists stand with regard to the Socialist party candidate. The Socialist Party realizing this brought the matter up in an organization meeting and adopted a resolution favoring local option.

Of course, it is thought that by doing this, which is practically compromising revolutionary Socialism, they will secure such votes as come from people who will have nothing to do with Socialism. It is a clear case of sacrificing principles for immediate gain.

The following is a report of this affair given in the "Seattle Times," Oct. 8:

Seattle Local of the Socialists last night adopted the following local option resolution:

"Resolved, that we favor local option as being the only local application of the universal Socialist principle of the initiative and referendum."

The resolution was adopted in an endeavor to promote the legislative candidacy of Dr. Hermon F. Titus and Bernard Kubaski, who want to be made lawmakers from the Forty-fifth District. The Socialists were informed that the Anti-Saloon League disapproved of all the other legislative candidates and the local option plank was adopted as a bid for the Anti-Saloon League's support.

In an editorial on Oct. 10 the "Times" said:

Dr. Hermon F. Titus, the Socialist candidate for the Legislature, has taken out a water wagon insurance policy, by adopting a local option plank. But the Anti-Saloon League has not yet endorsed him and his union working card may be out of order.

S. P. FOILED.

Attempt to Keep S. L. P. Off Missouri Ballot Fails.

St. Louis, Mo., October 16.—The attempt on the part of the Socialist party to keep the Socialist Labor Party off the ballot in this state, as was reported last week, has failed signally. Yesterday morning the Missouri State Supreme Court decided in favor of the S. L. P.'s right to its place on the ballot.

On October 14 F. F. Brinker, chairman, and Otto Paul, secretary, of the State Committee of the Socialist party, with L. G. Pope of St. Louis, the nominee of that party for Judge of the Supreme Court filed application with the Supreme Court at Jefferson City for a writ of prohibition to prevent Secretary of State Swanger from placing the presidential electors of the Socialist Labor Party upon the official ballot.

The contention contained in the application was that "the Socialist party is the only party in the state entitled to the use of the word Socialist" and that the Socialist Labor Party "was not a party within a reasonable construction of the election law."

The hearing was set for the day after. The plea of the S. P. was that to put the S. L. P. electoral ticket on the official ballot "would deprive the Socialist party of support it would otherwise receive."

The State Committee of the S. L. P. called the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that the S. L. P. was organized in 1888 in New York City as a national party; that it entered Missouri in 1894, took part in the state elections, and in 1896 placed a national ticket in the field in this state; that it has had a ticket in the field in every Presidential election since then and that consequently it was entitled to place Electors-at-Large on the ticket according to Section 84A of the Election Laws of the State of Missouri.

The Attorney-General concurred in this presentation, and on his report the Supreme Court ruled against the S. P., thereby foiling another conspiracy against the revolutionary vanguard, the Socialist Labor Party.

LONDON UNEMPLOYED WANT WORK.

London, Oct. 13.—The unemployed of London are compelling Parliament to hold its meetings in a state of siege.

Early this afternoon several hundred poorly dressed representatives of the workless gathered at Westminster and brought a large crowd of the curious.

Squads of police, mounted and on foot, endeavored to disperse the demonstrators, but they were only driven down one street to reappear in another.

Several leaders delivered speeches and demanded that Parliament provide work for them. When a member of Parliament was recognized he was quickly surrounded and harangued.

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

MR. UNIONMAN

Here Are a Few Things for You to Consider.

Time was when Mr. Gompers, and other trade union leaders, held that the condition of the workers could be improved through their trade unions; that politics was a matter that did not concern the union man, and that all political discussion should be kept out of the unions. The Socialist Labor Party men pointed out to you that the Labor Question is essentially a political one, and that therefore it was the height of folly for the workers to leave the Government wholly in the hands of the capitalist class; that hand in hand with the struggle in the shop should go the fight on the political field to dislodge the capitalist class from its political power.

The Socialist Labor Party told you further that as the old parties were capitalist parties no relief could be expected from voting their ticket; that the thing for you to do was to vote into power the working class, or Socialist Labor Party platform. The Socialist Labor Party still holds to this, but we find that Mr. Gompers has apparently had a change of heart, for now he is shouting for you to vote—vote for Bryan! But has Mr. Gompers really had a change of heart? Let us see.

When he cried out "No Politics in the Union!" Mr. Gompers had in view the purpose of keeping you from voting for your own interests. With politics in the union, working class politics, it would have meant the organizing of the workers in a party of their class, which would have been very distasteful to the capitalists who rightly look upon Mr. Gompers as a friend. But the workers are awakening to a sense of their class interests. Mr. Gompers feels the undertow, and while unable to resist it he hopes to "run it away." He would have you vote, not for a party of the working class, but for a party of the capitalist class.

"But," says Mr. Gompers, "Bryan is a 'friend of labor' and the Democrats have given us an anti-injunction plank." They are all "friends of labor"—before election day, and after election day the one just as readily as the other proves his "friendship" for labor: Democratic Governor Flower sent the troops to break the strike of the Buffalo switchmen, just as quickly as Republican Governor Morton flung the militia against the Brooklyn trolley strikers. With Democratic judges and officials in power they would be as ready to use the injunction as the Republicans have been. Democrat and Republican must do one and the same thing because there is one thing common to both: both are upholders of capitalism.

Be not deceived, Mr. Gompers is not leading you out of the darkness. His cry to you to "Vote for Bryan," changes nothing, anymore than if he had left you free to vote for Taft or Bryan. The trouble is Mr. Gompers fears that you will break away from the capitalist parties and rather than see you do that he comes out for a capitalist party on the plea that it is "friendly" to labor. Be not deceived. No capitalist party can be friendly to labor. Labor must be friendly to itself. Wheel into line with those of your fellow workers who, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party are marching to overthrow capitalism.

Originally, the wage worker had to earn wages high enough to defray not only his own expenses, but those of his family, in order to enable him to propagate himself and to bequeath his labor-power to others. Without this process on his part, the heirs of the capitalists would find no proletarians ready made for exploitation.

When, however, the wife, and, from early infancy, the children of the workingmen are able to take care of themselves then the wages of the workingman can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor-power.

Over and above this, the wages of women and children affords the additional advantage that they offer less resistance than men; and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonderfully the quantity of labor that is offered for sale in the market.

Accordingly, the labor of women and children does not only lower the necessities of the workingman, but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overstocks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances, it lowers the wages of the workingman.

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

LABOR'S "SHARE."

Why, Despite Trust or Anti-Trust, It Must Go Down.

Wages can never rise so high as to make it impossible for the capitalist to carry on his business and live; under such circumstances it would be more profitable for the capitalist to give up his business. Consequently, the wages of the workingman can never rise high enough to equal the value of the wealth he provides. Wages must always be below that, so as to leave a surplus; it is only the prospect of a surplus that moves the capitalist to purchase labor-power. It is therefore evident that in the capitalist social system the wages of the workingmen can never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor.

This surplus, which the capitalist class appropriates, is larger than is usually imagined. It covers, not only the "profit" of the manufacturer, but many other items that are usually credited to the costs of production and exchange. It covers, for instance, rent, interest on loans, salaries, merchant's profits, taxes, etc. All these have to be covered with the surplus, or the exchange of the value of the product over the wages of the workingman. It is evident that this surplus must be a considerable one if a concern is to "pay"; the exploitation of the workingman must be great, even where the wages are high. It is clear that the wages of the workingman cannot rise high enough to be even approximately equal to the value of his product. The capitalist wages system means, under all circumstances, the thorough exploitation of the working class. It is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolishing the system itself.

But wages rarely reach the highest point which they might, even under these circumstances; more often they are found to be nearer to the lowest possible point. This is reached when the wages do not even supply the workingman with the bare necessities; when the workingman not only starves but starves rapidly all work is at an end.

The wages swing between these two extremes; they are found to be lower, the lower the necessities of the workingman, the larger the supply of labor in the labor market, and the slighter the capacity of the workingman for resistance.

In general, wages must be high enough to keep the workingman in a condition to work, or, to speak more accurately, they must be high enough to secure to the capitalist the measure of labor-power which he needs. In other words, wages must be high enough, not only to keep the workingman in a condition to work, but also in a condition to produce children, who may be able to replace him. It follows that the industrial development has a tendency that is most pleasing to the capitalist, to wit, to lower the necessities of the workingman in order that his wages may be lower in proportion.

The progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery render skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unskilled and "cheap" workmen for skilled ones; and, consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. In the early stages of manufacture this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced into production does the wholesale exploitation commence of women and children of tender age—an exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless—who are made a prey of shocking maltreatment and abuse. Thus machinery develops a new and wonderful quality in the hands of the capitalist.

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LONDON LETTER

UNSCRUPULOUS CAPITALISTS FORCE COTTON LOCKOUT.

Men Had Practically Accepted Wage Reduction Proposed by Employers Which Was Not What the Employers Wanted — They Wanted Excuse to Close Down and Thought Men Would Resist and Furnish Reason for Lockout — Innocent Mr. Bell — Friction between Socialists and Labor Party over Newcastle Elections.

London, October 4.—A great strain is being put upon capitalism in this country. The unemployed will not be entirely stilled. Hunger is making them desperate. But no sooner had the Government got its old age pension machinery started, and Churchill his scheme of industrial conciliation established, than along comes the Lancashire cotton lockout, plunging 150,000 cotton operatives into the ranks of the unemployed. The closing down of the mills, affecting, as it does, other industries, will render no less than half a million workers idle.

The capitalist press is endeavoring to excite "public opinion" against the locked-out workers. They are pointed at as the unthinking mass led by dangerous agitators. On the other hand, the real reason for the lockout is not mentioned. The workers are made to appear responsible for it.

The mill owners had for some time been crying poor business, then they called upon the men to accept a reduction in wages. More than two-thirds of the men had accepted the reduction, demanded by the employers, and a second ballot was being taken by the card-room workers, who had first rejected the reduction. But this was not what the employers had looked for or wanted. They would not wait for the completion of the second ballot but hastily declared a lockout, and fastened the "blame" upon the men.

The closing down of the mills at a time when the whole country is being alarmed with the cries of the idle workers shows how brutal the capitalist class can be. They have but one thing in mind: higher prices as the stock on hand diminishes, and they want lower prices on the raw material.

In a previous dispute in Lancashire Mr. Lloyd George intervened, as one of the Board of Trade, which action was strongly resented by the employers, who want to be left alone to manage their own business." We will now see what Mr. Churchill's conciliation machinery will do.

Speaking at Ladybank, East Fife, a week ago, Mr. Haldane deplored that the people had not taken advantage of the prosperous period to lay by something for a rainy day. Mr. Haldane's remedy for the present distress was to call upon the young men to the number of sixteen thousand to join the Army. Mr. Lloyd George, at Swansea, declared that hundreds of millions were added to the national wealth during each cycle of plenty. Surely, said he, in view of these millions, something might be spared to preserve from hunger and torturing anxiety those who had helped to create that wealth.

Richard Bell, M. P., who is very much interested in the railway workers, must be an innocent indeed. The Midland has been dismissing men right and left, compelling the men who are left to work overtime. Mr. Bell thought that possibly the directors of the Midland were not aware of what the officials were doing, and might not approve of it if they did know, so he has written them giving particulars.

The Postmaster-General has issued warning to postal employees that they must not take any active part in the public affairs of the Labor party. The "Postman's Gazette" points out that postal officials are free to advocate such politics as they choose. This sort of thing is likely to go on until we have employers in general boldly dictating just what sort of politics workmen may hold.

The Scottish Miners' Executive held a private meeting recently in Glasgow, and decided to urge upon the British Miners' Federation to at once throw in their lot with the Labor party. The Federation meets next week and it is thought will adopt the course. If strictly followed, such action would add 500,000 votes to the Labor party.

In the Newcastle elections the Socialists ran a candidate, the Labor party refraining. The Socialists are a constituent part of the Labor party, and they are now coming in for considerable criticism. The Liberal candidate, the candidate of "progress," was defeated. With the vote polled by the Socialist added he would have been elected. The inci-

dent is likely to lead to friction between the Socialists and the Labor party.

All that we are hearing of the American Presidential election through the "public" press has to do with the remarkable "revelations" made by Mr. Hearst. We are told that such a thing as a member of the Commons or Lords being bought for £200 is inconceivable. This in the face of a record of M. P.'s who sold their votes to the Sovereign, to Anglo-Indian nabobs, etc., etc.

IDLENESS AND RICHES.

"Idleness creates three-fourths of the world's wealth—that is why the idlers are rich." That is the real doctrine of privilegedom.

Alter a people's mode of getting a living, and by that very act you alter the people morally, mentally and physically.

Fakir: "Before material conditions can be changed for the better, human nature must be changed for the better."

Revolutionist: "Before human nature can be changed for the better, material conditions must be changed for the better." That's all there is in the cocoanut.

The "People," or the S. L. P., have no favors to ask—no votes to catch to make it pander to any church, no matter what its political influence.

No cause was ever won by deception—no advance ever made by the world's workers except by their own strength, honesty and sincerity of purpose.

The S. L. P. stands for truth, justice and right—in a word, for Socialism.

Not only has Australia been affected by the fall in prices of metals in the world's market, but wool has had a slump also and prices have fallen 10 to 15 per cent. Says a daily: "The golden fleece it not quite so golden as it was and Australia will be the poorer by this fall." Yes—like everything under capitalism, it will affect the most helpless—the workers. But the fleecers have stored up enough surplus from the late golden wave to enable them to wait till the market rises again.

Think of the insanity of it! Because wool is cheap there is less of it to use to clothe and give warmth to millions who need warm clothing. There has not been a scarcity and the quality is better than it was—then what is the cause? Private ownership of the sheep and wool, the ships, the shops and mills by the capitalist class, who regulate and "rig" the market. The remedy: The collective ownership by the whole people of all the means of life for the use and benefit of all.—Sydney, Australia, "People."

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SUB ROSA

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

"You workers are the backbone of the nation," said the politician. True enough. But why should the backbone be compelled to bear alone all the burdens of the social body? Is it right that the backbone, the conservator of life, should be so miserably lean and scraggy through overwork and inanition, while other unimportant parts of the social anatomy wax fat through idleness and overfeeding?

"Patronize Home Industries!" shriek the cockroach retailers, most of whom are labor skippers of the first order. We will patronize home industry when we know the patronage is deserved, but when the said home industry is a scab affair,—well—

"Successful men are those who smilingly face the rough and smooth of life as it comes," said Kingsley. But had Kingsley been compelled to work in a factory or handle a shovel he would still be looking with a microscope to see where the smooth leaked in.

"Don't despise an opportunity because it seems small," is a "successful man's advice"—obviously appreciated by the sneak-thief, the betting-man, and the sycophant.

"Prosperity is returning"—in the shape of millionaires who have been spending their holidays—and hard-earned capital—in Europe.

The millions of workers who toll here in the solid South for \$1.25 a day are now economizing after their summer yachting cruise. Repairs to their costly automobiles form a no inconsiderable item in the holiday expenses.

To the harmony of a boot-toe accompaniment, I saw an individual the other day fairly kicked out of a large building into the middle of the street, whence he picked himself up and ran like a hare. "What's the matter—What has he done?" I asked one of the players in this little comedy. "Done?" he replied—"Why the [adjective] mossa-back came here with his prehistoric propositions and nearly bankrupted us, but we just tumbled to his little tricks in time."

"Who is he?" I queried. The answer was convincing; "Why that's [adjective] Mr. Competition-is-the-life-of-trade, the bughouse son of a gun."

"Under Socialism will squabs lay hen eggs?" inquired a porcine-headed sceptic the other day.

"I don't know about that," retorted the comrade, "but I've seen a Socialist lay a foundation stone." And his questioner sought fresh pastures.

Who is that purblind individual talking about the "rights of capital"? How can capital have any rights when it is the product of labor? The dearly beloved capitalist may bring forth his "claims," but with a Lick telescope you can not discern even the shadow of a solitary capitalist "right."

Roosevelt's object in "smashing the trusts" is, in his own words, "to prevent over-capitalization and the fraudulent enrichment of a clique of men who work railways etc., for their own pockets, and not in the interests of shareholders." There you have it—"not in the interests of shareholders"! Observe that Roosevelt the Rabid is not concerned with the interests of justice, nor the interests of the worker, nor the interests of the country, nor the interests of morality, nor the interests of humanity. No. All that kind humane Teddy is concerned with are the interests of the poor, dear shareholders. Noble, humane, magnanimous Teddy!

Scarcer than radium, scarcer than old maid's orphans, scarcer than "missing links," scarcer than S. P. consistency, yea, even scarcer than honest capitalists will be that scarest of scarcities—the man who won't work under Socialism. No freak will equal this freak-of-all-freaks, and the man who unearths it will out-Darwin Darwin.

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POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

HELD, NOT AS OFFENDERS AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THROWN INTO JAIL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

By Elizabeth D. Trowbridge.

(Concluded.)

After the arrest of Magon, Rivera, and Villarreal, various peculiar incidents occurred. Among them was the fact that Attorney Job Harriman for the defense had to secure a writ of habeas corpus to be allowed to see his clients! All other persons were barred out for twenty-three days, during which the Liberals were held "incommunicado" in solitary confinement in a filthy jail, and denied reading matter, writing materials and occupation.

Various criminal charges were brought against them for alleged crimes committed in Mexico. Each of these charges was found upon investigation by the court to be unfounded and so was dismissed; though but for the fight put up by their attorneys, Job Harriman and A. R. Holston, the defendants would doubtless upon some one of them have been extradited to Mexico.

The prosecution has now settled the upon the charge of "conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States." The prisoners deny this accusation also. They advance the plausible defense that they could not have been "conspiring to raise an armed force to invade Mexico from the Territory of Arizona," because whatever revolutionary forces there may have been, were already in Mexico with the exception of a few refugees like themselves who were in the United States merely to preserve their lives from the attacks of the Mexican Government. Upon this charge, however, it is supposed that they will eventually be tried in Arizona—unless they are first railroaded to Mexico.

The peculiarities of their case still increase. In spite of the manifest illegality of the arrest, four different courts have denied the issuance of habeas corpus though the universal custom is that when there is the least question of the legality of an arrest, writ of habeas corpus is issued, even though the court may refuse to serve it later.

At a hearing before Judge Ross in San Francisco in the last of January, 1908, a telegram was read in open court before the judge who was to give the decision. It was from Attorney General Bonaparte as usual, and told the district attorney to "resist the issuance of habeas corpus on every possible ground, as the men are wanted in Mexico!"

Do we have to look any further for "the reason behind" the prosecution? On July 15, 1908, Judge Olin Wellborn, acting both as district and as circuit judge, denied the prisoners' application for bail. He had his ruling upon a technicality of Rule 34 of the United States Supreme Court, which states that "pending an appeal, the custody of the prisoners shall not be changed"—and release on bail would change the custody of the prisoners from the court to the bondsmen.

The defense claimed that the rule was intended merely to prevent the seizure of prisoners by another court; that it was never meant to prohibit bail; and if so intended it would be void because in violation of section 1014 and 1015 of the Federal Statutes which provide for bail in all cases, and make no exceptions for removal, habeas corpus or any case whatsoever. As Mr. Holston (for the defense) stated: "Not even the Supreme Court of the United States has the power to make rules in violation of the Federal Statutes."

Judge Wellborn, nevertheless, denied bail, ruling that the application should have been made in the United States Supreme Court, where the appeal from the denial is still pending and must be settled before the prosecution can take the prisoners to Arizona for trial.

This ruling was contrary to the opinion of no less a person than Wm. Hoyt, the Solicitor General of the United States, who said (in a letter read in court), "that no stipulation or consent of the Government is necessary for their (the prisoners) release upon giving good and sufficient sureties."

Judge Wellborn, however, took it upon himself to read into the Federal Statutes exceptions which they do not state.

The Supreme Court is not now in session, and the men may be confined indefinitely. This is probably the first case in the history of American law practice where bail has been refused except in the case of cold blooded murder where the presumption of guilt is great.

In this instance, it is denied to men who are not criminals, but are held for political reasons only, and at the request of a foreign government.

Oscar Lawler, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California, also, as has been mentioned, has tried his hand at unusual proceedings in this case.

For months he has held Magon, Rivera

and Villarreal "incommunicado." That is, they are not allowed to see their families or other visitors, and even the reporters for the local papers have been barred out. Mail too is often kept from them.

There is no law for this "incommunicado" order. It is not to be found of the Statute books of any State in the Union. Mr. Lawler explains that he has issued the order because of instructions from Washington, since:

"The duty of this country, however, in so far as its relations with the Mexican government were concerned, not only requires it to do right, but to avoid the suspicion of doing wrong; to accomplish this result necessitated preventing intercourse by these defendants with any persons other than their counsel."

This order has been in force since the last of June, when a revolutionary movement broke out in northern Mexico. The Mexican government claims that these men who have been in Los Angeles jail for a year directed this movement! Therefore, it presumes to dictate as to their treatment, held though they are in what is supposed to be an American prison.

And not only does Lawler hold them "incommunicado," but, as before said, while so making it impossible for them to defend themselves, he issues public statements endeavoring to poison public opinion against them by representing them to be criminal and desperate characters instead of what they really are, political reformers and labor organizers.

These are the facts of the case up to date. What is coming next—"God knows!"

Because of these facts, people at last are awakening to the situation. Several petitions and protests have been sent to Oscar Lawler. Apparently these epistles—especially a recent resolution against his "incommunicado" order—have greatly annoyed the district attorney.

"If the persons in whose behalf the resolution was adopted have violated the laws of our country (he declares in his public letter) it is my duty to take the same course with them that would be taken with any other malefactor, and it is your duty and that of the other signers of said resolution to do nothing which will tend to prevent the law's vindication through visitation upon them of its prescribed penalties."

In what respect, may we ask, has there been interference with Oscar Lawler's performance of his duty? Wherein does a resolution against the arbitrary actions of a petty district attorney prevent the "law's vindication"?

That either Magon, Rivera or Villarreal is a "malefactor" is a charge that Mr. Lawler has yet to prove before a jury. As for the "duty" of the "signers of the said resolution," is it then so strange that American citizens should protest against injustice and tyranny, especially when they are committed outside the sanction of the law? Is it strange that the inhabitants of this free Republic should object to taking orders from Mexico, even though they come via Washington? Matters have certainly come to an astounding pass in this country when citizens of the United States are censured for making suggestions to their own public servants, merely because such suggestions may be opposed to the policy of a foreign government!

By whose authority is Mexico assuming jurisdiction in the United States?

Is it not time for the fair-minded and liberty-loving American people to investigate this case of the Mexican political prisoners now held in the United States?

(The End.)

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REVELATIONS

THAT FOLLOW WHEN ROBBER BARONS FALL OUT.

How the Tennessee Coal and Iron Deal Was Worked, and Roosevelt's Part Therein—Robber Baron Falls upon Robber Baron in Fine Style.

George L. Knapp, a special writer for the Denver News, prints in the News of Wednesday, September 30, an interesting story telling how the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company deal was worked. Knapp had a talk with a gentleman who was in attendance at the bankers' convention in Denver. Knapp's article follows:

"I have been listening to a handsome gentleman who, like the Wise Men, comes out of the East. I can't tell you his name—business conditions are quite unsettled enough already. But he has a finger-end and tongue-end knowledge of the intimate details of high finance that makes his conversation a joy, and I am going to report some of the things he tells on the chance that they may interest you. This isn't a verbatim report, understand; but I'm sure it gives the substance of that talk pretty fairly. Here it is:

"I don't know where you fellows got the story you told in the editorial this morning, the story about the way Mr. Roosevelt had to lay down the big stick, but you've surely hit the nail on the head. You've let out some things, though, that make it all the better.

"I consider J. Pierpont Morgan the greatest executive mind in the world, and I know it well that John Rockefeller can see farther into things than anyone else alive. And those two fellows work together, you know. They didn't for a while. Morgan got gay and tried to go it alone, and Henry Rogers called the turn and held the watch on him. Only man who ever did it, too. Well, they couldn't get along without Morgan, and so after they'd made him know his place they took him back in, and he and the Standard Oil crowd run—well, they just about run the whole country. They knew there was trouble ahead, and they laid out how to work the thing so as to make money out of it.

"When there's a panic, the one thing everybody wants is money, ready money. Morgan and his crowd fixed things so they'd have that money. They unloaded their securities and turned everything into cash. Then, acting through the banks, they put out the call loan money on inactive securities. That meant that the money of the western banks supposed to be ready on demand, was tied up tight; and when the western banker telegraphed for his funds, he couldn't get more than five or ten per cent of them. See how it works? Well, when they got things in this shape they went to work to start the panic.

"They went after C. P. Morse, with his chain of banks, each one mortgaged to buy the next one, and they got him. He had to sell out his coal barges and everything, and they must have made several million dollars on that deal alone. Then they went after Heinze, and they got him. And by that time things were panicky all over the country, and things were shaped just as the gang wanted them.

"Now, I've got to go back a bit. The Standard Oil Company and Morgan own the United States Steel Corporation, the steel trust. The T. C. I.—Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—was their only competitor. The T. C. I. made open hearth rails, the best in the market.

"The steel trust wouldn't make anything but Bessemer rails; and you can't lay a Bessemer rail full length. It is crystallized so as to be unsafe for at least two feet from each end. Well, Harriman tried to get the steel trust to make open hearth rails, and they wouldn't—there wasn't enough profit in it. So Harriman went to his friend, Oakley Thorne, one of the best bankers in New York, and got Thorne to buy the Georgia Central, the road that gives the T. C. I. people an outlet to the coast. Thorne bought it, and Harriman placed an order with the T. C. I. for 150,000 tons of rails.

"The steel trust people had kicked and roared, and tried to find out where this stock was held, but they couldn't locate it till the panic.

"Then Thorne was caught with the rest—Morgan was the only one in New York who had any ready money. Thorne went to Morgan for money, and stated his case. Morgan wanted to know what security Thorne could offer, and Thorne had to trot out his Georgia Central and T. C. I. stock. And then Morgan said:

"We've no money to loan, but we've

money to buy—at your own price." "What do you think of it for a cinch, eh?"

"Pretty good," I said. "Go on." "Oh, you had it all right this morning. Thorne had to have the money, and that was the only place he could get it, so what could he do? But they wouldn't buy the stock unless Roosevelt would let them put it in the trust, and promise not to prosecute 'em.

"Judge Gary went down and got that promise—got it mighty quick. They threatened Roosevelt that they would plunge the whole country into a panic if he didn't give his consent. If he'd had the nerve to face 'em, and publish the interview to the country, they wouldn't have dared do a thing; but Morgan says you can always bluff Roosevelt when you get him alone.

"They bluffed him that time, sure; and they took over the T. C. I. stock at 80. It had been selling on the market a little while before for 125. And, the Morgan papers are trying to elect Taft. Maybe it wasn't all bluff that night. Maybe there was some bargain about it." And there's the story.

RISE IN PRICES.

Forty-four per Cent Higher than in 1897—Wages Lag Behind and Millions Unemployed.

The Department of Commerce and Labor reports that the wholesale price, considering 258 commodities for a whole, advanced 6.7 per cent during the year 1907 over and above what they were in 1906, and that during the year 1907 the prices of those commodities were 44.4 per cent higher than for 1897, and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899 inclusive, so that according to the government statistics we are paying at least 44.4 per cent more for the necessities of life than we paid ten or twelve years ago, which simply means that it now requires one dollar and forty-four and one-half cents to purchase the same quantity of goods that could have been bought for one dollar—or almost one-half as much more.

It will be observed that this increase has been in wholesale prices, and it is safe to say that the increase in retail prices has been, if anything, greater.

According to the department's report, prices, instead of being reduced, keep advancing during the present business depression. Not only have wages not advanced in keeping with the increase in the cost of commodities, but hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment—many families being, as a matter of fact, on the verge of starvation.

As a matter of fact, there are substantial grounds for the belief that existing industrial and commercial conditions have been willfully forced by the money power that it might the better establish its reign by impoverishing and subjugating the masses. The economic system under which such conditions are possible, is faulty in the extreme, and it behooves the common people to change it through the power of the ballot, or they may see the day when they will be deprived of that power.

Unless they awaken to the necessity of vigorous action in the preservation and protection of their rights and interests, many alive to-day will live to see the fulfilment of Abraham Lincoln's prophecy when he said: That the money power would endeavor to establish its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth was aggregated in a few hands and the republic was destroyed.—The Railroad Trainman.

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When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

PANAMA SWINDLE

BESMIRCHES ROOSEVELT AND HIS MAN, TAFT.

Not Yet Ascertained How Many of Bryan's Men Who Voted for the Swindle in Congress Are Also Implicated—Forecast Made by the Daily People, December 6, 1903, Coming Out Correct—Treasury Plundered of \$40,000,000.

For several weeks past The People has hinted at the possibility of a Panama scandal. It is not the first time that The People has turned the searchlight upon that dark affair. In the issue of Sunday, December 6, 1903, under the head of "Congressional," it was shown that the \$40,000,000 was a scheme of plunder and bribery, and it may not be out of place to quote from the article mentioned the following paragraph: "The Panama Canal Company has managed to create a false public sentiment in favor of the Panama route; the indecency of the Administration in the episode of the 'Panama Republic' has caused even some of the Company's subsidized papers in America to gag. They probably will be silenced—there is plenty of subsidizing money in \$40,000,000. It is likely that the canal treaty with the 'Republic of Panama' will be ratified—there are plenty of thousands to be taken for bribes out of \$40,000,000 and have an abundance left. The net result is that a shower of gold will immediately fall upon the Panama Canal Company's stockholders, quite a sprinkling upon the officials at Washington who have knowingly rendered the necessary service."

What the Daily People then prophesied seems now to be coming out. The New York "World," in its issue of Friday, October 16th, prints a special cable despatch from Paris, dated October 15, relating how it had retained a foremost corporation lawyer of England, who went to Paris to try and solve the mystery of the identity of those who got the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States Government for the Panama Canal. The "World" states that its lawyer had exceptional credentials, in other words, he was given the opportunity to investigate. As a result of his labors he reports that very little of the \$40,000,000 went to Frenchmen, but most of it to a syndicate of Americans, including, it is said, Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and Charles P. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, the Republican candidate for President, who at the time of the Canal sale, 1904, was Secretary of War.

William Nelson Cromwell, a New York lawyer, who is a friend of both Roosevelt and Taft, bought up the securities of the old canal company for a song. The form was gone through of sending the \$40,000,000 to Paris through J. P. Morgan & Co., but instead of French stockholders getting the money it is believed that most of it went to the representatives of the American syndicate who then held the stock.

The English lawyer reports that never has he in his experience with company or corporation matters, especially one of such magnitude, found one which has so completely disappeared and removed all traces of its very existence as the new Panama Canal Company, the concern through which was worked the deal with the U. S. Government.

The stock was originally registered which meant that transactions in it could be traced, but it was afterward changed to "bearer" stock and all transaction record stopped. The Columbian Government was given a block of shares but the "extremely opportune Panama revolution" cancelled that debt. Columbia got nothing.

The conclusion of the "World's" lawyer is, that as the American Ambassador to France was entitled by the agreement to all the documents of the company for the American Government, that among those documents should be a list of those persons who received the purchase money. The Roosevelt Government should be able to say who got the Canal millions.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.
To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.
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WAGES TO KILL ONE

FOR THOSE WHO WORK AS HERE DESCRIBED CAN NOT BE SAID REALLY. TO LIVE.

Earnings from home work are so irregular and indefinite as to make classification almost impossible. The most accurate data which could be gathered on the subject were found to be the maximum total of combined family earnings from home work in a day during a rush season. Perhaps the results may be presented most clearly through descriptions of the wages of several families engaged in different kinds of work. In these descriptions it must be noted carefully that the earnings indicate the maximum wage during rush season, and that in no case does the sum represent a day's pay of less than two workers.

EARNING TWENTY TO FIFTY CENTS IN A DAY.
Workers: One adult, one child. Making six gross white roses (seven pieces in each flower) at six cents per gross. Mother (whose work is interrupted by care of children during the day) works until ten p. m.—sometimes until one a. m. Child, aged ten years, works after school.

EARNING FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN A DAY.
1. Workers: One adult, one child. Making about twenty pairs of children's hose supporters at sixty or seventy-five cents per gross according to quality and design. Hand and machine work. Woman furnishes machine and supplies one spool cotton for each gross (employer supplies one spool, which is not sufficient for the work). Child aged twelve, works with mother after school, sometimes until eleven or twelve p. m.

2. Workers: One adult, five children. Branching apple blossoms, eight dozen sprays at eight cents per dozen.

3. Workers: One adult, three children. Carding ten gross buttons at five cents per gross. Mother works from noon until ten p. m. Children, aged thirteen, eight and six years, help after school.

4. Workers: One adult, two children. Finishing ten pairs of trousers at five cents a pair. Children aged twelve and nine years, kept out of school to sew.

EARNING SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR IN A DAY.
Workers: One adult, two children. Putting cards on 2,000 pencils for souvenir cards at forty cents per thousand. Knotting cords, passing them with crochet needle through metal tips of pencils, and counting in hundreds. Children work after school and an hour

in evening. Mother works until eleven or twelve p. m.
EARNING ONE DOLLAR TO A DOLLAR AND A HALF IN A DAY.
1. Workers: Three adults, one child. Finishing twenty-five pairs of trousers at six cents a pair; three adults working twelve to fourteen hours in a day. Child works after school.

2. Workers: Three adults, two children. (Two of the adults work in a factory during the day and at home in the evening). Pasting stems on fifty gross (over 7,000) white silk leaves at two cents a gross, working until eleven or twelve p. m.

Among the families visited it was not found that the earnings from home work were a living wage throughout the year. None of the 170 families investigated was proved to be without other sources of income. In 135 of these families there were wage earners in employments other than home work (214 workers). In the families in which there were no wage earners in other employments, additional income was received from charitable sources or from relatives, or from rent of rooms to lodgers.

There is no doubt that there are in New York city, home workers of a higher grade of skill and larger earning capacity than many of the families here described. But, while taking due account of the possibility of such cases, the data here brought together seem to indicate that the earnings from home work are not a living wage; and that the labor of even the youngest child in the household must be utilized.

The results of these investigations indicate the failure of the licensing system in several important directions. That the work of children aged five years and less existed legally in tenement homes during the year when the Department of Labor was making an exceptional record in the enforcement of child labor laws in factories, is an indication of the failure of the licensing system to protect child workers.

Nor does our present attempt to regulate the conditions of home manufacture contain any provisions to protect women and young girls from working twelve to fourteen hours in a day. The inadequate pay received for home work creates an imperative necessity for long and exhausting hours of labor, and the law does not help to prevent these conditions.—*Charities and the Commons.*

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.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1306 Ontario avenue, 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, s.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.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

- Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri \$1.00
- People's Marx, by Deville 1.50
- Critique of Political Economy, by Marx 1.50

N. Y. Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by **BORIS REINSTEIN.**

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

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

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustava Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the Jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exploitation of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

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

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Socialist Vote in the United States. Rows for 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904.

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1908.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President: AUGUST GILLHAUS, Engineer, New York, as Proxy for MORRIE B. 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.

HILLQUITERS ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

It seems incredible, but the fact stands out glaring, black upon white. The "New Yorker Volkszeitung," a paper of which Mr. Morris Hillquit is a part owner, prints this editorial paragraph in its issue of Tuesday, the 13th instant, page 4, columns 2 and 3: "At the expense of the 'Professor' there was the other day a good joke that we should not keep secret from our readers."

Jews of Eastern Europe. A vote by any of these for a Hillquit is a vote that makes for shutting the gates of this country to the thousands of their kindred, who, harassed, hounded and persecuted at home, justly look to America as the only real haven of refuge. It is only of secondary importance that these arguments are received with spirited applause by the large audiences to whom they are addressed.

HOW TO ELECT HILLQUIT, OR HOW TO TURN INIGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT INTO TRIUMPHANT VICTORY. Mr. Robert Hunter, known to fame as an expert acrobat in biologic statistics, is turning his genius to pre-election statistics.

JUST BEFORE ELECTION Within a short time now the workers of the nation, those of them whom the panic has not disfranchised, together with their capitalist masters, will appear at the ballot box.

GOMPERS TWADDLING - IF NOT WORSE. "The Trust is a combination of dollars; the labor organization is an association of human beings."

WHAT IS A DEMOCRACY? "Democracy," said Pasteur, "is that order in the State which permits each individual to put forth his utmost effort."

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN. BROTHER JONATHAN—I am going to the woods. UNCLE SAM—But you'll be back in time to vote!



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.]

BENDS TWENTY-ONE SUBS FOR WEEKLY PEOPLE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the week ending October 10th, one sub was secured for "Der Arbeiter," one for the "Nepakar," four for the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung," and 21 for the "Weekly People."

The meeting held Saturday was a corker; a good crowd was on hand, and they stayed until the finish. One sub was secured and 14 books were sold. No other meeting was held owing to the frosty weather and scarcity of people on the streets.

Bryan the Moses paid Joliet a visit last Friday morning. He delivered his usual dope from the Santa Fe depot and told the few wage slave workers present how devoted he was to their interests and if elected he would prove his devotion by placing a workingman (Labor Fakir) in his Cabinet so that their interests would be looked after.

No doubt Bryan had the traitor, Gompers, in mind, when he delivered this stunt. Whom else could he mean? Is Gompers not working overtime to deliver the disorganized labor vote of the A. F. of H-1 over to Bryan? Why, then, should he not be rewarded for services rendered to the Democratic party? With Gompers as Secretary of Labor there would be "peace and harmony" between "Capital and Labor." Everything would be lovely and "prosperity" would smile upon us all.

A good supply of leaflets was distributed at the meeting we held, and with what effect remains to be seen. Connolly was here Tuesday night harping away for his "Harp," but met, as I am informed, with poor success. It begins to look as though this Socialist for revenue only, and others of his stripe in the S. P., will be up against the proposition of eating snowballs before the winter is over.

We have a good comrade here in the person of L. Katz, who will keep in touch with the subscribers secured, in the hopes of getting together sufficient material for a Section.

The Malleable Iron Works closed down the first part of the week, throwing 250 slaves out of work. The big steel mills are working only about half of their usual force. The same conditions prevail at the Rock Island Ry. shops and other places.

While canvassing the Moore Stove Works, a plant where they have the spy system in operation, I was told by one of the company's lackeys to take away my "damn Socialist papers and all the damned Socialists" with me out of the shop. His threatening attitude only had the effect of creating a hearty laugh at his expense. I left, but not before I succeeded in landing two subs.

Chas. Pierson.
Joliet, Ill., Oct. 11.

GILLHAUS ENLIGHTENS ERIE S. P. ITES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The night that Gillhaus was here it rained, and a couple of Socialist party men who met him invited the S. L. P. Presidential candidate to attend a business meeting of the S. P. local, which Gillhaus did.

When it was made known to the meeting that Gillhaus was without a resolution was made to grant him the floor as soon as he entered. Some of the old fellows demurred, saying that there was "quite some business to attend to." Under good and welfare one member asked if a Socialist could support other candidates who stood for local option. The chairman answered him "No."

Thereupon there arose a sky pilot by the name of Burns, who stated that a man in his profession had to take part in public questions, and that the Erie union of ministers had declared in favor of local option and had passed resolutions pledging their support to such candidates as stood for local option.

Some discussion followed, and then attention was called to the resolution inviting Gillhaus to take the floor. The old fellows kicked, but the young men insisted and further discussion of local option was put over until next meeting.

Gillhaus talked on industrial organization, Socialist unity and immigration, and sailed into the local optionists. He showed that local option played no part in the class struggle, and that matters of far greater importance were pressing for discussion by Socialists and Socialist meetings. Local option was so inconsequential that it should be no place

in a Socialist organization.

The young men applauded, and plied Gillhaus with questions for an hour, party ownership of the press receiving due attention. As Gillhaus left, the old fellows were discomfited to see their young members shake him heartily by the hand.

S. L. P.
Erie, Pa., Oct. 10.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROPERTY-HOLDING AGRICULTURALIST AND PROPERTY-HOLDING INDUSTRIALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am really nothing but a novice in Socialism, but I have been priding myself on being clear as to class interests and class struggles. I wouldn't venture to stand my ground on economic history.

In the essay, "Woman and the Socialist Movement," of the Weekly People of Sept. 19, occurs the following: "The proletariat and the working farmers alone produce the food, clothing and shelter." Closely following this, the same author says the people are divided into two classes, "the proletariat and the capitalist class." In the great economic question, is the farmer in from the first quotation and knocked out from the second quotation? Is the farmer to be considered or not considered? If the proletariat and the farmer are in the same category then I am down and out in my theory of the class interests.

I have not long understood it, but still I strongly understand it, that the interests of the proletariat and farmer (not farm hand) are as much opposed to each other as the interests of the proletariat and the capitalists. As infernal brutal as the capitalists are, the farmer is by far the meanest skinner. I know whereof I speak from personal contact with both.

If the S. L. P. is going to bed with the farmer or throw him some sweetmeats, then excuse me from any more associations.

Charles Sherwin.
Savannah, Ga., Oct. 8.

S. L. P. PRINCIPLES CONQUERING IN THE S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read with close attention the correspondence of F. J. Wolfe of Manchester, N. H., in the Daily People of October 9, relating to his conversation with Eugene V. Debs on the significance of the latter's "correct economic organization of the working class."

Not because I regard the statements therein made by Eugene V. Debs of importance merely as an expression of personal opinion. No! The statements made by Eugene V. Debs are of great importance, inasmuch as they indicate the mighty revolutionary current, the rebellion of the proletariat rank and file of the Socialist Party that has matured and is ready for expression.

Eugene V. Debs, the sympathetic voice of the popular sentiments of his party, is the barometer indicating the pressure of the rising tide of revolutionary thought and sentiment latent or awakened among the rank and file of the S. P.

This brings to my mind a certain conversation I had some time ago with several S. P. members, right after the S. P. national convention. They were triumphant and still under the trance of the "Great Convention." In the course of the conversation I was asked in a derisive and ironical tone: "Why don't you join the S. P.?"

"Why should I?" was my serene answer. "I am in the S. P. already."

They looked puzzled and somewhat perturbed at this. I continued: "Was not the S. L. P. represented at your convention? Were not forty delegates there voicing the principles, tactics and demands of the S. L. P.—to wit, Industrial Unionism, and Unity of the working class on both the political and the economic field? These delegates, or rather, representatives of the S. L. P., acted under instructions of their respective constituencies, the revolutionary element in the S. P. What are these men and women, but the S. L. P. within the S. P.?"

"It matters little whether they love or hate the S. L. P.; they advocate and voice its principles. Now," I continued, "this revolutionary element stands arrayed in still suppressed and impotent indignation against the 'business management' of their party leaders. The logic of events, however, must and will demonstrate the absurdity of the tactical position of the S. P., sandwiched in between the A. F. of L. and the privately owned press with all its latent dangers on the one hand, and the newly contracted 'Christian Fellowship' on the other hand. They must strand their last vestige of revolutionary principle on the shoals of opportunism, in unavoidable consequence of their old and new affiliations."

Then I concluded, "Mark my words: The S. L. P. within will step to the front and enter its veto—and either whip the officialdom of the S. P. into line with their determined revolutionary posture or throw it overboard altogether. Then we members of the S. L. P. without will shake hands with our comrades of the S. L. P. within, once the opportunistic barriers separating us are removed and gone! Without or within, the principles of the S. L. P. must triumph, because they are immortal, because they are built upon the bed-rock of material facts, and therefore are indestructible? Doesn't that mean that I am in the S. P.?"

My S. P. friends looked at me amazed and bewildered, and one of them said: "This is truly De Leonistic! How impudent!"

"It matters not whether you like us or whether you hate us. Sooner or later you must follow in our footsteps and repeat our slogan: 'No Industrial Union, no Socialism,'" I replied.

The statements made by Eugene V. Debs, the brilliant voice of the popular sentiments of the S. P., are a significant indication of the trend of events—and a brilliant vindication once more of the unerring, mathematical correctness of the tactical position of the S. L. P.

Anna B. Touroff.
New York, October 10.

RECOGNIZES INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To show that there are men who although not Socialists realize the class struggle, I shall here quote a few lines from a text book on Constitutional Law, by Charles E. Chadman L. L. D. The book is copyright 1901, the passage begins on page 113.

"A man, black or white, is nominally free to go where he pleases, work for whom he chooses, and to refuse to work if the wages paid are not satisfactory. But the freedom is ever dependent on his possessing the necessities of existence, and these necessities are controlled and monopolized by corporations and trusts whose powers are practically unlimited; hence has arisen industrial slavery, more subtle, but just as oppressive and galling to the individual as the former system."

"The inalienable rights of individuals are being violated constantly by the monopolization of the mediums of production and distribution, and the results of such violations are just as inimical to the freedom of individuals and the liberties of society as political slavery."

"That the State has the power to secure and protect the rights of its citizens in the industrial sphere cannot be doubted. It is an implied power which must be exercised if the express power to secure the general welfare is to mean anything."

"Whether the power shall be exercised by limiting, regulating and taxing the monopolistic holders of productive agencies, or by complete absorption of the agencies of production and distribution as governmental functions, is yet to be decided. One or the other must be done, or we may expect to see evolved a few gigantic monopolies, controlled by a clique of individuals, with coercive power over individuals and the Nation greater than that of the Caesars of Rome or the Kingmakers of England."

H. Norlin.
Valparaiso, Ind., Oct. 9.

REJECTS "I'M A BUM" METHODS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Put the dollar inclosed to the Operating Fund. I send it as an earnest of my rebuke to the "I'm a bum" bunch that are in control of what they have now made the corpse of the I. W. W., and I pledge myself to send a dollar a month for a year to the Daily People.

E. Lewis.
Tukwila, Wash., October 4.

TO LEAVE THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Below is a copy of a notice sent to headquarters of the I. W. W., which we asked them to publish in the Bulletin, and which the mixed local 198, Toronto, asks you to publish:

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1908.

Joint meeting of English and Jewish Branch, Mixed Local 198.

To the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World:

I have been instructed by Local 198, Toronto, Canada, to send this notice of withdrawal from the I. W. W. in view of the fact that the last convention was a packed one, and carried on under autocracy and carism of the worst kind; and Whereas, the officers of the organization by underhand methods meant to rule or ruin, and we consider the Sherman bunch decent compared with the present officers; and

Whereas, the Industrial Workers of the World have been teaching one thing and have suddenly turned to the extreme opposite through a few officials using underhand methods to gain their ends and striking the political clause

party, brazening it out, and dragging Debs in to help fatten upon the district, in the name of Socialism, the added stigma of the candidacy of anti-immigrationist Hillquit.

The Republicans and Democrats seem to have credited the people with common sense, but the anti-Socialist unity, anti-immigration, anti-industrial organization, Hillquits, appear to have for the voters the same contempt as Dick Croker had, when he declared, in answer to some criticism of a candidate of his, that it didn't matter, he could elect a "yellow dog" on the Tammany ticket. Since making that boast the Honorable Dick has been living in retirement, more or less voluntarily, across the sea.

But Debs has a bigger job before him than the helping of Hillquit. The hurrah meetings are needed to hold the S. P. together. Hillquit is not only fighting for his candidacy in the Ninth, he is also fighting to maintain his position in the party. He and Spargo have been at loggerheads on the "Daily Call" management and policy, and some of the millionaire contingent in the party are also after Hillquit's scalp, to the tune of "Down with bossism."

"RED SPECIALTIES" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Deb's (red special) arrived here to-day. About 400 or 500 assembled to hear the standard bearer of the Socialist Party. In opening his speech he stated the Socialist party is the only party that has any right to appear before the working class to-day for support. His speech throughout was revolutionary with exceptions. He exposed Sam Gompers in his machinations with the capitalist class in Socialist Labor Party style, as far as he went (Mark you this).

In concluding his talk he called upon all present to build up a more thorough economic organization along with the now perfect S. P. political party.

While Debs was concluding, I asked James F. Carey (of sanitary army fame) could he tell me how Debs stood on industrial unionism to-day. He replied in his characteristic sarcastic style "We are not bothering with dead ones, go along and organize them. Ask Danny, he will tell you."

I said, "Carey, De Leon seems to have your nerve like he has many more of the S. P. That no doubt causes you to evade the question." (He thereupon turned his back.)

After Debs got through he walked toward his car, while Carey closed the meeting. I then walked directly up to Debs and the following dialogue took place:

Wolfe:—Will you explain to me what economic organization you advocate?"

Debs:—"The industrial organization first, last and all the time."

Wolfe:—"Why don't you specify that in your speeches?"

Debs:—"The Industrial Workers of the World at present is over ridden with fakirs, (hotly) and when the time comes and it (they) give me a show, I will bend all of my energies to build one up that will be impregnable to fakirs such as have hold of the I. W. W. at present."

Then grasping my hand he said, "I most emphatically am opposed to Sam Gompers and his form of craft unionism now and all the time and (hotly) will stand on record as such." The interview ended.

Here we find the running mate of Ben Hanford whose record in Bix Six speaks for itself, uttering the above words in true chameleon and demagogic style, acting as standard bearer for the same organization that stabbed the I. W. W. in the back at every opportunity with Debs remaining silent as a clam.

This illogical reasoning is characteristic of the hords of so-called organizers of the S. P. that I have met during the past three years in this part of the country. Sol Fieldman flayed the I. W. W. in true A. F. of L. fakir fashion; Wilkins claimed to be a member of the I. W. W. and, at a showdown, four-flushed the old De Leon yell. Bum politicians, bible quoting spouters, each having a pet scheme of their own, tramp through here at intervals spreading scientific Socialism.

In conformity with the Stuttgart resolution on unity, Section Manchester, Socialist Labor Party, sent resolutions to the last state convention of the Socialist party requesting some action be taken on same. They held their convention, had the results printed in the press of this city, and not one word mentioned as to the resolution on unity.

Months after, their state secretary in reply to a letter stated the resolutions were tabled.

There is food for conjecture in above dialogue for all militants of the labor movement.

The "Manchester Union" gave a fair write-up on above meeting, and also mentioned the activity of the S. L. P. members as well as mentioning the hearty handshake from Debs at the conclusion of my questions.

Fred. J. Wolfe.
Manchester, N. H., Oct. 6.

AS TO HILLQUIT AND HILLQUITISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Eugene V. Debs is to be here again tomorrow. He will be expected to do what should prove a very distasteful task for him, boom Morris Hillquit in the Ninth Congressional District.

Republican Senator Foraker and Mr. Haskell, the Democratic party's national treasurer, both withdrew from public gaze when to have remained longer would have been an offence to public decency. But here we have Mr. Hillquit, of the Socialist party, who acknowledges that he is the receiver of public pap at the hands of the Republican

party, brazening it out, and dragging Debs in to help fatten upon the district, in the name of Socialism, the added stigma of the candidacy of anti-immigrationist Hillquit.

The Republicans and Democrats seem to have credited the people with common sense, but the anti-Socialist unity, anti-immigration, anti-industrial organization, Hillquits, appear to have for the voters the same contempt as Dick Croker had, when he declared, in answer to some criticism of a candidate of his, that it didn't matter, he could elect a "yellow dog" on the Tammany ticket. Since making that boast the Honorable Dick has been living in retirement, more or less voluntarily, across the sea.

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Eugene V. Debs is to patch up a pile of differences, until the vote is polled, anyway. He is to try and keep the revolutionist in line with the rankst kind of utopian reformers until then. And then? Why, then, when the Pandora box is opened, will be time enough to consider.

To the writer of this an S. P. revolutionist declared that what he hoped to see was not a big balloon vote for the S. P. so much as the adding of its present vote with a normal increase, and a vote of from fifty to one hundred thousand for the S. L. P. There nothing could stand in the way of Socialist unity. This S. P. man thought that a "big vote" for the S. P. would be abnormal, and sure to collapse, in which event the S. L. P., however, would be there to hold the Socialist position.

J. G. H.
New York, Oct. 12.

POLICE OUTRAGES IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The readers of The People will perhaps be interested by an account of the disturbances at the Debs meeting, by one of the "disturbers." I went to Sixth and Brown streets, the Labor Lyceum, to distribute cards advertising the Gillhaus meetings and was going along nicely when a policeman ordered me to desist. I said "All right," and started across the street when a man asked me to give him a card. I did so, and the policeman who had followed close on my heels arrested me. The big noise of the Socialist party, E. H. Davies, who witnessed the arrest, followed us down to the police station. A large crowd followed into the station-house and had to be forcibly ejected. This was the beginning of all the trouble.

When the charge was made against me, Davies, in spite of the fact that I told him to get a piece of ice and put it on his head, insisted on butting in, and was put under arrest for interfering with an officer. Before I was put in the cell I heard the officer in charge giving orders to the patrol sergeant to proceed to Sixth and Brown streets, and not to forget their clubs.

About two hours after that we got company, McKelvie of the S. P. being the addition. It appears that a meeting advertised by the S. P. in the Jewish district was informed that Debs couldn't speak there, and they demanded their money back. Thereupon they were given their tickets and told to go to Sixth and Brown. By the time they got there the hall was full, and there was much kicking and complaint. McKelvie attempted to address the crowd from the steps of the hall and was arrested. A young Jewish girl was assaulted by a policeman and she retaliated by slapping his face good and hard. The brutal manner in which the police arrested this girl, Miss Pearlstein, caused the crowd to hoot, and then the usual methods of the police were resorted to. Clubs were used and anyone protesting was thrown into the patrol wagon.

In the meantime, down in the cells things were lively. The right of free speech denied them in the street the prisoners certainly asserted it in the cells. Every time a new prisoner arrived the question was asked, "What are you in for?" The answer was, "I don't know," or "Not moving fast enough," or "For saying it was an outrage." Cheers would be given for the new arrival and jeers for the police. Such expressions as "Bum," "Loafer," "Parasite," were freely used, and cheers for the red flag were given heartily.

Later in the evening a drunk was thrown into the cell with me, after being brutally beaten. He was brought into the corridor by two policemen, and while holding both his arms one of them struck him a heavy blow in the face, felling him to the floor. Then they picked him up, and as they thrust him into the cell with me the same one who had knocked him down struck him from behind with a blackjack. When I and two members of

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. H. F., MYSTIC, IA.—The question on the Manchester lockout was anticipated. It is answered in this issue's London Letter.

H. H. R., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—In the German Reichstag there are forty-three Socialist members; in the French Chamber of Deputies, seventy-five; in the English House of Commons the "Labor Group" consists of forty-five men.

F. C., EL PASO, TEX.—"Which of the three races is the oldest or original type?"—which three races?

B. B., ELIZABETH, N. J.—The forces in this office are too small to hunt up the Volkszeitung files and ascertain the name of the Union that protested against the conduct of the Volkszeitung in trying to hush up the rascality of the Baumann firm which advertises in its columns.

Next question next week.

A. D., HARTFORD, CONN.—All the information this office has regarding New Zealand is that it is a capitalist country in which all the capitalist rule manifestations can be found—out-of-work men, strikes, boycotts, etc. This is shown by the official reports of New Zealand. Some New Zealand agent to rope in workingmen must be at work booming New Zealand. Questions of this nature are coming in quite frequently of late.

F. R., CENTREVILLE, TENN.—The triumph of Socialism cannot be a triumph in any one State of the Union. It must be a national triumph.

H. H., SCAPOOSE, ORE., AND THE MANY OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Correspondence, denunciatory of the Bush Temple alleged headquarters of the I. W. W., are superfluous. No use spending shot on a dead duck. Let the dead past bury its dead. Turn to the future.

T. P., NEW YORK.—Be not too denunciatory of millionaires in the Movement. These are evils only when they seek to debauch the Movement by inculcating it with millionaires' vices of thought. Otherwise they are desirable things.

D. R., JOLIET, ILL.—Letter will be passed over to Secretary of New York Industrial Council.

M. S., NEW YORK.—Yes, it is a fact that in 1896 Debs stumped for Bryan.

ALL OTHERS.—Next week.

T. M. Z., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; E. W., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; L. I., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; V. I. D., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; M. A., NEW YORK; J. D., EVANSVILLE, IND.; S. T. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. G., PEORIA, ILL.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; J. P., BLAINE, WASH.; S. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. B., NEW YORK.—Matter received.

ABOLISH COUNTRIES?

WHY, THE WORKERS HAVE NONE ANYWAY—HAVE THEY?

The Communists are further accused of wishing to abolish countries and national spirit.

The workers have no country. What they have not got cannot be taken away from them. Since the proletariat must first conquer political power, must rise to be the dominant class of the nation, must constitute itself as the nation, it is so far national itself, though not at all in the bourgeois sense.

National differences and antagonisms are to-day vanishing ever more with the development of the bourgeoisie, free trade, the world market, the uniformity of industrial production and the conditions of life corresponding thereto.

With the victory of the proletariat they will vanish still faster. United action, of civilized countries at least, is one of the first conditions of the emancipation of the workers.

In the same manner as the exploitation of one individual by another is ended, the exploitation of one nation by another will be ended also.

With the disappearance of classes within the nation the state of enmity between the nations will come to an end.

The accusations which are made against Communism from a religious, philosophical, and general ideological standpoint, deserve no very serious examination.

Does it require deep insight to understand that with changes in man's material conditions of life, social relations and social system, his ideas, views and conceptions, in one word, his consciousness, also changes?

What does the history of ideas prove but that intellectual production changes with material production? The ruling ideas of any particular age have ever been only the ideas of the ruling class.

When people speak of ideas that

revolutionize society, the fact is merely expressed that within the old society the elements of the new are formed, that the dissolution of the old ideas keep pace with the dissolution of the old social relations.

When the ancient world was in its decline the ancient religions were overcome by the Christian religion. When, in the eighteenth century, Christian ideas gave place to rationalist ideas, feudal society fought its death battle with the then revolutionary bourgeoisie. The ideas of religious liberty, and liberty of conscience, merely expressed the rule of free competition within the domain of knowledge.

"Undoubtedly," it will be said, "religious, moral, philosophical, political and juridical ideas have been modified in the course of historical development. But amid these changes religion, morals, philosophy, politics and law remained."

"There are moreover, eternal truths, such as freedom, justice, etc., which are common to all social systems. But Communism abolishes these eternal truths; it abolishes religion and morality instead of constituting them on a new basis, which is contrary to all past historical development."

What does this accusation amount to? The history of all past society is the history of class antagonisms, which took different forms in different epochs.

But whatever form they may have taken, the exploitation of one section of society by another is a fact common to all previous centuries. No wonder then that the social consciousness of all centuries, despite multiplicity and diversity, always moved in certain common forms, in lines of thought which can only completely vanish with the entire disappearance of class antagonism—Communist Manifesto.

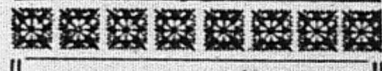
When people speak of ideas that

the S. P., Garbell and Bohmer, protested, we were told to shut up or we would get the same. The turnkey advised us to let the police alone or they would get us in alone some time and beat us up. These are the guardians of law and order!

In the morning we were arraigned before the magistrate and held in \$400 bail, with the exception of the little heroine who slapped the big policeman's face and told the magistrate that she would do it again in similar circumstances—\$500 for her. There is a whole lot of good revolutionary material going to waste in the S. P. here and the slimy dope pumped into them about the S. L. P. by their political misleaders prevents them from coming into touch with the true party of revolutionary Socialism.

R. McL.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.

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



UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. . . .

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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.

GILLHAUS IN PAWTUCKET, PROVIDENCE AND OLNEYVILLE.

August Gillhaus, the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at Pawtucket on October 23rd, 4 p. m., either at Exchange street or at the Ball Grounds. He will also speak at the Olneyville Textile Union Hall on the evening of the same day, at 8 p. m. While in Providence he will put up at the Hotel Dorance.

BRIDGEPORT, ATTENTION!

August Gillhaus, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate, as Preston's proxy, for President, will speak in Lyceum Hall, 62 Cannon street, SUNDAY, October 25th, at 2:30 p. m. Readers of 'The People' in Bridgeport and vicinity are cordially invited. Bring your friends.

GILLHAUS IN ELIZABETH.

August Gillhaus, proxy for M. R. Preston on the Socialist Labor Party Presidential ticket, will speak in Elizabeth, N. J., on TUESDAY, October 27, 7:30 p. m., at Saenger Hall, corner of Elizabeth avenue and Fourth street. All readers of 'The People' and sympathizers are invited to be present. Admission free.

GILLHAUS ITINERARY.

New Bedford, Mass.—October 21.
Fall River, Mass.—October 22.
Providence, R. I.—October 23.
Hartford, Conn.—October 24.
Bridgeport, Conn.—October 25.
New Haven, Conn.—October 26.
Elizabeth, N. J.—October 27.
Paterson, N. J.—October 28.
Jersey City, N. J.—October 29.
Plainfield, N. J.—October 30.
Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

PASSANNO'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Utica—Oct. 21.
Syracuse—Oct. 22, 23.
Oswego—Oct. 24.
Auburn—Oct. 25.
Rochester—Oct. 26, 27.
Buffalo—Oct. 28, 29.
Jamestown—Oct. 30, 31.

Sections, members and sympathizers in the places mentioned will please make proper arrangements.

E. Moonella, for N. Y. S. E. C.

OPERATING FUND.

The amount received as a week's contribution to this fund was very small. We realize that other funds call for support at this time, but nevertheless we must ask you not to neglect this fund altogether. If you can't contribute try and get a subscription to the Weekly People.

G. Rush, Tacoma, Wash.	\$ 2.50
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal.	2.00
"Shamefaced," E. Providence, R. I.	41.00
D. Raphael, New York	1.00
J. Mann, Chicago70
H. Halpern, New York30
Geo. Willrich, Denver	1.00
C. F. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.	1.00
Hazeline Munro, Portsmouth, Va.50
Total	\$ 11.00
Previously acknowledged	3,128.34
Grand Total	\$3,139.34

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P., PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has established permanent headquarters with free reading room at 1366 Ontario street, and invites all comrades, friends and sympathizers passing through Cleveland to pay us a visit. You are welcome always. Headquarters open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The Weekly People of Saturday, October 31, will contain matter pertaining to the campaign, and of a propaganda nature. Party organizations and individuals should send in orders early. The rate for this issue will be 75 cents per 100 copies, \$5 per 1,000. Fail not to send in an order.

FOR THE BAZAAR AND FAIR ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

To the individual members, sections and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party:—
Comrades:—The annual fall festival of Section New York will this year, as in the past, be held on Thanksgiving Day afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and 43rd street. The committee of arrangements is now negotiating with theatrical agencies for the purpose of engaging some star performers. An elaborate vaudeville program for the afternoon is assured. In the evening a grand ball will be given. Aside from that, a bazaar and fair will be held for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Daily People.

We write this appeal to call your attention to the fact that without your cooperation the bazaar and fair cannot succeed. We expect every member and sympathizer of the S. L. P. to aid us in making this affair a financial success. Our time is so taken up with the campaign in this city that we have no time to present arguments why you should aid 'The People' in the manner we are suggesting. Nor do we think it necessary. We are quite certain our members and our sympathizers understand the necessity of strengthening financially the Daily People. We want you to call upon your lady friends, your mothers, sisters and sweethearts to get busy with the needle. All fancy works that women alone are able to produce are eagerly bought up by our patrons at our semi-yearly affairs.

Articles that mere men can produce are also acceptable and are sometimes sold for almost as much as the beautiful embroidered and hand-painted pillows and other articles created by the women folks.

We can assure you whatever present you may send this committee between now and Nov. 26th next will be turned into cold cash on the occasion of our festival.

If you intend to help us please do not delay this matter. Whatever you intend to do, do it now.


We request you not to buy anything ready made for cash. Wherever it is not possible to make anything for this purpose and you feel disposed to send something, send the amount which you intend to spend instead. The reason for this is obvious. Instead of giving a profit to a capitalist and the committee work to turn the present into cash, you can simplify matters all around by remitting the amount which you intended to spend. But we prefer if you would use your efforts in producing something yourself or call upon the women folks to exercise their talents in that direction.

Cash contributions and presents are to be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place. For the Entertainment Committee, A. Orange, Secretary.

SOCIALISM BY McCLURE, IN GERMAN.

The splendid pamphlet, "Socialism," by McClure, recognized as one of the best "eye-openers" for beginners, has been translated into German, and the German Labor News Agency in Cleveland intends to put the translation into pamphlet form, providing advance orders for at least 500 copies can be secured. So far about 400 copies have been ordered. The price will be low enough that the pamphlet may be sold for about five cents. Party organizations located in towns with a strong German population, should order at once. The plates are ready and wait for the printer and as soon as there are orders for about 400 copies more the work shall be pushed and all orders filled. Send your orders direct to the Cleveland Labor News Agency, 1366 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

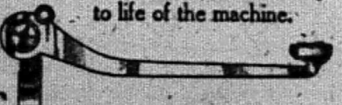
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ON GETTING SUBS

During a political campaign, when party feelings run high, the opportunity offered you to interest your friend or fellow worker in a paper which will amplify your argument is a chance of conversion you must not overlook. When John Brown goes clear over the handlebar while you trying to land a sub from him, cling to his leg until he recovers his equilibrium; then go at him again for that sub to the Weekly People. You cannot help but get your man.

- The Labor News is plodding along at a steady gait. Sales compare favorably with last week's.
- Sales of \$1. or more were:
- | | |
|--|---------|
| St. Louis, Mo. | \$ 2.00 |
| Panama | 8.60 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 1.20 |
| Kings Co., N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Newark, N. J. | 2.72 |
| Holyoke, Mass. | 5.55 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 2.88 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 1.00 |
| 30th and 32nd A. D.'s New York Philadelphia, Pa. | 8.40 |
| A. Gillhaus | 9.63 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 2.00 |
| New York | 4.65 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 13.37 |
| Paterson, N. J. | 1.00 |
| Oswego, N. J. | 1.00 |
| Jamaica Plain, Mass. | 5.72 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 3.80 |
| Pittsfield, Mass. | 2.00 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 9.00 |
| Versailles, Conn. | 2.00 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 5.00 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 1.25 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1.10 |
| 13th and 15th A. D., New York | 1.00 |

DETROIT RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF MEIKO MEYER.

Detroit, October 17.—The lifeless body of Meiko Meyer arrived from Phoenix, Arizona, on September 29, and was taken to the house of his brother-in-law, Peter Friesema, on Thursday, October 1. Meyer was buried in St. Charles cemetery among his family that preceded him. The funeral was attended by most of the members of Section Detroit and many that knew him in life. H. Richter spoke at the house and at the cemetery in a short, but befitting manner. Another useful life was ended; still the memory of Meiko Meyer will live with all that knew him.

Section Detroit, at its regular meeting, October 6, adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The sudden call of nature has removed from our midst a comrade, a militant in Labor's class-conscious vanguard, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, Meiko Meyer;

Whereas, The untimely death of our beloved co-worker robbed Section Detroit of one of its oldest members, it lost one of its most active and untiring fighters for straightforward, clear-sighted action in the workers' struggle for emancipation from wage slavery;

Whereas, Our close acquaintance with the comrade enables us to recognize that his sickness of the last three years was the direct result of the adverse condition under which the fight against capitalism must be waged. Ten hours' work in a factory in a health-destroying atmosphere, with an intensity of speed kept up to the limits of physical endurance, will destroy any worker in a short time, but the zeal and enthusiasm for our cause, made our dead comrade blind to the demands of human nature. Study, work of agitation and organization occupied his time till long past midnight every day for over ten years. The last three years he made a brave and characteristic struggle to overcome the penalty of too intense devotion;

Whereas, Meiko Meyer as organizer, state secretary, national committee-man, and editor for the Socialist Labor Party exerted a favorable influence far beyond the boundaries of his native city. His sterling honesty, and perseverance in the effort to remove the hypnotic influence of capitalism over the working class made him, more than others, the center of capitalist attack; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we keenly feel the loss our movement has sustained by the vanquished comrade and fighter in his early demise. Our sorrow must find its consolation in the promotion of the ideas and principles for which Meiko Meyer was such an ardent worker, and by redoubled activity shall endeavor to fill the vacated place; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his relatives in their hour of bereavement; may they find solace in the words of the poet, "That life is long, which answers life's great end."

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his relatives and to the party press, and the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Section Detroit, S. L. P.

H. Richter,
A. Ahlers,
G. Trichelokki,
—Committee.

UNHEALTHFUL JOBS

Growth of Factory System Produces Increase of Industrial Diseases and Accidents.

In an article appearing in Bulletin No. 75 of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Dr. George M. Kober says that:

"It has long been known that certain trades and occupations are dangerous or injurious to health. The character of the occupation influences to a great extent not only the average expectation of life, but also the prevalence of certain diseases.

"It is known, for example, that bronchitis, pneumonia, and tuberculosis are extremely frequent in dusty occupations, and that the sharp, angular particles of iron and stone dust are more liable to produce injury of the respiratory passages than coal, flour, grain, and other kinds of dust. It is also known that workers in lead, mercury, arsenic, phosphorus, poisonous dyes, etc., suffer from their injurious effects, and that other occupations, such as mining, railroading, and those which necessitate working with or around moving machinery involve special danger to life and limb.

"With the growth of the factory system and the extensive use in manufacture of many materials more or less injurious, the subject of industrial accidents and industrial diseases is everywhere assuming more and more importance. Great differences are found in the conditions under which work of the same character is performed in different establishments. Conditions dangerous or injurious to health exist in some establishments, while they are entirely avoided in others. Certain occupations which have been regarded as more or less dangerous have been shown by experience to be safe when the proper precautions are taken."

Doctor Kober in his article has endeavored to point out the relation of certain trades or occupations to the health of the workers, the sources of the dangers in various trades, and the means of minimizing or entirely avoiding them. The various classes of occupations discussed are: Indoor occupations, occupations involving exposure to irritating dust, under which are included metallic and mineral dust, vegetable dust, and animal dust; occupations involving exposure to infective matter in dust, such as rag and paper, wool and hair industries; occupations involving exposure to poisonous dust, particularly lead dust and arsenical dust; occupations involving exposure to irritating gases or vapors; occupations involving exposure to extremes of heat, sudden changes, and abnormal atmospheric pressure, constrained attitudes, overexercise of various parts of the body, exposure to machinery, etc.; coal mining and railway service; occupations involving the inhalation of organic gases and vapors; the employment of women and children.

Bulletin No. 75 of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, embodying Dr. Kober's entire article on the foregoing very interesting subject, can be secured free of charge by writing the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.—Exch.

S. P. RECORD

Is Asked for and Furnished.

Columbus, O., October 12.—I wish you would give instances in which the Socialist Party accepted for its candidates endorsement at the hands of capitalist parties. Give the names and dates.

Sherman Wolfe.

[The record of the acceptance by the Socialist Party of capitalist party endorsement for S. P. candidates is a long one. Space will not permit giving the record in its entirety. The following instances will serve to illustrate the conduct of the Socialist Party, which, claiming to be Socialist, accepts endorsement at the hands of the enemy:

In 1900, the Socialist Party, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Socialist party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Socialist Party organization.

In 1901, the Socialist Party, Morris Eichmann, ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens' and the Socialist party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Socialist Party organization.

In 1900, two Socialist Party men, Everett and King, applied to, and got from, the Democratic Mayor of San Francisco, Cal., political jobs, which they kept with the approval of their Socialist Party organization.

At the elections in November, 1902, in New Britain, Conn., Geo. W. Klett ran for Judge of Probate on the Republican and the Socialist Party tickets.

At the same election (1902) in Harris County, Texas, E. H. Vasner ran for county judge on the Republican, Independent Democratic, Populist and Socialist Party tickets.

At the spring election of 1903 in Schuylkill County, Pa., the Socialist Party fused with the Republican party in Kline township, and with the Democratic party in Rahn township.

In April, 1903, W. J. Johnson, candidate for alderman on the Socialist Party ticket in Chicago, received the endorsement of the Municipal Voters' League, a capitalist organization, and appeared among the list of the League's candidates published in the Chicago "Record-Herald," "Tribune," and "Daily News."

At Hartford, Conn., in the municipal election in April, 1903, among the candidates of the Socialist Party four—Martin J. Riggs, John Rubenbauer, August Hartsman, and Albert L. Miller, candidates for Councilmen in the Seventh, First, Fifth, and Ninth wards, respectively—are enrolled on the caucus list of the Republican party; and not less than five of the Socialist Party candidates—John J. Fitzgibbons, Henry F. Bamman, Joseph R. Branigan, Alfred T. Tivey and John R. Riley, candidates for Councilmen in the First, Third and Fifth wards, for Alderman in the Seventh Ward, and for High School Commissioner, respectively—are simultaneously enrolled on the caucus list of the Democratic party.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Socialist Party. On the industrial side of the Labor Movement its record is equally unsavory:

In 1900, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, afterward a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis car strike.

In Haverhill, Mass., James F. Carey, Socialist Party man, voted a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory, and declared he would do it again. His conduct passed unchallenged by his Socialist Party.

There is no act of infamy committed by the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class against the welfare of the working class but the Socialist Party either shuts its eyes or applauds. Whoever has brains to think for himself must come to the conclusion that whatever its protestations the conduct of the Socialist Party is not that of a party of Socialism.]

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DISCONTENT

Is Not Created by Talk, But by Want and Misery.

The Socialist Labor Party does not preach the "doctrine of discontent." It is true that discontent is a prerequisite to make people ready to hear and accessible to Socialism. But talk, agitation, thrilling denunciation, fervid speeches—none of these can "create" discontent.

Discontent is created by physical want and the mental trials that physical want brings. These things are the creation of the development of capitalism. Every new machine, every concentration of productive forces produces increased physical want and mental distress; they throw more wage slaves out of work and endanger all the more the jobs of those who remain at work; they render the chances of the small concerns to compete successfully slimmer and slimmer. They make the livelihood of increasing numbers an ever harder thing to gain—they, accordingly, by turning the screws hard upon increasing numbers of people wipe away false hopes that "something will turn up," and render the masses discontented.

This is the effect of the material workings of capitalism. Words won't create discontent. A well-fed man cannot be made discontented by talking to him, and a starving man who would need to be talked to before he becomes discontented is worthless.

The S. L. P. strives to shape the discontent created by capitalism into intelligent action. Only charlatans endeavor to profit by attempting to create discontent. The S. L. P. tells the worker the right cause of his troubles and the right way out of them. The national pot is running over with discontent. What is needed is sound Socialist teachings. When a man has grasped our principles you don't hear him say: "Tis no use trying!" It is only the victims of the "discontent" howlers that do that. The Socialist knows that the capitalist system, the cause of all our misery, can and will be overthrown and he goes forth like a strong man rejoicing for the fray.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

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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.

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